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THE TASK THEY FACE

2 PROBLEMS: PRICES AND FOREIGN AID

Two troublesome, major problems confront the GOP-controlled Congress that goes back into session this week—at the beginning of a political campaign year to which the Henry Wallace candidacy will add considerable spice.

Top domestic problem is inflation, which has been making the average wage earner (left) dig deeper and deeper into his pockets for money badly shrunken in value.

No. 1 foreign issue is the need for a rehabilitation program that will enable war-torn nations to become self supporting and no longer dependent upon relief shipments from the United States (such as wheat shown at right, being examined by Italian family).

Pres. Truman stated bluntly that "anti-inflation" powers granted him by Congress before Christmas adjournment simply won't do the job. GOP claimed Truman now has the weapons with which to fight high prices, that he will be to blame if cost of living continues to rise.

While argument raged, wholesale food prices reached an all-time high.

New Loyalty Review Board Rules Fail To Allow Accused To Face Accuser

"No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous, crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury."—Fifth Amendment, U. S. Constitution.

". . . the accused shall enjoy the right . . . to be confronted with the witnesses against him . . ."—Sixth Amendment U. S. Constitution.

The St. Louis Post-Dispatch last week declared: "It is, of couse, an 'infamous crime' to be disloyal to one's country. Yet, according to the rules announced by the Government's Loyalty Review Board, it will be possible, in effect, for a citizen to be convicted of disloyalty by an administrative tribunal, without a grand jury indictment or trial by his peers and without being confronted by his accusers."

From a perusal of the new rules issued by the board, it would appear that the Post-Dispatch's analysis is correct.

The FBI is the key to the situation, according to Board Chairman Seth Richardson. The FBI's findings after investigation of the off-duty activities of government workers are to be turned over to the agency involved. In appeals, the findings will reach the review board, but will not be revealed in full to the employe accused of disloyalty. Richardson also revealed that the FBI must keep secret the names of its informers and no cross-examination of informer will be allowed.

"For the ancient Anglo-Saxon right of the accused to confront his accuser,, this procedure would substitute the word of stool pigeons, political procurers, curriers of political favor and malicious gossips.

"For the protection of a court trial, it would substitute the fiat of bureaucratic tribunal.

"For the guarantee of the Bill of Rights, it would substitute the danger of a Gestapo."—St. Louis Post-Dispatch editorial.

Richardson revealed that the FBI is already giving its agents special training for their sleuthing job. He told reporters the board would be inclined to take the word of an anonymous FBI man over that of the accused on a single matter of fact. But, he admitted that his 22-man board "is on very thin ice" when it considers evidence.

Grounds for loyalty dismissal are about the same as those which have been utilized for years (treason, espionage, sabotage, and others). But, there is a new element. That is membership in organizations described by Atty. Gen. Tom C. Clark as "totalitarian, Fascist, Communist or subversive." Clark has listed about 100 organizations he thinks fills his description.

However, Richardson last week indicated to a Washington reporter that mere membership in such organizations is not necessarily final proof, since a person might have joined an organization through mistake, through misunderstanding as to its aims, through the example of a husband or wife, etc.

"The board justifies its stand on the ground that the Government has as much right as a private employer 'to discharge for reasons which seem sufficient,' and without hearing. This is a false premise. In the first place, it denies the whole fact and purpose of the civil service law. It also overlooks the public stewardship and responsibility of Government service . . ."—Post-Dispatch editorial.

Meantime, Bert Andrews, New York Herald Tribune writer, followed up his now-famous "scoop" on the State Dept. firings. Andrews compared the new procedures with those used originally in the State Dept. cases.

He noted that the department did not at any time tell the 10 accused of the nature of the charges against them; did not allow counsel or witnesses present at sessions it held with the 10 (it wouldn't have made any difference, anyway, Andrews noted, since they wouldn't have known what the charges were); it did not allow the accused an interview with Secy. George C. Marshall, etc.

"The existence of machinery to spread the smear of 'disloyal' on U. S. citizens without jury trial and without confrontation with the accuser is intolerable."—Post-Dispatch editorial.

Last week, Sen. Joseph H. Ball (R., Minn.) disclosed that four employes—he did not identify them—had been fired by Congressional committees after investigation of "reports that they were Communist travelers." One of those dismissed was let out after Ball had objected to his presence on a Senate subcommittee staff. Ball did not state what type of investigation was made; whether the new board procedure was followed; whether the four were given hearings.

"I am certain that there should be no room in our Government for those who are disloyal to it, or those who would overthrow or subvert it. It does seem to me, however, that in order to achieve the second purposes of the preamble—to protect employes against unfounded charges of disloyalty—that there should be the requirement that disloyalty should be clearly defined, and that the process be accorded those Americans who are accused of being disloyal."—CIO Pres. Philip Murray, in letter to Pres. Truman concerning the loyalty executive order.

"We are shocked that the Loyalty Review Board has fallen victim to hysteria by electing to provide sugar-coating for the unpalatable measures of a police state."—Protest of CIO Public Workers' Pres. Abram Flaxer against new procedure.

"An attempt to fight Communism by employing methods we profess to abhor most in the Communistic system."—Federal Communications Commissioner Clifford Durr, in protest against new procedure.

U. S. Circuit Court Accuses State of South Carolina

South Carolina last week was accused of using the power of the state to violate the Federal Constitution.

In a stinging opinion, Judge John J. Parker, of the U. S. 4th Circuit Court of Appeals, upheld a federal District Court ruling which barred South Carolina election officials from denying qualified Negro voters a voice in primaries.

Parker said the Supreme Court in 1944 had ruled that the right to vote in a primary election held under state law could not be denied on grounds of race or color.

Parker's opinion came out of the contention of George Elmore, Richmond County, S. C., Negro, that he and other Negroes had been denied a vote in a Democratic primary Aug. 13, 1946.

Truman Calls GOP Bill

'PITIFULLY INADEQUATE' IN FIGHT ON H-C-L

CONGRESS this week comes back to Washington—one eye cocked on the '48 elections, one ear still red from Pres. Truman's remarks about the headline-hunting "anti-inflation" bill which the GOP majority steered through the special session.

It was virtually a carbon copy that the President signed—in fact as well as in theory.

The President criticized it severely as failing to meet the needs of the high-price situation—but like a World Series pitcher rubbing a rabbit's paw, he said it couldn't do much harm and by some miracle might do a little good.

Almost appropriately, the original copy of the bill, which bore the signatures of leaders of both Senate and House, got lost—as papers in Washington are frequently apt to do. The White House looked embarrassed, said they just couldn't find the bill, and rushed another copy to Sen. Vandenberg, president of the Senate, and Speaker of the House Joe Martin for signatures. Then Pres. Truman wrote his own name at the bottom of the legislation.

He used some strong words to criticize the measure.

It is "pitifully inadequate as a weapon against the high cost of living," he said. It "will not reduce the high cost of living and it will not keep prices from going even higher." And he reminded Congress that while it passed a meaningless bill, the price index had risen like water in a stopped-up sink.

"DURING the six weeks since I addressed the Congress . . . prices have continued to rise," Pres. Truman said.

"When I spoke to Congress a pound of butter in Washington, D. C., cost 88 cents. Last week here in Washington, butter reached a new high price of $1.05.

"In the last six weeks, men's street shoes in Pittsburgh have gone up from an average of $8.72 a pair to $9.38.

"In this same period, the price of hogs in Chicago has risen from $24.75 a hundred pounds to $26.40. A few days ago in Omaha the price of steers reached a new all-time high of $40 a hundred pounds.

"Since Nov. 17 the price of gasoline has risen in Los Angeles from 21.5c a gallon to 23.3c.

"Inflation and the high cost of living confront the American people—with a grave danger. Unchecked inflation can bring on a serious depression that can cause untold hardship.

"The legislative and executive branches of the government must work together if this grave peril is to be conquered.

"The American people look to the Congress to pass legislation adequate to perform this all-important task. I trust that when the Congress returns it will promptly enact an effective, workable program."

Election problems are already concerning the Congress. One of the first news items came from Rep. Hartley (R., N. J.), who co-authored the Taft-Hartley bill with the help of several big business groups.

Hartley, who said in 1946 that he wasn't ever going to run for re-election, issued a "maybe" statement. Perhaps, he indicated, he'll give the residents of his northern New Jersey district a chance to vote for him—or send him back to the farm.

Unionists Help Save Eyesight Of Girl

An operation to save the eyesight of the 12-year-old daughter of a union member was made possible by the response of fellow unionists to an appeal made by Local 65, Wholesale & Warehouse Workers, New York.

The union reports that two eye operations on Anna Rosa Ramos, daughter of Carmen and Louis Ramos, were successful and that she was able to spend Christmas at home with her family.

Anna lost the sight of her left eye in an accident five years ago. When her condition got worse, threatening her with total blindness, her father brought her from Puerto Rico for treatment.

Unable to pay for private medical attention and denied public aid because of the short time the child had been in the U. S., the father turned to his union for help.

Operation Dixie:

18-MONTH DRIVE DOUBLES CIO ROLLS IN SOUTH

MEMBERSHIP in the CIO in the South has virtually doubled in the 18 months since the CIO Organizing Committee launched its Southern Drive, Van A. Bittner, national director of the committee, revealed in his "state of the union" message last week.

Bargaining rights for CIO-affiliated unions have been won in 604 Southern plants, mills and factories as the result of committee activities. The unions have been established through NLRB elections, elections conducted by local persons or organizations, by card check (both NLRB and private parties) and in some instances by voluntary recognition on the part of management.

The membership gained through new locals and the expansion of already existing locals adds more than 400,000 new names to the rolls of CIO, bringing the Southern membership to more than 800,000, Bittner said.

While there was a noticeable slump immediately following enactment of the Taft-Hartley law last August, the tempo of organization has shown a decided upswing during the last three months of the year.

More than 50% of the plants won for the union since August have been without resort to the NLRB, Bittner pointed out. Consent elections, or a check of union membership cards against the plant payroll, have been worked out between management and the union in order to avoid the red-tape and delay attached to the NLRB by reason of passage of the Taft-Hartley measure.

BITTNER expressed "complete satisfaction" at the progress made in the drive. "Plans for 1948 include concentrated drives in several of the larger industries in the South," he said, "I predict that the new year will show even greater gains than those made during the last 18 months."

Meanwhile, CIO drive last week scored five more victories in Arkansas, North Carolina and Tennessee.

The vote was 100% for the union at the Public Utilities Co. in Crossett, Ark., where the employes selected the CIO International Woodworkers as their bargaining agent.

Workers at the A. B. Houtz Lumber Co. in Elizabeth City. N. C., voted for the Woodworkers. So did those at Major & Loomis Lumber Co., Hertford, N. C., where the score was 134 to 50. In Fayetteville, N. C., the workers also voted for the Woodworkers. The CIO United Chemical Workers won out in a decertification election petitioned for by the management at the J. R. Watkins Co. in Memphis, Tenn.

BUSINESS IS DREAMING OF A GOLDEN '48

U. S. News Visions Another '47--But Even More So

By ARTHUR RIORDAN

IN 1948, we'll have a Presidential election . . . .
The Dodgers will attempt to repeat for the National League Pennant and then win the World Series . . . .

Palestine will become a free nation . . . .

A number of aviators will set new speed records . . .

The New Look will be a year old . . . .

There'll be a lot of talk about New York's Blizzard of 1947 and a lot less talk about the Blizzard of '88.

And—it's shaping up as the Dream Year for Business.

Here's what U. S. News—a spokesman for industry—predicts:

"Boom is to carry business activity to a new peak in 1948.

"Wages will rise. Income will rise. Spending will increase. Prices and living costs are to reach a still higher level.

"Test will come around mid-year, when crop outlook is known.

"Weak spots may develop in the trend of inventory buying, in exports, in business investment and in money and credits policy."

U. S. News estimates that profits will be slightly lower in 1948, but the "rate would top all profit records before 1947."

In summation, U. S. News says: "In general, 1948 promises to be a banner year for production and business volume. Activity during the first half promises to assure a high annual average even if a declining trend sets in later."

HOW do all these predictions compare with the boom inflationary years of 1947?

Here's how:

- In 1947, according to the Commerce Dept., Americans earned 11% more than in 1946. But—and it's a big but—Americans in 1947 spent more because of high prices.
- In 1947, personal incomes were about $197,000,000,000. But—with the consumer index above the inflation year of 1920 and away above 1946, shoppers paid out 14% more of their incomes than they did in 1947.
- In 1947, personal savings were $11,000,000,000. But—they were $15,000,000,000 in 1946. In 1947, personal savings were 6% of "disposable income." But—in 1946 they were 9%.
- Commerce showed that the wholesale price level at the end of 1947 was more than double the 1929 average, 25% above 1946 and only slightly below the 1920 peak.
- Industrial wholesale prices were up 25% over 1946; non-food farm products 20%; food products 30%.
- In 1947, according to U. S. News, the value of the dollar—that bill with George Washington's face on it—had shrunken from a buying power of 100c in 1939 to 60c. (The dollar was worth 95c in 1941; 85c in '42; 81c in '44; 77c in '45; 71c in '46 and 60c in 1947. U. S. News says: "A 75-c dollar is about the best to be expected in the years ahead.")
- In November, 1947, last estimated month, the average production worker was making $51.02 a week, highest gross average pay in history. But—and this is about the biggst "but"—reducing those $51.02 to 1939 values (after subtracting social security and taxes), Mr. Average Worker has a purchasing power of less than $30.
- 1947 was also the year in which a Cleveland daily newspaper quoted a housewife, bedeviled by inability to keep up her family food budget, bitterly cried: "If this is prosperity, give us a depression."
- 1947 was the year in which the Republican-controlled Congress refused to pass the anti-inflation curbs proposed by Pres. Truman and backed in general by the CIO and most of labor—and instead passed the Republican "cure."
- 1947 was the year in which Ewan Clague, chief of the Bur. of Labor Statistics, said that real wages—earnings measured in terms of what they can buy—went up only 1% during the first 11 months. But—they were 4.7% below the level of June, 1946 (last month of OPA).
- In other words, don't breathe a sigh of relief at the end of 1947—for 1948 looks to be even worse.

WHAT are the definite straws in the wind?

Two seemingly conflicting straws blew around last week.

THE FIRST STRAW: The Interstate Commerce Commission granted the railroads another 10% interim hike in freight rates, the second 10% interim increase within three months. (The two 10 percenters make a total of 21%, rather than 20%, since the second is taken on the previous rate, increased by 10%.)

The interim increases are to stand until June, 1948, or until ICC makes a final decision on how much the rate should be increased permanently.

Two Best Bets: The final increase will be higher than 21%; the shippers, never a one to let anything interfere with profits, will pass the increased freight rates right on to you and me.

THE SECOND STRAW: General Electric announced price reductions of 3 to 10% in 40% of its products—such as refrigerators, stoves, radios and television sets.

Pres. C. E. (GE) Wilson—not to be confused with Pres. C. E. (GM) Wilson—said the move was made to fight inflation.

Far be it from us to question G. E.'s motives—But. The "but" this time required a little history-checking, which was provided by Bruce Waybur, researcher in the CIO Electrical Workers' Washington office.

Before this 5% decrease, this was the price and wage Picture at GE:

Consumer Paid	G E Received	Worker Paid
Refrigerator		
1941 $155	$110	$19
1941 $226	$161	$31
Washing Machine		
1941 $78.50	$56	$8.50
1947 $128.50	$92	$13.75

(All figures are approximate).

Now, as to industrial equipment, some or all of which is in the list of price-reduced articles.

- Generating and transmitting equipment has risen 30% since before OPA (no rise at all during OPA).
- Integral horsepower motors rose 17% during OPA, 15% since, for a total of 35%.
- Fractional horsepower motors: up 27% during OPA; up 20 since, total, 52.
- Incandescent lighting fixtures: up 18 during OPA; 14 since, total 35.
- In fact, all industrial equipment in the electrical industry has risen 47% since before OPA.

There's another straw in the wind. It's definite. This is it:

- Dun & Bradstreet's wholesale food price index for the week ended Dec. 30 went—where but up?—to a new old-time high of $7.24.

The previous record high, set Dec. 2, 1947, was 71c lower.

In case you forget, the all-time low in the Dun & Bradstreet's index was almost 15 years ago—Jan. 31, 1933. Then, the index was $1.49. In the interim, food prices have risen more than 485%.

★ ★ ★

Is there a solution for all this?

Yes—PAC.

Murray on New Year:

'Inflation Most Pressing Problem'

HERE is CIO Pres. Philip Murray's New Year statement:

The United States and its people during 1948 must make decisions which will greatly affect the future welfare of the entire world.

We must make a genuine effort to rehabilitate the war-torn nations abroad so they can become self-supporting and this we must do without meddling in the internal affairs of the countries to which we give aid.

We must do everything we can to protect our own economy—an economy badly strained by the forces of inflation and burdened by our own needs and the needs of those overseas who face hunger and privation.

In our efforts to further the cause of democracy throughout the world we should attempt to make our own democratic form of government function more efficiently than it has ever functioned in the past.

Inflation is the most pressing problem confronting the United States. It is sapping the purchasing power of our people and leading us toward the brink of a depression. It is a problem we must tackle—realistically and wholeheartedly—before many more weeks have passed.

Our success in dealing with domestic economic problems will greatly determine the world-wide role we can play.

The Congress of Industrial Organizations during the coming year will do everything it can to put into operation the legislative and economic machinery needed to speed our own country and other nations along the road to lasting peace and prosperity.

Food Index Rises 485% Since '33; GE's Price 'Cut'

Not Fooling Anybody, Big Boy!

—Fitzpatrick in St. Louis Post-Dispatch

The CIO News

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THAT 'DISAPPEARING' BILL

Big mystery last week at the White House was: What happened to the original copy of the GOP-sponsored "anti-inflation" bill?

It seemed to disappear into thin air after being placed on the desk of a presidential aide. Pres. Truman signed a duplicate copy on the theory that it was better than nothing—but only slightly better.

An even bigger mystery, however, was: How is the Administration going to clamp down on inflation with a measure containing only a few teeth—and weak ones at that,

Some observers (including the editors of the CIO News) detected political skullduggery of a type designed to influence people against Truman and win friends for the Republicans.

The GOPers have started a publicity chant which goes as follows:

"We gave the President sufficient power to control inflation. If inflation isn't controlled it will be Truman's fault—not ours."

It will be a neat trick if they get by with it. The public, of course, will pay the bill. ★ ★ ★

Congress Faces Big Problems

Congress goes back into session this week, facing virtually the same problems that confronted it when it began its deliberations a year ago—and the passage of time hasn't made them any simpler.

No. 1 domestic issue is whether the lawmakers will give the President a real club with which to battle inflation or insist on his using the "feather duster" they fashioned for him before going home for Christmas.

High on the agenda is a long-range foreign recovery and rehabilitation program. The fight probably will be over how much to spend and how to administer the set-up.

Action also is needed on housing and rent control, health legislation, extension of social security, anti-poll tax and anti-discrimination measures and other "social" legislation.

We suggest again—as we've often done before—that the folks back home let their congressmen and senators know how they feel about these things.

The hearing of our lawmakers improves considerably during election year. ★ ★ ★

Provide Enough To Do The Job

Some of the arguments against a long-range European aid program remind us of the fellow who was building a house but ran out of materials and money before he put the roof on.

It started raining—and you know what happened then!

Or, if you want a different illustration——

An engineer built a dam halfway across a river, and then the flood came.

We'd be wasting money if we half-rehabilitated the war-torn nations and then decided we'd gone far enough. ★ ★ ★

They Must Like The Union Shop

It wasn't startling news, but we believe it worth mentioning—just to satisfy the curiosity of those who wondered about unionists' reaction to the union shop.

NLRB reports it conducted 112 "union shop authorization polls" during November. Ninety per cent of those casting valid ballots voted in favor of the union shop. That's a nice margin of safety ★ ★ ★

Average Guy Doesn't Want Moon With Fence Around It

By ALLAN L. SWIM

LIFE would be fairly simple if we didn't pack our heads with so much ideological "nonsense."

Take our present domestic situation as a classic example. We've got serious inflation problems and the know-how for solving them—but we've got ideological differences, too.

Now, an ideological difference is something with which to cope, especially in an election year.

So we spend a lot of time scheming and coping—not with our basic problems but with opposing ideologies.

THE realistic guy who has his nose against the economic grindstone and would like to take it off sees the situation about as follows:

Prices began increasing after OPA was killed and have been at it ever since. And there's nothing to indicate they've reached their peak.

This means the average person is having trouble making ends meet. The average corporation, on the other hand, has been sopping up the financial gravy at an unprecedented rate.

So, says the realistic guy, workers have got to have more money so they can live decently and the government has got to clamp on price controls to hold the cost of living in line.

IT sounds simple, doesn't it? But right here is where ideology enters the picture and makes the job a tough one.

This country was built up under a system of free enterprise which, though often abused, produced a lot of good things for a lot of people.

The ideology on which the system was founded calls for a minimum of governmental interference and control. Only in extreme emergencies—such as war—has the public submitted to "iron hand" regulation of ordinary economic pursuits.

So the present opposition to price control stems from ideology as well as from a desire by certain groups to gouge the consumers.

THE realistic guy says you can't feed your children on ideological opinions—and he's right. It takes dough—and plenty of it at today's prices.

Sometimes the realist is more ideological than the ideologist. That's because he looks into the future, sees something that scares the dickens out of him and decides it's time to shift gears.

He'd gladly trade a hunk of free enterprise temporarily for a bit of control if by doing so he could prevent a depression in which the whole American system might go out the window for keeps.

THE average guy doesn't want the moon with a fence around it. He wants a comfortable living for himself and his family, reasonable security, a lot of freedom and enough spare change left over after each payday to finance a bit of fun.

Sure, we have those who crave riches and great power, but they're the exceptions to the rule. And we have those who think the world owes them a living.

The extremists, unfortunately, come nearer achieving their goals than do the average persons who seek the ordinary things.

THIS isn't just an ideological discussion of ideologies. It's an attempt to show that something more than money is involved in the fight over inflation curbs.

You probably can't divide the opponents into two distinct groups, but if you could you'd find—

Those who believe we should let the old "law" of supply and demand determine our economic future.

And those who believe government should step into the picture when circumstances permit that "law" to threaten our economic system.

The CIO is in the latter group because it believes a crash is inevitable unless we put real curbs on inflationary forces.

CONGRESSMAN DRIPP **BY YOMEN**

"And we hereby resolve that in 1949 we'll do more for labor than we did in 1947."

'What I See For 1948'

The following article, by CIO Pres. Philip Murray, appeared in the January issue of Coronet Magazine. It was part of a symposium, "What I See for 1948."

Others participating included Warren R. Austin, U. S. Representative to the UN; Chester Bowles, ex-OPA head; Rt. Rev. Msgr. E. J. Flanagan, founder of Boys' Town; Harold E. Stassen, ex-governor of Minnesota; Sumner Welles, ex-Undersecretary of State; Dr. Thomas Parran, U. S. Surgeon General; Robert R. Young, chairman of board, Chesapeake & Ohio R. R.; David E. Lilienthal, chairman, U. S. Atomic Energy Commission; William B. Benton, former ex-Assistant Secretary of State; J. Edgar Hoover, FBI head, and Drew Pearson, columnist.

By PHILIP MURRAY

My fervent hope is that, in 1948, our labor unions will be accepted as being as much a part of the American way of life as movies and hot dogs.

From Coronet

Organized labor naturally hopes to get rid of the Taft-Hartley Act and the antiunion measures passed by various state legislatures. But even more, we would like to see a change in the thinking which prompted our legislators to pass such laws. Abuses, real or imaginary, in management-labor relations cannot be cured by laws which cripple free collective bargaining.

IN 1948, I also hope that we do not repeat the tragic mistakes of the '20s and '30s. Already there are ominous signs that the same greedy men who prematurely killed price control are leading us down the familiar boom-or-bust path. Let us hope that in the coming year Congress writes laws that will benefit 140,000,000 Americans, thus creating higher standards of living for the many, not high profits for the few.

Organized labor's millions of men and women have many other simple hopes for 1948. They would like to see needless occupational accidents reduced. They look forward to better homes, improved health and education, and a reasonable guarantee against poverty in old age.

AND they are hopeful that in 1948 men will not be fired, demoted, beaten or jailed on unconstitutional charges (as they have been in previous years) because they are union members or organizers.

Above all, let us pray that these advances can be made without costly economic strife. For I would like to be able to say at the end of 1948 that we in the U. S. had so conducted our affairs that the world's troubled millions could look to no other country but ours for guidance.

Spelling Bee

From "Capital Comment," issued by the Democratic Natl. Committee:

"Paul Porter, last head of the OPA, told a New England audience that he couldn't really express his feelings about the cause of present high prices without using a 'four-letter word.'

"He said he would spell the word for his listeners, who began to look a little nervous.

"The word, Porter continued, 'is T-A-F-T.'"

They Bowed Their Heads In Prayer

IT WAS ONE of those things which sometimes happen when a man decides to say what he's got on his mind.

Some of those who heard it said the minister "stole the show," but that the newspaper men covering the event ignored what he said.

They said, too, that the minister's words weren't exactly in keeping with what the industrialists and politicians considered the spirit of the occasion.

IT WAS an auspicious occasion— a "big" dedication—so a group of dignitaries was on hand.

Rev. Warren Candler Budd, pastor of Hapeville Methodist Church, waited until those present bowed their heads, then he began his invocation:

"O, God, Thou art Thyself of the great Creator. the Master Workman. Thou hast revealed Thyself to us in Jesus the carpenter whose roughened hands bear eternal testimony to the dignity of toil.

"WE SENSE Thy presence in the upward surge of the masses, who with the awakened self-respect of Children of God, have through the centuries cast off the shackles of slavery and serfdom, and stand now gazing toward the dawn of a greater freedom.

"We praise Thee for those brave spirits who have led the way; who have dared to risk even their children's bread in organized endeavor to improve the lot of all; who for their unselfish devotion have been condemned as outcasts of society; endured prison; sacrificed their lives as martyrs to the cause.

"HELP Thou the labor movement of our day to be worthy of its heritage. Unite in high purpose the workers in the factory and the farm. Preserve them from the temptation to selfish complacency. Guard their leaders from the lust for personal power. Guide them in the service of the common good.

"Help the workers of all lands to stand shoulder to shoulder for justice and peace among the nations. Save them from the sin of selfish nationalism. Give them a wider vision of world government with justice and liberty for all.

"GRANT to labor the wisdom to seek a world of peace and plenty by means of organization and the ballot, keeping their movement free from hate and violence, building into the cooperative commonwealth those spiritual values which alone can make it endure.

"Bring at last all workers by hand or brain into worldwide brotherhood; into closer friendship with Thee, O God, the Father of all of us. Amen."

HENRY and Benson Ford and most of the "big brass" of the Ford Motor Co. were on hand when Rev. Budd spoke.

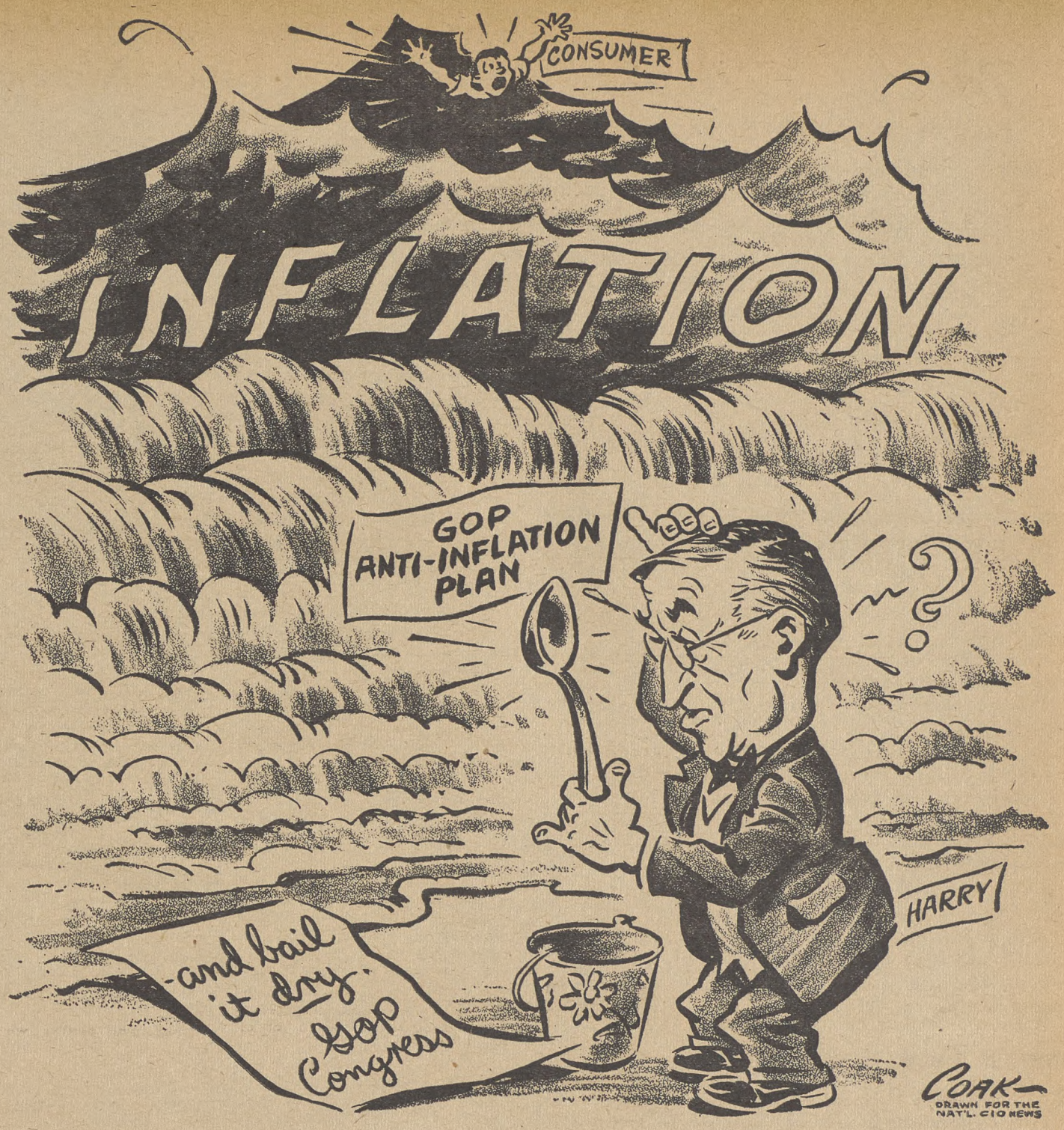
So were Gov. Thompson and Ex-Gov. Arnall of Georgia, Mayor Hartsfield of Atlanta and top-flight business leaders of the Atlanta area.

The expressions on the faces of some of the group showed clearly that they were startled by the minister's forthright invocation—by his pro-labor sentiments.

THE invocation was a forerunner to speechmaking which paid tribute to the great industrial empire of the Fords.

And it was an occasion for celebration —an occasion marking the establishment of a new enterprise that will help the South balance its agriculture with industry.

When it was over the newsmen returned to their typewriters and wrote not about the minister but about the Dec. 10 dedication of the huge new Ford plant at Hapeville, Ga., a suburb of Atlanta.



The Cure That Kills — A Fable For New Year

By **FRANK DONNER**, *of CIO Legal Staff*

LIKE a lot of people, Joe Worker had his troubles. Every time he turned around the cost of living went up a few notches. The grocery bill was getting higher and higher each week. It was harder and harder to keep the kids in shoes and to meet the medical bills. But his employer—Mr. Boss—could think up a thousand ways of getting around the contract: he violated the Wagner Act; he instituted speed-ups; he discriminated against union leaders; he increased the work load.

But things could have been worse. Joe had his union to protect his working conditions and to fight for decent living standards for himself and the other workers in the plant. Then, one day a lot of professors and doctors in Washington, like Professor Taft and Doctor Ball and Doctor Hartley, made an announcement. They said to Joe Worker, "You're a pretty sick man. Your rights are run down. You're losing your liberty. You need an operation to improve your freedom. We know just the thing to cure you and make you a new man."

"What are you talking about?" Joe said. "I may have a hard time of it, but as long as I can have a strong union then I'll be strong.

"If you experts want to give somebody medicine why not try it out on Mr. Boss? Why don't you try an operation on him so that he behaves himself and stops fighting the union. That would be the best possible cure you fellows could think up both for me and for the whole country."

BY this time the experts were putting on their white coats and rubber gloves. They strapped Joe onto a table and wheeled him into the operating room.

"When we get through with you," they promised, "you'll be grateful to us. This operation will free you from tyranny and give you new rights.

"We'll give you something better than just the right to resist wage cuts and speed-ups and raids on your working and living standards. When we're finished with our operation you'll be able to fight the union. You'll have the liberty to leave your union and to bargain with the boss on your own."

Joe sputtered, "If you do that I'll be helpless. I don't need your kind of operation. If you want to operate, why don't you operate on Mr. Boss? Cut out some of his brass so he'll respect the union and deal with it."

But the experts weren't interested in Joe's ideas about what was good for him. They knew what was good for him.

So the experts got out their sharpest knives and operating tools and began their operation on Joe. Whenever the experts weren't sure what part to cut out of Joe and what part to leave in, Mr. Boss—who was in the background directing the operation—told them what to do. The surgeons performing the operation tried their best to follow the advice and the directions of Mr. Boss. When Mr. Boss got through supervising the operation, there wasn't a single trade union right Joe Worker enjoyed which wasn't removed or mutilated in some way.

AS the surgeons were finishing their operation one of them had an idea.

"While we have this fellow under ether why not take away his political rights too? He'll never notice the difference."

And so as a last gesture the doctors cut a new incision and cut away the patient's political rights.

When Joe woke up and finally went back to work he felt terrible.

"This operation hasn't cured me," Joe protested, "it's almost killed me! You tried to make me weaker and Mr. Boss stronger."

THE good doctors who tried to mess Joe up ignored these protests or evaded them. In fact, they scolded Joe for complaining. One of them solemnly lectured him, "You can't expect a complete cure; you'll feel better later on."

Another one said, "The reason why you're feeling so badly is that we didn't do a complete job. In a few months we're going to try to operate on you again."

But neither Joe, nor any of his friends who knows the score, was fooled by all of this double talk.

REGISTER! The material on this page, supplied to the CIO News by CIO-PAC, is presented for the convenience of CIO members and their friends in registering. Remember, that date in '48 can't be kept unless you're registered and eligible to vote. Check this list for your state's laws and then make a double check with local authorities, since some of these rules are changed from time to time. In any event, register!

STATE	PRIMARY DATE	REGISTRATION FOR PRIMARY	REGISTRATION FOR GENERAL ELECTION
ALA.	May 4, 1948	At least one half day in each county between October 1 and December 31, 1947; January 5, 19-28; February 2 and 16; March 1 and 15; April 5 and 19; May 3, 1948.	January 5, 19-28; February 2 and 16; March 1 and 15; April 5 and 19; May 3 and 17; June 7 and 21; July 5-9 (except in Mobile, Montgomery, and Jefferson counties), July 19; August 2 and 16; September 6 and 20; October 4 and 18; November 1, 1948.
Poll tax of $1.50 must be paid during period of October 1, 1947, through February 1, 1948. Residence: 2 yrs. in state, 1 yr. in county, 3 mos. in precinct.			
ARIZ.	Sept. 7, 1948	Continuous through August 2, 1948.	Continuous through August 2, 1948; September 8-27, 1948.
Residence: 1 yr. in state, 30 days in precinct.			
ARK.	July 27, 1948	Payment of poll tax constitutes registration.	Payment of poll tax constitutes registration.
Poll tax of $1 must have been paid by Oct. 1, 1947, to vote in primary, and by Oct. 1, 1948, for general election. Residence: 1 yr. in state, 6 mos. in county, 30 days in precinct.			
CALIF.	June 1, 1948	Continuous through April, 1948.	Continuous through April 22, 1948; reopens from June 1, 1948, through September 22, 1948.
Residence: 1 yr. in state, 90 days in county, 40 days in precinct.			
COLO.	Sept. 14, 1948	Continuous through August 31, 1948.	Continuous through August 31, 1948; September 15, 1948—October 18, 1948.
Residence: 1 yr. in state, 90 days in county, 30 days in city or town, 10 days in precinct.			
CONN.	Set By Parties Not Later Than Oct. 11, 1948	July 30, 1948, and such other times as the registrars may deem necessary.	October 9-16, 1948, throughout State. Additional dates: Towns of 50,000 or more—on such day of 3rd week of each of months of May, June, July, August, September as Board of Election may designate. Towns of 5,000-50,000—on such day of 3rd week of June, July, August, September as Board of Election may designate. Towns of 2,000-4,999 — on such day of 3rd week of each of months July, August, and September as Board of Election may designate. Towns of 1,999 or less—on such day of 3rd week of each of months August and September as Board of Election may designate.
Residence: 1 yr. in state, 6 mos. in town.			
DEL.	Set By Parties Between July 14, & Aug. 28, 1948	At least once each week in April, May, June.	At least once each week in April, May, June. Also July 14, 1948, and October 16, 1948.
Residence: 1 yr. in state, 3 mos. in county, 30 days in precinct.			
D. C.	(RESIDENTS OF THE DISTRICT HAVE NO VOTE.)		
FLA.	May 4, 1948	February 2, 1948—March 1, 1948	February 2, 1948—March 1, 1948. Also three days a week from August 2, 1948—October 3, 1948.
Residence: 1 yr. in state, 6 mos. in county.			
GA.	Sept. 8, 1948	Continuous through May 1, 1948.	Continuous through May 1, 1948.
Residence: 1 yr. in state, 6 mos. in county.			
IDA.	Aug. 10, 1948	March 1, 1948—August 7, 1948.	March 1, 1948—August 7, 1948. August 14, 1948 — October 30, 1948.
Residence: 6 mos. in state, 30 days in county.			
ILL.	April 13, 1948	Continuous through March 15, 1948.	Continuous through March 15, 1948; April 14, 1948—October 4, 1948.
Residence: 1 yr. in state, 90 days in county, 30 days in precinct.			
IND.	May 4, 1948	Continuous through April 3, 1948.	Continuous through April 3, 1948; May 15, 1948—October 2, 1948.
Residence: 6 mos. in state, 60 days in township, 30 days in precinct.			
IOWA	June 7, 1948	In cities of 125,000 and over registration is continuous through May 28, 1948. In other areas registration takes place on May 27-29, 1948, and June 5 and 7, 1948.	In cities of 125,000 and over registration is continuous through May 28, 1948, and then reopens from July 1, 1948, through October 23, 1948. In other areas registration takes place on May 27-29, 1948; June 5 and 7, 1948; October 21-23 and 30, 1948; November 2, 1948
Residence: 6 mos. in state, 60 days in county, 10 days in precinct.			
KAN.	Aug. 3, 1948	Townships—continuous through July 14, 1948. Cities—continuous through July 24, 1948.	Townships—continuous through July 14, 1948, then reopens from August 4, 1948, through October 13, 1948. Cities — continuous through July 24, 1948, then reopens from August 4, 1948, through October 23, 1948.
Residence: 6 mos. in state, 30 days in township.			

HERE'S HOW BOSTONIA

ON this page, there is a state-by-state analysis of registration information.

In addition, there is some general information needed for registration.

Exercise of suffrage is not automatic. Basic requirements in all states are U. S. citizenship and residence of varying lengths. Most liberal on the latter requirements are several Middle Western states. Longest residence requirement is for some Southern states.

The voting age is 21, except Georgia, which during the war reduced the age to 18 "because any one old enough to die for his or her country is old enough to vote."

Seven states require pay-

STATE	PRIMARY DATE	REGISTRATION FOR PRIMARY	REGISTRATION FOR GENERAL ELECTION
KY.	Aug. 7, 1948	Continuous through June 9, 1948.	Continuous through June 9, 1948; reopens from August 17, 1948, through September 3, 1948.
Residence: 1 yr. in state, 6 mos. in county, 60 days in precinct.			
LA.	Sept. 14, 1948	Continuous through August 14, 1948, but in parishes under 12,000 registration takes place only two days a week until July 16, 1948, and then daily through August 14, 1948.	Continuous through August 14, 1948, then reopens from September 15 through October 2, 1948, but in parishes under 12,000 registration takes place only two days a week and then daily from July 16, 1948-August 14, 1948, and from September 3, 1948-October 2, 1948.
Residence: 2 yrs. in state, 1 yr. in parish (equiv. to county), 3 mos. in precinct. Literacy test, unless of good character and understands principles of govt.			
ME.	June 21, 1948	Cities 30,000 and over—continuous through June 8, 1948. Cities 25,000-30,000 — June 5-14, 1948. Cities 10,000-25,000 — June 9-15, 1948. Cities less than 10,000 — June 12-17, 1948. Cities less than 3,000 and towns of 500 or more—June 17-19.	Cities 30,000 and more—continuous through June 8, 1948, then reopens June 22, 1948-August 31, 1948. Cities 25,000-30,000 — June 5-14, 1948, and August 28, 1948, through September 6, 1948. Cities 10,000-25,000 — June 9-15, 1948, and September 1-7, 1948. Cities less than 10,000 — June 12-17, 1948, and September 4-9, 1948. Cities less than 3,000 and towns of 500 or more—June 17-19, 1948, and September 9-11, 1948.
Residence: 6 mos. in state, 3 mos. in county and precinct.			
MD.	May 3, 1948	Baltimore City — continuous through April 3, 1948. Also open April 5-6, 19-20, and 27, 1948. Montgomery and Washington Counties — continuous through April 3, 1948. Wicomico County—April 5-6, 19-20, 1948. Other counties—three designated days.	Baltimore City — continuous through April 3, 1948. Also open April 5-6, 19-20, 27, 1948, and September 13-14, 27-28 and October 5, 1948. Montgomery and Washington counties — continuous through April 3, 1948, then reopens from May 13, 1948, through October 2, 1948. Other counties—three designated days.
A qualified voter not born in the state must declare his intention to become a voter in the state of Maryland one year or more before offering to vote in any election. Residence: 1 yr. in state, 6 mos. in county and precinct.			
MASS.	Sept. 14, 1948	Varies locally but can't take place after August 13, 1948.	Varies locally but can't take place between August 13 and September 16, 1948, or after October 1, 1948
Residence: 1 yr. in commonwealth, 6 mos. in city or town.			
MICH.	Sept. 14, 1948	Continuous through August 25, 1948.	Continuous through August 25, 1948, and then reopens from September 14, 1948, through October 14, 1948.
Residence: 6 mos. in state, 20 days in city or township.			
MINN.	Sept. 14, 1948	Continuous through August 24, 1948.	Continuous through August 24, 1948, and then reopens from September 16, 1948, through October 12, 1948.
Residence: 6 mos. in state, 30 days in election district.			
MISS.	Aug. 24, 1948	Continuous through April 24, 1948.	Continuous through July 2, 1948.
Poll tax of $2.00 must be paid on or before February 1, 1948. Residence: 2 yrs. in state, 1 yr. in city, town or village.			

REGISTERED FOR 1944

nt of poll tax. They are n the South. In some tes, particularly in New land, one can pay poll es and avoid registering. iteracy tests are required 8 states. Surprising state this list is New York. Three Southern states—Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana—waive the literacy tests under certain conditions, such as property holders in the first two and for persons of "good character," those "who understand the principles of government," etc. Some Southern states use the literacy tests to keep Negroes from registering.

In all states, those of unsound mind, criminals and, in some instances, paupers and residents of charitable institutions, are barred.

TATE	PRIMARY DATE	REGISTRATION FOR PRIMARY	REGISTRATION FOR GENERAL ELECTION
MO.	Aug. 3, 1948	Cities 600,000 or more—continuous through July 10, 1948. Cities 300,000-700,000—continuous through July 9, 1948. Cities 50,000-100,000—continuous, whenever county clerk's office open for business, through July 5, 1948. Cities 30,000-50,000—one or more days between June 14 and July 9, 1948. Cities 10,000-30,000 — not more than three days between June 14, 1948, and July 24, 1948. Counties 200,000-400,000 — three days each week through July 28, 1948. Counties 150,000 or more—June 29 and July 3 and 13, 1948.	Cities 600,000 or more—continuous through July 10, 1948, and then reopens from August 9, 1948, through October 9, 1948. Cities 300,000-700,000—continuous through July 9, 1948, and then reopens from August 9, 1948, through October 8, 1948. Cities 50,000-100,000—continuous, whenever county clerk's office open for business, through July 5, 1948, and then from August 9, 1948, through October 4, 1948. Cities 30,000-50,000—One or more days between June 14 and July 9, 1948, and two or more days between September 13, 1948, and October 8, 1948. Cities 10,000-30,000 — Not more than three days between June 14, 1948, and July 24, 1948, and not more than three days between September 13, 1948, and October 23, 1948. Counties 200,000-400,000 — Three days each week through July 28, 1948, and then reopens for three days each week August 18, 1948, through September 27, 1948. Counties 150,000 or more—June 29, July 3 and 13, September 29 and October 3 and 13, 1948
idence: 1 yr. in state, 60 days in city or town. ies of 600,000 or more: St. Louis. Cities 300,000 - 700,000 — Kansas City.			
MONT.	July 20, 1948	Continuous through June 5, 1948	Continuous through September 18, 1948
idence: 1 yr. in state, 30 days in county.			
NEB.	April 13, 1948	Continuous through April 3, 1948	Continuous through April 3, 1948, and then reopens from April 14, 1948, through October 23, 1948
idence: 6 mos. in state, 40 days in county, 10 days in precinct.			
NEV.	Sept. 7, 1948	Continuous through July 28, 1948	Continuous through July 28, 1948, and then reopens from September 8, 1948, through September 22, 1948
idence: 6 mos. in state, 30 days in county, 10 days in precinct.			
N. H.	Sept. 14, 1948	Cities—At least two days including August 24 and September 4, 1948. Towns over 4,500—At least two days including September 7 and 11, 1948. Towns under 4,500—Two days between August 28 and September 13, 1948.	Cities—At least four days including August 24, September 14 and October 12 and 23, 1948. Towns over 4,500—At least four days including September 7 and 11 and October 26 and 30, 1948 Towns under 4,500—Two days between August 28 and September 13 and another two between October 16 and November 1, 1948
idence: in town 6 mos.			
N. J.	June 1, 1948	Continuous through April 22, 1948.	Continuous through April 22, 1948; reopens from June 2, 1948, through September 23, 1948.
idence: 1 yr. in state, 5 mos. in county.			
N. M.	June 8, 1948	Continuous through May 8, 1948	Continuous through May 8, 1948; reopens June 14, 1948, through October 2, 1948.
idence: 1 yr. in state, 90 days in county, 30 days in precinct.			

STATE	PRIMARY DATE	REGISTRATION FOR PRIMARY	REGISTRATION FOR GENERAL ELECTION
N. Y.	Sept. 14, 1948	Must have enrolled during previous registration period.	Cities and villages of more than 50,000—central registration from June 1, 1948-September 20, 1948. Cities and villages under 50,000—central registration from July 1, 1948-September 20, 1948. New York City and Westchester County—personal registration—October 4-9, 1948. Cities and villages of 5,000 or more except N. Y. C. and Westchester County—personal registration October 1-2 and 8-9, 1948. Other places—personal registration October 2 and 9, 1948.
Voters must enroll in a political party during the 1947 registration period in order to vote in the 1948 primaries. Cities and villages more than 50,000: Albany, Binghamton, Buffalo, Mt. Vernon, New Rochelle, New York, Niagara Falls, Rochester, Schenetady, Syracuse, Troy, Utica, Yonkers. Residence: 1 yr. in state, 4 mos. in county, 30 days in precinct.			
N. C.	May 29, 1948	May 1, 1948—May 22, 1948.	May 1, 1948-May 22, 1948 and October 5-19, 1948.
Residence: 1 yr. in state, 4 mos. in precinct.			
N. D.	June 29, 1948	June 15, 1948.	October 19, 1948.
Residence: 1 yr. in state, 90 days in county, 30 days in precinct.			
OHIO	May 4, 1948	Continuous through April 5, 1948.	Continuous through April 5, 1948; reopens from May 14, 1948, through October 4, 1948.
Residence: 1 yr. in state, 6 mos. in county, 30 days in precinct.			
OKLA.	July 6, 1948	June 7-25, 1948.	June 6-25, 1948; reopens from October 4-22, 1948.
Residence: 1 yr. in state, 6 mos. in county, 30 days in precinct.			
ORE.	May 21, 1948	Continuous through April 20, 1948.	Continuous through April 20, 1948; reopens from May 22, 1948, through October 2, 1948.
Residence: 6 mos. in state.			
PENNA.	April 27, 1948	Continuous through March 6, 1948.	Continuous through March 6, 1948; reopens from May 3, 1948, through September 11, 1948.
Residence: 1 yr. in commonwealth, 2 mos. in precinct.			
R. I.	Sept. 14, 1948 (For One Party) Sept. 24, 1948 (For Other Party)	Continuous through June 30, 1948.	Continuous through June 30, 1948.
Residence: 1 yr. in state, 6 mos. in city or town for real property owners; for non-property owners, 2 yrs. in state, 6 mos. in city or town.			
S. C.	Set By Democratic Party For Aug. 10, 1948	Must enroll with party.	October 6-8, 1947; November 3-5, 1947; December 1-3, 1947; January 5-7, 1948; February 2-4, 1948; March 1-3, 1948; April 5-7, 1948; May 3-5, 1948; June 7-9, 1948; July 5-7, 1948; August 2-4, 1948; September 6-8, 1948. In addition in counties over 50,000 registration takes place August 1-15, 1948; in Spartanburg County from July 15-August 15, 1948.
Poll tax of $1 must be paid on or before Oct. 2, 1948. Residence: 2 yrs. in state, 1 yr. in county, 4 mos. in precinct.			
S. D.	June 1, 1948	Continuous through May 17, 1948	October 1-25, 1948.
Residence: 1 yr. in state, 90 days in county, 30 days in precinct.			
TENN.	Aug. 5, 1948	July 14-16, 1948.	October 10-13, 1948.
Poll tax of $1 must be paid before August 5, 1948 to vote in the Primary and on or before September 2, 1948 to vote in the general election. Residence: 1 yr. in state, 6 mos. in county.			
TEX.	July 24, 1948	Payment of poll tax constitutes registration.	Payment of poll tax constitutes registration.
Poll tax of $1.75 must be paid during period of October 1, 1947 through January 31, 1948. Residence: 1 yr. in state, 6 mos. in county.			
UTAH	Sept. 7, 1948	June 15 1948, July 3 and 27, 1948.	June 15, 1948, July 3 and 27, 1948, August 3, 1948, and October 5, 12 and 26, 1948.
Residence: 1 yr. in state, 4 mos. in county, 60 days in precinct.			
VT.	Sept. 14, 1948	A reasonable length of time between August 23, 1948, and September 11, 1948.	A reasonable length of time between August 23, 1948, and September 11, 1948, and between October 11 and 30, 1948.
Residence: 1 yr. in state.			
VA.	Aug. 3, 1948	Continuous through July 3, 1948.	Continuous through July 3, 1948; reopens from August 4, 1948, through October 2, 1948.
Poll tax of $1.50 must be paid on or before May 1, 1948. Residence: 1 yr. in state, 6 mos. in county, 30 days in precinct.			
WASH.	Sept. 14, 1948	Continuous through August 14, 1948.	Continuous through August 14, 1948; reopens from September 15, 1948, through October 2, 1948.
Residence: 1 yr. in state, 90 days in county, 30 days in precinct.			
W. VA.	May 11, 1948	Continuous through April 10, 1948.	Continuous through April 10, 1948; reopens from May 12, 1948, through October 2, 1948.
Residence: 1 yr. in state, 60 days in county.			
WIS.	Sept. 21, 1948	Continuous through September 8, 1948.	Continuous through September 8, 1948; reopens September 21, 1948, through October 20, 1948.
Residence: 1 yr. in state, 10 days in precinct.			
WYO.	Aug. 17, 1948	July 20-24, 1948.	July 20-24, 1948, and October 5-9, 1948.
Residence: 1 yr. in state, 60 days in county, 10 days in precinct.			

Win Union Shops Under T-h Act

Congressmen who hoped to prove that union members are the innocent dupes of leaders who "impose" union shop conditions on them have another hope coming, according to CIO Textile Workers Pres. Emil Rieve.

Although the union has already proved its point by showing that 90% of the textile workers in bargaining units which have voted on the issue want the union shop, TWUA is planning to pile up even more convincing evidence.

The union, Rieve said, is going to poll all its members on the issue to "give the lie to the reactionaries in and out of Congress who claimed that workers were in the past forced by union leaders to accept closed-shop and union shop contracts."

(The Taft-Hartley Act outlaws the closed shop, but permits a union shop on condition that a majority of the employes in the bargaining unit vote in favor of it. In collective bargaining elections the law requires only a majority of those voting.)

TWUA will have completed union shop elections in all its woolen and worsted mills by Feb. 1. Petitions for elections in most of its cotton and rayon mills are being prepared now. The union shop will remain in effect in most of these mills until next August, but elections are required by law for their continuance after that time.

The Natl. Labor Relations Board recently announced that the union shop has won 100% of the 112 elections held since passage of the T-H Act. Ninety percent of the ballots cast favored the provision.

"It should be clear," Rieve remarked, "that the workers themselves desire this sort of union security. I am confident that future tests will produce the same results."

Taft Will Fight MWD Health Bill

A battle of health bills is apt to develop soon after the 80th Congress meets in Washington.

Sen. Taft said he would press for quick passage of his own bill (S. 545), which has been described as a charity measure of limited usefulness. CIO and other labor groups have long supported the Murray-Wagner-Dingell bill, which would set up a government medical insurance program along the lines of social security.

Sen. Murray (D., Mont.), longtime liberal and supporter of the program to give the country a real health insurance plan, said he and other sponsors of the bill would make "every effort" to bring the health plan bill up for speedy consideration.

But Taft, speaking for the majority party, said "it's all right with me if the Democrats want to make an issue of it." He charged "regimentation" and "compulsion" against the Democratic bill, which provides for free choice of doctors, hospital insurance and payment of routine medical bills through the insurance fund.

NLRB Trying to 'Carve up' CIO?

THE Taft-Hartley infiltrated Natl. Labor Relations Board has given another indication that it is about to—in the words of CIO Counsel Lee Pressman—"attempt to carve up the CIO."

By a unanimous vote, NLRB has decided to reverse itself and order elections on a craft basis in two plants where CIO unions have held contracts for five years.

The craft union which applied for the elections is the AFL Pattern Makers' League. The two CIO unions are the Steelworkers, at the Harnischfeger Corp., Milwaukee, and the Electrical Workers at Westinghouse, Cleveland.

In another NLRB case, the AFL Typographical Union, on strike against Chicago and other newspapers for protection of its traditional closed shop, has demanded that the NLRB name individual publishers who charge the ITU with committing unfair labor practices.

MEANWHILE, support rallied to the CIO Electrical Workers in their campaign against Remington Rand.

In Buffalo, a mass labor rally, attended by an overflow crowd, heard representatives of the CIO denounce Rand's attempt to break UE, which has had bargaining rights for several years at Rand plants.

UE Pres. Albert Fitzgerald (he's also a CIO vice president) told the gathering that the claim of "misquotation" by NLRB Counsel Robert N. Denham proves that he "prematurely exposed the real type of legislation that has been passed—and industry is not ready at this time to have it exposed." (Denham, in commenting on an NLRB ruling which said that Rand could not secure an NLRB election since UE had not signed non-Communist affidavits, was quoted by the Associated Press as saying that Rand would "proceed at its own peril" if it attempted to bargain with UE. Denham later said he was misquoted, that he meant the "peril" remark to apply only to union security provisions.)

Pressman told the meeting that "the T-H Law must be fought at the polls and in every shop in the country."

Other speakers included Steelworkers' Organizer Matthew Arnold and City Councilman Peter J. Rybka, AFL business agent. Messages of support were received from CIO Regional Director Hugh Thompson, and others. Unions attending included Amalgamated Clothing; Rubber; Mine, Mill; Public; Office and Professional; Gas, Coke and Chemical.

U. S. Unions Aid World Peace

THE trip of the Friendship Train through France shows that American unions which contributed to the train aided in easing international tension, according to Drew Pearson, sponsor of the project.

In a recent column from France, Pearson wrote:

The station at Valence, just two weeks before our arrival, had been the scene of a bitter railroad strike. Four men had been killed. Bullet holes still marked the walls. The strike, Communist-inspired, was partly against receiving American aid under the Marshall Plan. But on the walls alongside the bullet marks, when the Friendship Train arrived, was a huge banner reading: "Welcome et merci!"

Incidentally, one thing which has made a great impression in France is the fact that many American railroad workers contributed their salaries for one day to help haul the Friendship Train across the U. S. A. The fact that the CIO Steelworkers in Pittsburgh gave a carload of milk and the steelworkers and coal miners in Windber, Pa., gave a car has greatly impressed the left-wing French labor leaders. To some extent, it has taken the wind out of their argument that it's only capitalists who want to help the French and for purely imperialistic reasons.

UE Aids UN Meeting

A New Year message from Trygve Lie, United Nations secretary general, was presented to Americans over the weekly program of the CIO Electrical Workers, Mutual Network.

Lie appeared as a guest of Arthur Gaeth, radio reporter, who handles the UE's program each Wednesday night at 7:30, Eastern Standard Time. A veteran radio man who covered European news events for 10 years, Gaeth has broadcast for UE since October.

European Children Need More Aid

Starvation and disease continued to stalk millions of children in Europe. The race to save these youngsters from tuberculosis, stunted growth, rickets and other evils threatening, is going at a snail's pace.

So far, aid is reaching not more than one-tenth of those who need it, according to Donald A. Sabin, who has just returned from setting up programs in France, Italy, Greece, Poland and Czechoslovakia under the United Nation's Intl. Children's Emergency Fund.

He said that the total amount now in the fund, about $39 million, would reach only 3,500,000 children for six months with a supplemental feeding program of some 300 calories for each child.

In some areas, Sabin said, only children who were sick as well as needy, such as those in tuberculosis hospitals, could receive the supplemental food, chiefly dried milk from the U. S., under the limited resources of the fund.

'NO'

WHEN CIO Warehousemen at 26 dried fruit plants in San Jose, Calif., sang "No, No, A Thousand Times No" recently, they weren't playing coy; they meant business.

They proved it by casting 1287 "no" ballots in an NLRB election requested by AFL Teamsters to dislodge the CIO union which has held a contract for the past seven years. The Teamsters polled 343 votes.

The ILWU charged the Board ordered the election without requiring the challenging union to present evidence of substantial membership, as required by law. Because the CIO union is one of those refusing to sign the non-communist affidavits, it was denied a place on the ballot. Employes were given a choice between the Teamsters and "no."

Hailing the victory as a reaffirmation of faith in the ILWU, Intl. Rep. Ralph Dawson said, "Even though the Board cancelled our certification" the CIO contract, which runs until April 15, 1948, still stands, as does the hiring hall—and the union.

New Dealer Loses Post

ANOTHER leading New Dealer, brought into government work by Pres. Roosevelt, was ushered out of his job last week.

Pres. Truman announced he would not reappoint James Landis, one-time dean of Harvard Law School, to head the influential Civil Aeronautics Board. The CAB has jurisdiction over air line routes, rates and safety problems.

Landis was appointed about 18 months ago to fill the unexpired term of a former CAB chairman who resigned to enter private law practice. In recent weeks, Washington reporters have charged that some big airlines had set aside sizeable amounts of money for lobbying against Landis' reappointment.

CIO Pres. Murray, in a letter to Pres. Truman, hailed Landis as "an outstanding type of government administrator" and noted that he possesses both ability "and a broad consciousness of the people's needs."

David Behnke, president of the AFL air pilots union, said Landis should be reappointed because of his interest in safety problems. Behnke charged that airline firms have sought to "get" Landis because his safety rulings have cost them some money and because he has failed to swallow corporation arguments on a number of issues.

Landis filled a number of government posts during the Roosevelt era. He was a member of the Federal Trade Commission, was chairman of the Securities and Exchanges Commission, director of the Office of Civil Defense.

Jersey CIO Calls Special Meeting

A special one-day constitutional convention of the New Jersey State CIO Council will be held Feb. 29, in Newark, it was disclosed today.

Purposes of the convention, according to Pres. Carl Holderman and Secy.-Treas. Peter J. Flynn, will be to "adopt a financial program that will meet the needs of the State Council" in view of the withholding of per capita payments by some unions and to "act upon the 1948 political action program of the State Council."

Fewer Homes Cost More In 1947

AMERICANS paid 55% more money for new housing in 1947 than the previous year—but got only 13% more housing units, the U.S. Department of Commerce reported last week.

In addition, the Department discounted the widely-reported figures of national real estate organizations by announcing that the number of new dwelling units begun in 1947 was around 860,000. The realtors estimated over a million new units.

Although the number of houses begun surpassed last year's new construction, it fell far below the 937,000-unit record of 1925. In that year $4,592,000,000 was spent on new houses. In 1947 the cost was $4,939,000,000—just one more piece of evidence that inflation is upon us.

For the New Year the Department predicted even higher construction costs, probably totaling $15,200,000,000, or 18% above 1947.

Another year-end statement on construction came last week from Administrator J. W. Follin of the Federal Works Agency, who pointed out that the $12.7 billion volume spent on both public and private construction scales down to about $6.5 billion in terms of 1939 prices—"about the same physical volume as in 1940 and appreciably less than in the late 1920s."

Early last month Rep. Ralph Gamble (R., N. Y.) told members of his Joint Congressional Committee on Housing that housing construction would have to be increased by at least 50% "for a minimum of four or five years . . . if adequate shelter at lower than prewar costs to tenant as well as to owner is to be achieved."

Gamble has announced that he will hold hearings on housing in Washington Jan. 12.

NMU Demands Aid For Greek Sailors

CIO's Maritime Union has protested the arrest and threatened deportation of scores of Greek seamen charged by the U. S. Immigration Service with over-staying 29-day permits to be in this country.

NMU asked immediate release of the men and a lengthening of the period in which foreign seamen can stay ashore. It pointed out that shipping is slow, with jobs more scarce than at any time in the recent past.

Deportation "would mean sending them to their death in view of the fascist character of the present Greek regime," NMU pointed out.

Cafeteria Raises

Some 325 cashiers and checkers employed in the major New York City cafeterias last week won renewal of their CIO Office & Professional Workers contract and a $5 weekly wage boost.

Minimum salaries are boosted to $43 a week, the union said. Also provided: six holidays, one to three weeks vacation, free insurance and hospitalization, and an anti-discrimination clause.

Ask Holy Land Unity

A CALL to Arab workers in Palestine to cooperate with Jewish labor in lifting the living standards of both groups was issued recently by Histadrut—the General Federation of Jewish Labor in Palestine.

In its first major policy statement since the UN voted partition of the Holy Land, the Histadrut Executive Committee declared:

"We, the Jewish workers of Palestine, solemnly declare that we will not rest until we shall have convinced the Arab worker that the Jewish state stands for national and religious, social and cultural freedom and equality, and that in it all the inhabitants will be assured of work, of bread, and of education for their children."

The call urged Arab workers not to heed incitement by those "who have misled and exploited you for so many years." It asked Arab workers to "avoid bloodshed and violence" and to "work together with us for the unity of Arab and Jewish workers, for a life of true peace and happiness."

Arabs Benefit

Histadrut, which has some 180,000 Jewish members in Palestine, noted that thousands of Arab workers in the Palestine Labor League have enjoyed many of the wage and social security benefits won by the Jewish group.

The statement appealed for cooperation to help "build a life of happiness and peace within the framework of our independent states . . . We must make organized labor the basis of the economic life of the country.

"To every worker—Jew and Arab alike—we must assure: a just distribution of work, a fair wage scale, complete freedom of trade union organization, and social security."

The Histadrut meeting was marked by joy over the UN decision and anxiety about possible future violence throughout Palestine. M. Nemirovsky, general secretary of the federation, expressed Jewish labor's "deep gratitude" to its friends in other countries, and in particular to CIO and AFL.

Both American labor groups have voiced support at frequent intervals in the past for the cause of the Palestinian workers.

Histadrut has undertaken a wide variety of activities in recent years. It participates in the "Hamalhim" iron works, one of Palestine's largest industries, which was recently reorganized as an owner-worker cooperative.

It has also organized a housing company — Shikun, Ltd. — which has just completed the first 104 dwellings in a new workers' housing project in Jerusalem. The first home units were ear-marked for new immigrants, while an additional 50 homes soon to be finished will be set aside for ex-servicemen.

Vet Statistics

Almost 3.2 million veterans of World War I were employed in the Nation's manufacturing industries in June 1947, a gain of about 40,000 over the end of the first quarter, according to estimates made available by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Aid Strikers At Christmas

Kansas CIO Council collected 116 baskets (above) from local unions to distribute to members of Local 383, Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, who had been on strike at the Dickey Clay plant, Pittsburg, Kans., for more than four months. Since this picture was taken the dispute was settled, the union winning 10c to 26c hourly raises, a checkoff and improved vacation provisions. (Right), Local 4057, CIO Steelworkers, staged a Christmas party for the children of their members on strike two months at Consolidated Vultee, Nashville, Tenn. Louis F. Krainock, Nashville area director of the CIO Organizing Committee, acted as Santa Claus.

BOOK REVIEW

Reveal High Social Cost Of Restrictive Covenants

By HOLLACE RANSDELL

WHAT the housing shortage and the increase in racial restrictive agreements it has brought about mean to the Negro people is told in a new book, "People vs. Property," by Herman H. Long and Dr. Charles S. Johnson.

The authors of this first comprehensive approach to the problem of racially restrictive covenants in housing are associate director and director of the Race Relations Dept., American Missionary Association, Fisk University.

The American Missionary Association was formed in 1846 for the expressed purpose of removing the "sins of caste" from American life. Its latest work, "People Vs. Property," is an important and notable effort in that direction.

Concerned particularly with the inequalities in housing opportunity due to practices of racial discrimination and segregation, it calls urgent attention to the violations of democratic rights.

The book discusses the social cost of segregation, presents an extensive study of 600 restrictive covenants in Chicago and St. Louis, examines the racial discrimination of so-called Neighborhood Improvement Associations and real estate organizations, and describes racial tensions and violence produced by such practices.

Unions with active programs aimed to fight race prejudice in all its forms will find this a valuable book.

People Vs. Property, by Herman H. Long and Charles S. Johnson, Fisk University Press, Nashville, Tenn. Price, paper cover, $1; cloth, $1.50.

Heads Detroit Co-op

Frank Vievelt, vice-president, CIO Auto Workers Ford Local 400, has been named organizing director of Motor City Consumers Cooperative, a Detroit community-wide organization comprising 23 major labor, church, veteran and other civic groups. He will work closely with Al Rightley, UAW-CIO Co-op director.

Warns Of Blacklist Of Calif. Labor

Every active trade unionist in California could conceivably be blacklisted under a recent proposal made to employers that all job applicants be required to sign "loyalty" affidavits, charges the Labor Herald, official organ of the California CIO Council.

The proposal was advanced by Almon Roth, president of the San Francisco Employers' Council, at the annual meeting of the California State Chamber of Commerce recently in Los Angeles.

Urging employers to "screen out all Communists and disloyal persons at the time of hiring," Roth proposed that employers require all applicants for jobs to sign an affidavit attesting that they would not "express sympathy or give support to any such organization."

Guild Wins Renewal

The Bay City (Mich.) Newspaper Guild at the Bay City Times last week cancelled plans for a strike vote as it won renewal of its contract, a 12% increase and a modified union shop. Reporter and display salesmen minima were boosted to $70 a week—a $10 increase—and all other minima went up 12%.

Labor's World

COAL OUTPUT, one of the keys to European recovery, is moving upward in Great Britain's socialized mining industry.

British miners hauled out a record-challenging 4,400,600 tons in the week ended Dec. 20—an increase of nearly 50,000 tons over the previous week and the biggest output since early in 1938.

As a result, the public-owned mines seem likely to reach the 200-million-ton goal set for the industry in 1947. The production may come as a disappointment to British Tories, who howled when the Labor government took over the creaking industry and increased its productive efficiency.

Conservatives had predicted that the mines wouldn't produce as well under worker-controlled ownership as they had under private interests.

* * *

IN POLAND, another of Europe's major fuel-producing centers, coal miners are the "elite" of the country, according to an Allied Labor News report.

A dispatch from Katowice, in the heart of the Polish coal region, said that miners are in the top categories for wages, social services, housing priorities and food.

Government projects are replacing some dilapidated mine towns with groups of new, modern homes for the miners. Child labor in the mines—a commonplace custom in pre-war Poland—has been outlawed.

The 350,000-member Miners Union — headed by Josef Szczesniak—has developed many new gains for the mine workers, the ALN report says. Miners now get a minimum paid vacation of two weeks, running up to one month after 10 years.

The union also runs 82 vacation spots where members pay only one-third of the cost.

* * *

AUSTRALIAN workers squawked loud and fast when the General Motors-operated Holden auto works sought to give foremen the right to search kit-bags brought to the plant by employes.

A mass meeting at the Sydney plant followed firing of one worker who refused to allow such a search by the foreman. Mass meeting decided that searches would be permitted only if a policeman with a search warrant was on hand.

* * *

COLOMBIAN Federation of Labor wants the Latin-American country's industry to be operated by local owners. A meeting called by the Federation to discuss terribly high cost of living put the blame on foreign-owned corporations, which withdraw huge profits from Colombia but pay native workers a wage which can't cover even primitive living costs.

* * *

BRITAIN'S labor movement is at all-time peak size. Members of 753 unions throughout the country have a membership of close to 8,750,000. At the end of World War I, Britain's union population was about 8,350,000.

Close to six million of the unionists are members of 17 big unions. About 460 unions have less than a thousand members apiece.

* * *

NORWEGIAN workers now get three weeks' vacation with pay—as a legal right. Law passed in the Norwegian Parliament provides the vacations must be taken between May 16 and Sept. 30.

Seek Equal Pacts At Firestone

SEVEN Firestone local unions throughout the United States will see "equal and uniform" contract provisions as a result of the meeting of the Firestone Section of the International Policy Committee of the CIO Rubber Workers in Akron, O., last week.

Union Pres. L. S. Buckmaster said the action was taken "because the company has a uniform labor policy covering all its plants and a uniform price for its products, regardless of where they are produced. It is only fair that the workers in all plants receive the benefits of uniform contract provisions," covering hours, wages and conditions of employment.

Such a policy, said the union president, will help the workers, the company and the communities where the plants are located.

"We know for a fact, as a result of our experiences in this kind of labor relations with the three major competitors of Firestone, that uniformity treatment of employes develops more friendly and responsible relationships between labor and management, with consequent benefits to each community involved," he said.

Gets New Jersey Council Post

Appointment of Stephen J. Moran of Newark, to succeed Alexander Barkan as executive secretary and director of political action of the New Jersey State CIO Council was announced last week by Council Pres. Carl Holderman.

Moran, chairman of the State CIO's Political Action Committee since December 1946, will continue to hold that post temporarily, as well as his new one. Barkan has resigned, effective Jan. 5, 1948, to become national director of political action and legislation for the CIO Textile workers.

Moran joined the Worthington Pump & Machinery Corp. in 1940, and in July 1943, was elected vice president of the Steelworkers local 1833 at the plant. He became president of the local that September and has been re-elected every year since then. He is now a member of Governor Driscoll's labor-management committee and the advisory committee of the Newark Central Planning Board.

STEPHEN J. MORAN

Ariz. Strike Aids 5000 Other Workers

SOME 2000 striking lettuce shed workers in Phoenix, Ariz., now entering their sixth week on the picket line, last week were responsible for easing the way for about 5000 lettuce workers in four other areas.

Lettuce, melon and carrot producers in the Salinas-Watsonville-Hollister, Imperial Valley and San Joaquin Valley areas of California and Yuma, Arizona, made three major concessions to CIO Food and Tobacco Workers' negotiators. The concessions came after a warning that the Phoenix situation would spread to them unless a substantial wage offer and a suggested retroactive date were forthcoming.

FTA Strike In Arizona: **Although Gov. Sidney Osborn has used the National Guard against them, members of the CIO Food & Tobacco Workers continue striking against lettuce growers in Phoenix, Ariz., who refuse to bargain collectively. AFL, CIO and rail unions have joined in protesting the use of force against pickets. Armed deputies have replaced the guardsmen.**

As the union committee prepared to walk out of the negotiations which began last October, the employers agreed not to hold the union liable for alleged Taft-Hartley violations, to consider a "realistic" wage figure, and to set Dec. 1 as the retroactive date for the wage agreement. Union spokesmen said they expected the non-struck employers to offer a 10% increase when negotiations resume Jan. 9.

The Phoenix strikers, meanwhile, were holding out against the employers' determination to retain after the strike the 300 strikebreakers now attempting to keep up production. A 10% wage hike, amounting to from 9.7 to 17½ cents an hour, has already been agreed on. The union's original demand was 17½ cents an hour.

Following Arizona Gov. Sidney Osborn's withdrawal of the National Guard from the strike scene Dec. 15, deputy sheriffs are patrolling the area. The union reported that 12 strikers had been arrested, held for a short time and then released since the walkout began Nov. 20. The National Guard was recalled after a wave of protests swamped the Governor. Official explanation for the withdrawal, however, was lack of funds.

The local's strike relief bill, involving soup kitchens, payment of strikers' rent, Christmas gifts for strikers' children, and other necessities, was estimated to be $3,500 a week. AFL, Railroad Brotherhoods and CIO unions have contributed funds to the strikers, the union stated.

3000 On Strike Against Cables

Some 3000 CIO Communications workers at four overseas cable companies struck last week as last-minute negotiations continuing four hours beyond the strike deadline failed to achieve an agreement.

Affected by the walkout are Mackay, Commercial and All-America Cables, Intl. Telephone & Telegraph affiliates, and the Western Union Cable division. The companies are estimated to handle about two-thirds of the commercial communications between the U. S. and the rest of the world.

At issue in the dispute are the union's demands for a 30% wage increase, a guarantee of pensions, and a reduction of the wage scale from 10 to 4 years. The strike had already been delayed 24 hours by the union in order to eliminate confusion about the expiration hour of the contract and to remove any ground for contract violation charges.

NMU Date Is Set

The constitutionality of Taft-Hartley provisions requiring non-communist affidavits and filing of financial statements will receive its first court test Feb. 2 in the Circuit Court of Appeals in Washington, D. C.

Involved in the case is a CIO Maritime Union request for an injunction affecting two elections in the Great Lakes region in which the union was not placed on the ballot because of failure to sign the non-communist affidavits.

Just As CIO Predicted:

MORE WAGE TAX PLANS PROPOSED IN OHIO

THE CIO has proved a true prophet in Ohio.

When the Columbus City Council considered—and then adopted—an "income and payroll" tax (fancy name for wage tax), the State CIO predicted other Ohio cities would attempt to follow suit. And that cities in other states would face like levies.

Last week, Dayton, Springfield and Cleveland—all in Ohio—took first steps toward the wage tax.

Dayton's councilmen actually indorsed the payroll levy as the only solution of its economic ills.

Columbus' tax was due to go into effect Jan. 1, but CIO and other labor groups are seeking a recall referendum. Toledo, which was the first city to impose such a revenue-maker, is in for legal hurdles. The State Auditor has announced he will bring suit early this year to attack the constitutionality of the Toledo plan.

RESIDENTS of other cities in other states are about to feel the impact of new taxes.

In Denver, a 1% city sales tax has been added to the Colorado State 2% sales tax.

In Philadelphia, where workers have for years paid a wage tax (first it was 1½%, now 1%), two new city taxes came in with the city's annual New Year's Mummers' parade; they were (1) a mercantile tax—1 mill per dollar on retail sales and one-half mill on wholesale sales (these are bound to be pushed onto the consumer) and (2) a 4-mill personal property tax on principal of mortgages, stocks, bonds and money of interest.

Quoth Business Week: "Other city dwellers across the nation are wondering how long it will be until they are paying similar taxes." (That makes Business Week a prophet, too.)

Wins Fight For Citizenship

Judge R. E. Thomason in U. S. District Court at El Paso, Tex., last week ignored objections of the U. S. Justice Dept. and granted citizenship to Humberto Silex, a former director of the CIO Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers.

The decision climaxed a two-year fight during which the Justice Dept. first tried to deport Silex to Nicaragua and then opposed his naturalization on the grounds of "immoral" character. Silex is a native of Nicaragua.

ACW Plans Factories In Italy

A half a million dollars contributed by members of the CIO Amalgamated Clothing Workers will be used to establish cooperative clothing factories in Italy under a plan approved by the ACW general executive board.

The union announced that Vice-Pres. August Bellanca will sail for Italy Jan. 24 on the Queen Elizabeth to complete arrangements for the project, which he initiated during previous trips to Italy. Bellanca is a member of the CIO's Italian-American Trade Union Committee.

The first clothing factory will be set up in Massacarrara, Italy, where an idle plant was found available. Some 400 Italian clothing workers will be employed at the factory which will be set up with the technical help of the CIO Clothing Workers.

The Italian Confederation of Labor will operate the plant on a cooperative basis, obtaining cloth from the Italian government at a lower cost than it could be purchased with American dollars. The clothes will be sold to the workers at cost.

Plans are also under way to start other clothing shops in other Italian towns, where other CIO unions, including the Intl. Fur & Leather Workers and the Shoe Workers, are planning projects to aid in the economic reconstruction of Italy.

George Baldanzi, executive vice-president of the Textile Workers Union, is scheduled to sail Jan. 17 for Italy to confer on plans to aid Italian workers, as a representative of the CIO's Italian-American Trade Union Committee.

Flay Conduct Of Magistrate

The CIO Federation of Architects, Engineers, Chemists and Technicians, Local 231 of the Office & Professional Workers last week called on civic and other groups in New York City to protest the behavior of Magistrate David J. McKean to Mayor O'Dwyer and Chief Magistrate Bromberger.

Magistrate McKean last week found Jacob J. Sternbach, president of the Ebasco Chapter of the FAECT, now on strike against Ebasco Services, Inc., guilty of disorderly conduct in an affair precipitated when a non-striker called Sternbach "Jew-bastard", the union stated. The non-striker, Tarus Hreczuch, charged with disorderly conduct and arrested on Sternbach's complaint at the scene of the incident, was found not guilty by Magistrate McKean.

Seek Traction Rise

CIO Transport Workers have forwarded demands for a 30-cent hourly increase to the New York City Omnibus Corp. Other demands include a 10-cent hourly night differential, a pension plan, company contributions to a welfare fund, 11 paid holidays, three week paid vacations and a cost-of-living wage reopening after six months.

The union is also seeking a 25-cent boost from the 5th Ave. Coach Corp.

THE ADVENTURES OF JIM BARRY

WHILE STANLEY HAMKER – OWNER OF THE HAMKER PRODUCTS COMPANY – PREPARES HIS DEFENSE .... THE MAN HE HIRED TO FIGHT THE UNION, CONK BARTON, CONTINUES HIS CONFESSION .....

HONEST! IT WAS AN ACCIDENT! HAMKER TOLD ME TA GIVE BENTLEY A SCARE, THAT'S ALL!

"ONLY WHILE WE WAS GIVING HIM THE SCARE TREATMENT, SOMETHING HAPPENED AND HE FELL INTA THE RIVER – AND SUNK LIKE HE WAS A ROCK!"

BUT IT WAS THE ORDERS OF STANLEY HAMKER THAT MADE ME DO THIS! I SWEAR TO THAT! HONEST!

GOT THE WHOLE CONFESSION DOWN? GOOD! GET IT TYPED UP.....

I'LL HAVE IT READY FOR HIM TO SIGN IN ABOUT AN HOUR, CHIEF!

LOCK THEM UP!

THERE WILL BE A WARRANT OUT FOR THE ARREST OF STANLEY HAMKER WHENEVER YOU'RE READY!

YOU ARE WITNESSESS, KEY WITNESSESS IN THIS CASE! I MAY WANT TO GET IN TOUCH WITH ANY AND ALL OF YOU QUICKLY SO.....

DON'T WORRY! WE ARE MIGHTY ANXIOUS TO HELP IN THIS CASE!

MEANWHILE.... STANLEY HAMKER WAS ALSO MAKING HIS PLANS.....

HERE IS THE PLANE FROM WASHINGTON.... IF CONGRESSMAN DEWAFT ISN'T ABOARD I'M COOKED....

ROBERT DEWAFT- YOU DON'T KNOW HOW HAPPY I AM TO SEE YOU!

I SCHEDULED PASSAGE BACK ON THE MORNING PLANE, MR. HAMKER... NOW WHAT IS THIS SO IMPORTANT BUSINESS?

GET IN MY CAR FIRST, I'LL TELL YOU ABOUT IT AS WE DRIVE OUT TO MY COUNTRY HOME... AND ABOUT THAT FLIGHT BACK TO WASHINGTON... I'M AFRAID YOU'LL HAVE TO POSTPONE IT....

BUT SEE HERE, HAMKER- I'VE GOT WORK TO DO IN CONGRESS...

YOU BETTER SEE HERE! YOU'RE IN CONGRESS TO WORK FOR ME! UNDERSTAND? AND IF YOU DON'T DO EXACTLY WHAT I TELL YOU – YOU WON'T BE IN CONGRESS LONG!

I... I... I UNDERSTAND SIR....

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WALLACE 3rd PARTY MAPS '48 RACE

THE third-party candidacy of Henry Agard Wallace last week caused a new alignment of old-time political bedfellows and caused a flurry of conjecture in many circles.

Vocal reaction to Wallace's announcement ranged from high praise by the sponsoring Progressive Citizens of America (PCA), through cheers from a number of Republican leaders to cautious "wait and sees" from Democratic officials.

Jack Kroll, director of the CIO Political Action Committee (PAC) announced:

"It has been the policy of PAC not to support a third party in 1948.

"The CIO-PAC Executive Board will meet in Washington late in January to discuss more fully the entire political scene and outline plans for the 1948 campaign. Undoubtedly, the third party question will be one of the items on the agenda."

WALLACE'S bolt from the Democrats was the second political bolt in his history. In 1932, he bolted the Republicans to support Franklin Delano Roosevelt. Wallace, son of Henry C. Wallace, who was Secretary of Agriculture under Pres. Harding, was named to the same post by F. D. R.

In 1940, the younger Wallace was nominated as F. D. R.'s running mate in the third-term race. In 1941 the convention chose Harry S. Truman over Wallace. After the election, during which Wallace campaigned for the Roosevelt-Truman ticket, F. D. R. named him Secretary of Commerce. Wallace retained that post until he broke with Truman over foreign policy in 1946.

Wallace then became editor of the New Republic, retaining that post until he resigned upon throwing his hat into the political race.

His family for years had published Wallace's Farmer, a weekly agricultural magazine. Wallace has been a leader in farm experimentation, particularly on hybrid corn.

HIS third party announcement, made after PCA had asked him to run, came over the Mutual Network from Chicago. His platform was summed up as:

"Peace and abundance for all."

He denounced the Republican and Democratic parties as "war parties." "We have assembled a Gideon's army—small in number, powerful in conviction, ready in action. We have said with Gideon 'let those who are fearful and trembling depart.'

"For every fearful one who leaves there will be a thousand to take his place. A just cause is worth a hundred armies. We face the future unfettered by any principle but the general welfare. We owe no allegiance to any group which does not serve that welfare. By God's grace, the people's peace will usher in the century of the common man."

Wallace, in a speech at Milwaukee, outlined a seven-point "Wallace Plan":

A proposal from the U. S. to UN for establishment of a UN reconstruction fund; administration of fund by new UN agency; fund "made up of contributions appropriated by Congress and other nations"; priority in allocation of funds to nations suffering most severely from Axis aggression without regard to political structure of nations; allocation to be made with scrupulous respect for sovereignty; entire fund for peaceful purposes and none of it for armaments; the Ruhr to be placed under international administration.

On domestic issues, Wallace told his radio audience: "We are fighting for freedom of speech and freedom of assembly. We are fighting to end racial discrimination. We are fighting for free labor unions, or jobs, and for homes in which we can decently live."

A FEW hours before his radio talk, Wallace had conferred with delegations from 18 states backing his candidacy. Robert W. Kenny, former Democratic attorney general of California, presided at the meeting. Among those present were Hugh Bryson, president of the CIO Marine Cooks, Stewards, and Elmer A. Benson, former U. S. Senator and governor of Minnesota.

Groups represented included the Independent Progressive Party of California, the Independent Voters of the AFL, the Michigan Farmers' Union, Michigan Slav Conference, the Wallace Club of Cleveland and leaders of the CIO Mine, Mill Union.

National officers of two CIO unions, Longshoremen & Warehousemen and Farm Equipment, have indorsed the Wallace third party. Individuals in other unions, including some Auto Workers and Maritime Union officers, have also indorsed it.

Other typical reaction to Wallace:

Republican

Sen. Robert A. Taft (R., O.): "very happy."

Rep. Clarence Brown (R., O.), chairman, executive committee, Natl. Republican Committee: "... assures that which has been apparent to most of us—that Truman will be defeated."

Carroll Reece, Natl. chairman: "The Moscow Wing of the Democratic Party has now parted company with the Pendergast wing."

Democratic

Sen. John Sparkman (D., Ala.), "Taft and Wallace are bedfellows."

J. Howard McGrath, Democratic Natl. Chairman: "will clear the atmosphere in the coming campaign."

President Truman: no comment.

There was also no immediate answer to a proposal by Wallace that Sen. Glen Taylor (D., Ida.) be his running mate. Taylor said he would decide later.

There were also reports in New York newspapers that the CIO Amalgamated Clothing Workers would withdraw from the New York American Labor Party, which is expected to indorse Wallace. Jacob Potofsky, president of ACW, has come out in opposition to a third party. The New York papers say the ACW represents a total of 300,000 ALP votes. In 1944, ALP, backing F. D. R., polled 499,575 votes.

HIGHEST vote in American history for a so-called third party was that cast for the Progressive candidate, the elder Robert M. LaFollette, in 1924, when he polled 4,822,856 votes to 15,725,016 for the GOP winner, Calvin Coolidge, and 8,385,586 for Democrat James W. Davis. LaFollette won the electoral votes of one state—his own Wisconsin.

In 1912, the Progressive (Bull Moose) Party ran Theodore Roosevelt in a Republican split. His "third party" became the second party, polling 4,216,020 to 6,286,241 for Woodrow Wilson and 3,483,922 for William H. Taft.

In 1892, the Populist Party, running James B. Weaver for President, polled 1,027,329 votes, capturing the electoral vote of Kansas, Colorado, Idaho and Nevada and single electoral votes in Oregon and North Dakota. The Populists, mostly a farm group, elected 10 Congressmen and three Senators. In 1896, the Populists supported William Jennings Bryan and soon disappeared from the political picture.

In 1920, Socialist Eugene Debs, running while still in Federal penitentiary on political charges, polled 919,799 votes.

In 1932, Socialist Norman Thomas polled 884,771 votes.

High Communist vote was that for William Z. Foster in 1932—103,891.

In 1936, the Union Party, sponsored by Rev. Charles E. Coughlin, ran Rep. William Lemke for President. He polled 882,479 votes to 27,464,673 for F. D. R. and 16,679,583 for Alf M. Landon.

ASK GENERAL AMESTY: These 14 men in prison garb picketed the White House on Christmas Day urging President Truman to grant a general pardon for violators of the Selective Service Act. A few days before the demonstration the President pardoned 1,523 Selective Service violators, roughly a tenth of those convicted.

No Losers In CIO Quiz Program

"IT'S in the Family!"—CIO's new radio show—and it's in the CIO family—makes its debut on the ABC network Tuesday night, January 6, at 10:45 P.M. eastern time. It will be broadcast every Tuesday at the same time through the end of June.

Weeks of preparation have gone into this bright new production.

For the first time, CIO is going to use the popular quiz show techniques to get its message to the public—and at the same time to entertain the listening audience.

"It's In The Family" is a show truly in the CIO family. On the program will be CIO members, their wives and kids. There'll be two union families competing each week. They'll come from all types of CIO unions.

And the family that comes up with the best answers will sock away a $100 war bond as a prize. The losing family won't really lose—they'll get a $25 bond as consolation prize.

The show will originate each Tuesday in the ABC studios at Radio City, New York. Joe O'Brien, one of the best question and answer men in the game, will ask the questions and help provide the fun.

The show is being produced by Bill Todman and Marc Goodson, who have developed numerous quiz programs in recent years. Peter Lyon, who has written and produced dramatic skits for CIO during the past three or four years, will continue as a radio consultant to the CIO Publicity Department.

Lots of people have asked the CIO Publicity Dept., which has been working on plans for the show during the past couple of months: "Why a quiz show?"

There are lots of reasons. A principal reason is that it gives CIO union members and their families a chance to get before a network microphone.

CIO wanted every member to share in its radio show. The quiz program fits right into that idea.

Union members who want to try out for a spot on "It's In The Family" are urged to do so—if they live in or near New York City, or plan to be in New York any Tuesday between now and the end of June.

Final decision as to who goes on the show rests with the firm of Todman & Goodson. Union members desiring to appear should call William Todman at his New York office, WI. 2-2000, Extension 426. Todman's office will arrange for an interview to test you out for the quiz show appearance, and to book you on the program.

On the show, Quizmaster Joe O'Brien will have a batch of questions to ask—questions about unions, questions about CIO policy, questions about life in these United States.

ORGANIZING

BY ALLAN S. HAYWOOD

Regional Director A. J. Federoff, Pittsburgh, Pa., reports the settlement of a strike of the bartenders of the Fraternal Order of Eagles Aerie 536, St. Marys, Pa., providing for an increase of $50 per month for the bartenders and $60 per month for the head steward. Also the settlement of a strike at Fraser Cleaners, Versailles, Pa.

Telephone Workers Organizing Committee, CIO, received a fine New Year's gift by way of a vote among some 8500 telephone workers of the UBTW in northern California and Nevada. There were several organizations on the ballot and the CIO won out with a majority of 3 to 1 over all other organizatins combined. The Independent Communication Workers of America ran a poor third. The workers will now be given the opportunity to vote TWOC-CIO—yes or no. Brother Frank Murphy and his associates are to be congratulated on this splendid and important decision.

Another victory in telephone is reported among operators of the Blue Mountain Telephone & Telegraph Co., Bangor, Pa. These workers were forced on strike and won union recognition and a written guarantee of a retroactive increase of 10 cents an hour, temporary grievance procedure established, and negotiations for a contract to continue. Regional Director Craig, Philadelphia, Pa., and TWOC-CIO Representative Ben Stahl assisted the local representatives in this effort. We extend to all of them a warm welcome to TWOC-CIO.

George Brown, Director of Organization, IWA-CIO, Portland, Ore., advises: "East Lynne Lumber Co., Sweet Home, Ore.—IWA 17, No. Union 12."

This is the first column for 1948. It is our desire that all of you make this a bigger column by getting more election victories and make 1948 a banner year in the field of organizing. We pledge to you that we will do our part to the fullest extent and we feel confident we can count upon all of you to join in this great effort.

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The CIO News

VOL. 11 WASHINGTON, D. C., JANUARY 12, 1948 82 NO. 2

No Small Problem: This pretty little child is one of the millions of tots, born since 1941. These cute American babies, fated to be the leaders of tomorrow, have created a major problem which requires a solution immediately. To discover more about this problem and to read about more beautiful babies — all babies are beautiful — and to find out how the birth rate has risen sharply since before the war, turn to Page 3, where you'll see full details.

Call From CIO

RIGHTS CONVENTION IS SCHEDULED

CIO Pres. Philip Murray and Secy-Treas. James B. Carey, who is also chairman of the CIO Committee to Abolish Discrimination, have issued a call for a CIO National Conference on Civil Rights, to be held in Cleveland, Feb. 19 and 20.

The call to the conference comments on the report—"To Secure These Rights"—of Pres. Truman's Committee on Civil Rights. "This report," the call states, "has been widely acclaimed as a document comparable with to the Declaration of Independence and the Emancipation Proclamation.

"The recommendations contained in the report are a reaffirmation of the ideals which are inalienable and indisputable American ideals. They represent a new charter of human freedom and a clear guide for action." Carey was a member of Truman's committee.

THE call noted that the Truman Committee studied these "four basic and essential rights" to determine whether or not they are secure:

"The right to safety and security of the person; the right to citizenship and its privileges; the right to freedom of conscience and expression; the right to equality of opportunity."

The call says "There is much in our record (as Americans) to be proud of—much to be ashamed of—nothing to be complacent about.

"We seek today to implement this great heritage. The time to close many of the gaps between our moral creed and everyday practice is now."

THE CIO, the call declares, "has grown strong because the service of it has given to American workers has made ours a better America. We are the sons and daughters of ancestors who came to America to escape absolutism in government, bigotry in religion and economic exploitation. We are dedicated to the responsibility for furthering economic opportunity, religious freedom and political participation for all American citizens."

Local Boosts Pay 850% in 10 Years

Steel Labor, official organ of the CIO Steelworkers, takes its hat off and bows to Local 2129, J. Chien Co., Harrison, N. J.

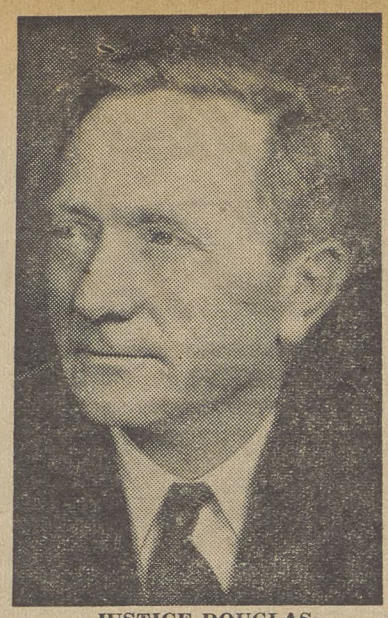
Local 2129's accomplishments: increasing the minimum rate from 10c an hour in 1937, when the local was formed, to 95c now—an 850% increase (some workers make as high as $2.50 an hour); vacations, paid holidays, hospitalization, insurance, retirement benefits, etc.

And—every member of the local (all hourly-rated workers in the plant) has contributed his or her $1 to PAC, and every worker has aided the Community Chest.

Officers are: Pres., Charles Biondo; Vice-Pres., Leonard Webb; Recording Secy., Arthur Brown; Financial Secy., Miss Frederico Johnson; Treas., Joseph Buntempo, and Grievance Committeeman, James Littriello. USA Staff Rep. Thomas Daly services the local.

Gets UAW Post

Irving J. Levy of Washington, former head of the U. S. Dept. of Labor's Legal Division, has been retained to reorganize the CIO Auto Workers' Legal Division and serve as the union's general counsel during the reorganization period.



JUSTICE DOUGLAS
Speaks For Altgeld

CIO Plugging For New FEPC

CIO officers in Indiana, Wisconsin, Illinois, Michigan, Ohio, Rhode Island, Nebraska and Iowa are busy carrying out the duties given them by the Natl. Council for a Permanent FEPC.

The national committee has received a report from its action committee, giving detailed steps for 1948. The CIO is represented on this committee by George L.-P. Weaver, Philip Weightman, Paul Sifton, Richard Carter and William Oliver.

In addition to assigning the eight states to the CIO, the committee also assigned Carter to Maryland. The National CIO and the Packinghouse Workers will coordinate work in Iowa and Nebraska.

The committee's program includes a detailed analysis of aims and duties for the next 90 days, which are considered to be the most important in a legislative sense.

In addition to the CIO assignments, these others were made:

Justice Douglas:

'PROTECT EFFORTS TO LIVE IN DIGNITY'

SUPREME Court Justice Douglas, delivering an address in eulogy of John Peter Altgeld, last week declared "the powers of government should be directed to protect the people in their struggle to survive and in their efforts to live in dignity."

Douglas was the main speaker at a memorial commemorating the 10th anniversary of the birth of Altgeld, pro-labor government of Illinois, at the end of the 19th century.

Altged is the governor who pardoned "framed" labor leaders, refused to call in federal troops in Eugene Debs' strike against the Pullman Company, sponsored an anti-child labor law and an eight-hour day for women, put through a law which forbade the discharge of a worker for union membership. His most famous pardon was that of the three anarchists — Neebe, Schwab and Fielden—in which he declared they had not been guilty of the notorious Haymarket bombing.

ALTGELD'S letter of protest to Pres. Cleveland, who had ordered federal troops in Chicago at the request of General Managers' Association, is still quoted as a masterpiece: "The Federal Government has been applied to by men who had political and selfish motives for wanting to ignore the state government . . . you have been imposed upon."

Others speaking at the memorial for the man poet Vachel Lindsay called the "Eagle Forgotten," were Samuel Cardinal Stritch, Catholic Archbishop of Chicago; Gov. Dwight Green, and Poets Carl Sandburg and Edgar Lee Masters.

One of the high moments of the memorial was the reading of a message from CIO Pres. Philip Murray, who said:

"The problems with which Altgeld struggled — monopoly practices, entrenched greed and the protection of the rights of workers—are still facing the nation. His record of fearlessness and intelligence still shines as a beacon to guide us in meeting our problems in the ways of militant democracy."

DOUGLAS devoted the major portion of his speech to the need to defend civil liberties today as vigorously as Altgeld did. After telling how the former Illinois governor had pardoned Neebe, Schwab and Fielden, the Justice said:

"The reaction was violent, as Altgeld knew it would be. He at once experienced what many both before and after him experienced —that he who calls for the application of the Bill of Rights to unpopular minorities, as well as to other groups in the community, often becomes himself suspect . . .

"Those who are devoted to the democratic ideal expressed in our Bill of Rights will take the direct and daring course. Once they are sure of their facts and they know they are doing right they will, like Altgeld, espouse the cause of the victims of ignorance, prejudice, or passion.

"They, too, may be pilloried or cursed. But institutions become great by the greatness of the men who champion them, by the greatness of the advocacy that defends them."

DOUGLAS summed up Altgeld's philosophy in these words:

"Altgeld placed human beings higher than the dollar in the national scale of values. A nation's industrial plant represents not only the daring of capital and the imagination of executives, but the blood and sweat of men."

Walter White re Freedom Train:

Contrasts: Birmingham Bars Exhibit; Nashville Invites Memphis To See It

The following are excerpts from a New York Herald Tribune article by Walter White, executive secretary, Natl. Association for the Advancement of the Colored People.

"The pother over segregaton of Negroes and whites wishing to see the Freedom Train which led to cancellation of the showing in Birmingham, Ala., brings to mind a statement made by Rebecca West some years ago in a lecture in New York.

"'There are two ways of being superior,' Miss West declared. 'One by being superior, the other by keeping another inferior to one's self.'

"The amount of time, thought, telephone and telegraph tolls and newsprint used by two of the three city commissioners in Birmingham, Ala.—to say nothing of the cost to the American Heritage Foundation and the cause of human decency—expended in childish insistence that Negroes and whites be segregated in two separate lines to merge a hundred yards or so from the train itself is another appalling example of how certain white Americans consume efforts which might better be applied toward building a sounder democracy.

"At one stage of the negotiations a proposal was made by certain Birmingham officials to admit Negroes and whites to the train in separate groups of 25.

This plan was unequivocally turned down by the American Heritage Foundation as being inconsistent with the resolution passed unanimously by its board of directors July 9 that there must be no segregation at any time aboard the train.

"But despite the blunt and unequivocal repudiation of the plan, some Birmingham officials deliberately lied after the visit of the train had been canceled, alleging that the Foundation had agreed to this proposal.

"So blinded by sectionalism and prejudice were two of the three Birmingham city commissioners that they not only believed that a local segregation ordinance should take precedence over the Declaration of Independence and the Bill of Rights, but were willing to distort the truth deliberately to escape local and national criticism.

"Boss Crump's Memphis and Birmingham arrogantly insisted on telling the Foundation and the rest of the nation that their narrow concept must take precedence over any other concept of democracy. The courage of the Foundation in sticking to its principles and refusing to be cajoled or blackjacked has done more to make sharp and clear the issue of bigotry versus democracy than any other episode of recent years. If the Freedom Train had accomplished nothing more than that, it would have been worth all the time and money put into its creation.

"But even more important is the reaction of other Southern cities and towns. Jasper, Ala., birthplace of the Bankheads, reacted magnificently to the Birmingham cancellation. J. T. Jackson, president of the Jasper Board of City Commissioners, immediately wired an invitation to show the Freedom Train there, adding that Jasper 'will comply with all non-segregation rules.'

"Three other Southern cities which had been toying with plans for racial segregation aboard the train promptly notified the Foundation that there would be no segregation in those towns. The Mayor of Atlanta announced publicly that he would be proud to stand alongside any American of any race, creed or color to view the great documents aboard the train.

"The Tupelo (Miss.) Journal caustically criticized the insistence of Memphis on segregation in an editorial captioned 'Say Memphis and Hold Your Nose.' The Journal will now have to write a new editorial suggesting that both nostrils be held when one says Memphis and Birmingham.

"Nashville, Tenn., asked that the Freedom Train be permitted to stay in that city an extra day to permit citizens of Memphis to visit it there.

"Mayor John L. Goodwyn, of Montgomery, Ala., pointed out that members of the two races stand in one line to 'pay taxes, buy groceries and make bank deposits,' and thus that there was no good reason for segregation on the Freedom Train. As a result, white and Negro citizens mingled freely together as did 8,000 in Mobile, Ala., where Mayor Charles Baumhauer declared, 'We never had a minute's trouble.'

"The Freedom Train has made decent Southerners aware of how ridiculous the South is being made to appear."

Yes Sir, That's My Baby!

And Those Beautiful Tots, Arriving By Millions, Cause Major Problem

By ARTHUR RIORDAN

THIS writer has a nephew two and one-half years of age.

Johnny Riordan is quite a boy, chum. Why, the other day, he. . . .

★ ★ ★

But, wait a minute, that's not what I started out to write. This is what I want to say:

Johnny was born in 1945, along with 2,734,999 other American babies—a rate of 19.6 babies per thousand population.

The next year, the birth rate for the U. S. had increased to 3,260,000 babies—a rate of 23.3 per thousand. Last year, it was 3,730,000, a rate of 26.2 per thousand.

HE'S CUTE

And, indications are that the rate will continue to be far above the rate for 1941, last prewar year. In that year, the rate was 18.9 per thousand.

And, every baby was the most beautiful baby ever born!

The vast majority of these babies are welcomed with joy by their fathers and mothers—and uncles and aunts, too. But, many parents are in serious realization that they must start now to plan for the babies' effect on the economy of this nation.

What will be the impact of today's shortages—housing, educational facilities, automobiles, steel, etc.—on these citizens of tomorrow? How about high prices? Will they continue to mount and mount? How about Taft-Hartley and other anti-labor laws? Will they affect Johnny Riordan and others when they attain their majority about 20 years from now?

The population of America today is 145,000,000, more or less. In 1968, when these babies born in 1947 will be 21 and eligible to vote, the population should be up to 160,000,000.

Assuming that most of the 3,730,000 babies of 1947 are still alive in 1968 and assuming that we are still at peace, it is more apparent why 1968's problem is 1948's, too.

In 1968, most of the "Class of 1947" will be either working or about to finish college or craft school (of course, a fair amount of the girls will have become housewives).

Unless Congress acts to solve this problem, unless State legislatures do their share and unless industry "reforms" this is what the coming-of-agers will have to expect:

Housing: Many were born to parents who, unable to get houses or apartments of their own, were living with the babies' grandparents or other relatives, or doubling up with other young couples. If nothing has been done about housing, that will mean that the 1947ers who marry in 1968 will be faced with the prospect of moving in with their parents and grandparents. And, when children are born to the 1947ers, that will mean in many cases that four generations will be living in a house built to house one generation.

Educational facilities: Will the Johnny Riordans of 1945 and the baby crop of 1947 have received as much education as they or their parents desire? Will school space be inadequate for the numbers who must attend (remember that even those who can afford private schools are faced with a similar crowding problem)? What of those who want to attend college or a technical school? Will there be room for them? Will Congress have done anything about the recommendations of Pres. Truman's Committee of Educators?

Labor: The membership of the CIO is now more than 6,000,000 and growing. It is logical that a broader base of workers will have them organized by then, but taking a conservative estimate, the mere growth of the population should increase the CIO's membership for another million.

However—Will there be enough jobs? Will industry, now so loath to expand, have seen the light? Just now, there are nearly 60,000,000 persons gainfully employed in this country. Increase the population by 10% and that means that as high as 6,000,000 more jobs will be needed.

Purchasing power: What will be the worth of the dollar? Will it continue to be reduced in value? (It has steadily declined from $1 value in 1939 to 60 cents in 1947.)

Commodities: Will there be enough autos (maybe it'll be planes) to go around?

All of this I've projected into 1968. But, the effect of those 1942-1947 Bundles of Happiness on the economy of America is already upon us to a great degree. For instance, the upward trend began in 1942 and continued to soar (except for a slight dip in 1945).

That rise in babies—and anybody who's against babies is a stinker—has had a tremendous effect already on housing, food and clothing prices, to mention just three items. Next fall, the first real effect will come into the nation's already crowded and ill-housed schools. Try to imagine what is needed in the line of new home and school construction.

And, every school term after next fall the impact grows and grows and grows. More beautiful babies are born—the most beautiful babies you ever saw—and when they reach approximately 6 years of age the school period begins.

We cite the example of the 1948 situation, but our Johnny Riordan and your kid (let's not get into an argument over which is handsomer or cleverer) face serious problems in the intervening years, unless remedies are found—and fast.

Take Johnny in 1968. He's 23, probably will have gone to college like his dad. (We hope he doesn't have to work his way through, too.) Maybe he'll be a newspaperman like his father (and a member of the CIO Newspaper Guild, too.)

It looks as if there are two possible futures for Johnny Riordan and the other kids.

The first is the way of the Tafts and Hartleys and the NAM:

His dollar would be worth about 40 cents. If he is married or hopes to be soon, his only hope for housing would be to move in with either his or his wife's family. He couldn't afford an auto—in fact, he couldn't even get one if he had the money. His union would be so hamstrung that it would be ineffective to secure him his rights.

Or, if he entered the professions, he would have to adhere to the policies of the Bar Association or the American Medical Association. His civil rights would be few. His movies would be censored politically and perhaps the Thomas-Rankin Committee would by that time have taken over the newspaper industry, too. The less said about the possibilities abroad the better. His would be a dull life.

This second way would be that of the CIO, PAC and other liberal groups:

Strict price and rationing controls would have made the dollar a dollar again; jobs would be plentiful, production would keep apace; Europe would be back on its feet. Johnny would have a full life.

That's why parents these days, happy over birth of their 3,730,000 children last year, are beginning to plan that their children won't have to live and work under 1947-48 conditions. That's why they are paying more attention to which candidate runs for which office; that's why they join PAC and contribute to it; that's why they want Congress to act now. They want 1968—and a lot of the years before that— to be a realization of the American dream.

★ ★ ★

Oh, by the way, did I ever show you a picture of my nephew, Johnny?

THIS IS JOHNNY

Lopsided!

Workers in seven New England dying plants recently cast ballots in "union shop" elections.

CIO Federation of Dyers & Finishers reported the vote in favor of the union shop was "very heavy."

In fact, the Federation reported, majorities ranged from 20-to-1 to 263-to-1.

CIO MEETINGS

Three top groups of CIO and CIO-PAC officials will meet in Washington during the third week in January.

The meetings: Jan. 21—CIO president, secretary-treasurer and vice presidents. Jan. 22—CIO executive board. Jan. 23—PAC executive board.

Truman's Plan To Shift Taxes From Needy To Greedy

IF you had taken seriously the Republican attacks on Pres. Truman's "State of the Union" message you would indeed have been convinced that all you had heard and read about a split between Henry Wallace and Harry Truman had been a dream.

Then, your bewilderment would have been made greater when you read that Henry, too, was vehement in his opposition to Truman's objectives.

What got the Republican sorest was not Truman's sharp criticism of the Taft-Hartley law; not his support for broad range social objectives nor his urging of a minimum wage of 75 cents an hour.

What caused the loudest howls was the President's request for a $40 tax cut for every individual taxpayer and dependent, with the resultant $3,200,000,000 drop in revenue to be made up by imposing higher corporate profit taxes. That was the last straw for the Republican leadership.

Sen. Robert A. Taft (R., Ohio) did the inevitable, went on the air the following night and screamed "no!" as many times as he could scream it in 30 minutes.

Truman broke his legislative progra minto five key goals:

1. "To secure fully the essential human rights of our citizens": This will be reacted by following the recommendations of his Civil Rights Commission—he will offer a separate message to Congres on this subject.

2. "To protect and develop our human resources": To be gained by increasing Social Security, widening its coverage; a national system of medical care insurance; federal aid to education; department of health, education and security; long-range housing; extended, stronger rent control.

3. "To conserve and use our natural resources so that they can contribute most effectively to the welfare of our people": To be attained by expanded reelamation; more TVA's.

4. "To lift the standard of living for all our people by strengthening our economic system and sharing more broadly among our people the goods we produce": To be sought by increasing annual output by one-third; continued price supports for farms; more crop insurance; higher minimum wages (from 40c to 75c); encouragement to farm co-ops; school lunch programs; higher incomes for lower-incomes group.

5. "To achieve world peace based on principles of freedom and justice and equality of all nations": To be furthered by strengthening of UN; reviving world trade; maintaining strong armed force; admitting D.P.'s; establishing Universal Military Training; extending reciprocal agreeemnts; approving Marshall Plan; special aid to China.

Tax Comparisons

Comparison of income taxes under the present law, the Knutson bill and the Truman $40-a-person tax cut proposal:

Married Person, Two Children
(All income earned by one spouse)

Income after Deducations Before Exemptions	Income Tax under Present Law	Income Tax under Knutson Bill	Income Tax under Truman Plan
$2400	$76	0	0
3000	190	$80	$30
5000	589	386	429
10,000	1862	1210	1702
100,000	62,301	44,224	62,141
1,000,000	838,850	732,966	838,690

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

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BATTLE IS ON AGAIN

We report—without undue cynicism—that this is the year during which the men on Capitol Hill will keep one eye on the public welfare and the other on the ballot box.

We're not particularly worried about that because we believe the eyes of the smart ones will focus in the same direction. That, of course, is just another way of saying we think those who look out for the public will have the best chance of being re-elected.

The others ought to retire to private life, anyway.

President Truman started the 1948 Democratic ball rolling when he spoke to Congress upon its reconvening. The Republicans, commenting on the Truman proposals, started getting in their licks.

In other words, the battle is on again—and we won't know the winner until the November elections. We'll wager, however, that those who deliver the most goods—not those who make the fanciest speeches will come out on top.

Truman got a man-sized load off his chest when he delivered his State of the Union address to Congress Jan. 8. We disagree with some of the specific proposals he made but, in general, we go along with those who say he did a good job of pointing up our major problems and their possible solution.

Frankly, though, we're more interested in that little business known as "delivering the goods" than in speechmaking. Talk is about the only cheap commodity left in the nation today.

No, we're not taking an around-about dig at the President. We're simply saying that talk alone is not enough—that we crave action and plenty of it. We want to see him and his party make a real fight for such things as a higher minimum wage, extension of Social Security, improvement of educational facilities and real curbs on inflation.

It's good, however, for talk to precede action. We hope CIO members and the public generally will engage in a lot of it between now and November. We hope Senators and Congressmen get tired ears from listening to the folks back home.

Action from the public should come at the ballot box. It should take the form of votes for those who delivered the right kind of goods and against those who gave only lip service.

★ ★ ★

Operation Dixie 'Double' Victory

Without a lot of hoopla and fanfare, Director Van A. Bittner of the CIO Organizing Committee announced the other day that CIO membership in the South had doubled during the past 18 months.

Bittner and his organizing staff didn't take time out to celebrate this "double" victory because they knew their job in Dixie was far from complete.

"Operation Dixie," as the newspapers call the drive, hasn't resembled a Sunday School picnic. The going has been tough.

More than 20 organizers have been physically assaulted. Opposition from industrialists, particularly the textile manufacturers, has been bitter.

Enactment of the Taft-Hartley Act made it necessary for the Organizing Committee to revamp its operating procedure.

Bittner and his staff deserve a sound pat on the back for the work they have already done—and they deserve full support from all CIO unions in the work yet to be done before the Southern drive is completed.

★ ★ ★

Corpses and Mangled Bodies High Price of Carelessness

By ALLAN L. SWIM

THE man screamed as his hand was caught between the fast-moving belt and the big wheel—and it was the last sound he ever made.

His body was jerked into the air, whirled in a semi-circle and thrown with great force against machinery standing nearby.

The man's arm was nearly torn from his shoulder. His skull was crashed and his back was broken.

He was dead when a fellow worker leaned down over him a few seconds later to see if he could detect a sign of life inside the mangled body.

ACCIDENTS like the one described here show that the American industrial machine can become a ruthless giant that maims and kills without warning.

The killing and maiming is a major—not minor—problem.

Each day an average of about 44 persons are killed and 5480 are injured in occupational accidents.

This builds up to a startling yearly total—about 16,000 deaths and about 2,000,000 injuries.

And about 90,000 of those injured suffer some permanent disability.

THERE'S an economic side to the problem, too, and here the figures grow larger and larger.

The National Safety Council estimates that occupational accidents cost the nation more than $2 billion annually.

Of this amount a little less than half "represents the immediate visible costs to both workers and industry—including wage loss, expense of medical care and cost of compensation insurance," the Council says.

The remainder "represents the estimated money value of damaged equipment and materials, production slow-downs and time lost by other workers not involved in accidents."

THERE is no way to place a value on the suffering endured by the families of those killed and injured.

The same is true of the crippling injuries that retire men and women to lives of non-productivity long before their time.

It's not hard, however, to find examples of what happens to families which lose their breadwinners. Mothers who should remain at home are forced to go to work. Children take jobs when they should be in school.

Many families are completely broken up each year as a result of the lack of accident prevention.

SOME trade unions have done remarkable jobs in the industrial safety field, cutting the death and injury rate sharply.

Others—too many others—have regarded accident prevention as something you read about but do not practice.

Those in the latter group can render a real service to their members if they will do everything they can to institute safety programs in the plants in which their members work.

And they'll find few management groups which will refuse to cooperate once the importance of accident prevention is fully explained to them.

UNIONISTS seeking to sell the safety idea to their fellow workers and to management can start off with some cold statistics that make sense.

Working time lost during 1946, for instance, as a result of disabling injuries totaled about 280,000,000 man-days.

That's equivalent to the working time of approximately a million men for a full year.

If CIO members are average persons working under average conditions nearly 2000 of them will be killed in occupational accidents during 1949.

And about 240,000 of them will suffer disabling injuries.

It's a high price to pay for carelessness.

CONGRESSMAN DRIPP — By Yomen

"And let's pass a wage—cut law that's not voluntary"

'With A Vengeance'

TO SEN. WAYNE MORSE (R., Ore.) the Taft-Hartley law is "class legislation with a vengeance."

And, he feels, the law's "unjust provisions are cleverly devised from a legalistic standpoint that no relief will be provided labor from court tests of the law."

So, writes Morse in the current issue of "Everybody's Digest," the law must be repealed in its entirety.

"It is common knowledge," says Morse, "that the bill was designed to weaken labor's position at the bargaining table. It weights the economic scales against those millions of Americans who depend on wages and salaries for their livelihood."

ACCORDING to the Oregonian, another dubious T-H provision discriminates against both labor and those employers who are located in certain states which maintain good labor standards. "The only jurisdiction that Congress has over labor relations," he declares, "grows out of its constitutional authority to regulate interstate commerce. It is obvious that any Federal rule regulating labor should apply equally throughout the United States. But under T-H, if one state passes a more stringent labor control, that measure in effect supersedes the Federal law in that state.

"This is bound to produce conflicting and often contradictory labor policies among the different states. And that lack of uniformity will breed strikes and industrial unrest. It will also cause unfair competition from states which enact laws to beat down labor and encourage sweat shops."

Morse cites the sections on jurisdictional disputes as the best illustration of "the vindictive and mistaken philosophy" behind the act. "Instead of providing machinery for settling these family quarrels, the Act declares them to be illegal. It would be just as sensible to pass a law making it illegal for two property owners to quarrel over their boundary line.

"There is plenty of mischief, too, in the remedy for contract violations—hauling the union into court. As everyone familiar with labor relations knows, many union agreements are loosely drawn and the terms may be subject to different interpretations."

MORSE declared: "Our courts are not well equipped to decide these issues. The vast majority of such cases should go before an administrative agency like the National Labor Relations Board.

"This works against the best interests of employers and employees. And certainly it takes us in the direction of more and more government interference with the economic life of our citizens. Once a government starts to exercise the power to direct the relations which shall exist between supposedly free workers and free employers, it is not many steps away from a regimented economy."

Aid Italian Strikers

A contribution of $250 for the bank employes of Italy on strike for higher pay and improved conditions has been voted by the CIO Office, Professional Workers, reports the union's secretary-treasurer, John J. Stanley.

Gunfire---Then The Troops Were Called

MEN died that day under a hail of gunfire because they believed in the trade union movement . . . and because they hated strikebreakers.

And that day marked the beginning of the end of the political career of a man who died of a broken heart.

Trade unionists in Central Illinois still pay tribute each October 12 to those who were slain.

And some of the "old timers" tell the story to illustrate that the unexpected does happen.

MINERS at Virden, Illinois, went out on strike April 1, 1898, and settled down for a bitter battle with the mine owners.

The owners set out to break the strike and smash the union—and they acted in the name of patriotism.

Their representatives went to Alabama and began recruiting Negro workmen to serve as strikebreakers.

FINALLY a trainload of "mine recruits" headed toward Illinois—and at East St. Louis a strikebreaking "detective" agency placed armed guards aboard, allowing no escape.

This was the first indication the Alabamans received that they weren't on their way to take over ordinary jobs.

They didn't learn the real truth however, until the train pulled into Virden and the shooting started.

NINE men died that day (October 12, 1898) as the miners sought to protect their union and their homes.

Armed guards began firing from the train at pickets in an open field—and bullets whizzed from the stockade that had been thrown up around the mine.

The pickets armed themselves, retaliated in kind and a fierce battle ensued.

Finally, those in charge of the train decided to take it on to Springfield and unload the potential strikebreakers there.

WORD of the Virden battle reached Governor John R. Tanner, who was elected on the Republican ticket in 1896 winning over the immortal John P. Altgeld. Tanner was generally regarded as the "darling" of the mine owners and other business interests.

Tanner called out the troops and then stepped right into the center of the controversy.

When the train arrived at Springfield he told the strikebreaking agency it could not unload its human cargo. The troopers were there to enforce his edict.

So back to Alabama went workmen who had been duped into making the trip to Illinois.

THE STRIKE at Virden was not broken, but the political career of Gov. Tanner was.

Those who had heaped high praise on him during the 1896 campaign, two years before the Virden incident occurred, soon launched a vicious campaign of vilification against him. This blasted his chances of going higher in politics—perhaps to the U. S. Senate.

The Illinois Legislature passed the Tanner Act, curbing the importation of strikebreakers, but the governor's political sun had set.

After his death, friends said he succumbed to a broken heart.

THE "professional" historians may never write of the Virden incident as it is related here. This version is given by a National CIO representative who had close friends in the picket line while the shooting was going on.

The CIO man says he doesn't know exactly why Tanner did the unexpected—why he decided to smash the strikebreaking attempt. But, he adds:

"Maybe it was because Tanner worked in the mines when he was a boy!"

THE MUSIC GOES 'ROUND 'AN ROUND'

'Carey Did More To Promote ERP Than A Week OF Marshall Talks'

By REV. GEORGE G. HIGGINS

Assistant Director, Social Action Department, Natl. Catholic Welfare Conference.

Attention is called to Dr. Friederich Baerwald's very moderate and level-headed discussion of the World Federation of Trade Unions, a subject which, in the hands of certain other commentaters, sometimes lends itself too easily to prejudice and uncritical emotion. Mind you, Dr. Baerwald, author of "Fundamentals of Labor Economics," is anything but a babe in the political woods.

He knows a Communist when he sees one; and when he sees one, he knows that he is looking at a person who, in addition to subscribing to a dangerously false philosophy, can't be trusted to operate within international organizations according to accepted principles of democratic procedure.

But Baerwald is also a realist. He knows that you can't get rid of Communism merely by talking about it or by flexing your military muscles in front of Mr. Molotoff.

Turning to the controversial question of the participation of American unions with Russian labor organizations within the framework of the WFTU, he reminds us that "several aspects have to be considered. The WFTU," he continues, "is an international organization; it is not comparable to Communist-sponsored Socialist Unity parties. A participation in such an organization does not of itself imply the surrender of democratic principles or procedures."

Baerwald's tentative defense of American participation in the WFTU takes on special timeliness in view of the recent victory of James Carey of the CIO in using the WFTU, legitimately, as a medium for selling the merits of the Marshall Plan to the workers of Europe and of Asia.

Well, let's look at the record. Mr. Carey raised the issue of the Marshall Plan and defended it brilliantly, demonstrating conclusively in his initial address that the workers of the U. S. are in favor of the plan and that the plan is in harmony with the declared purposes of the WFTU itself. Naturally, the Russians were unhappy about Mr. Carey's performance, as witness the fact that Carey has since become in the jaundiced eyes of The Daily Worker the number one "fascist" of the American labor movement.

Actually, of course, Mr. Carey did not succeed in persuading the WFTU to come out officially, as an organization, in favor of the Marshall Plan. But he did keep it on the agenda for further discussion next February; and, what is more important, he used the WFTU—again with perfect propriety—as an important international sounding board for the progressive, democratic thinking of the CIO and of parallel workers' organizations in other countries where freedom still prevails.

In short, it is probably fair to say that he did more in a single speech to take the curse off the Marshall Plan than Secretary Marshall himself could have accomplished by a week of speeches. For it is well to remember that the Department of State, in spite of its best efforts and its best intentions, isn't qualified in the sense that the CIO is qualified to convince the working class of Europe (the very group that needs to be convinced) that the Marshall Plan isn't a Wall St. plot to control the future of Europe's economy.

Whether or not Mr. Carey's temporary victory warrants the continuance of American participation in the WFTU is of course a debatable question. Personally, I think that it does. If it doesn't then logically the U. S. ought to withdraw from UN and from the Council of Foreign Ministers; for, according to the newspapers, Mr. Austin at Lake Success and Mr. Marshall at London have had much less success with the Russians than Mr. Carey had in Paris.

From Unusual Quarter

It seems that all's not well with small business under the crippling red tape of the Taft-Hartley Act.

At any rate Business Action, Publication of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, warns that "each time the Federal Government steps into a local labor-management difficulty the local businessman is made more subservient to Washington bureaucracy."

What is sorely needed in the management-labor field, says Business Action, "is the assumption of more responsibility by local leaders of both groups, by local and state lawmakers and by local and state law enforcement officials."

PICKETING GHQ: **Against the elegant background of their employers' headquarters, cafeteria workers picket Government Services, Inc., which refuses to bargain with their union, CIO Public Workers. On strike since Jan. 5, the employes are seeking a $6 weekly raise to supplement their average weekly "take" of $21.91. CIO Pres. Philip Murray calls it a "disgraceful situation."**

MURRAY ASKS TRUMAN TO ACT IN CAFE STRIKE

CIO President Philip Murray has requested Pres. Truman to help end a strike of 1500 CIO Public Workers at 42 Government Service, Inc., cafeterias in Washington, D. C., by "convening a collective bargaining conference at the earliest possible moment."

"I urge, Mr. President," Murray's letter read, "that you take at once the steps necessary to insure that the government cease its partisan intervention into the situation; that the government proceed at once to demonstrate its impartiality by convening a collective bargaining conference at the earliest possible moment; that the government officials who are members of GSI's board of trustees be made acquainted with their responsibilities as government officials and further to refrain from union-busting activities and that they be required to meet with the representatives of this union.

"I am certain that such steps will lead in a very short time to a complete solution of the problem."

IN detailing events which led to the "deplorable situation" Murray explained that Government Services, Inc., private operators of the cafeterias, had forced the strike upon its employes by refusing to meet with them.

"The ostensible reason given is that the officers of the union have not filed the affidavits and financial statements of the Taft-Hartley Act. As of course you know," he continued, "the filing of such information is mandatory only if the union elects to utilize the services of the Natl. Labor Relations Board. Since this is not the case in the present instance, there is no moral or legal compulsion for the union to file for such utilization."

The letter pointed out that since all GSI trustees are government officials, and since the government receives 50% of the net gains "the belligerent and unfair actions of the Corporation reflect unfavorably upon the government of the U. S. itself."

Murray also struck at the Federal Works Agency, which has refused to close down the cafeterias, and at the Corporation's distribution of a letter to its employes which, he described as "of a union-breaking character virtually unequalled in my long experience."

THE letter to which he referred was distributed with the final pay envelopes before the strike which began January 5. It was headed: "There is no union, and there will be no legal strike. The Corporation is raising your wages."

The letter then informed employes that

- The NLRB had told it the union is no longer "qualified to speak for you," because of its non-compliance;
- Striking employes "will simply be quitting" their jobs and the Corporation "would naturally hire someone to replace" them;
- The Corporation "intends to take care of you in the best possible manner" even though union officials have "failed you";
- All wages are raised 6½c an hour effective Jan. 1;
- Workers will now have an additional $1.50 per month to "take home and spend yourself," since there would be no further deduction of dues; and
- "Your employer wishes you a most happy New Year."

AVERAGE weekly wage of GSI employes is $21.91, cited by union spokesmen as the manner in which GSI "takes care" of its employes. The union is asking a 15c hourly increase.

The union has held a contract with the company for 10 years. It recently obtained peaceful settlements with several other private corporations operating cafeterias in government buildings, which was cited by Murray in his letter as proof that compliance with the T-H law was unnecessary for peaceful collective bargaining.

Spurn 8c Offer In Oil Strike

A PAN-American Oil Co. offer of a temporary 8c hourly increases was rejected by some 1400 striking CIO Oil Workers at Texas City, Texas, whose New Year's Day walkout halted the company's Texas City refinery and pipeline operations.

Rejection of the company's "final offer" stemmed from the fact that the projected increase would apply only until March 1, when wage negotiations would be resumed. "It would mean the same old battle over again," a union spokesman said.

By mutual agreement, the company is making no attempt to operate and the union is maintaining no picket line at the struck plant.

A full-page ad placed in several daily newspapers including the New York Herald Tribune by the American Oil Co. (Amoco), which is dependent on Pan American for much of its eastern supply, protested the strikers' refusal to accept the company's "short term" offer, which it described as higher than the settlement made by the union with other refineries. The union, however, pointed out that its recent agreements covering Shell, Standard Oil and Tidewater refineries in California provided increases totaling 10c an hour effective Jan. 15, plus inclusion of a 9.8c cost-of-living bonus in the basic wage rate.

Intl. Oil Workers Pres. O. A. Knight said the strikers' wage demands of 28c an hour are "legitimate demands of a local group seeking to meet the needs of their families caused by the rapid increase in prices."

Newspaper statements that a strike settlement must await the Feb. 9 meeting of the union's national wage policy committee were termed "wholly erroneous" the dispute is "purely a local situation and is not tied in any way with the union's national wage program."

"The Pan American strike can be settled in the next few days by agreement between management and the union," he continued. "The union stands ready and willing to continue negotiations at any time."

Higher Pay Groups Fight Tax Harder

"Actually, most of the pressure for tax reduction is coming from the more well-to-do families. The pressure increases steadily as one goes up the income scale."

The Gallup Poll has discovered that in answer to a question: "Do you consider the amount of income tax which you have to pay too high, or about right?"

Of those making under $50 a week (the average industrial worker makes about $50 a week) 48% think the tax is too high; 42% think it just right; 10% have no opinion. The percentage against mounts so that of those making $500 and more a week 71% are against present tax rates.

DOG TIRED: **Virginia Peacock, striking cables employe, takes time off from her picketing to rest her feet. Shown in front of the cables office in Washington, D. C., the picketline has been part of the scenery since New Year's Day, when CIO Communications employes of four cable companies walked out all over the nation in a dispute over union demands for 30c hourly wage increases.**

TRAFFIC 'INVISIBLE' IN CABLE STRIKE

THE two-weeks old CIO Communications Assocation strike against four cables companies has been "amazingly effective," according to a union spokesman, who claimed that the companies' radio and cables traffic has been cut down to almost "invisible" proportions.

Affected by the walkout are 3000 employes at the Mackay Radio Telegraph Co., The Commercial Cable Co., All-American Cables—all subsidiaries of the Intl. Telephone & Telegraph Co.—and the cables division of Western Union.

So effective has been the shutdown, explained Charles L. Silberman, ACA publicity director, that the three IT&T subsidiaries last week appealed to the Natl. Labor Relations Board. They sought an injunction against the union's non-striking local in the domestic division of Western Union. The companies claimed that the local's threat not to handle "hot copy" constituted a secondary boycott. Such preventive action against a "threat" was termed an "unprecedented refinement" by Charles T. Douds, regional NLRB director.

Actually, said Silberman, the non-striking employes had been refusing "hot copy" since the strike began, but he explained that the companies had referred in their appeal only to a "threat" in order not to indicate to the public that their cables would be delayed.

He denied that the refusal to handle the copy constituted a Taft-Hartley violation. "Even under the most outlandish interpretation of the infamous Taft-Hartley Law their actions cannot be considered a secondary boycott," he said. "Their refusal to handle such copy was to influence the struck companies to bargain in good faith with the striking unions. Activity in pursuance of such an aim is not barred under any act of Congress."

ACA members at non-struck RCA Communications, Press Wireless, Globe Radio, Tropical Radio and French Cables are transmitting cable messages.

Union members are refusing to handle any traffic destined to or originating in the struck concerns, however. Western Union employes in the Philippines, Honolulu and Mexico have taken similar action.

Hartley Is Willin' To Run For V. P.

You can't scare Rep. Fred Hartley (R., N. J.); he's sticking to The Taft!

Hartley, junior—but not silent—member of the Wrecking Firm of Taft (Sen. Robert A.) and Hartley, says he is "willing to consider" running for vice president—on the GOP ticket, that is—"if it were offered me."

And, it didn't necessarily have to be Taft either, any Republican would satisfy Fred.

PAC AND STEELWORKERS:

Fight Prices With Ballots, Bargaining

CIO-PAC and the CIO Steelworkers last week declared that the war against high prices can be conducted in two ways at the bargaining table and the ballot box.

PAC did it in a well-documented, illustrated pamphlet, entitled: "$Prices, $Prices, $Prices, $Prices, $Prices, $Prices, $Prices, $Prices, $Prices, $Prices, $Prices, $Prices."

THE APPETITE FOR PROFITS

(The CIO-PAC "Prices" pamphlet can be obtained from the CIO Political Action Committee, 728 17th st., N.W., Washington, 6, D.C.—1000 copies, $26.00; 500 copies, $14.00; 100 copies, $3.00.)

Steel Labor, official organ of the USA, poses two questions: "Do Steelworkers Need a Wage Increase?" and "Can the Industry Afford a Wage Increase?" The highlight of the presentation is not so much the reply of "yes" to both questions, but how that "yes" was arrived at logically.

The PAC pamphlet rivets attention on the 1948 political campaign asserting, "In 1948 it's up to us to win the battle at the ballot box so that we can win the war at the ice box.

"In 1946, we saw how 200 men in Congress kicked off the lid on prices of food and clothing for each one of the 6,000,000 CIO members.

"In 1946, we saw how 200 men in Congress spelled out a program of boom and bust for the 6,000,000 CIO members.

"In 1948, it s our turn.

"In 1948, it's up to the 6,000,000 CIO members to fight against congressmen who fought against us . . . It's up to the 6,000,000 CIO members to elect candidates who will fight for us."

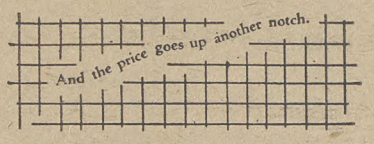
LISTING the 1935-39 price of food per year for the average person as $118, the PAC pamphlet says that the same food cost $200 in 1946 and in the "second three months of 1947 it cost $240.

"In May, 1947, the average family paid $1.56 for things which cost it $1.00 in 1940."

The four main reasons for the inflation crisis, says PAC, are the appetite for profits, big business' fear of the future, scarcity, and monopoly. "Appetite for profits, means in a brief and ugly word, greed. American corporations in the past three years have been greedy beyond belief," PAC says. For the years 1945, 1946 and 1947 profits after taxes will total 38 billions, the PAC pamphlet points out. "It's more than the cost of feeding the entire United States for a year—at 1947 prices."

In answering its first question, Steel Labor said:

"In spite of the wage increases of 1946 and 1947 the living standards of Steelworkers have shown a steady deterioration.



"Why?

"They are caught in the grip of a deepening inflationary crisis that is tearing down wage standards and real income.

"The high cost of living is taking money right out of their pockets. In other words, today's soaring prices mean a wage cut for Steelworkers.

"Wages have been chasing prices since the end of most price controls in June, 1946, without catching up. There has been a net loss in 'real' earnings since the war peak largely because of a reduction in the work-week.

"There has been only a slight gain in 'real' spendable earnings since 1939 which disappears in large part, however, when adjustments for changes in the length of the work-week are made.

"Yes! Steelworkers do need a wage increase!"

In answer to the second question, Steel Labor says:

"The 1947 profits for 24 steel companies, which represent over 90% of the ingot-making capacity of the industry, show these fantastic results:

"Steel profits have risen 204% over 1939!

"They have increased 119% over the average for war years!

"And profits have climbed 59% over 1946!

"Productivity per worker has climbed 32.7% over 1939. Wage costs per ton of finished steel have gone up only about half as much as the increase in hourly earnings in 1947 because of increased labor efficiency. Productivity per worker is still increasing.

"Industry's revenue has been upped by between $16 and $17 a ton since January, 1946, and these are minimum figures. They do not include a great number of extras' added to the price of steel.

SCARCITY

"The industry is earning about 11% on its net worth. This is almost double what the industry normally expects to earn.

"Yes! The steel industry can afford a wage increase!"

UAW, UE To Seek Substantial Increases

TWO of CIO's largest international unions have announced plans to seek "substantial wage increases" to offset high living costs.

Following a meeting of his union's wage policy committee last week, CIO Auto Workers' Pres. Walter Reuther summed up the CIO wage position by saying: "We in the UAW-CIO would have preferred a roll-back in prices to a wage increase because a roll-back of prices would mean greater benefits to the community as a whole. Only two groups in America have the power and the authority to effect a roll-back in prices. They are industry and Congress."

The Republicans and Democrats both came in for a sharp denunciation as Reuther charged them with playing fast and loose with the welfare of the American people in a political chess game whose object is to see which party can win more votes on the inflation issue without doing anything about it.

"The failure of both government and industry to stop inflation leaves labor no choice but to demand and win further wage increases. . . ."

The figure to be sought by UAW will be determined at an executive board meeting in Detroit, Jan. 15. Several auto locals recommended a 25c hourly increase.

CIO Electrical Workers will lead off their 1948 wage drive with demands at General Electric, Westinghouse Electric and the electrical division of General Motors. Some 300 delegates from these locals, meeting in New York last week, emphasized their preference for substantial cost-of-living cuts to new wage boosts.

EXTENT of the UE demands will be largely determined by price indices in the next 90 days, UE Organizational Director Matles said. "If a substantial cut in living costs occurs during the next 90 days, our wage demands will be affected correspondingly," he stated.

Unimpressed by General Electric's 3-to-10% price cuts on some items, Matles said that "people don't eat television receivers. They don't wear automatic dishwashers and most of them are more worried about the rising prices of fuel than they are about keeping warm with luxury-price electric blankets."

Whatever effect the GE price reductions might have had, he said, was more than offset by its announcement three weeks ago that it would reserve the right to increase prices on generators, turbines and other heavy equipment by as much as 20%. These increases will be reflected in higher costs for consumer goods, he claimed.

In support of its contention that the companies can well afford price cuts, the union pointed out that GE profits after taxes jumped from a prewar high of $56,541,000 in 1939 to $75,280,000 in 1947. Similarly, Westinghouse profits grew from $13,854,000 in 1939 to $61,524,000 in 1947. Other corporations have made exceedingly large profits, the union pointed out.

Other proposals to be submitted by UE to the corporations include: a plan for pensions; a health and welfare plan; severance pay for discharged workers; improved vacations and additional paid holidays.

New Yorker Charges Rand Provocation

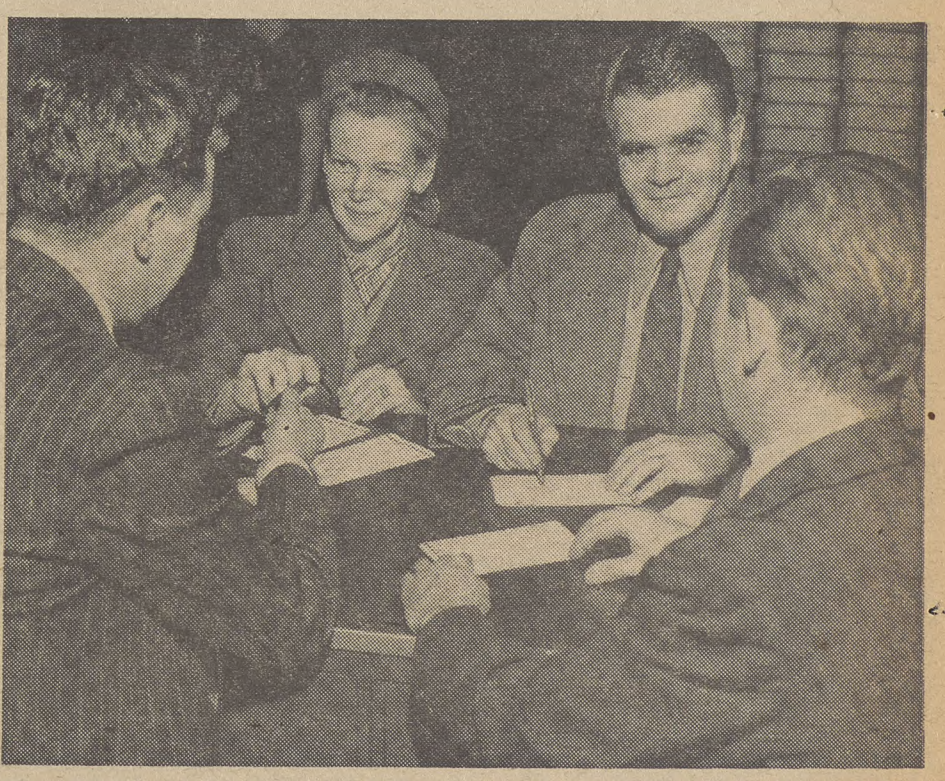
New York State Sen. Kenneth Sherbell (ALP) has accused the giant Remington Rand Co. of attempting to provoke a strike through illegally refusing to live up to a contract with the CIO Electrical Workers.

The company used the Taft-Hartley law as an excuse to break off its relations with the UE. The senator asked Gov. Thomas E. Dewey (R.) to call on James Rand, jr., head of Remington Rand, "to cease, in the public interest, from evading his legal obligations, to honor his written commitments and sit down and negotiate" with the CIO union.

N.Y. CIO Asks Repeal Of Ban On Strikes

Repeal of the Condon-Wadlin act, which outlaws strikes by public employes, and establishment of a state university have been proposed in a legislative program adopted by New York State CIO executive board.

OATH OF OFFICE: Del Garst, CIO regional director for St. Louis, swears in ward captains for the Greater St. Louis PAC. The revised PAC setup will include township captains as the key to the PAC situation in Pres. Truman's home state, which will be one of 1948's battlegrounds.



THEY REGISTERED: The William B. Taylors, of Louisville, Ky. (Bill's CIO Regional Director for Kentucky) are shown as they became the last two persons to register for voting in Louisville. Bill and Mrs. Bill had just completed the necessary year's residence in Kentucky.

D.C. Group For Rights Report

THE President's Civil Rights Committee report received the indorsement of a Washington citizens' group last week when the Connecticut Ave. Citizens Association voted 48 to 44 to support the document.

Speaking in favor of the report, CIO Secy.-Treas. James B. Carey, a member of the Civil Rights Committee, told the group that "America cannot assert its voice throughout the world for democracy until it can answer for many breaches committed within its frontiers."

The report, which vigorously scores racial discrimination in the District of Columbia, was denounced by Mrs. Horace Phelps of the District Federation of Women's Clubs, who charged that it would "incite biased groups found in all races."

Clifford Newell, former president of the Federation of Citizens Associations, joined with Mrs. Phelps in opposing the discrimination charges Newell denied claims of local discrimination with the argument that the Board of Education has allotted more than 47% of its building funds to Negroes in the last six years and that 99 additional Negro teachers—and no new white teachers—will be hired this year.

Newell's stand was challenged by Mrs. C. Leslie Glenn, member of the board of the Council of Church Women, who noted that no Negro senior high school has a regulation-size basketball court, and that Negro doctors cannot practice at Gallinger Hospital. Admitting that she belonged to a younger generation, she asserted that she possibly had developed "a different point of view."

Eby Defines Church's Part

Kermit Eby, CIO-district director of Research and Education, speaking before the Methodist Federation for Social Justice conference, declared "basic to all offerings the Church has to make to labor is the offering that grows out of its custodianship of the profound social and ethical teachings that spring from the Testament."

Eby declared the church must help its leaders and its members see organized labor in a wide, all-embracing framework. This means going beyond conceding labor's right to bargain collectively.

During a free-for-all discussion, in which several delegates criticized what they considered a pro-Russian speech by John Davis, formerly of the Yale faculty, Eby remarked: "Let's quit looking under the bed for Communists. The challenge to us is to be more progressive than the Communists for better reasons."

Someone asked: "What do you think of Walter Reuther?"

Eby replied: "Reuther was able to triumph, partly because of the present tide against Communism, but more significantly because he understood the best way to defeat Communists is to offer a better program in consistency with American traditions."

FIGURES SHOW

TEACHERS WORSE OFF THAN IN '39

By GLORIA CAPLAN

DESPITE substantial salary increases granted by every state in the union last year, teachers in 1948 will continue to be financially worse off than they were in 1939.

Last year's average salary increase of about $400 looks good on paper, teachers say, but in terms of what it'll buy, it's chicken feed.

In 1939-40 teachers, superintendents and principals averaged $1441 annually. At that time they, as state employes, were exempt from federal income taxes. Nor had the cost of living yet begun its eight-year binge.

This year public school teachers will average an annual $2424. But after deducting the $223 a teacher with one dependent will pay in income tax, then substracting an additional 40%, the amount by which his dollar has decreased, the average salary in terms of 1939 dollars remains a scrawny $1320—$121 less than he made before the war.

The disastrous result has been a steady migration of the more capable teachers from the profession and a decrease in the number of students training for the profession.

TEACHER discontent arises not only from their reduction in purchasing power, but also from the failure of their earnings to even approach all other professional groups. In 1939 teachers made one-fourth as much as lawyers, one-half as much as veterinarians.

The industrial worker too, as a result of widespread unionization, is better off than the teacher. Whereas educators before the war averaged $4 a week more than industrial workers, as of last September the situation was reversed, the teachers coming out on the short end with $5 a week less than manufacturing employes.

Add to the wage factor the burdensome teaching loads resulting from overcrowded classrooms—and you have the causes of this year's estimated teacher shortage of over 110,000. Here also lies the basis for a New York Times estimate that some 3 million children will receive a second-rate education this year. These 110,000 positions will be filled by sub-standard teachers who have been granted emergency certificates.

While fewer students enter the teaching profession—only 50,000 are being graduated each year to fill a 90,000 replacement need—the public school population skyrockets. Next September the first wave of babies, born in 1942, will hit the grammar schools. Each year since 1941 the birthrate has risen so that by last year it reached over 3½ million compared with a pre-war normal of about 2 million. The school systems, therefore, must anticipate a constantly-swelling population for the next 24 years at least. This necessitates more school buildings, more teachers, more playgrounds.

SINCE schools are not built overnight, nor teachers produced in a day, school authorities are faced with the necessity of planning now. Low income states will find it impossible to finance a program to raise education standards to the national level, much less provide substantial expansion of facilities.

Only federal assistance can provide the solution, teachers' organizations and labor unions insist. Accordingly, they are united behind a federal aid to education bill sponsored by Senators Thomas, Taft and Hill, which would grant each state at least $5 per school-age child plus additional amounts totalling as much as $25 for poorer states.

At a national conference in New York City last month the Teachers Division of the CIO Public Workers stated: "The need for federal aid for the schools is hardly debatable any longer. The extremely unequal distribution of the taxable resources of the country and the consequent inequalities in education facilities are a disgrace to this rich nation that boasts of its enlightenment."

But with publication last week of the Republican Party's list of issues to be given priority on the floors of Congress this year, chances for the bill's passage dimmed. Although it was favorably reported last year by the Senate Labor & Public Welfare Committee, it was left off the Republicans' "must" list.

From St. Louis Post-Dispatch

CHALLENGE TO AMERICA

Rehabilitation Plan Offered In Ohio

"He was a complete cripple. He had lost one leg in a terrible factory accident. His right arm was completely gone, almost to the shoulder, and all the fingers of his left hand were missing. Add to that two broken spinal discs and this unfortunate fellow was hardly more than an animated corpse."

How this terribly crippled victim of the machine was made practically into a new man at a Canadian rehabilitation center is one of the stories told in a pamphlet just published by the Ohio CIO Council, 218 East State St., Columbus 15, Ohio.

Entitled "The Ontario Story—A Plan for Ohio," the pamphlet describes the Rehabilitation Center near Toronto which has won world renown for its human reclamation work, with the hope that it will inspire efforts to obtain similar centers in the U. S.

"In Ohio," states the pamphlet, "nowhere is there an intelligent and guiding hand which assists the worker in obtaining the best medical attention available for his problem.

BLS Sees No Hope For Price Decline

The Bureau of Labor Statistics, the Government's main agency for compiling price information, sees no hope presently for an end to the steady rise in living costs.

It expressed that glum opinion last week as it made what has come to be its expected announcement — that average wholesale prices had again risen to a new postwar peak—ninth consecutive high. The impact on retail prices is expected to be quick and hard.

126,400 Disabled While Working

Injuries on the job disabled or killed 126,400 manufacturing workers during the third quarter of 1947, an increase of 3,400 above the second quarter, according to the U. S. Dept. of Labor.

Some 500 of these injuries resulted in death and about 5,300 others resulted in permanent physical impariments.

Working time lost by the injured workers during the third quarter is estimated as about 2,528,000 man-days,

NLRB Bans Election

The NLRB, upholding previous decisions, has refused to order a collective bargaining election at the strike-bound Cory Corp plant in Chicago on the ground that the CIO Electrical Workers failed to comply with the Taft-Hartley law.

Business Warned To Cut Prices

NOW that Congress has betrayed its unwillingness to impose strong controls to curb inflation, the job of reducing prices is squarely back in the lap of business, Economist Robert R. Nathan told an importers' meeting in New York City.

The former War Production Board official wrote the CIO's 1946 wage-profit-price study.

Inflation has endangered the structure of our economy, Nathan said, and failure of the government to impose over-all controls will surely result in a slump unless businessmen throughout the country are willing to make those price cuts which their rate of profit permits.

The Marshall Plan will keep up the level of exports, Nathan thinks, but it will not substantially increase the role of foreign trade in maintaining our economy. Recession in 1947 was prevented by the "second round" wage increases which pumped additional purchasing power into the economy during the first half of the year, even though new price increases have since more than overtaken the wage boost, he asserted.

Nathan concluded that accumulated inventories can only be disposed of by price adjustments. If hoarding continues there will be a slump which will mean not only millions of unemployed here, but a decline of American world prestige. Businessmen must learn to content themselves with a consistent, moderate, level of profit over the years, and to dispense with the high profits spurts that always lead to depressions.

Bright Prospects For Vets Seen

Prospects of Congressional action to increase subsistence allowances for student-vets early this session appear bright, Chat Paterson, national chairman of the American Veterans Committee (AVC), said.

Paterson said that he had been told by House Speaker Martin (R. Mass.) that House action on the Senate approved bill increasing allowances $10 for single veterans and $15 for married veterans could be expected near the beginning of the present session.

The AVC chairman said that his organization would press for amendment of the legislation on the floor to provide for increases of $35 for both single and married veterans.

"AVC's college chapters conducted a special "see your Congressman" drive during the Christmas recess and reports received so far indicate almost complete support of the increases," Paterson asserted.

Paterson also predicted that the House would act affirmatively on veterans' bills boosting upward ceilings on combined wages and allowances of ex-GI on-the-job trainees and extending $1600 free car allowances to include arm amputees and blind vets.

ANGRY VETERAN: When Jack Widick appeared at Detroit rent decontrol hearings and demanded to know how he could pay a rent boost when he barely got by on his present rent, cops started to hustle him out of the hall. Then he became so aroused at the conduct of the hearings that he hurled his GI discharge button at the committee chairman.

IN ST. LOUIS AND DANVILLE, VA.

U.S. Rejects Rent Boost Proposals For Two Cities

ST. LOUIS, Mo., and Danville, Va., tenants escaped a general rent boost when Housing Expediter Tighe E. Woods rejected rent rise proposals by the two area rent advisory boards.

A 15% increase was requested by the St. Louis board, and the Danville proposal was for a 10% boost.

In denying the requests last week, Woods said he had no evidence that landlords in these areas were in a worse position than previously. In many instances, a spokesman at the expediter's office explained, increased operating costs and taxes in 1947 have been more than offset by higher incomes due to fewer vacancies than in previous years.

Both local boards were attacked by CIO spokesmen as being unrepresentative of the community. Protesting the composition of the Danville body to Woods last November, John Edelman, CIO Textile Workers legislative representative, said it was composed of the head of the largest real estate firm in town, the vice president of a bank with extensive real estate holdings, a property-owning merchant, a prosperous farmer who owns two farms and a variety of non-farming interests, and a representative of the Farm Bureau Mutual Insurance Co.

Largest single group in the city are the 9000 CIO Textile Workers, Edelman said, who were not represented on the board.

Edelman described most of the housing for Danville wage earners as "substandard." At least one house in five has no sewage connection and only an outside toilet, he said, and at least 25% are without running water.

Similarly sordid was the picture of St. Louis housing as drawn editorially Jan. 7 by the St. Louis Post-Dispatch. "New York," the editorial said, "has slum sections, but St. Louis is a slum city."

Noting that only five American cities — Birmingham and Montgomery in Alabama; Memphis and Chattanooga in Tennessee; and Shreveport in Louisiana—among 108 have more bathroom-less housing units than St. Louis, the newspaper said: "The ugly fact is that one out of every three St. Louis dwelling units has no bath or toilet. That is the price of allowing the grasping real estate owners and operators to run this side of the city's life as suits their own pocketbooks."

Dyers Get Raises

The CIO Federation of Dyers in eight Rhode Island and Connecticut finishing plants have won a 10½c hourly increase plus a sixth paid holiday and improvements in health insurance programs.

The increase raises hourly minimum rates to $1.13½c.

New Logging Rules

Youngsters of 16 will now have to wait until they are 18 before being permitted to work at "particularly hazardous" occupations in the logging of pulpwood.

A revised order issued last week by Secy. of Labor Schwellenbach, effective Feb. 2, adds most pulpwood logging jobs to those in the saw-timber logging and sawmilling work previously requiring an 18-year minimum for employment under the Fair Labor Standards Act.

Mr. Boss Dreams Up An Injunction

By FRANK DONNER *Of The CIO Legal Staff*

"Contending that the mere threat of refusing to handle 'hot copy' constituted a secondary boycott, three of the four international communications companies struck by the American Communications Association took the unprecedented step of asking the National Labor Relations Board to seek a court injunction against refusal of copy by a non-striking ACA local... "Charles T. Douds, regional director of the NLRB, said he would give the case 'top priority' and order an examiner to start an investigation today. He terms the cable companies' move an 'unprecedented refinement' and said normal procedure would have been to wait until the threat was carried out before seeking injunctive relief." New York Times, January 6, 1948.

WHEN the collective bargaining contract was about to expire, Mr. Boss got very troubled.

"I am sure they are going to ask for a wage increase," he muttered to himself. "If only they would violate the Taft-Hartley law so that I could get an injunction to break their strike and to intimidate and demoralize them.

"It would not even have to be an actual violation of the Taft-Hartley law. I can always claim it is a violation and get the Labor Board to get an injunction. By the time the issue is settled in court I will have plenty of opportunity to break the union and kick out the militant leaders."

AS THE END of the contract term drew closer and closer Mr. Boss got more and more nervous. Finally, he could stand it no more. He picked up the phone and called the regional office of the Labor Board.

"I want to speak to the Regional Director," he said.

"Who is this, a union representative? The Regional Director is in conference and cannot be disturbed."

"No, this is not a union representative. This is Mr. Boss of the Colossal Manufacturing Company."

"Oh, I'm sorry, sir, I'll connect you."

"Hello, Regional Director. This is Mr. Boss. Look, I would like you to get an injunction or issue a complaint right away against the union in my plant."

"Why," asked the Regional Director, "have they violated the law?"

"Not yet," said Mr. Boss impatiently, "but I am sure they will any day now."

"Well, sir, can't you be a little more specific? What section of the law are they planning to violate?"

"You are asking me what section of the law they are planning to violate. It is your business to figure out what section of the law they are going to violate. All I know is that they may strike for a wage increase and it is perfectly simple for a Labor Board Regional Director to figure out a violation of the Taft-Hartley Act when a union goes on strike, isn't it?"

"O.K.," said the Regional Director, "I will send over an investigator right away."

THE investigator promptly appeared at the plant the next day and asked the workers a lot of questions like this:

"Has there been any strike talk in the plant?"

"Has there been any discussion in the washrooms about going on strike?"

"Have you ever predicted to your wife or your friends that there may be a strike in the plant or that you may violate the Taft-Hartley Law?"

"Has anybody threatened to violate the Taft-Hartley law?"

The investigator made voluminous notes in a little black book and went back to the regional office.

There were only three days left before the expiration of the contract and Mr. Boss was getting frantic. The night after the Labor Board investigator left he had a horrible dream. The dream was all about a strike by the union. Some of the dream didn't make sense to him but when he woke up he remembered the part about the strike very well. The first thing he did was to call the regional office of the board again and speak to the Regional Director. "I have further evidence that the union is violating the law," he said, "and I want you to get an injunction right away."

"What additional evidence do you have?"

"Well," Mr. Boss said, "I had a very bad dream last night. In the dream the union went out on strike and violated the Taft-Hartley law."

"WHAT sections of the Taft-Hartley Act did they violate?" the Regional Director asked.

"That's just the point," Mr. Boss answered. "There is a part of the dream that isn't clear to me and I can't interpret but I did dream that the union went on strike and I am sure that the rest of the dream will establish that they struck in violation of the Taft-Hartley law."

"If that's the case," said the Regional Director, "I will send over the investigator again. But to make sure that we prove our case against the union and get an injunction without any difficulty I'll also send over a psychiatrist to interpret your dreams. Of course, this is an unprecedented refinement, you understand."

Next day, the Labor Board got a sweeping injunction against any "possible future or threatened" violations of the Taft-Hartley law —and Mr. Boss had no more worries during the day or bad dreams during the night.

Organizationally Speaking

By Allan S. Haywood,

CIO Vice-President and Director Of Organization

CIO Organizing Committee Director Van A. Bittner announces:

North Carolina Director William Smith reports three victories for the CIO Woodworkers. The vote was 134 to 50 at Major & Loomis Lumber Co. in Hertford, N. C.; 24 to 4 at A. B. Houtz Lumber Co. in Elizabeth City, N. C., and 43 to 9 at Rankin Lumber Co. in Fayetteville, N. C.

Tennessee Director Paul Christopher reports a victory for the United Chemical Workers at the J. R. Watkins Co. in Memphis where the workers voted 49 to 33 in a decertification election. The company had filed the petition with the NLRB claiming the union did not represent a majority of the employes.

Arkansas Director Lee F. Tucker reports a 100% victory for the Woodworkers in Crossett, Ark., where the employes of the Public Utilities Co. voted 11 to 0 for the union.

Regional Director George Craig, Philadelphia, Pa., advises that the CIO gained recognition in the Rudd-Melikian (Phila.) Plant without NLRB elections. George Kane for UAW and Ben Stahl for CIO handled the situation. The plant represents about 40 employes. Negotiations for a contract will commence immediately.

UAW VICTORY IN OHIO

Paul E. Miley, Director of Region 2A, announces the UAW-CIO won an NLRB election in the Manufacturers and Fabricators plant in Elyria, Ohio. Of the 34 who voted, all voted for UAW-CIO, Local 996. This local has just returned from a three-month strike.

The union was able to win many concessions, including a 15c per hour increase, and overtime concessions.

International Representative C. W. Boldt, formerly of the Competitive Shop Department, was in charge of this drive. Negotiations will begin immediately on a contract covering these members.

As reported in last week's column, the UBTW of Northern California and Nevada voted overwhelmingly in favor of CIO. They will now have another vote with just CIO and no union on the ballot. The overwhelming vote was as follows: TWOC-CIO 1867, IBEW-AFL 296, CWA 284. The officers of this union are very confident that they will have an overwhelming vote in the next ballot, which demonstrates conclusively that the cry of CWA's representatives will not change this fact.

We do not propose to dignify these untruths, as we have confidence in the ultimate outcome, and it is high time for the representatives of the CWA to recognize the inevitable and carry out the suggestions made to them by many of their members to seek amalgamation and affiliation with the CIO.

Marshall—Vote Full Aid Or Nothing

HIGHLIGHTS of State Secy. Marshall's testimony before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee:

"An inadequate program would involve a wastage of our resources with ineffective result. Either undertake to meet the requirements of the problem or don't undertake it at all.

* * *

"The $6.8 billion proposed for the first 15 months is less than a single month's charge for the war.

* * *

"So long as hunger, poverty, desperation and resulting chaos threaten the great concentrations of people in western Europe—some 270 millions—there will steadily develop social unease and political confusion on every side.

* * *

"Our national security will be seriously threatened. We shall in effect live in an armed camp, regulated and controlled.

"This unprecedented endeavor of the new world to help the old is neither sure nor easy. It is a calculated risk.

* * *

"We can either decide that the U. S. is unable or unwilling effectively to assist in the reconstruction of western Europe or we can accept the consequences of its collapse into the dictatorship of police states.

* * *

"This program should be viewed as an investment in peace. In those terms, the cost is low.

UAW BOWLING TOURNEY: Olga Madar, recreation director, CIO United Auto Workers (left) talks over the All Americans Bowling Tournament sponsored by the UAW recently in Detroit with (left to right) Lillian Hatcher, Betty Hicks and Mildred Jeffrey of the UAW's Fair Practices and Anti-Discrimination Dept. More than 700 men and women took part in this tournament, open to all bowlers without regard to race.

TVA-More Power, Less To Pay

THE Tennessee Valley Authority, often called the keystone of the New Deal, is a going concern, serving the people even better than it did when the Supreme Court upheld the TVA about 10 years ago.

Despite attacks by Sen. McKellar (D., Tenn.) and others against TVA, Congress was told last week that it has surpassed all expectations.

America's one great attempt to harness the giant power of a river for the benefit of the people living in its watershed made further progress in 1947.

In the 14th annual report on the TVA, the three TVA directors told Congress that more consumers were served, with more electricity, at a price substantially lower than the national average.

In addition, TVA reservoir systems reduced what would have been the sixth largest flood in 100 years at Chattanooga substantially lower than the national average.

CONGRESSIONAL moves that would force TVA to pay off the federal investment more rapidly than originally planned—thus preventing TVA from expanding its facilities—were countered in the report. Private power interests would like to limit TVA's expansion thru an amendment requiring larger cash payments into the Treasury each year.

Instead, the report advocates that the government, as the owner of TVA, will be in a better position if earnings remain in the business to "provide for expanded facilities and increase earnings and . . . in time a growth in value far beyond the cash originally provided from the Treasury."

Residential use of electricity in the area covered by the 139 municipal and cooperative systems serving 743,000 consumers rose nearly 10% in the year. The average rate was 1.66c per kilowatt hour, and the average annual bill was $36.51. This compares with the average national bill of $43.49.

The average domestic consumer in the TVA region used 60% more electricity and paid 16% less for it than the average such consumer in the nation.

Canadian Labor Sees Own T-H

CANADIAN labor legislation and prices will be major topics on Ottawa's Parliament Hill in the next few months. Parliament resumes January 26 and the government's emergency powers automatically expire March 31.

Canadian Congress of Labor unions have interviewed Parliament members in their localities. It was expected that this, coupled with the recent lobby by the C. C. L., would cause particularly the Liberals to take a more determined stand in the party caucus.

A recent Gallop poll showing that 76% of the Canadian people favor a return to price control was considered politically significant in Ottawa. A previous poll showed a majority of Canadians are convinced exorbitant profits, rather than wage increases, are responsible for high prices.

So far, the government has not disclosed when it proposes introducing the new labor bill. The legislation brought down at the last session died because there was insufficient time to deal with it. This year the bill will follow the same general pattern as the defunct Bill 338.

EXPECTATIONS are that a strong effort will be made by employer groups to have the new legislation follow the pattern set in the U. S. by the Taft-Hartley Bill. The Windsor Chamber of Commerce has advocated proposals which would go far toward reducing the collective bargaining rights of workers. The Windsor Chamber would outlaw closed shops, make other union security provisions subject to negotiation and so presumably subject to refusal by the employers, and provide a lengthy and involved process as a prerequisite to any strike action.

The proposals, promptly attacked in Windsor by the CIO United Automobile Workers, have already attracted considerable attention across the country. CIO unions in Canada are affiliated with the CCL.

Oklahoma! Powers-that-be Accuse Negro Girl Of Unwillingness to Accept Segregation Laws

TWO years ago Ada Lois Sipuel, a Negro girl, applied for admission to the University of Oklahoma law school.

She was graduated from the State College for Negroes.

She had all her credits, she passed all other tests, but she was turned down. The regents said that the state law made it a crime for Negroes to go to white schools.

Miss Sipuel is still waiting to enter the law school.

That's why the case was argued before the Supreme Court last week.

CHIEF JUSTICE VINSON, Justices Reed, Black, Jackson and Douglas were critical of Oklahoma representatives who appeared to defend their state's actions. Asst. Atty. Gen. Fred Hansen and Maurice H. Merrill, acting dean of the law school, represented the state.

Pertinent comments:

Hansen: "Miss Sipuel had not been admitted because she had failed to apply to the state regents, rather than the university regents."

Rutledge: "Where do students of other races apply?"

Hansen: "They apply to the university regents. That would not result in discriminatory treatment, since it would force the regents to set up a Negro law school. Or, maybe they'd let her go to a white school."

Vinson: "How could that be, under the regents' interpretation of the state law?"

Hansen: "I guess they could change it."

Jackson: "A law school for just one student wouldn't be equal; it wouldn't be much of a law school, would it?"

Black: "She applied two years ago, what has been done to set up a school for her?"

Hansen: "It'll take some time, but they'd have to set it up."

Black: "She might be an old lady by that time."

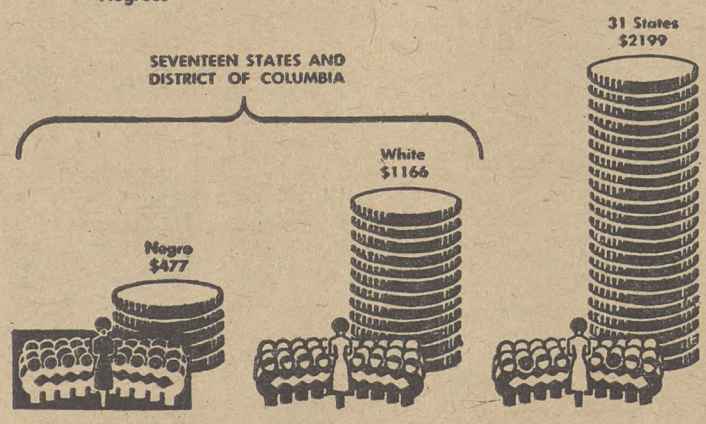
Merrill: "Miss Sipuel is not willing to abide by our segregation laws."

Jackson: "Why should she abide by it any more than a white person? Why should she waive her constitutional rights?"

The American Civil Liberties Union is aiding in Miss Sipuel's case, which is handled by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Thurgood Marshall is the NCAAP attorney; Arthur Garfield Hays, Walter Gellhorn and Oswald K. Fraenkel act for ACLU.

A Comparison of the Average (Median) Expenditure per Classroom

in the 31 states which do not maintain separate schools for whites and Negroes and in the 17 states and the District of Columbia which maintain separate schools for whites and Negroes



TOO DIFFERENT: Reprinted from the Southern Patriot, this chart highlights the differences in educational opportunity between Negroes and whites. Note that the $477 expenditure on Negro education in the south is almost 80% less than the amount spent in nonsegregating states.

Farm-Labor Parley Set in Vermont

The high cost of living will be the topic of discussion at the annual Labor and Farm Conference to be held at Goddard College, Plainfield, Vt., Jan. 16-17. Colston E. Warne, Professor of Economics, Amherst College, and President of Consumers Union, will give the principal address.

A feature of the two-day conference will be the organization of groups to study and report on such problems as rationing, taxation, cooperatives, and price control.

Conference sessions are open to any person interested in the problems of workers and farmers. Room and meals may be obtained at the college.

T-H Not Responsible For Lag In Strikes

Wages were the chief cause of strikes in 1947, but controversies over the application of the Taft-Hartley law may loom more important as a strike cause in 1948, the Bureau of Labor Statistics said in a review of the industrial dispute record for the past year.

Many union contracts were signed in the first half of 1947 and issues which might arise over the law would not normally appear until these agreements expire in 1948 or, in some cases, even later.

During 1947, the BLS record showed, about 2.2 million workers were involved in stoppages, losing an estimated 35 million man days from the job, or four-tenths of 1% of the estimated working time.

This record was far more peaceful than in 1946, year of the big postwar stoppages, when nearly twice as many workers went out, losing more than three times as much working time.

THE ADVENTURES OF JIM BARRY

WHILE THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY PREPARES TO ACT ON CONK BARTON'S CONFESSION, STANLEY HAMKER - THE MAN WHO HIRED HIM MAKES HIS OWN PREPARATIONS...

YOU'VE GOT A SIMPLE JOB TO DO, CONGRESSMAN, BUT YOU BETTER DO IT WELL.... OR I'LL HAVE A ***NEW*** CONGRESSMAN!

I... I UNDERSTAND, MR. HAMKER... WHAT'S IT ALL ABOUT?

THE LESS YOU KNOW ABOUT THE BUSINESS, THE MORE HONEST YOU'LL SOUND... BUT YOU'LL HAVE TO BE MY ALIBI! ONE OF THE MEN IN MY PLANT IS TRYING TO !MPLICATE ME IN SOME DASTARDLY CRIME.....

BLACKMAIL?

BLACKMAIL? YES... YES... THAT'S IT! ANYWAY... ONE OF MY LAWYERS IS GETTING THE DETAILS OF HIS STORY RIGHT NOW... AND EVERY TIME BARTON CLAIMS HE MET ME... ***YOU'RE*** GOING TO SWEAR I WAS WITH ***YOU!***

IT'S RATHER WEAK, CONGRESSMAN, BUT WITH YOU TO BACK ME UP.... WHO'S GOING TO BELIEVE A FORMER CONVICT LIKE BARTON? IT'LL DO... THOUGH I WISH I COULD FIX UP A BETTER STORY....

MEANWHILE, IN THE OFFICE OF THE UNITED LABOR PRESS.....

PHEWWOO! I'M POOPED! NOW I KNOW WHAT THE GIRLS IN OUR OFFICE GO THROUGH EVERY TIME THEY SEND NEWS STORIES OUT TO THE PAPERS!

WELL, WE'RE FINISHED!

WE ***ARE*** FINISHED, JIM! HERE'S THE LAST ENVELOPE!

I'VE SET SOME COFFEE UP ON YOUR ELECTRIC STOVE, JIM....

FINE, SWEETHEART! IT'S JUST WHAT WE NEED AT THIS TIME OF NIGHT!

U.S. MAIL

OH, BOY! I CAN'T WAIT TO SEE CONK BARTON'S CONFESSION IN EVERY NEWSPAPER!

FINE CHANCE YOU HAVE SEEING THAT, WOODY! YOU KNOW THAT IT WILL BE SUPPRESSED EVERYWHERE EXCEPT IN THE LABOR PRESS!

ANYWAY... NOTHING CAN SAVE HAMKER NOW! NOT AFTER THE WAY BARTON PULLED HIM IN!

DON'T BE TO COCKSURE, WOODY! THERE ARE TOO MANY POLITICIANS WHO TAKE ORDERS FROM MEN WITH MONEY... INSTEAD OF THE VOTERS WHO SELECTED THEM!

BAH! THEY WOULDN'T DARE LET HAMKER OFF! THEY WOULDN'T.....

PUMKIN PUDDING AND PLAIN ROT, YOUNGSTER!, IN OTHER WORDS... THATS WHAT YOU THINK!

AC

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WOW! WHAT... WHAT ARE ***YOU*** DOING HERE?

WHO.... WHO IS IT, JIM?!

Murray Wires:

AWAIT PAC ACTION ON 1948 VOTING

CIO Pres. Philip Murray last week sent the following telegram to the heads of all CIO international unions and industrial union councils and to regional CIO directors throughout the country:

"To avert misunderstanding I am now calling attention to the resolution adopted by the recent Boston CIO Convention governing the subject of political action. The resolution states that 'we pledge full and unstinted support of the CIO-PAC and to the carrying out of its program.'

"This is to advise you that the PAC Executive Committee will meet in the City of Washington Jan. 23, at which time consideration will be given to the course of action to be pursued by the PAC on matters affecting programs and Party support.

"Under these circumstances it will be inadvisable and of course contrary to the action taken by the Boston Convention for any of the subsidiary affiliates of the CIO to make any pledges or commitments which promise support to any Party or any candidate in advance of this extremely important meeting of the PAC.

"Our organization has by Convention action decided to follow this course of action. There is a sense of obligation on the part of our several organizations and the National CIO to meticulously respect the Boston Convention resolution dealing with political matters and I am therefore urgently requesting our various affiliates to maintain their promises and keep their pledges."

Before Murray sent his wire, the third party candidacy of Henry A. Wallace developed actions in several areas, including New York, Illinois, Pennsylvania and Kentucky.

New York State CIO: A legislative meeting of the State council, called before Wallace announced his candidacy, placed the Wallace situation on its agenda since another meeting was not scheduled for some time and since the State CIO was affiliated with the American Labor Party, many of whose officers had announced they would seek ALP indorsement of Wallace.

The legislative meeting, which also took action on state unemployment compensation and labor laws, discussed a policy statement by Louis Hollander, president, and Harold Garno, secretary-treasuer.

The statements criticized Wallace on two grounds: (a) that his candidacy would split the Democratic Party, and (b) his announced opposition to the Marshall Plan.

The legislative delegates then approved the statement and a supporting resolution by similar votes of 277,769 to 192,601 (based on per capita membership.

Amalgamated Clothing Workers: The executive board of Amalgamated met just before a meeting of the State Board of the ALP and denounced the Wallace candidacy It voted to withdraw from ALP if that party backed Wallace.

Amalgamated announced that John Abt, its special counsel, had been grented a leave of absence been granted a leave of absence "in order to be free actively to participate in the campaign of Wallace. At the same time, Mr. Abt resigned his position as counsel for the CIO Political Action Committee."

American Labor Party: Hyman Blumberg, executive vice-chairman of the ACW, resigned as State chairman of ALP, along with a number of other ACW members holding ALP posts. Included were Mrs. Bessie Hillman, widow of Sidney Hillman, former national director of CIO-PAC, and Jacob S. Potofsky, Hillman's successor as head of ACW.

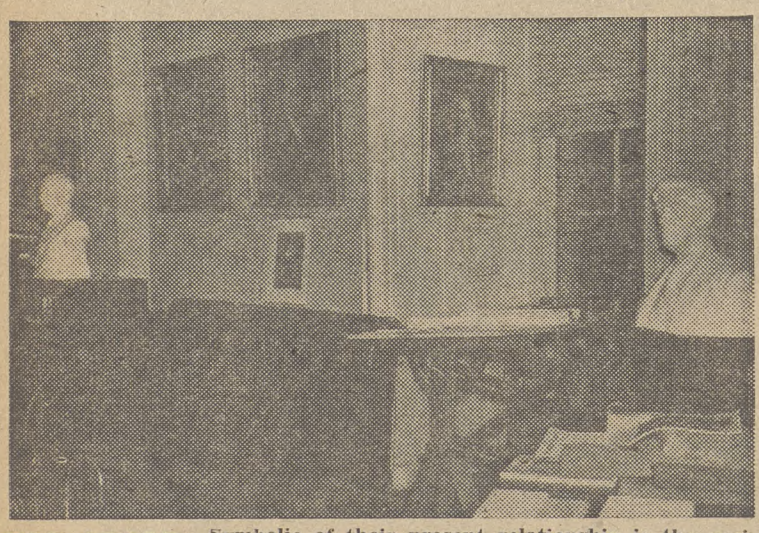
After the resignations, the remaining members of the State ALP executive committee unanimously adopted a resolution indorsing Wallace.

The ALP then elected Rep. Vito Marcantonio (ALP, N. Y.) as chairman.

Illinois: The State CIO board regular meeting said it would neither "promote nor indorse" a third party move.

Kentucky: The Louisville Industrial Union Council regular meeting voted opposition to a third party.

Food & Tobacco Workers: The executive committee, meeting in Philadelphia, indorsed the Wallace candidacy.



FAR APART: Symbolic of their present relationship is the position of these marble busts of Pres. Truman and Henry A. Wallace, reposing temporarily in the office of the capitol architect. Awaiting assignment to a niche in the Senate building, they were purchased under a law requiring a bust to be made of each U. S. vice president.

It's 2 to 1 For CIO In Dixie

DESPITE extravagant AFL claims of increased membership in the South, almost twice as many southern workers voted for the CIO as for the AFL from March, 1946, to August 22, 1947, a survey of NLRB elections shows.

The CIO received 123,552 votes, the AFL 67,661; 80,427 votes went to "no" union and independent unions were favored by 25,916 workers.

These gains for organized labor were made in the face of restrictive state labor laws.

Van A. Bittner, director of the CIO Organizing Committee, recently said that 400,000 Southerners joined the CIO in the past 18 months, bringing the total membership in the South to 800,000.

He pointed out that more than half of the plants won by the CIO since last August, when T-H went into effect, have been without resort to the NLRB. The CIO has gained recognition through consent elections or check of membership cards, agreed to by management and the CIO.

THE NLRB survey shows that the AFL won a total of 738 elections and the CIO 692, although the two were not directly pitted against each other in most of them.

Where the CIO was on the ballot, the AFL was usually the loser. In 238 elections where the CIO, AFL and "no" union were on the ballots, the score was CIO 128, AFL 65 and "no" union 45. Of the valid votes cast in these elections the AFL got 18,557 the CIO 28,499, while 6,803 chose to stay out of any union.

In 14 contests where the AFL, CIO, an independent union and "no-union" ran a four-cornered race, the CIO took five, the independent won eight and "no-union" one. The AFL failed to score.

In the group where the choice was the AFL or "no-union," the AFL won 675 out of 1,023, piling up 45,630 votes out of 93,250 valid ballots.

Similarly when the choice was the CIO or "no-union," the CIO won 538 out of 756 elections with a total CIO vote of 47,553 out of 83,446 valid ballots.

These gains were made despite the fact that the majority of states have anti-union laws.

Only three southern states have laws recognizing the right of workers to organize and bargain collectively. They are Alabama, Kentucky and Florida, but the Alabama law gives employers the equal right to refrain from bargaining or recognizing the right.

Louisiana alone of all the southern states outlaws "yellow dog" contracts and only seven of the states prohibit the use of the industrial blacklist against workers. These seven are Alabama, Arkansas, North Carolina, Florida, Oklahoma, Texas and Virginia.

The closed shop is forbidden alone with other "union security" agreements by six states: Arkansas, Georgia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia, while eight states have strict regulation of unions during strikes, picketing and organizing drives. These are Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, Texas and Virginia.

Comely Essay Prize Winner

Miss Ruth Oreck, member of Local 1-S, Retail, Wholesale & Department Store Employes, New York City, won first prize in the essay contest conducted by the Committee for the Extension of Labor Education.

Her essay and others submitted in the contest on "Why I Am Asking Members of Congress to Vote for the Labor Extension Bill, S. 1390," will be included in the testimony when Congressional hearings on the bill are held next month. Her essay follows:

"This American worker wants a Labor Extension Service! Why? I work in a retail establishment; I belong to a trade union; I vote in my precinct. In order to do all these things intelligently I must have knowledge. I must understand the techniques and problems of my industry to advance myself in my job.

"I must understand labor economics to participate fully in my union. And I must understand current events and problems in my community to vote wisely. Both in my union and my community activities, I determine how I shall live, where my next meal is coming from, whether my children will grow up adequately clothed, housed and fed.

"I am not just one individual. The workers in the United States are the majority of the people of this country. The tradition of the American laboring man is a tradition of dignity. It is the 200-year-long assertion of his right to determine his own working conditions and to direct his own government. It is striving for more knowledge about the world in which he lives, how it operates and how he can run it for his betterment.

"We want to know—what is the role of our union in national life; how should we manage our union; what should we do with it? We want the facts—about wages and profits; about productivity and standards of living; about slums and malnutrition; about political machines and 'good government'; about agriculture and business monopoly; about 'boom and bust.'

"The Labor Extension Service can help us find out these facts and help us figure out what we are doing and what we ought to do.

"American farmers have an Agricultural Extension Service. American workers want their own Labor Extension Service."

The Committee for the Extension of Labor Education is located at 2117 Pennsylvania Ave., N.W., Washington, D. C.

Thanks From Histadrut

At its 24th annual conference in Los Angeles recently the Palestine Histadrut (Federation of Labor) Campaign lauded the CIO and CIO Pres. Philip Murray for their "great assistance" in promoting a Jewish state in Palestine.

The resolution, a copy of which was forwarded to Murray, stated: "The Jewish people will always remember the loyal support of the CIO in achieving the just and humanitarian demand of a Jewish State in Palestine."

THANKFUL: Both the little French girl clutching her present of new shoes, and three-year old Victoria Scott, leaving a CIO Auto Workers holiday party in Michigan, can thank organized labor. They're both enjoying the fruits of U. S. unions' belief that labor must do its part at home and in the world community to insure a better life for all children.

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The CIO News

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FOR PUBLIC SAFETY! M. C. Weston, CIO official (in light gray hat), unarmed, is backed up against the gates of the struck Nashville Corp. plant prior to being arrested by Tennessee State police, carrying sub-machine guns. Weston, helping in the CIO Steelworkers' strike against Nashville, was arrested on charges of "vagrancy" though he had $150 in his pockets. Looking on is State Public Safety Commissioner Lynn Bomar (facing camera, striped sleeves). Weston was acquitted, but there were a number of denials of the strikers' civil rights, directed by Bomar. Beatings, arrests, mass contempt citations are included. The strike grew out of the employer's insistence that the union had violated the Taft-Hartley law, but the NLRB has refused to rule that the Steelworkers are guilty of unfair labor practices. However, that hasn't deterred Nashville and Bomar, who was involved in Columbia, Tenn., anti-Negro riots. See Page 3.

As Twig Is Bent:

Yes Sir, Some of Our Very Best Friends Are Young (And Younger) Republicans

By ARTHUR RIORDAN

NOW is the time, kiddies, to come to the aid of the party—the Grand Old Party!

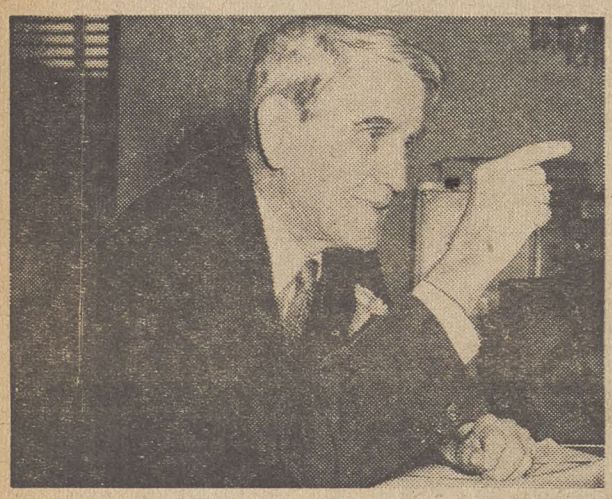
Last week, hot off the press—well, reasonably hot—came the first issue—Vol. I, No. 1—of "The Young Republican News, a National Voice of the Republican Party."

The new paper outlines what a good Young Republican is expected to do in 1948 and what his kids are expected to do, too.

Most of the Young Republicans must have been busy pursuing other youthful activities the day the Y.R. News came out, for the pictures in the paper, with two or three exceptions, were hardly what even a politician would call Young.

THE Young Republican National Federation has an age limit of 40 (whether or not you then become an Old Republican is not made clear) as opposed to the Young Democrats' 35. But, in the Y. R. News, Vol. I, No. 1, there appeared these pictured characters:

Sen. Arthur Capper (R., Kas.), 82, who's been in the U. S. Senate since 1919; Perry Howard, 70, Negro GOP national committeeman from Mississippi, where Republican votes are as rare as rye whisky in Ken-



SENATOR CAPPER (R., Kansas)

tucky; Speaker Joseph Martin (R., Mass.), 63 and bright-eyed over the possibilities he may be a dark-horse candidate for President: Rep. Karl Stefan (R., Neb.), 63;

Sen. Alexander Wiley (R., Wis.), 63; Gov. Earl Warren (R., Calif.), a Presidential hopeful; Brazilla Carroll Reece, foot-in-mouth GOP national chairman, 58; George Sokolsky, columnist-mouthpiece for Big Business, 54; Rep. Katharine St. George (R., N. Y.), elected to Congress to Ham Fish's old seat, and with his support, 52.

There was also Mrs. Martha Taft, wife of Sen. Robert A. Taft (R., O.), whose age is not listed in Who's Who, but he's 57 and they were married in 1914. (Incidentally, Mrs. Taft is quoted as quipping in a speech before the Columbia League of Republican Women: "The torch of liberty is like a husband or a furnace; if you don't do something about it, it will go out.")

Also pictured are four persons still in their 40s, but not eligible for membership in the Young Republicans. They are: Clare Boothe Luce, 44; Presidential Hopeful (the GOP, says Y. R. News, "has a wealth of top aspirants") Thomas E. Dewey, '45; Sen. Henry Cabot Lodge (R., Mass.), 45, and Talmadge Wilcher, a local GOP candidate in Virginia, 46.

Oh, yes, there is a letter of laudation for youth, particularly Republican Youth, from ex-Sen. James E. Watson (R., Ind.), now 84.

Only eligible Young Reps pictured in the paper are their president, Ralph Becker, and the editor-in-chief, Lee L. Garling.

REAL gem of the first issue is an article, "Raise Janie and Junior to be Good GOP'ers." The article starts:

"As the wife of a young Republican, have you sometimes felt just a little 'left (or better still, right) out of things' because hubby has the stimulating task of taking uninitiated precinct workers by the hand and teaching them the political ropes? . . .

"As a matter of fact, you need not feel 'out of the running' or 'useless.' You can make a real contribution to the Young Republicans even while remaining at home. You can, with a little planning and thought, increase and enrich the fold of the Republican flock by teaching your children to be good Republicans."

What we would like to ask, if we may, is this: Does this mean the Reps aren't going to allow women to be precinct workers anymore?

"Here's your basic blueprint in 'Ten Easy Lessons':

"RELIABILITY—1. Once Junior has proven he can be depended upon to play in the backyard and not to go out onto the street, he might be allowed to play out-of-doors. Then, he can be relied upon, as an adult, to serve the people's cause in true Republican fashion."

In true Republican fashion—Does that mean in the fashion of Taft, Hartley, Wherry, etc? We don't suppose it could be the way of that maverick, Wayne Morse?

"EARNESTNESS. 2. The little folks should be encouraged to accept their small tasks of putting away their own toys or filling the puppy's water dish, etc., in a serious and sincere manner. Then, they are not likely to mature into double-dealing and double-talking Democrats, who promise one thing and do another."

We can imagine Harry Truman, some 20 years ago, shouting at Mary Margaret: "Now daughter, don't put away your toys and don't fill Feller's water dish in a serious and sincere manner, for you might grow up and become a Republican."

"PIETY—3. Junior can be trained in the habit of saying nightly prayers, attending Sunday School, and living a good Christian life. Those who are faithful to God are likewise faithful to God's children, and want them to enjoy true liberty and freedom."

That's good advice for anybody.

"UPRIGHTNESS—4. Have you ever considered the possibility of encouraging justness in Johnny by allowing him to name the form of discipline for his own misdeeds? A just child will grow up into a just man who serves the people equally, and not according to the color of their skin or their religion."

Maybe the Young Republicans weren't tipped off, but the legislation for a permanent F. E. P. C. had bi-partisan sponsorship: Democratic Sens. Chavez, Murray and Myers and Republican Sens. Ives, Smith and Morse.

"BALANCE—5. The proverb, 'All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy,' might be used to teach your tots that excesses of any kind are best avoided. Once they learn that Americanism, they are not likely to lean hard either to the right or left of reaction or radicalism which have been found equally undesirable as followed by the Democrats, but to follow the well-charted middle road of Republicanism."

Excesses like the conclusion drawn from this epigram No. 5? People who drive in the middle of the road are apt to get sides-wiped.

"LOYALTY—6. Do you encourage Janie's devotion and faithfulness to a once-beautiful and beloved doll even after it has been replaced by newer, shinier toys? Such a habit is in contrast with the Democratic practice of bolting the party every time they take a fancy to a different doctrine, or for personal publicity and glorification."

Speak for yourself, John (or Joan). How about Teddy Roosevelt, did he bolt or didn't he bolt?

"INITIATIVE—7. Perhaps Junior would enjoy the challenge of thinking up original ways in which he could spend his weekly allowance. This is the antithesis of the habit which the Democratic party is seeking to encourage in America—the habit of leaning and depending on so-called master-minds to think of everything."

Master minds like the Great Engineer who was in the White House when the Market crashed in '29?

"CANDOR—8. Let Sonny know that his unkindness to Sister is not quite so great an offense if he admits it openly and truthfully. Sonny won't then fall into the left-winger's habit of deception and double-talk with others."

"My dear, don't tell anybody, but she's got dish water hands—and votes Democratic."

"ASPIRATION—9. A simple game such as building blocks into ever-bigger and ever-prettier castles can teach Sonny the value of ambition—of being dis-

content with doing things half-heartedly in a mediocre manner when they could be done enthusiastically. A youngster will soon be impervious to the professional left-wing pessimists who are constantly moaning: "Things can't be done. We can't have prosperity. We can't have peace."

Building "ever-bigger and ever-prettier" castles might lead a kid into wanting to be a king, too.

"NATIONALISM—10. Do your youngsters love their star-spangled Uncle Sam and the American flag and the Pledge of Allegiance above all else, even while having a wholesome respect for their British, French and Chinese cousins? Then, when they are grown, they are not likely to follow the Democratic practice of indiscriminately praising every foreign action, at the expense and belittlement of their own grand land of America."

Attention, Mr. Molotov: you'd better stop attacking Secy. Marshall. The Young Republicans think Marshall's criticism of Russian policy, which criticism you have denouncing lately, is actually praise!

* * *

You will note that the first letters of those "Ten Easy Lessons" spell R-E-P-U-B-L-I-C-A-N.

Aside from the questionable taste of No. 3, "Piety," they also prove that vaudeville is not dead, not by a long shot.

CIO Declares Conscription Will Not Prevent War

CIO HAS called upon national and local affiliates to renew their fight against proposals for peacetime universal military training.

The letter—signed by Legislative Director Nathan Cowan and Councils Director John Brophy—called on "all CIO leaders and members to write or wire their Congressmen . . . that we want to help feed and rebuild Europe but we do not want peacetime military conscription."

The letter assailed the Towe Bill (HR 4278), which it said has been reported out by the House Armed Services Committee and awaits further committee action. Among the reasons given for CIO opposition to peacetime conscription is the argument that peacetime conscription "never has proven to be either a preventive of war nor a defense against a well-prepared opponent. In view of the development of atomic energy, some of the best military strategists in this country feel that large conscript armies would be of little or no military value if another war should occur."

Labor Board Gets Boost In Funds

Now that Natl. Labor Relations Board is working to help employers under the Taft-Hartley Act, it seems ready to get the money needs.

Pres. Truman's budget calls for a $9,400,000 appropriation for the Board—and if the money runs out by April, they could come back for more. For the present year, the NLRB's funds are just under $6,000,000. (The funds were voted before the T-H Bill was passed.)

If Congress ok's the bigger appropriation, NLRB will be able to increase its field staff from present total of about 475 people to more than 900.

Congress Priority Advocated For Civil Rights Legislation

HIGH priority for civil rights legislation has been asked of the Senate Republican leadership by Nathan Cowan, CIO legislative director.

Referring to bills to make lynching a federal crime, to outlaw the poll tax in federal elections and to outlaw discrimination in industry, Cowan wired to Sen. R. A. Taft (R., O.):

"The CIO urges you and your committee (the GOP Senate Steering Committee) to insist that all three comprise the minimum action in the civil rights field and that the Congress act on all three at this session.

"The anti-lynch bill is most important to the millions who live under the lynching terror.

"FEPC is most important to millions in an immediate dollars and cents way, to the amount of millions of dollars in wages and added purchasing power for goods.

"Poll tax is most important in extending first class citizenship, the right to vote, to millions now denied it."

TENN. POLICE HEAD LEADS DRIVE ON STEEL STRIKERS

By RAY WARWICK

A BLUSTERING, bald-headed former All-America football star is directing a campaign of coercion and intimidation at Nashville, Tenn.

He is State Commissioner of Public Safety Lynn Bomar—who was involved in the notorious riots against Negroes at Columbia, Tenn. In Nashville, he has armed his state policemen with tommy-guns, pistols and tear gas and placed them on strikebreaking duty at the Nashville Corporation plant.

Victims of the campaign are striking members of CIO Steelworkers Local 4057 and union representatives who are helping direct the walkout.

Three men connected with the strike have been beaten brutally. Scores have been arrested. Mass contempt of court citations have been issued.

THE STRIKE began Nov. 10, when Nashville Corp. (formerly Consolidated-Vultee) refused to honor a 2-to-1 vote for USA.

Despite the fact the NLRB election was held August 20, 1947, the day before the affidavit provisions of the Taft-Hartley act became law, the company contended that USA is "not certified," since its officers have refused to sign T-H affidavits.

Next development came when NLRB General Counsel Robert M. Denham dismissed the company's charge of unfair labor charges against the USA—based on the strike—saying that USA's election victory "cannot be ignored." The company, however, still refused to honor the NLRB result. So did the handful of Intl. Association of Machinists members, who continued to cross the picket line.

Next, the IAM petitioned NLRB for a new election, ignoring the fact the vast majority of the employes are on strike.

STRIKERS retaliated by filing several hundred individual unfair labor practice charges against the company, a procedure allowed under T-H.

Also the USA has had Bomar haled into federal court on charges of violating the strikers' civil rights.

Steelworkers' Associate Counsel Frank Donner has asked the U. S. Dept. of Justice to investigate violations of the strikers' civil rights. An FBI agent has been assigned to the case.

But Bomar, aided and abetted by a State court injunction issued the day after the strike began, has continued this campaign against the strikers:

- He has limited pickets to 12 for the entire, huge plant.
- He requires other strikers and sympathizers to stay 100 yards from the plant.
- State police brutally beat up Charles Barranco, Jr., CIO staff representative, after he was arrested on a flimsy charge of violating the state auto registration law. Barranco's injuries included two broken ribs, and severe bruises. His clothes were in tatters and he had to spend several days in a hospital. He reported that 10 highway patrolmen had taken turns working on him behind locked doors in the county jail.
- Two strikers, L. A. Davenport and James Temple, were trailed by patrolmen in their auto, halted on a lonely road, beaten with blackjacks and charged with "reckless driving." Temple, who had testified against Bomar in a Federal Court a few days before, was told the beating was to teach him to "keep his mouth shut."
- M. S. Weston, USA staff representative, was arrested, charged with "vagrancy"—though he had $150 in his pocket. He was seized at the plant gate by patrolmen carrying tommy-guns after he had told the strikers their PAC dollars would "take care" of such problems as actions of Bomar's police. Bomar was personally in on the arrest. (Weston was acquitted in court.)
- Louis F. Krainock, Nashville area director for the CIO Organizing Committee—who was in charge of strike headquarters—was arrested and held in jail with two strikers for several hours before he was told what the charges were—"lewdness, breach of peace and inciting to riot. He asked on what grounds and was told that the playing of the record, "Talking Union," on the sound system outside the plant constituted all those charges. ("Talking Union" has some harsh words and about strikebreaking police and about the boss.)

AID—FOR SCABS: **—Tennessee State and county police, whose pay comes from taxes paid by ALL citizens, stand guard at the gates of the struck Nashville Corp. plant, guns ready for action, as they herd back striking CIO steelworkers and usher strike breakers into the plant. This is a daily occurrence in the strike, which began in November.**

CHICAGO STYLE: **Three plainclothesmen of the Chicago police labor detail ganged up on a lone woman picket at the Chicago Expansion Bolt Co., where members of Local 4897, CIO Steelworkers, were on strike. An alleged disturbance was the reason given for the police intervention. Several persons were hospitalized, and others arrested.**

Milwaukee Council Buys Camp Site

Two hundred acres of wooded land, on which there is a 40-acre lake, have been purchased by the Milwaukee County CIO Council for a educational and recreational camp, according to Council Sec. Treas. Glenn M. Clarke.

The camp which is about 180 miles from Milwaukee, will be used for a leadership training program for CIO members in Wisconsin. Part of this program will include a summer school running for several months where specialized training for union leadership will be given.

Bias Free Bowling Tourney Scheduled

An International Bowling Tournament open to contestants of all races will be held by the United Automobile Workers April 3 to May 2 in Detroit.

In contrast to the un-American events of the American Bowling Congress which bars all but Caucasians from entering, the only qualification required by the UAW tournament to compete for a national or international championship is an established bowling average, says Olga M. Madar, UAW recreation director.

"We have appealed to the American Bowling Congress in the past to eliminate the discriminatory clause in its constitution which limits participation in bowling championships to Caucasians," declared Miss Madar.

"The ABC has consistently refused."

UAW Wants 25c Raise, Other Gains

THE CIO Auto Workers, which has often set the national pattern for wage increases, will demand 25c hourly boosts plus 5c an hour for a health insurance fund this year.

Two other CIO internationals—the Food, Tobacco & Agricultural Workers and the Woodworkers—also launched their wage drives last week with announcement that they would seek substantial gains.

The UAW demands affecting 800,000 members will include, in addition to the wage increases, a guaranteed weekly wage and three weeks vacation for workers with five years seniority. The total is the equivalent of about 30c an hour.

Details of the demands were mapped at a UAW policy meeting in Detroit last week. The officials left the question of pension plans up to the locals.

The UAW wage drive will probably lead off with General Motors, since this contract can be terminated in April if notice is given in February. The Ford contract can be reopened in July and Chrysler wage talks can begin at any designated time.

RAISES of 32½c an hour plus 7½c for a health and welfare program will be sought by the CIO Woodworkers for some 40,000 of its members in five states.

Present contracts with the lumber, logger and mill operators expire April 1. Last April the Woodworkers won increases of 7½c an hour.

In announcing terms of the forthcoming demands, union officials pointed out that lumber prices have increased 60% since last June, when OPA was abolished. Wages in the industry, on the other hand, have increased only 16%, they said.

The officials asserted the lumber industry can afford the proposed pay increases and "still reduce the price of lumber to help the housing situation."

The proposed health and welfare program would provide prepaid medical hospital and surgical service, sick leave and death benefits.

LOCALS of the Food and Tobacco Workers have been urged by their International Executive Board to seek "substantial wage increases" to recoup the loss of purchasing power caused by rises in living costs.

The union also will seek a seasonal guaranteed wage for workers in seasonal industries and a guaranteed annual wage for year-round employes.

Locals were urged to extend "the FTA drive for overtime pay at time-and-a-half" without seasonal exemptions, to push for an increase in the legal minimum wage to 75c an hour and for coverage of agricultural workers and others now exempted from the Fair Labor Standards Act.

Average real earnings of food processing workers—after taxes—are now $29.70 a week in terms of 1939 dollars, the Board said. "These workers have taken a wage-cut since June, 1946."

Profits in the industry, the Board continued, were at the rate of 21% on invested capital in 1947—one-third higher than average profits in all manufacturing.

The CIO News

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TENNESSEE 'JUSTICE'

The tommy-gun and the blackjack appear to have become standard "labor relations" equipment down at Nashville, Tenn., where a group of CIO Steelworkers went on strike last Nov. 10.

A CIO staff representative was brutally beaten by 10 highway patrolmen. Two of his ribs were broken. He was badly bruised and his clothing was torn to shreds.

Two strikers were halted by state police on a lonely road and "worked over" with blackjacks.

A Steelworkers representative was arrested on a charge of "vagrancy" and the area director of the CIO Organizing Committee was tossed into jail on a trumped-up count of "lewdness, breach of peace and inciting to riot."

State police, armed with pistols and tommy-guns, have threatened and intimidated strikers when they appeared near the strike-bound Nashville Corporation (formerly Consolidated Vultee).

The strike started after the company refused to recognize the Steelworkers as collective bargaining agent for its employes, despite a 2-to-1 election victory for the USA shortly before the Taft-Hartley Act was passed.

The disgraceful behavior of the state police at Nashville is reminiscent of what occurred in the late '30s over in the home bailiwick of Boss Ed Crump—where a brutal beating was standard treatment for CIO organizers who set up shop in Memphis.

The Crump machine boys haven't changed their tactics much. They've just changed their base of operations. ★ ★ ★

Weighty Problem For Senator Taft

A Washington woman had a problem, so she called the office of Sen. Robert A. Taft (R., O.) and said to one of the Senator's assistants:

"Mr. Assistant, choice meat is being sold right here in the District of Columbia to meat hoarders at $2.50 a pound for deep freeze storage. Don't you and Mr. Taft (the Senator was not in) think that is—shall we say—a little teeny bit too much?"

The Assistant pondered and—s' help us—this is what he came back with:

"The Senator feels that there are so many imponderables tied up with that question that it will have to be studied and weighed before he or his party come to a decision."

According to Funk & Wagnalls' Dictionary, "imponderable" means "without weight." Now Sen. Taft is going to "weigh" that which is "without weight." Maybe he can use the Republican "anti-inflation bill" for a balance on the scale. Surely, that is "without weight." ★ ★ ★

Since the Grand Old Party—GOP—is wooing the votes of youth, why don't the Republicans change their name to Grand Young Party—GYP?

* * *

T-H means Tough Handling for labor, PAC means Pick Another Congress.

* * *

Something to beef about: They're getting $41.25 a hundredweight for good to prime steers in Chicago.

* * *

The price of hogs is so high that only Congress can afford pork barrels.

After All, We've Got Something To Yap About

By ALLAN L. SWIM

THE man banged his fist on the table and declared, "You guys are always yapping about the 'fat' profits of big business and about the 'lousy' deal you got from Congress. What I'd like to know is how you get that way."

He was talking about those of us who put out union newspapers—and he was more intent on yapping about the labor press than in finding out how we "get that way."

He, however, raised an interesting point—one well worth discussing.

So here goes, and pardon us if we yap a bit as we expound.

WE'RE a bit like the lady who was simply c-r-a-z-y about hats. She spent much of hubby's dough on creations to adorn her head.

She had a hat for nearly every occasion. Trouble was that she couldn't go in for a lot of variety because of the shape of her face.

Chances are 10 to one that nobody would have paid undue attention to her had she taken the money she spent on hats and distributed it among other items of her wardrobe.

It was natural for folks to remark, "She must be an odd person; she spends a fortune on hats and hardly ever buys a new coat."

MOST daily and weekly newspapers go in for as much yapping as we do. The difference is that they yap all over the place.

One day they condemn one particular brand of sin and on the next day they let fly editorially at the lack of some particular virture.

It usually doesn't get too monotonous because of the wide variety of subjects mentioned.

On dull days the average editorial writer can discuss such awesome subjects as the effects of the "new look" on the morals of humanity or the relationship of nuclear fission to the future of humanity.

The boys of the labor press, however, would be considered "asylum bait" if they strayed too far from the field of management-labor relations and politics.

PART of our job, we believe, is to tell the "other side" of the story—the side the average person doesn't get if he reads the average newspaper.

There are exceptions, of course, but most newspapers generally refrain from protracted yapping about those who supply the bulk of their advertising revenue.

It's quite true that a number of them offer critical advice to the "big boys" when they get too far out of line, but they ordinarily don't yap at them with both barrels like they do when they turn their editorial guns on the labor unions.

We of the labor press try to make up for this deficiency.

IT is not true that labor papers operate on the theory that a man is a dirty so-and-so merely because he's an employer or a representative of management.

We merely work on the premise that we have a right to call a man a lousy this-and-that if he behaves like one. If he happens to be an employer or lawmaker, so what?

Then—unlike most dailies and weeklies—we make no pretense of being unbiased. We're as prejudiced as we can be!

TO be more specific, here's our reply to the fist-banger who said he didn't like our brand of yapping:

We've been writing so much lately about the 'fat' profits of big business because they've been so infernally fat—because in too many instances they've been extortionate, not legitimate.

We have been yapping so much about the "lousy deal" labor got from Congress because labor got such a lousy deal from Congress.

It seemed the natural thing to do.

CONGRESSMAN DRIP **By Yomen**

"Suppose, on election day, the people remember what we're saying now."

Unity On Vital Matters

The speech of Sen. Hatch (D., N. M.) calling for steps to end politics in inflation and Marshall plan legislation drew a favorable editorial from the Washington Post. The editorial said in part:

Senator Carl A. Hatch has added an impressive and constructive supplement to Secretary Marshall's plea for prompt enactment of the European Recovery Program. "If we procrastinate, if we delay, if we quibble, and if we divide," he told the Senate yesterday, "historians of the future may write that such discord, disunity, indecision and inaction by us marked the beginning of the downfall of the Republic."

That is strong language from a restrained and thoughtful legislator. But he used it deliberately; for, in spite of his faith and confidence in the American system of government, he is deeply concerned over strong admixture of partisanship with statesmanship in the recent discussion of this issue.

WE can detect no partisanship in the Senator's attitude. His report from the people with whom he communicated during the recess of Congress is to the effect that they believe both the Democrats and Republicans, both Congress and the President, are playing politics with the inflation issues that are so closely allied to European relief.

With him, we believe that the people have little interest in "who killed Cock Robin?"—meaning the OPA. Their interest is not so much to fix the blame for past mistakes as to secure effective action in meeting existing problems. The very idea of a Republican or a Democratic recovery program or organization for Europe is absurd, and the same may be said of anti-inflation measures at home. In both cases the nature of the problem calls for national policies that will command the respect and cooperation of the great majority of the people.

Senator Hatch's concrete proposal is that the Republican and Democratic Policy Committees of the Senate sit with the Committee on Foreign Relations throughout its hearings and discussion of the Marshall Plan.

IN other words, let the leaders of the Senate, representing both parties, give shape to this momentous policy with the aid and guidance of Secretary Marshall and the President. The same procedure could be followed in the House. Or, preferably, Senate and House leaders of both parties could meet to discuss the matter in the spirit of statesmanship that has actuated Senator Hatch's remarks.

The same technique, Mr. Hatch thinks, could profitably be applied in working out an anti-inflation policy. In that case the policy committees would sit with the Committee on Banking and Currency. Every move toward this end should work to the advantage of legislators representing both parties. For, as Senator Hatch says, the public is "sick and tired of politics taking precedence over the country's welfare." In our opinion, the people are so aroused about inflation and the situation in Europe that Congress cannot fail to deal with them constructively without undercutting its own prestige and thereby weakening the cause of democracy.

You Can Ask Chet About It; He Knows

CHET'S a "changed" man these days. You can't tell it by looking at him, but—deep down inside—there's a difference.

That's because he's been "arbitrated." He got the entire works—a trial 'n everything.

Chet won out in the end. It cost the union a hundred bucks and members said it was worth every penny of it.

But the going was tough for a while and Chet was pretty disgusted. Then a decision was reached.

And today Chet knows a lot more than he used to about both unions and bosses.

CHET's about 38. He's been a crack salesman in a Toledo, Ohio, clothing store for 10 years.

He became a union steward at the store less than a year ago. His friends considered him a "right guy" with a nice personality and a keen sense of humor.

He took his union job seriously—wouldn't let the boss push any of the boys around.

Maybe that had nothing to do with it, but the boss decided suddenly to fire Chet.

Reasons? The boss had lots of them.

THE BOSS listed the reasons in his own handwriting and made quite a case against Chet. He wrote:

"He failed to take care of allotted stock. He failed to carry through instructions from department heads. He failed to work stock when requested. He failed to wait on customers in the proper manner. He returned from lunch 15 minutes late.

The charges shocked Chet. Everything had been OK for nearly 10 years—then bingo!

Chet's union told the boss, in effect, "These are serious charges and if they're true we'll help you get rid of Chet. Let's sit down and talk it over. Let's see your proof."

THE BOSS seemed determined to get rid of Chet. He was pretty stubborn about it.

He refused to discuss the matter with the union. He decided to follow, to the letter, the contract grievance provision which says, "An impartial arbitrator will be selected if the company and union fail to reach a satisfactory adjustment."

A "trial" was conducted by an impartial former municipal judge and a city councilman. Chet told a simple straightforward story.

The employer "shot the works." He pulled out the stops and let Chet have it.

THE BOSS went back two or three years to dig up "grievances." He told of occurrences which had no connection with the case.

Chet sat there and listened, with a blank expression on his face. He looked like a fighter who is beginning to topple after being hit below the belt.

One hour passed. Then another. Chet sat in the smoke-filled room and fought for his job.

Chet asked himself, "Is it worth it?"

He looked at the boss and thought, "You know what you can do with the job—and the store, too!"

THERE were two days of anxious waiting—then the decision was rendered. The former judge ruled that "no grounds for discharge exist."

With a little honest effort, he said, the grievance could have been settled at the lowest level.

Chet's back at work now and you can't tell by watching him that he's a "changed" man.

But he's got a new slant on things—a new slant on bosses and unions. **A.L.S.**

COPS STRIKING TOO -- -- -- WITH BLACKJACKS

See story on Nashville episode on Page 3 and editorial on Page 4.

Union Shop Votes:

'Make Charges Of Labor Coercion Of U. S. Workers Look Ridiculous'

TELLING attacks on the Taft-Hartley law came from two religious sources last week.

Rev. Charles C. Webber, former national executive and field secretary for the Methodist Federation for Social Service, and former chaplain to organized labor, demanded repeal of the Taft-Hartley Law. Speaking before the Frankford Society of Friends Forum in Philadelphia, Rev. Mr. Webber declared the law is "disruptive of peaceful relations and a breedor of ill-will, animosity and hatred."

Rev. Mr. Webber is president of the Virginia State CIO.

America, Catholic review of the week, had this to say of union elections under T-H:

"In persuading the 80th Congress to erect various obstacles to the union shop, including approval by a majority of the employes involved, the anti-labor propagandists appear to have sold some ill-informed lawmakers a bill of goods.

"According to a report of the National Labor Relations Board, 112 elections on the union-shop issue were conducted during November and in every single case, with the majorities generally exceeding ninety per cent, the workers voted for a union shop. In the biggest union-shop election held so far, 18,219 employes of the American Woolen Company went to the polls in December and 17,130 favored the union shop.

"These results make charges of union coercion of free-born American workers look ridiculous. A somewhat less amusing aspect of this provision of the Taft-Hartley Act, at least to taxpayers, is the cost involved to the Government. It has been conservatively estimated, on the basis of the average cost per ballot of NLRB elections in recent years, that the Board must spend about forty-five cents for each ballot cast in a union-shop election.

"Since in the course of 1948 about nine million workers will be asked in 50,000 elections whether they want a union shop, the cost to the taxpayers will be in excess of $4 million. The bill will really be higher than this, since the Board's present facilities are inadequate for the task and many new employes will have to be hired.

"If future union-shop elections follow the November pattern, the Republican-domnated 80th Congress will have to answer some embarrassing questions. To tax-conscious voters, spending $4 million to prove the obvious looks like boondoggling of the worst kind."

Mississippi
Poor, Rich State

Mississippi is one of the rich states of our country, yet the people of Mississippi are poor!

That doesn't seem to make sense, does it? But it is a fact. Mississippi is rich in forests, oil, and leads the nation in the production of cotton.

Yet in the average income of its people Mississippi stands 48th! It is 48th in the amount of money it spends on the education of its children.

Mississippi a rich state! Its people the poorest! That is something to think about, isn't it? That is something for everybody interested in the welfare of the state—workers, farmers, merchants, businessmen, lawyers, doctors, housewives, every citizen—to think about.

Great, wealthy Mississippi, 48th in average income of its people! Why?

The answer is: Low wages, low farm income . . .

In some industries in Mississippi wages are as high as elsewhere in the country. The woodworking industry is a good example. The workers in this industry decided to do something about low wages . . . They organized!

They did it by organizing themselves into unions under the CIO.

(From leaflet of CIO Organizing Committee, Jackson, Miss.)

COME AND GET IT: A group of strikers from the CIO Cafeteria Workers, representing employes in 42 government eating places, are being served a meal prepared in the kitchen of the Shiloh Baptist Church in Washington. Their union is asking Government Services, Inc., to negotiate a contract increasing pay 15c an hour.

Government Cafeteria Workers

They Turned Toward White House As They Prayed For Justice

By HOLLACE RANSDELL

THE congregation poured by the hundreds through the big doors of the Shiloh Baptist Church in Washington, D. C., and gathered on the sidewalk outside, waiting.

Some stood in a group at the left of the entrance. Others turned right and pressed against the iron railing around the church grounds, or overflowed into the street, keeping close to the sidewalk to avoid blocking traffic.

The last ones out stood in the doorway arches, but wherever they stood, all turned to face in the same direction. The night air was chilly and the men turned up their collars and pushed their hands into their pockets. The women huddled deeper into their coats.

When the traffic light on the corner turned red, people in cars waiting for the green signal stared curiously at the big crowd of Negroes standing quietly in front of the church, all facing northwest.

In a few minutes, the Rev. Earl L. Harrison, the white minister of this Negro church, appeared in the doorway, and the low murmur of talk began to die out.

"All face toward the White House," cried a voice in the crowd. A few still standing in the entrance hall moved closer to the door and turned their faces toward the northwest, where several miles away the President lives in the White House.

THE men removed their hats, all heads bowed, and the minister began his prayer. He prayed to the Lord "to touch the heart of President Truman," and "to give him the courage, integrity and fortitude" to listen to the pleas of the CIO Cafeteria Workers employed in 42 government cafeterias who were on strike for decent wages.

"Trouble his sleep," prayed the minister, "as the sleep of Nebuchadnezzar was troubled in Bible times, when the three Hebrews were in the fiery furnace and Daniel was in the lion's den."

For five minutes, Mr. Harrison prayed eloquently, telling of the needs and grievances of the striking Negro workers, and of the indifference of government officials, who were turning deaf ears to the strikers' plea for fair negotiations to settle the strike.

The prayer was the conclusion of the strike meeting held inside the church for several hours late that Sunday afternoon. To many persons it would seem a strange and startling kind of a strike meeting, for it followed the pattern of a usual church service.

AND to the average churchgoer it would have seemed a most unusual religious service, for through it all was woven the theme of strong support for the strike.

When Mr. Harrison came forward to deliver his talk, he prefaced his sermon by remarking that he could not understand how any government worker could walk through the picketline and so injure the just fight of his fellow workers, or how anybody could patronize a cafeteria on strike, when he or she could easily bring a lunch and shun these eating places.

The CIO, like the AFL and the Shiloh Baptist Church, had made mistakes, he said. They were all human. But the CIO had done more than any other group to break down segregation and to give Negroes justice, and should be given wholehearted support.

His sermon was on the text, "Break not through the hedge or a serpent will bite you." Mr. Harrison interpreted this in a number of ways, as meaning that breaking a law—moral or legal—brought a penalty. Applying it to the strike, he cried, "Thou shalt not walk through the picketlines!"

AT THE close of the sermon, Oliver Palmer, an official of the CIO Cafeteria Workers, Local 471 of the United Public Workers, read out from the pulpit the names of some church members who had gone back to work, but later had repented and now pledged to support the strike.

After the Sunday service, a meeting of union shop stewards was held in the church.

All during the week, too, union meetings of all kinds are held at the church, and meals prepared in the church kitchen are served every day to several hundred striking cafeteria workers. For the Shiloh Baptist Church, like other new churches in Washington, has taken the CIO union and its strike to its heart.

GSI Strike Facts

Picketing: One day last week, the CIO strikers had the longest line ever seen in Washington, about 1000 persons around the Federal Works Agency.

Reason for strike: GSI refused to negotiate new contract, claiming union's refusal to sign Taft-Hartley affidavits as reason; workers want 15% hourly raise and guaranteed work week. Present average wage: $21.91.

Legal action: Three government workers sought an injunction against GSI, claiming it had not fulfilled its contract obligations to the government.

Oil Strike Won

A 12c hourly wage increase ended a strike by 1400 Pan American oil refinery and pipeline employes which began New Year's Day. The CIO Oil Workers had previously rejected a company offer of 8c an hour effective until March.

CIO WINS ANTI-BIAS FIGHT IN OHIO

THE NEIL HOUSE incident, which attracted nationwide attention, has resulted in a CIO victory.

The Ohio State CIO has withdrawn suits against the Neil House, a Hilton chain hotel in Columbus, because "the purposes for which the suits were instituted has already been accomplished."

The suits grew out of the national CIO Educational Conference, held at the Neil House in April, 1947. Included among the delegates were a number of Negroes.

The hotel had raised no qualifications in accepting reservations, but when the conference opened, the Negroes found that though they had been assigned rooms and were permitted to eat in the dining room and drink in the bar, they were refused service in the cheaper coffee shop.

The conference sent a delegation to the manager, who said there was no order against serving Negroes in the coffee shop, but that the help there had declined to do so. Asked why, if that were true, the hotel did not discipline its employes, the manager shrugged his shoulders.

The conference met and discussed several possible steps, including the picketing of the hotel for a specified period of time. The majority favored a new technique, which was adopted the following morning.

AT 7 A. M. all the delegates—both White and Negro—went into the coffee shop, pretty much filling it. Again, the Negroes were refused service. The delegates stayed at the tables, taking turns going out of the hotel for sandwiches, which were brought back and eaten at the tables. The hotel called in police, who refused to make any arrests. The delegates sat until 4:30 P. M.

The next day, with the conference ended, the State CIO took over the sit-down technique, enlisting the aid of ministerial and other groups. The pastor of the mayor's church was named chairman of the committee in charge.

Court suits, charging violations of civil liberties, were filed by Boyd L. Wilson, of the CIO Steelworkers' staff; Philip Weightman, vice president, CIO Packinghouse Workers; Dolly Lowther, educational director of the Laundry Workers' Division of the CIO Amalgamated Clothing Workers, and Mary E. Davis, Wilson's secretary.

Three days later, the mayor called in the committee, including the CIO. He said that two conventions scheduled for the hotel had been cancelled as a result of the nationwide publicity and offered to see what could be done. He conferred with Hilton officials. The manager of the Neil House was transferred and a new one sent in.

The new manager called together the hotel staff, declaring that in the future there would be no discrimination in service and that anyone who disagreed with the order should resign immediately.

After observing the new system for several months, the State CIO recently decided a victory had been won, so the case was withdrawn. Jacob Clayman was counsel for the State CIO.

Supreme Court Orders Oklahoma To Give Negro Girl Legal Classes

The Supreme Court last week, in a decision that startled veteran court reporters because of its speed, ordered the State of Oklahoma to provide virtually immediate legal education for a Negro woman, Ada Lois Sipuel.

ADA LOIS SIPUEL

The decision came only four days after the justices had heard lawyers for the 28-year-old woman demand that she be admitted to the University of Oklahoma Law School, only state institution of its kind.

The decision, a unanimous, one-page, unsigned mimeographed order, directed that Oklahoma must afford her the legal training "and provide it as soon as it does for applicants of any other group."

The tribunal did not specify how Oklahoma must meet the requirement, but it rested its command on its eight-year-old decision that Missouri must either admit a Negro to the State University Law School or establish a state institution for Negroes.

The order took no action on a request to declare unconstitutional segregation of white and Negro students. Miss Sipuel had asked admission to the University Law School two years ago, was refused, appealed to two state courts, then, after losing there, to the Supreme Court.

Rubber Workers Broadcast In Ohio

A weekly radio program dramatizing current issues and featuring on-the-spot interviews with shop workers is being sponsored by the CIO United Rubber Workers over Station WACD in Akron. The program started Jan. 8 and will be broadcast every Thursday at 6:30 p. m. until July 1.

"We want to make this program really the voice of the rubber workers," said URW Public Relations Director Robert L. Cruden. He said the program is experimenting with low-cost production methods because the high cost of producing radio shows has been a big obstacle to their more extensive use by labor groups.

Don't forget to give to March of Dimes

Prices Surely *ARE* Worth Paper They're Printed On

LAST WEEK, everybody was talking about prices, a lot of people were advancing ways of combatting them but almost nobody had achieved results.

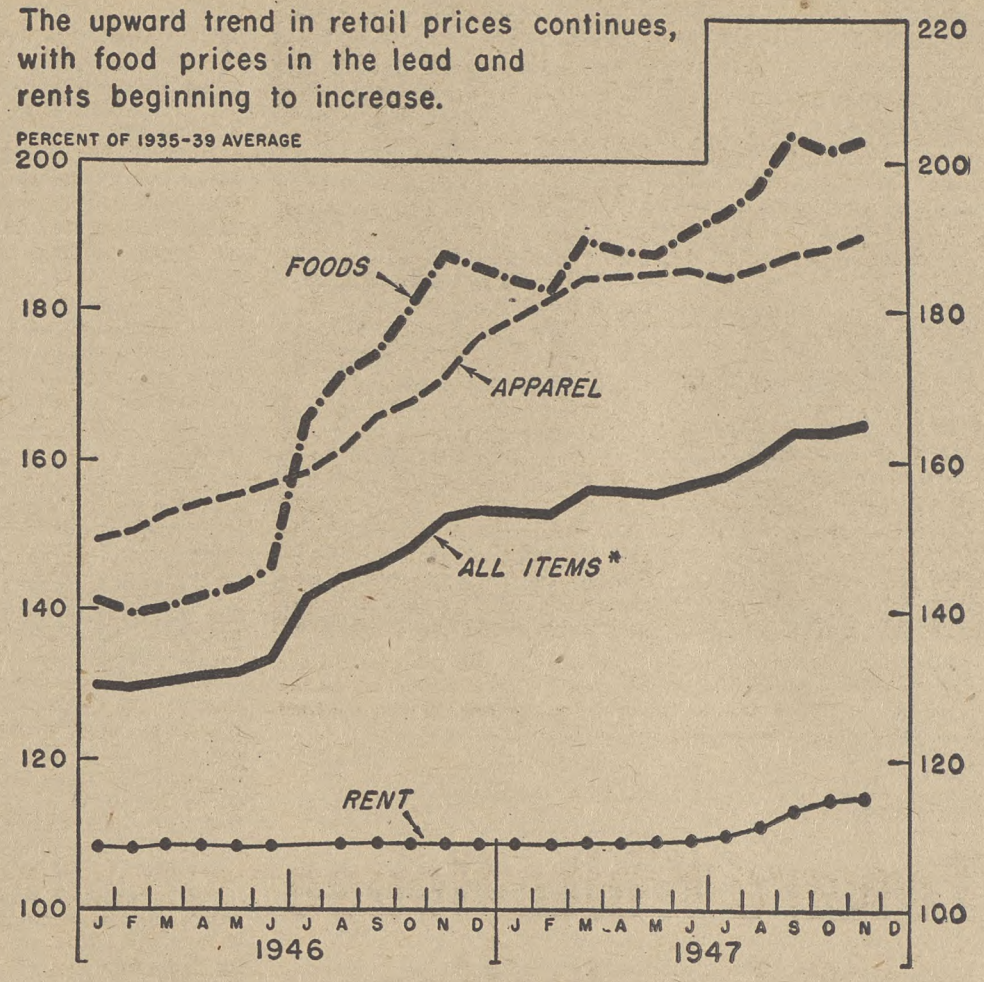
The husband of the First Lady again offered Congress his economic cure—and bluntly warned that hostile body it had better act fast or it will be too late.

The authoritative Dun & Bradstreet index of wholesale food prices was up to an all-time high of $7.28, compared to $6.23 the week before. (In answer to several queries: D & B's index is obtained by taking the sum total of the price per pound, wholesale, of 31 foods in general use.)

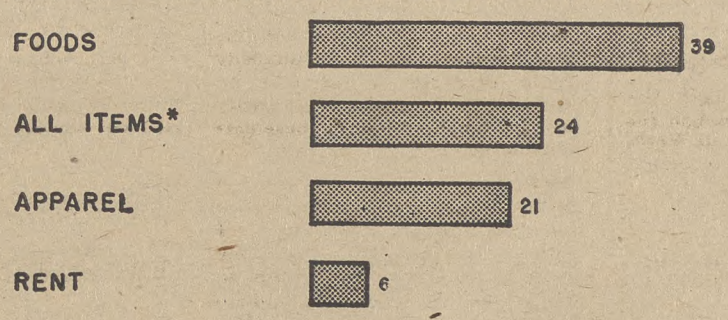
D & B showed that prices had risen in flour, wheat, corn, rye (the grain, not necessarily the booze), oats, barley, beef, hams, bellies, lards, cheese, sugar, cottonseed oil, cocoa, steers and hogs. Prices receded for only four items: eggs, potatoes, lambs and butter (but butter was still away up there). Eleven other items were unchanged.

CONSUMERS' PRICES

The upward trend in retail prices continues, with food prices in the lead and rents beginning to increase.



PERCENTAGE INCREASE SINCE JUNE 1946



Source: Dept. of Labor:

*** Also includes house furnishings, fuel, electricity, ice, and miscellaneous goods and services not shown on chart.**

AVC For Controls

In testimony before the Senate Banking and Currency Committee, Joseph Clorety, national secretary, American Veterans Committee, urged immediate reinstatement of price, rationing and allocation controls over essential materials, but opposed wage controls.

Clorety said AVC's executive committee had approved the following inflation program:

Reinstatement of price, rationing and allocation controls over essential materials; imposition of an excess profits tax; reenactment of controls over consumer credit; extension of export controls; extension of rent controls; retention of present tax rates until inflationary forces have subsided and then giving relief primarily to those in the lower income levels; curbing speculation on commodity exchanges; reinstatement of controls to prevent inflationary hoarding; and provision for subsidies for rolling back prices of essential foods.

Sen. Harry Cain (R., Washington), commented that the AVC resolution did not mention wage controls. Clorety replied: "To your implied question, Senator, the answer is that AVC does not believe that wage controls are necessary and is opposed to wage controls."

THE House of Representatives was in a bitter fight over the age-old issue of federal taxes on oleomargarine, the spread which, in many places, costs about half as much as butter. Rep. Ellsworth Buck (R., N.Y.) called attention, during the House debate, to an editorial in the Milwaukee Journal, which he said "advocated" oleo.

Since Milwaukee is the largest city in the dairy—and pro-butter—state of Wisconsin, Rep. Reid F. Murray (R., Wis.) entered the fray with the cry: "I ask the gentleman to find any editorial from a Republican paper in the State of Wisconsin—yes, one—that gives any credit to this product, this concoction known as oleo."

(The Milwaukee Journal is listed as "independent" in the Ayer Newspaper Guide.

(The editorial referred to by Buck asked the question: "Why is it impossible to buy oleo in many Milwaukee stores?" and gave this answer:

("The reason many Wisconsin stores do not sell oleo is that, to do so, they must have both a state and a federal license. The state license costs $25; the federal $6 . . .

("The reason the price is higher here than in Illinois is that Wisconsin has a tax of 15 cents a pound on all oleo sold. Furthermore, a wholesaler, in addition to paying the federal license fee of $200, must pay a Wisconsin fee of $500." The editorial also pointed out special taxes and fees on colored oleo.

(Rep. Reid Murray was, for three years, agriculture agent for the 1st Natl. Bank of Oshkosh, Wis.)

GENERAL ELECTRIC, which two weeks ago announced price reductions in a number of items (after having raised those items by high percentages over several years) was embarrassed last week. That was because a federal grand jury in Los Angeles had indicted GE, Westinghouse and eight smaller electrical manufacturing companies for alleged price-fixing conspiracy. Involved were sales of equipment to municipal and privately owned utilities. Millions of dollars were involved.

Sears, Roebuck issued its spring and summer catalog—which has many uses, of course—revealing that it had increased its prices an average of 2.8% over last year. (Interesting new items: a 20-volume American People's encyclopedia; a sound-powered phone communication system for farm, home or business.) Montgomery, Ward also issued a new catalog but didn't mention the status of prices.

R. M. Evans, governor of the Federal Reserve Board, told the District of Columbia League of Women Voters that 'reimposition of consumer credit, price control, rationing and allocation of special products are the only sure means of controlling inflation."

THE New York Times financial pages listed "record 1947s" for:

All manufacturers.
Crude oil industry.
Textiles and apparels.
Lumber mills.
Shirts and pajamas.
Home furnishings.
Etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc.

The Times also saw signs there'd be a lot more such "records" in 1947.

Dr. Malcolm P. McNair, professor of marketing at Harvard, must have shocked a lot of businessmen when he advised the convention of the Natl. Retail Dry Goods Association: "Buck price advances at every cost!"

(U.S. News noted that "output of goods is about 75% above pre-war rate and rising.")

Nathan Robertson, writing in the revived Progressive, reminded readers that business is making "70% more today than ever before until 1946, after payment of all taxes . . . the 1946 profit figure, which was almost 25% higher than the previous record has been and is being dwarfed by 1947 profits. Profits for 1946 added up to $12,539,000,000, after taxes, as compared with $8,420,000,000 in the lush year of 1929 which started off the great depression—but even that total looks small beside what has rolled in during 1947—profits will reach the unheard of total of $17,000,000,000 after taxes, or more than twice what they were in the fabulous year of 1929!"

The newsprint on which the CIO News is printed has risen 13% since March, 1947.

Memo to PAC: Better keep that date in '48.

Boss Is On The March

Alvin E. Dodd, president, the American Management Association, has listed these items, which he terms gains for U. S. management in 1947:

"(1) Increasing tendency of management to examine its own practices to discover opportunities for improvement; (2) a trend to act upon the findings of qualified scientific specialists and observers when recommendations for progress are made; (3) improvement of industrial relations as a result of the Taft-Hartley Act, aided by efforts of individual managements to improve employe relations; (4) programs for raising the status of foremen and improvement of the foreman's position in management; (5) progress in making individual employes feel that they have a stake in the enterprise; (6) improvement of internal public relations methods; (7) action to avert foreign tendencies toward state control of management functions from embracing industries of this country, and (8) undertaking a 'selling job' to employes to improve their acceptance of management methods and practices."

Economic Report In Nut Shell

HERE is a synopsis of Pres. Truman's economic report to Congress:

Outlook: Strong "inflationary trend" under way. Depression threatens unless Government checks it. "Advancing prices" may "undermine national prosperity."

Prosperity: Unemployment at "practical minimum" in 1947, with 58,000,000 at work. Consumer inccme all-time high of $1264 per capita, after taxes, in last three months. Business and investment income above any previous year.

Prices: Wholesale prices still upwards. Although prices levelled off in the first half of 1947, they began upward climb last June.

Wages: In general matched climb of living cost in 1947, but "did not gain the ground lost" in 1946.

BASIC GOALS FOR 1948

Inflation: Stand-by power to control wages and prices, reimpose rationing, strengthen rent controls to do so.

Maximum Production and Employment: Adjust wages and prices so inflationary spiral will fall back to sound levels.

LONG RANGE OBJECTIVES

Production: Increase annual national production by 35% in 10 years.

Jobs: Employment for 64,000,000 people by 1958 as "maximum."

Resources: "One-half of nation's crop and pasture land needs to be put under improved soil management." Increased capacity in steel, etc.

OTHER OBJECTIVES

Education: Expanded federal aid for elementary and secondary schools.

Health: "Comprehensive national health program."

Social Security: Increase of unemployment and old-age insurance.

Taxes: Primarily needed is "level of revenue above expenditures in all except depression years which will permit systematic reduction of the public debt; and second, tax structure which will promote stabilized prosperity.

Agriculture: An increase of 10% in production during 10 years.

International Aid: Help the restoration of Europe through the Marshall Plan.

Give Details In U. S. Aid Program

THE STATE DEPT. last week was dividing the 16 Marshall Plan countries into four categories, based on ability to pay, for any further aid from the U. S.

The categories will be used by Congressional committees in their hearings on the Marshall Plan.

The listings ranged from outright grants for Greece and Austria to loans for some purposes and grants for others for Britain, Italy, France and several other countries.

Simultaneously with the State Dept. action, CIO Secy-Treas. James B. Carey sent a letter to presidents of all CIO affliates, informing them that "the CIO is playing an important role in the campaign to rehabilitate war-devastated nations so they can become self-suporting."

Carey reported that the Committee for the Marshall Plan "has asked the CIO's cooperation in a campaign to obtain a million signatures on petitions to Congress, asking our lawmakers to provide the legislation necessary for a sound European recovery program. I suggest that you and your union join in this drive and that you send petitions to your local unions for the signatures of their members."

HE NOTED that petitions can be obtained by writing to John H. Ferguson, executive director, Committee for the Marshall Plan, Empire State Building, 350 Fifth Ave., New York City.

Carey and CIO Pres. Philip Murray are members of the Committee for the Marshall Plan. Murray has stated his Marshall Plan objectives in a letter to Pres. Truman:

"In order to undertake a foreign aid program, we must determine in the first instance our objectives.

"It seems clear that there are three principal objectives; the first being to take care of the needs of the destitute people; the second to help them to raise their standards of living and to have the maximum of trade with the U. S.; and the third is to permit all nations to solve their problems in a democratic fashion, free from the coercion of poverty and destitution, and thereby to preserve peace in a free world.

"The alternative to such a program is clearly a world of hungry, desperate men, social chaos, dictatorship, with all the threats they bring to our hard-won victory."

IN PHILADELPHIA, the executive board of the CIO Food, Tobacco Workers in a resolution attacking the Marshall Plan said backers of the plan in Congress and the Truman Administration "represent the same employers who forced through the Taft-Hartley Act, that destroyed price control and are now plotting to destroy the Wage-Hour Act."

The resolution declared that "the Marshall Plan, after more than six months, is not even yet on paper," and urged a seven point program of foreign aid to be administered by the U. N. with the participation of the World Federation of Trade Unions.

"Not one pound of food has been sent to the victims of Fascism under its (Marshall) provisions," the resolution said. "In fact, the feeding of the victims of World War II is not the purpose of the plan or its backers."

Lithographers Elect Officers

JOHN BLACKBURN is the new president of the CIO Amalgamated Lithographers of America. He heads the slate of international officers chosen by a referendum vote which closed Jan. 9.

Blackburn succeeds William J. Riehl, who is retiring at 71, after many years' service to the Amalgamated.

Martin Grayson was elected secretary-treasurer, an office recreated after several years during which the jobs of first vice-president and secretary-treasurer were combined.

Donald W. Stone, editor of the Lithographers' Journal since 1946, was re-elected to the job for another term.

Blackburn, who is married and has a five-year-old son, joined the ALA in 1927. In 1937 he was elected secretary of the New York Local, and in 1942 became its president. He was born in Lyndhurst, N. J.

GRAYSON, who joined the union in 1936, has taken a leading part in activities of the New York local. He was formerly a pressman. Stone came to New York from Wisconsin, where he had served as secretary of the Milwaukee local.

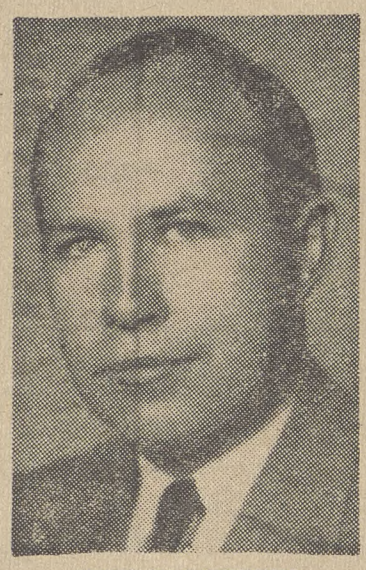
The three officers who will take over the union's international office at 450 Seventh Ave., New York City, on Feb. 1, are comparatively young men. Blackburn is 40, Grayson, 33, and Stone, 38.

The union's four vice-presidents, all re-elected, are Oliver Mertz, Cleveland; Fred W. Rose, St. Louis; Arthur W. Brown, Toronto, Canada; and Francis P. Slater, San Francisco.

Blackburn's first job as president will be to call together the International Council (enlarged by the election from 11 to 17 members) Feb. 2 in New York.

The union reports that since 1940 its membership has doubled, and now has more than 23,000 lithographers enrolled. In the past two years it has secured contracts which gave 90% of its members a work-week shorter than 40 hours.

The ALA withdrew from the AFL in October, 1945, and in May, 1946, joined the CIO.



JOHN BLACKBURN
New ALA President

MARTIN GRAYSON
ALA Secretary-Treasurer

Plan Vital CIO Meetings

A BATCH of important CIO meetings are scheduled for the near future.

Pres. Murray and Sec.-Treas. Carey get together with CIO's nine vice-presidents on Wednesday, Jan. 21, at Washington headquarters.

Next day the CIO Executive Board holds its first meeting since the Boston convention last October. Slated for probable discussion is the CIO's legislative program for 1948.

On Jan. 23, the PAC Executive Board holds its meeting—the first since Henry Wallace announced his third-party candidacy for president. PAC may issue an important policy statement on the '48 campaign.

On Jan. 24, Sec.-Treas. Carey and Intl. Affairs Director Michael Ross leave for Paris to attend another meeting of the executive bureau of the World Federation of Trade Unions. The meeting, scheduled for Feb. 1, will renew talks over CIO's request that WFTU indorse American foreign aid as in line with basic policy of the world labor group.

Last of the series of confabs will be the National Civil Rights Conference, at the Hollenden Hotel in Cleveland on Feb. 19-20. The conference will bring together several hundred union spokesmen to plan ways of backing up the President's Civil Rights report and of strengthening anti-bias activities in various CIO unions.

Open Negro Enlistments

The Army has invited qualified Negroes to enlist in the ground forces, including airborne outfits and some technical services. Qualifications include prior military service, high school education, decoration for valor, Bronze Star Medal or Army Commendation Ribbon.

ROLLIN H. EVERETT

Who has been elected president pro-tem of the Cincinnati City Council. Everett, editor of the CIO Sun and a member of the CIO Newspaper Guild, was elected to the council along with a Charter coalition which included Charles P. Taft, liberal brother of Robert A. Taft.

27 Mills To Vote On Union Shop

Voting will soon be a "regular pastime" in New Hampshire mills, comments Textile Labor, official paper of the CIO Textile Workers union. To comply with the Taft-Hartley Act and a state law requiring elections for a union shop, some 10,000 TWU members in 27 mills have to go through two separate but identical elections, in some cases but a few days apart.

"How silly can they get?" asks Textile Labor.

The paper reports that 94% of the workers voted for a TWU union shop in 48 elections already held under the Taft-Hartley law. In 20 elections held last month only 207 out of 4,702 votes cast were against the union shop.

Political Action Group in N. C.

NORTH CAROLINA Labor has organized a United Labor Political Committee for participation in this year's elections.

The committee announced it intends to invite the cooperation of farmers, educators, business and professional groups.

C. A. Fink, Salisbury, N. C., president of the State Federation of Labor, AFL, has been elected chairman of the committee. C. A. Lee, Raleigh, of the Southern Federation of Telephone Workers, is vice chairman, and E. I. Sandefur, Winston-Salem, a CIO official, is secretary-treasurer.

At a meeting attended by representatives of all unions in the state, the following were the main participants:

CIO: William Smith, state CIO director; Margaret (Pat) White, Textile, and Sandefur, field representative.

AFL: E. G. Powell, R. A. West, Fink, M. F. Ramsey.

Rail Brotherhoods: J. E. Baumberger, H. E. Withers, J. R. Satterfield.

Machinists: George J. Kendall.
Phone: Lee.

Have You Heard?
It's In The Family!
CIO's WEEKLY RADIO QUIZ SHOW
CIO MEMBERS AND THEIR FAMILIES
COMPETE FOR PRIZES AT THE CIO MIKE
•
ABC NETWORK
EVERY TUESDAY NIGHT
10:45 P. M. E.S.T.

CIO Attacks Wage - Hour Weakening

THREE CIO representatives last week vigorously protested employer attempts to reduce the number of workers subject to protection under the Wage-Hour Law and urged that a salary of $500 a month be used as the criterion for determining "executive, administrative and professional" employes.

Under present regulations workers earning $30 weekly who have some "supervisory" duties are termed "executives" and those earning $200 a month are "administrative" or "professional." All three categories are exempt from overtime and minimum hours provisions of the Wage-Hour Act unless a union contract sets higher standards.

Testifying before hearings called by Wage-Hour Administrator William R. McComb were Sam Eubanks, executive vice president, Newspaper Guild; William Glazier, legislative representative, Longshoremen & Warehousemen; and Joseph Califf, Food & Tobacco Workers education & research director. All three warned that the present "cutoff" wage was denying many non-supervisory workers protection of the law. They urged that a $500 a month salary be the sole determining factor in order to simplify administration of the law and avoid abuses.

Other CIO spokesman who previously appeared are: R. W. Long, Telephone Workers Organizing Committee; Joseph Dermody, Electrical Workers, and Martin Cooper, Office & Professional Workers.

Michigan CIO Offers Scholarship Test

A contest for free scholarships to the fifth annual CIO Leadership Training Institute at the FDR-CIO Labor Center at Port Huron Camp next summer has been announced by the Michigan CIO Council, 803 Hofmann Bldg., Detroit 1.

The Council will award one-week scholarships to the 10 CIO members who make the greatest contribution toward building a local union or council education program.

A one-week and two week-end scholarships will be awarded to CIO members who submit (1) the three best cartoons on political action; (2) the three best photographs on educational activities, and (3) the three best songs written for the FDR-CIO Labor Center.

Kroll To Broadcast On CBS Jan. 24

Jack Kroll, director of CIO Political Action Committee, takes a look at the '48 election over the CBS network on Saturday afternoon, Jan. 24.

The show is broadcast at 3:30 p. m., EST. It's heard at 2:30 p. m. in the Central Time belt and 1:30 in the Rocky Mountain Area. CBS rebroadcasts the show at 3:00 p. m. on the Pacific Coast.

The discussion will be particularly timely since it follows by one day the policy meeting of the PAC executive board in Washington.

Kroll will be interviewed by a CBS news analyst on the network's weekly "Cross-Section USA" program.

CIO Seamen Help Save Crew

INJURED IN FIRE: **Boleslaw Gorski, of Philadelphia, Pa., injured in the fire that sank the Joseph V. Connolly, is carried ashore in a litter after his rescue by the U. S. Army transport crew members of the S.S. Union Victory, who belong to the CIO Maritime Union. Gorski and 45 other survivors tossed about in three lifeboats for nine hours before help arrived.**

FIRE was ravaging the U.S. "funeral ship" Joseph V. Connolly as her radio operator signalled frantically for help. The vessel was on its way to Europe with a cargo of 6445 empty steel coffins which would be used to carry back American war dead.

It was a cold and windy 4 a. m., the seas were tossing in a 40-mile gale.

Four hours later the S. O. S. was picked up by the SS Union Victory, heading for Holland. Manned by a CIO Maritime Union crew, she quickly changed course and set out for the burning vessel 900 miles east of New York. Meanwhile, another ship, the Army transport General R. E. Callan, was heading for the same destination.

The stricken vessel's crew of 45 and one passenger, crowded into three lifeboats, pitched about in the rough waters for nine hours before the rescue ships arrived.

Over in Brooklyn a wife and daughter spent an anxious day awaiting news of the ship. Master of the Connolly, Bostelman, would come through all right, said Mrs. Mollie Bostelman; he had been in trouble at sea before. At 5:15 p. m. she knew she was right. The New York Port of Embarkation called. "All aboard are safe," she was reassured. "Do not worry, and your husband will see you soon."

The rescue operation by the NMU seamen took two hours. There was an anxious moment when one of the survivors fell from the ladder and was injured as he boarded the Union Victory. There was another when the forward line which kept the second lifeboat-load alongside the Union Victory, parted and the boat began to drift away. But another line was thrown and the operation continued. One man had suffered burns on the Connolly.

Laden with 27 survivors, the Union Victory moved away from the disaster scene as the General Callan, carrying 19 survivors, stood by to watch the burning wreckage. Both proceeded for Halifax, Nova Scotia.

RESCUED SURVIVOR: **Leon Sutphin, of Bradley Beach, N. J., a steward aboard the U. S. Army transport Joseph V. Connolly, is cared for by CIO Maritime Union crewmen of the S. S. Union Victory. He was taken aboard from one of the lifeboats after the Connolly caught fire.**

Arrest 9 Union Aides In Cable Walkout

The arrest of nine union officials and suspension by Western Union of 35 domestic employes in New York City were leading developments last week in the 19-day strike of 3000 CIO Communications Workers against four cable companies.

The arrests were made, union sources charged, without provocation. Although some 200 persons were on the picket line when policemen first closed in and took four officials into custody, there was no interference with movement in and out of the building, the spokesman said. Informed of the arrest of the four, five union officials, including ACA Int'l. Pres. Joseph P. Selly, rushed to the scene to investigate the trouble. As soon as they reached the picket line, they said, they were arrested.

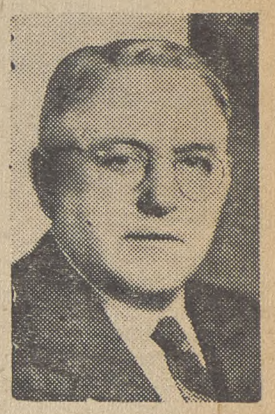
Organizationally Speaking

By Allan S. Haywood,

CIO Vice-President and Director Of Organization

The CIO Office and Professional Workers report the following collective bargaining victories during the past month:

In Fort Wayne, Ind., 170 office and technical workers at Wayne Pump Co. won a six-week strike. Their contract provides for an average of $10.19 raises weekly. Major factor in the strike victory was the help of production workers, members of UE Local 903, who respected picket lines throughout the strike.



In Chicago, 350 workers at four agencies of the Jewish Charities, and professionals at United Charities, members of UOPWA Local 39, won contracts and raises from $6.90 to $13.85 a week. In the course of the campaign for higher salaries, Local 39 organized a new agency of 100 workers.

In Emeryville and Martinez, California, chemists, engineers and technicians at Shell Development and Shell Oil won $17 a month raises two minutes before their strike deadline.

In Jersey City, 230 tellers and Clerks at the Trust Co. of New Jersey renewed their contract with raises ranging up to $16 a week.

Sub-Regional Director John J. Maurillo, Syracuse, N. Y., advises that on January 8, 1948, the CIO Paperworkers were victorious in an NLRB election held at the Mengel Paper Co., Inc., Fulton, N. Y. The vote was UPA 41, AFL Pulp, Sulphite and Paperworkers 10, and no union 5. This plant was organized through the Syracuse CIO office and assisted by Harry Buckeye, Field Representative, UPA.

UNANIMOUS VICTORY

CIO Regional Director and National Rep. Robert J. Davidson, Cincinnati, Ohio, advises that an NLRB election was won at the Max Wocher & Sons Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, plant. The vote was CIO 54, no union 0. This plant was organized by the Cincinnati CIO office and turned over to the Playthings, Jewelry and Novelty Workers. Reps. Howard Forkner, Donald McPeek and Tom Evans assisted in this campaign.

Both the CIO and the International Association of Machinists were conducting a campaign at this plant at the same time. The IAM had intervened in the election but withdrew because of insufficient equity.

The UPA won a union shop election conducted by the NLRB at the Logan-Long Co., Franklin, Ohio.. The vote was 115 yes, 7 no.

Regional Director James J. Leary, Kansas City, Mo., advises: Of the 148 workers eligible to vote at the Hinde-Dauch Paper Co. 143 voted for Union Security.

At the Downey Box Co. 62 of 74 eligible workers voted for the union shop. Both elections were conducted by the NLRB.

A great deal of the credit should go to the officials and members of the CIO Paperworkers—Local 179 at the Hinde-Dauch plant and Local 178 at the Downey plant. The locals were assisted by Donald Thomas and Henry Schwarzott, international and field representative respectively of the UPA.

This action is the answer to those congressmen and senators in this area who tried to point out that the labor unions did not have the support of the working people of this country.

This action, along with our Political Action campaign will be our answer to those congressmen and senators who are attacking labor but who have done nothing to secure adequate housing for the veterans and other workers, or to control prices and inflation.

Urge Loyalty Board To Protect Rights

A plea to the Federal Employes' Loyalty Review Board to protect the rights of federal workers in the present check-up on their loyalty, has been made in a letter released through the American Civil Liberties Union and signed by 35 educators, writers, editors, religious leaders and other public figures.

Citing the lack of adequate safeguards provided in the President's order initiating the loyalty check, and the exemption of Army, Navy, State Department and Atomic Energy Commission employes from the procedure applied to other departments, the signers urge the Review Board to use its influence "in establishing fair standards and practices throughout the entire federal service, and in correcting what we believe are the defects of the order under which you operate."

Don't forget to give to March of Dimes

Vets Plan Fight On Labor's Foes

The Nat'l Conference of Labor Legionnaires has invited CIO, AFL and Railroad Brotherhood committees to assist its executive board in planning the defeat of Senators and Representatives who voted for T-H.

The meeting will be in Chicago Jan. 31—Feb. 1. The conference, which consists of more than 100 Legion labor posts, plans to organize veteran committees throughout the country to assist organized labor in campaigns against anti-labor congressmen.

CIO Pres. Philip Murray last week wrote the conference that he has asked Meyer Bernstein, representative of the CIO Veterans Committee, to attend the meeting. In addition to Bernstein, other members of the CIO Committee are:

Richard Reisinger, Auto Workers regional director, chairman; Secy-Treas. Paul Schnur of the San Francisco CIO Council, Fred C. Piper, Louisiana CIO Director, and Tom Neill of the CIO Electrical Workers.

"Oh, very well, Henshaw, I'll raise your salary! Now let me in and drive me back to the city."

Ole Miss. Going CIO

Mississippi, which trails the nation in per capita income and education expenditures isn't trailing in union organization, thank you, suh.

Take the following examples of the progress of the drive which opened in June, 1946:

Laurel: CIO membership has grown from 0 to 5,000. One out of 10 residents is a CIO member.

Natchez: There was one CIO local in the city when the drive began. Today there are over 2,000 members.

Jackson: CIO membership in the state capital grew from 0 to over 1,000.

Collective bargaining elections are scheduled in a number of plants within the next few months.

NLRB

General Counsel Appeals Trial Examiner's Ruling

ROBERT M. DENHAM, general counsel of the Nat'l Labor Relations Board, filed an exception to the findings of an NLRB trial examiner who had recommended dismissal of Denham's charges of unfair labor practices in a case involving the CIO Shoe Workers.

Other T-H developments last week included:

(A.) Gerhard P. Van Arkel, Denham's predecessor as general counsel of NLRB (he quit in protest over T-H) issued a detailed analysis of the T-H act in which he ridiculed the thesis that the law has emancipated the workingman "from domination by unions and union bosses." It is curious, he stated, "how much that 'domination' is resented by corporation lawyers and other paid spokesmen for big business, and how little by the workingmen who are supposedly so oppressed."

(B.) Though the huge Chicago AFL Intl. Typographical Union strike continued and the NLRB made itself more ridiculous every day by accusing that old and respected union of sinister plots, the ITU announced it had achieved remarkable progress around the country in applying its "no contract" policy—without signing T-H open shop pacts. The ITU has had closed shop contracts for scores of years, was always cited, in pre-T-H days, as the model closed shop union.

(C.) Counsel for the CIO Steelworkers were joined by lawyers for two large steel companies in a plea to the NLRB that carving craft jurisdictions into large industrial union setups in the steel industry would play havoc with labor-management relations in that key industry. Affected were 90 bricklayers of the 11,000 workers now covered by USA at the National Tube Co's Lorain, O., plant and 23 of 3000 at the American Rolling Co., Middletown, O., plant.

IN THE Shoe Workers' case, Denham was taking exception to the findings of Trial Examiner Horace A. Ruckel in the strike against the Perry Norvell Co., Huntington, W. Va. Denham claims the walkout, which he said was "wildcat," was in violation of T-H.

Ruckel, in overruling the original Denham position in the case, had pointed out that Denham had inexplicably based his ruling partly on a provision, debated in Congress, but not included in T-H as finally passed.

The typos said that so far, 240 locals have won substantial wage increases—ranging from $7 to $15 a week—without signing a Taft-Hartley type of "open shop" contract, which some publishers are demanding.

A majority of those plants are operating under "conditions of employment" posted by the union; in others, the raises were put into effect without any attached conditions, other than "gentlemen's understandings."

Five other locals negotiated the ITU's alternative program—that is, contracts which can be cancelled on 60 days notice. This type of contract leaves the union free to strike on 60 days notice if an employer seeks to undermine the "union shop" in any manner.

On top of that, 39 more locals negotiated raises in cases where their existing closed shop contracts have not yet expired.

Thus, all told, the ITU has won out with its program in a total of over 279 cities.

UP TO now, the NLRB charges against ITU have been drafted in general terms, but the union's counsel, Van Arkel, insisted that the publishers and their counsel spell out the dates and places of violations and the names of any publishers who allegedly were discriminated against. Van Arkel's request was granted.

However, over objections of the union, trial examiner Arthur Leff admitted documents and journals dealing with the union's strategy in fighting T-H. This material had previously been subpoenaed by Denham, but ITU Pres. Woodruff Randolph refused a test of the subpoena in the courts.

Denham then resorted to a new tactic—he subpoenaed Randolph's most vociferous opponent, Sec.-Treas. Reese J. Highfield of the Akron ITU local, who brought the documents with him. Highfield came and went with a police escort.

INDIANAPOLIS AND NEW YORK CIO FIGHT PROPOSED RENT RISE

CIO members in Indianapolis and New York City are girding for a fight against realtors' proposals for a general rent increase.

The New York rent advisory board began hearings last week on the rent situation. The landlords, through the Metropolitan Fair Rent Committee and real estate boards, push for a 15% rent boost. They are bitterly opposed by the CIO and tenants' organizations.

Recommendations of local rent advisory boards are subject to the approval of U. S. Housing Expediter Tighe E. Woods.

The Indianapolis CIO is faced with the same situation—only more so. There, the rent board, after refusing to hold a public hearing, recommended a 25% rent hike—the amount sought by real estate spokesmen. Only one dissenting vote was cast—CIO Steelworkers Reg. Dir. James Robb, labor member of the board. The landlords, he said, had "failed to show one income tax return to prove a decrease in income . . . To now increase general rent levels by 25% would be gratifying to those (landlords) who have already received increases . . . which, he said, is about 35 to 50% over the freeze date rentals."

Outside the board, another protesting voice rose—that of new Democratic Mayor A. Feeney. He described the proposed boost as a "hard blow" to tenants and "demoralizing to the community."

THE score in the rent battle in Washington last week was 14-1 for the tenants as Woods turned down 14 recommendations for increases and granted the decontrol of Sarasota, Fla. This brought to 20 the number of areas—all rural—to be decontrolled since the Federal Rent Control Act of 1947 went into effect last July. Two areas—Klamath Falls, Ore., and Louisville, Ky.—have received general rent increases since then.

Alongside the rent struggle raged the housing conflict all last week. In St. Louis, which had just escaped a rent hike, the "battle of the outhouses" filled the editorial columns of the Post-Dispatch. The city "boasts" of a higher percentage of outhouse-equipped homes than almost any city in the country. Embarrassingly enough the newspaper revealed that the city's Health Commissioner was proud owner of property where eight families rely on a single outhouse, although city ordinances require flush-type toilet facilities in sewered areas of the city.

OUT IN THE COLD: **It was cold in Chicago and a deep blanket of snow covered the ground, but that didn't stop the landlord from evicting Mr. and Mrs. Raschke and their four children. With their belongings in the background, the family huddles around a fire to keep warm.**

VYING for top spot in the outhouse competition was Philadelphia, whose Redevelopment Authority reported on Jan. 4 that in one area of the city 22% of the residents have outside toilets, while 62% have no hot water.

The Redevelopment Authority's report was cited by Pennsylvania CIO Pres. Harry Boyer when he appeared before a Joint Congressional Committee on Housing, which held hearings in the city.

Two recommendations were made by Boyer: 1) That the rent control bill, scheduled to expire Feb. 29, be continued, as proposed in the Myers Bill, S. 1741; and 2) that housing construction be aided by federal funds, as proposed by the Wagner-Ellender-Taft Bill.

FURTHER impetus to Boyer's latter suggestion was later given by N. Y. Sen. Robert A. Wagner, who recently mailed out 500 questionnaires to governors, mayors and leading citizens to learn their problems and recommendations.

"Nine out of ten of those replying," Wagner reported to Rep. Ralph A. Gamble (R., N.Y.), chairman of the Joint Congressional Committee on Housing, could not now or in the foreseeable future provide decent housing, new or old, for the low income families occupying those slums. An equally high percentage favored the provision of publicly-assisted low rent housing for families who cannot afford decent private housing.

"Almost without exception, those favoring such a program recommended continuation of Federal assistance along the lines of the United States Housing Act of 1937; a number of modifications were proposed, most of which are along the lines of the Wagner-Ellender-Taft bill."

Wagner's conclusion: "I am most impressed by the extent to which the very great majority of those carrying important official and civic responsibilities in our states and cities look to the Wagner-Ellender-Taft bill as the best means of attacking the nation's critical housing and slum problems."

Ask Teacher Raise

The Delegate Assembly of the CIO Teachers' Union in New York City has called on Gov. Thomas E. Dewey and the N. Y. Board of Education to grant $900 salary increases to all school personnel in the city. Representing nearly every school in the city, the teachers charged that fewer teachers are entering the profession as a result of the Feinberg Law, which they claimed reduced starting salaries by as much as $548 annually.

Murray to Speak On NBC Jan. 30

CIO Pres. Philip Murray will make a nation-wide broadcast on the NBC chain on Friday, January 30, beginning at 10:45 p. m., EST.

His subject will deal with CIO's political action plans for 1948. Watch your local radio programs for this important speech. Remember, January 30—birthday of the late Franklin Delano Roosevelt.

Re-form CIO Group In St. Joseph (Mo.)

The St. Joseph (Mo.) CIO Council has been reorganized with a view to intensified political activity in the area.

In announcing re-establishment of the council, first formed in 1944, CIO Regional Director James J. Leary said each affiliated local union is stepping up its PAC voluntary dollar contribution campaign and "will do everything to elect progressive people to Congress and to the State Legislature."

Heading the council is James Walsh, CIO Cereal Workers. Other officers are: Robert Armstrong, Packinghouse Workers, vice president; F. R. Smith, Brewery Workers, recording secretary; Orville James, Gas, Coke & Chemical Workers, secretary-treasurer; Mary E. Ellis, Cereal Workers; Melvin Holmes, Brewery Workers, and Victor Gibson, Clothing Workers, trustees.

THE ADVENTURES OF JIM BARRY

AS JIM FINISHES UP ON THE STORY OF CONK BARTON'S CONFESSION ... AND WOODY ASSURES EVERYONE THAT STANLEY HAMKER WILL PAY FOR HIS CRIMES.... A STRANGE OLD MAN APPEARS IN THE DOORWAY.....

WHUT MAKES YOU SO DURN SURE THIS HERE HAMKER IS GONNA GET WHUT'S COMIN' TO HIM, YOUNGSTER?

HUH? WHY.... I.... UH.....

HOW DID YOU GET HERE? WHY?

SAY... WHO IS THIS OLD BIRD, JIM? WHAT'S HE MEAN BUSTING IN HERE...

DON'T YOU RECOGNIZE HIM, WOODY? AND YOU WITH A PHOTOGRAPHIC MEMORY!

SO YOU REMEMBER ME, HEY, LITTLE JIMMY! YOU DIDN'T FORGET OLD "POP" STORM!

HUH? "POP" STORM! WOW! GEE.... AN' I DIDN'T RECOGNIZE HIM!

DON'T YOU THINK YOU OUGHT TO LET ME IN ON THE SECRET?

SURE, PEGGY, MY SWEET! MEET "POP" STORM... OLDEST UNION ORGANIZER IN THE WORLD.... NOW RETIRED AFTER MORE THAN 70 YEARS OF THE HARDEST WORK IN THE WORLD AND....

DON'T YOU BELIEVE HIM, PEGGY! I'M NOT RETIRED... AND THERE AIN'T NOBODY WHO'S GONNA RETIRE ME, NEITHER! THERE'S JUST TOO MUCH FOR LABOR TUH DO FER ME TUH BE A-SITTING ON MY.... HRUMPH.... SOFT CUSHIONS!

OKAY, POP.... SO YOU'RE NOT RETIRED! YOU'VE GOT A REASON FOR COMING HERE.... LET'S HEAR WHAT'S ON YOUR MIND!

RIGHT NOW... FOREMOSTEST ON MY MIND IS A CUP O' HOT COFFEE!

YES, INDEED... I'LL HAVE ANOTHER, PEGGY, HA... THUT WAS GOOD! GOOO! AN' NOW I'LL TELL YUH WHY I COME DOWN HERE... IT'S ACCOUNT OF I DON'T BELIEVE IN RETIRING, THUT'S WHY!

BUT "POP"... YOU'VE EARNED YOUR REST! YOU'RE NOT AS YOUNG AS YOU....

PUMPKIN PUDDING AND PLAIN ROT! AFTER I SPEND 70 YEARS ACCUMULATING EXPERIENCE... AND SOME BRAINS.... WHUT HAPPENS? I GET A PENSION AND GET SENT OFF TUH A LITTLE FARM TO WRITE ME MEMOIRS! THAT'S NOT THE KIND OF LIFE I WANT!

I GOT EXPERIENCE IN LABOR ORGANIZING... AND I'M RETIRED! AN' WHILE I'M A-SETTING AND WRITING BOOKS.... A YOUNGSTER LIKE WOODY HERE GOES AROUND WITH A LOT OF FOOLISHNESS ON HIS MIND!

WHAT D'YOU MEAN FOOLISHNESS, POP... I'M NOT....

160

I BEEN FOLLOWING JIM'S WRITING ON THIS HERE MURDER OF CHARLIE BENTLEY AN' THE TROUBLE YOU'VE BEEN HAVIN' AT THE HAMKER PRODUCTS COMPANY.... AN IF YOU THINK HAMKER CAN'T BEAT THIS HERE CONFESSION BARTON GAVE YUH... THUT'S FOOLISHNESS!

GOP AND TRUMAN FIGHT FOR GLORY

By HENRY C. FLEISHER

THE election-year offensive to win the battle of public opinion was mounted in Washington last week by Democrats and Republicans.

First round clearly went to President Truman, who won headlines through his three messages to Congress—on the State of the Union, on the federal budget, on the country's economic health.

Republican leaders, however, are jockeying for position in the political warfare that will last until election day, November 4.

The GOP strategy committee in the Senate met last week to determine what bills would be permitted to go through Congress.

Nevertheless, the word "inflation," used a dozen times in the President's economic report, presents the Republican leadership with its most embarrassing problem—particularly since in 1946 the GOP claimed all credit for the scuttling of price control.

The President's economic report—compiled with the help of the Council of Economic Advisers and other government agencies—underlined again and again that the country's prosperity rests on a sleezey foundation of inflation.

"THE first objective for 1948 must be to halt the inflationary trend," the Truman report declared.

Referring back to his 10-point anti-inflation program of last November—three mild sections of which were passed in a Republican bill at the special session—the President asserted that every section of his program is "essential."

The Presidential anti-inflation program, with its recommendations for power to control prices and wages, use rationing, allocate scarce materials and control speculation, is "needed badly and needed promptly," he told the Congress.

THE 136-page document was packed with charts and statistics to show the inroads of inflation on the American economic structure.

But there are many people, the President warned, who even in the middle of an inflationary spiral, "find it difficult to think that anything is wrong. There is a ready market, everyone is employed, wages are good, production is high, profits are good, and industrial capacity is being expanded."

Nevertheless, the President's report warned Congress, "what most fully justifies every effort to halt an inflation is the certainty that if it runs its course unimpeded, it will spread in its wake the disaster of falling markets, unemployment and business losses."

The statistics showed the course of inflation. Production in 1947 rose 7% over 1946. Average family incomes continued to rise. Average wages in manufacturing industry rose from $43.74 to $48.90 a week. Average hourly pay rates climbed from $1.08 to $1.21.

At the same time, the consumers price index soared from 139 to 158 to wipe out most of the gains of wage increases; and corporation profits after taxes went up a third, from $12.5 billion to $16.9 billion. The 1947 profit figure was more than four times higher than the 1939 level.

ASIDE from economic problems, a group of civil rights proposals and social welfare programs await action. Washington observers expect some of them to be passed—though not in the same shape that labor and other liberal groups have advocated.

A trio of civil rights proposals has been gathering dust in the 80th Congress since it convened a year ago. Some of these may soon be dusted off, altered to fit Republican needs, and rushed through to passage.

CIO has advocated that all three bills—concerning lynchings, the poll tax and job discrimination—be passed in substantial form. It is believed that the Republicans may favor a mild type of anti-lynching bill as bait for Negro voters, and that it may allow the anti-poll tax bill to come before the Senate in the hope that southern Democrats may filibuster the bill to death.

Unless public pressure grows quickly, it appears that the Taft-Ellender-Wagner housing bill, to construct low-rent homes, will stay in the pigeon-hole. So, in all probability, will Sen. Murray's national health insurance bill—though a Taft watered-down substitute may get a GOP nod.

Rent controls, which expire in March, will probably be renewed until after elections. Since rent controls were weakened last year, the average cost of rent has been rising steadily—and tenants throughout the country have been squawking lustily.

Peacetime military conscription, favored by the President, the American Legion and a goodly number of Army and Navy brasshats, may be acted upon in the House, but final action in Congress seems unlikely this year. Labor, church and civic groups have opposed it lustily as both unnecessary and contrary to American traditions.

LABOR legislation will be on the docket quickly. A House Labor sub-committee headed by Rep. McConnell (R., Pa.) is about ready to offer "suggestions" on changing the Wage-Hour law. While labor groups have been clamoring for an increase from 40 to 75 cents in the minimum wage rate, industry spokesmen have constantly advocated a series of weakening amendments.

It will take a real campaign to keep such proposals from being voted into the law.

The foreign aid program will hold the Congressional spotlight in the first part of the session. Administration leaders are now testifying on the Truman-Marshall proposals, and hearings will be long extended.

CIO will vigorously call for an aid program without political strings, as the best way of building a prosperous, democratic Europe. The CIO program also calls for labor representation in the aid set-up.

CIO's views on every major type of legislation will be made public after the organization's executive board meets this week in Washington.

Keep Your Eye On Congress

BILL	WHAT IT DOES	WHERE IT IS	WHAT TO DO
75c Minimum Wage Bills.	Several bills in hopper; House Labor sub-committee may soon offer bill weakening parts of Wage-Hour law.	House Labor Comm. report due soon; Senate Labor group headed by Ball (R. Minn.) to hold hearings early in March.	Write Congressmen, Senators to increase minimum from 40c to 75c, extend coverage, improve enforcement.
Taft-Hartley Repeal Bills. S. 1628; HR 3945	Repeals Taft-Hartley Law. Introduced at end of last session.	Referred to House & Senate Labor Comms. Action unlikely this session.	Write Senators and Congressmen to push repeal of worst anti-labor law.
Aiken-Hatch Political Spending Repeal Bill. S. 1613.	Repeals ban on political spending by unions, contained in Taft-Hartley Bill.	Referred to Senate Labor Comm.	Write Senators & Congressmen to force repeal of ban on union political expenditures.
Rent Control Bills.	Several bills introduced to extend rent control past March expiration date.	Hearings slated soon in Senate and House.	Write Senators & Congressmen to extend, strengthen rent control.
Taft-Ellender-Wagner Housing Bill. S. 866; HR 2523	Provides long-range govt. aid for slum clearance, low-rent homes.	Senate Banking Comm. approved last session; House Banking Comm. has held no hearings.	Write Senators & Congressmen to force action on this vital housing measure.
Anti-bias Bill. S. 984; HR 2820.	Sets up natl. agency to enforce no-discrimination job policy in industry.	Senate Labor group gave mild approval last session; no action in House.	Demand quick action to secure passage.
Anti-Polltax Bill.	Outlaws tax as basis for voting in U. S. elections in 7 southern states.	Passed last year by House; no action in Senate Comm., and poll-taxers hint at filibuster.	Demand that Senate support and pass the bill.
Anti-lynching Bills.	Make lynching a federal crime, punishable through federal courts.	No action taken in Senate or House last session.	Demand quick action on this important civil rights measure.
Peacetime Military Conscription. HR 4278. Towe Bill.	Provides compulsory army service for all 18-year-olds in peacetime.	Approved by House Armed Services Comm., now before House Rules Comm. for scheduling.	Write Congressmen demanding defeat of forced military service proposals.
Equal Pay Bill. S. 1556; HR 4273.	Introduced by Sens. Pepper & Morse; Reps. Douglas & others. Provides women get equal pay for equal work.	Referred to Senate & House Labor Comms. House hearings scheduled later.	Write Congressmen, Senators to support, to eliminate job discrimination against women.
Natl. Health Insurance Bill. S. 1320; HR 3548.	Sets up health insurance fund, based on 1½% payroll tax, to pay medical bills.	Senate Labor Comm. holding 3 more days' hearings late January. No action in House.	Write Senators, Congressmen to demand passage.

Address all Representatives at House Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.
Address all Senators at Senate Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.

GOP To Ignore Truman's Advice On How To Spend Federal Funds

THE GOP Congress is giving Pres. Truman's $39.6 billion budget the warm sort of reception that a temperance group reserves for a liquor salesman.

Republican leaders took one look, drew in a deep breath, and came up shouting "economy." Democratic leaders in Washington, on the other hand, hailed the message as a carefully pruned estimate of government operating expenses for the 12 months starting next July 1.

Major lesson driven home by the Truman budget was the fact that wars are an expensive business, even for the richest nation on earth.

Four out of each five dollars in the $39.6 billion total relate to past wars, to care of veterans, or to defense preparations for the future.

For government action to help ordinary people live a better life, the budget allowed only 2,028 million for social welfare, health and security; a piddling 38 million for housing and community facilities; about 287 million for education—of which nearly two-thirds was set aside for legislation not yet enacted on the statute books.

THE budget for labor came to only 116 million dollars. Of that, about 79 million was for the "training and placement of workers," principally through the U. S. Employment Service; 23 million for the Mediation Service; and 8 million for labor information, statistics and general administration—a drop of three million from the current figure.

The budget, of course, was only 40% of the whopping $100 billion cost of government during the wartime year of 1944. Much of the drop in government expense was in the defense figure, which slumped from the 1944 peak of $84.5 billion to $11 billion for the coming year. But the military allotment for the new fiscal year is still about seven times higher than in the pre-war year of 1940.

Peacetime conscription, which the President and the military favor and which is opposed by labor, church and civic groups, would cost the taxpayers an annual 500 million dollars, the budget indicated.

PRES. TRUMAN estimated the government would run about a $4.8 billion dollar "profit" for the 1948-49 fiscal year, with the money going to retire a bit of the tremendous $300 billion national debt. The government will show a surplus of about $7.5 billion in the current year.

The President's massage is merely a guide for the Congress, and will probably be supported by the Democratic minority on Capitol Hill. But the GOP-dominated Congress will write its own appropriation bills to spend government money and its own tax bills to collect funds for Uncle Sam.

Whether these proposals will bear any resemblance to the President's suggestions remains to be seen; but if Sen. Taft and other GOP leaders have their way, the President's budget—a thick volume weighing several pounds—will be used principally as a door stop in Congressional offices.

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CIO OPPOSES 3d PARTY, SETS LEGISLATIVE GOAL

A broad, year-round policy covering political action and legislation affecting both the home economy and European recovery under the Marshall Plan, was adopted last week by the CIO officers and Executive Board. The Board took these steps:

Third Party: "It is politically unwise to inject a third party into the political scene in 1948."

The statement recalled that the CIO convention of 1944, just after the Presidential election, decided that a "third party would only serve to split and divide the forces of progress at the very moment when unity is our greatest need."

The 1948 statement also declared "support of a third party would weaken the possibility of electing a progressive Congress . . . we of the CIO are determined to continue to work for international peace, for the adoption and implementation of the Marshall Plan, for a strengthened UN . . . price control and rationing, a substantially higher minimum hourly wage, broadened social security and health programs, adequate housing, progressive taxation, federal aid to education, protection and advancement of civil rights of all citizens . . . and, of course, repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act." **See Page 3 for full details.**

Legislative Program: "We must put first things first," declared a statement outlining a broad program which opposed "emasculation of a practical European Recovery (Marshall) Plan," declared war on inflation at home, demanded steps for peace and urged full realization of the civil rights goals visioned by the Founding Fathers.

Then, the program decided "we must oppose the vicious legislative practice of cutting appropriations to nullify federal laws beneficial to the people." **See Pages 2, 6 and 7.**

Wages: "The CIO proposes in the coming months to be actively fighting for substantial wage increases through collective bargaining and for passage of an effective anti-inflation program through the Congress." **Story on Page 2.**

Printers' Strike: "Publishers are in such desperate haste to crush the strike and to weaken the union that they cannot wait to prove their charges in the course of a normal administrative proceeding. They have apparently persuaded Denham to seek an injunction on the basis of unproved allegations."

The board denounced the publishers — "historic enemies of labor"—who have "allied themselves with Genl. Counsel Denham to use the T-H act in an effort to destroy the ITU and to strip it of gains achieved through 90 years of collective bargaining." **See Page 3.**

Cable Strike: Full support to the CIO Communication Workers was voted. **See Page 2.**

Committees: Standing committees to carry out the CIO's '48 objectives were set up. **See Pages 6 and 7.**

'Steel Capacity' Exposed by Union

Steelworkers challenge industry's claim of 3,000,000-ton increase; say not a single new blast furnace was built in 1947; recall firms' stand in fall that any rise would require two years of construction; decry statement as misleading public in time of need; daily newspapers' financial pages report trade is worried by Labor's insistence on need for pay rise. See Page 8.

Own Hospital Run By Duluth Unions

Crowded conditions in regular institutions leads labor to action; CIO, AFL and Brotherhoods join in project; Cooperative venture will be one of only two in Midwest; life family memberships set up for $100; care for as many as 75 days' services, free medical treatment included: workers will own and direct building, select its staff. See Page 10.

Murray Demands Better Wage Law

Warns all Senators and Representatives that 'any move toward nullifying or diluting essential sections of FLSA' would hamper rise in production; sees peril to ideals enunciated in Marshall plan; assails employer groups; reminds all that labor brought forth record goods during war under overtime protection; cites present profits; insists reforms are necessary. See Page 8.

MEETS POSTER BOY: **CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey greets thre-year-old Terry Tullos, 1948 March of Dimes Poster Boy. A native of Laurel, Miss., Terry is almost completely recovered from an attack of polio which paralyzed him two years ago.**

PAC Issues Leaflet On Doorbell Ringing

Asserting that the "victory army" of CIO political Action Committee block workers is going "to help elect a Congress in 1948 that will do something about high prices, housing and the Taft-Hartley Act," the latest PAC organization leaflet describes the basic techniques essential to political victory.

Titled "Ringing Doorbells," it is the second of a series published under the general heading, "How We Win in 1948."

Directing its message to the average PAC block worker, core of PAC's drive to build a permanent political organization, the leaflet urges the canvasser to be at ease, to win the confidence of the people he visits, and not to stay too long. "This remember, is your first visit. You're going to be coming back to visit this neighbor of yours. Right now your objectives are to win his confidence, to find out the way he looks at things, to try and help him meet his problems."

Asks Labor Dept. 'Home' For USES

A permanent home for the U. S. Employment Service in the Dept. of Labor was asked of Congress last week by Pres. Truman.

The Truman message to Capitol Hill recalled that USES has been an orphan during 15 years of governmental storm. Set up in the Labor Dept. in 1933, the government employment agency was later transferred to the Social Security Board, and during the war to the War Manpower Commission.

"The provision of a nationwide system of public employment offices, which assists workers to get jobs and employers to obtain labor, belongs under the leadership of the Secretary of Labor," the President said.

At the same time Truman asked that the Bureau of Employment Security also be turned over to the Labor Dept. The Bureau handles federal activities on national unemployment compensation systems, and is now under the Federal Security Agency.

Keep U. S. Flags on Merchant Ships—Ex-officer in Navy

CIO's fight to prevent 500 merchant ships — and thousands of jobs — from being transferred to foreign flags has won the support of at least one old naval hand.

He's Rep. Willis W. Bradley (R. Calif.), a regular Navy officer for 43 years, who warned that transfer of the ships "would deplete seriously our national defense reserve of merchant vessels."

Bradley advised his Congressional colleagues to give careful reading to CIO Pres. Murray's program for keeping a strong U. S. merchant marine—a program which he said "was completedly ignored" in Pres. Truman's message to Congress.

CIO maritime unions—particularly the National Maritime Union and the Shipbuilders—have vigorously campaigned against the transfer of ships to foreign nations. They have estimated that it will knock out several thousand American jobs, not only in the merchant marine and shipbuilding industries but in several others that "back up" those two.

Bradley said the opposition wasn't something cooked up by union leaders but was "dictated by the rank and file of labor—a policy expressed in resolutions from the crews of hundreds of American-flag vessels operating on the high seas of the world. It is a policy formulated by the leaders of labor in response to the demands of the common man."

ACA Wins Vote Of Radiomen

The CIO Airlines Communications Employees Association won bargaining rights for 550 flight and ground radio operators and teletype operators of Trans-World Airlines in an election at New York. The union belongs to the American Communications Association.

ACA Vice-Pres. Mil Senior said the CIO defeated two AFL and one independent union, receiving 203 of the 247 ballots cast. The union will ask for a contract providing a $150 monthly increase.

GOP—Take Heed—You May Be 'Red'

If you want to use the House Unamerican Committee's technique, you can prove that the Republican party is a Communist front.

That's the conclusion reached by Prof. Walter Gellhorn of Columbia Law School, in an article appearing in the Harvard Law Review. Gellhorn, studying the Un-American Committee's handling of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare, said the much-criticized House group has used methods often criticized by the U. S. Supreme Court.

Though the high court has branded the idea of "guilt by association" as a "deeply un-American concept," Gellhorn wrote that the House Committee used that device in attacking the Southern Conference.

The Committee's report listed 62 "politically suspect" persons who had been connected with the Conference or addressed its meetings, but had failed to mention such figures as Chief Jutsice Vinson, Sen. Barkley, former Secretaries of State Byrnes and Stettinius and Sec. of Defense Forestal who had similar connections with the organization.

Gellhorn's conclusion: the un-American Committee is "either intolerably incompetent or designedly intent upon publicizing misinformation."

Another attack on the committee, headed by J. Parnell Thomas, came from a new Committee of One Thousand. Members of the committee included scientist Albert Einstein, Rabbi Stephen Wise, Mrs. Marshall Field, Helen Keller, Rex Tugwell and Norman Corwin.

Brewery Union Asks No Cuts in Jobs

CIO Brewery Workers will oppose any grain-saving plan which will cause wholesale unemployment in the brewing industry.

Following a meeting of brewing industry with Secy. of Agriculture Clinton P. Anderson, Ed Hughlette, general recording secretary of the CIO Brewery Workers, said any plan to save grain would have to be carefully devised so as to prevent layoffs.

"Since the Brewery Workers have a large stake in whatever curbs are imposed, we reserve the right to resist any plan that would cause layoffs," he warned.

D. C. Church Group O.K.'s Rights Report

The Washington D. C. Federation of Churches has indorsed the report of Pres. Truman's Committee on Civil Rights.

The report contains a section on violations of civil rights in the Nation's Capital.

Executive Board Backs ACA Strike

The CIO Executive Board has voted support to the CIO Communication Workers' strike against four cable companies.

Secy.-Treas. James B. Carey was authorized to write a resolution.

'ACTIVE PAY FIGHT' PLEDGED BY BOARD

THE CIO Executive Board has indorsed an "active fight" for substantial wage increases through collective barganing and for passage of an effective anti-inflation program through Congress."

The wage policy statement was adopted by the board as prices zoomed to the highest levels in history.

The statement said, in part:

"Since the death of OPA retail prices have increased over 25% while food prices have gone up over 40%. The outlook in 1948 is for even further advances in prices.

"Workers' families have had to: first, spend their meager and hard earned savings, second, go further into debt, and third, reduce their purchases of some of the basic necessities of life.

"PRESENT earnings are considerably below what the U. S. Department of Labor computed to be the necessary minimum to maintain a family of four.

"A dangerous shift in the distribution of our national income is taking place. A greater share is going into the profits of business, both large and small, rents, dividends and interest, while a much smaller proportion is finding its way into wages and salaries.

"Higher and higher profits attained through all-time price peaks are creating three crucial and dangerous trends which, if not reversed, will result in an economic collapse from which this nation may not be able to extricate itself:

"(1) Living standards of the mass of American workers have been depressed, lowered and undermined.

"(2) A lesser and lesser share of income is available for expenditures on consumption items while more and more income is going into the savings and investment of relatively few individuals and corporations.

"(3) This concentration in income and wealth has resulted in large, dangerous concentration of power and influence.

"THESE trends can and must be reversed. Therefore, in order to insure that increased wages are not drained off through higher prices, as has been the vicious practice of most industries in the past, a coordinated and effective anti-inflation program through price, rationing, allocation, inventory, consumer and bank credit controls, an excess profits tax and elimination of margins on the grain exchanges to stop speculation must be enacted by Congress.

"It is the intent and purpose of the CIO to relieve the unbearable economic burden which inflation has placed upon the shoulders of the American people. Curbing the inflationary crisis as well as establishing long run economic balance and stability necessitates a frontal attack on both the anti-inflation front and the wage front."

Murray Indorses Brotherhood Week

"The CIO owes its existence to the everyday practice of human brotherhood," CIO Pres. Philip Murray said in indorsing Brotherhood Week which will be observed throughout the nation Feb. 22-29.

"Our organization was formed to promote understanding and good will among the diverse populations in our beloved country," Murray continued.

"For that reason we look upon American Brotherhood Week as an annual milestone each year. The week is for us a period of appraisal of the year that has gone before, and the rededication of brotherhood plans with which to engage ourselves in the following fifty-one weeks.

"We can meet vicious prejudices and criminal discriminatory practices only by promoting the principles of real brotherhood between and among all men, regardless of race, creed, color, or national origin."

Publishers, 2 Teachers Oppose Wage Law Exceptions

AT least one newspaper publisher and two journalism professors think newspaper employes deserve a break.

William Block, co-publisher of the Pittsburgh Post-Gazette and Toledo Bland, has disovened attempts by newspaper spokesmen to exclude editorial employes from protection of the wage-hour law.

In a recent telegram to Cranston Williams, general manager of the American Newspaper Association, Block said: "We wish to advise that you do not represent the Pittsburgh Post-Gazette or Toledo Blade in making your request to except a large number of editorial employes from the 40-hour work week rule. In our opinion, only top ranking, highly-paid writers and editors should be exempt."

Williams and other publishers in testimony before a wage-hour hearing defined newsmen as "professionals" and therefore exempt from the 40-hour work week rule.

Dr. Ralph L. Crossman, University of Colorado, and Dr. Norval Neil Luxon, president of the American Association of Schools and Departments of Journalism, also took exception to the recommendation.

Said Crossman: "Our first duty is to our graduates and not to the employers, and if these recommendations are adopted the result will be to penalize our graduates and to nullify substantial economic gains that have been made through the activities of the Newspaper Guild."

Extent of theese gains were demonstrated by CIO Newspaper Guild Exec. Vice President Sam Eubanks in a listing on Guild salary schedules filed with the Wage-Hour Administration.

Sample gains under Guild contracts:

	Reporters		Stenographers	
	1941 Minimum	Current Minimum	1941 Minimum	Current Minimum
Boston Herald & Traveler	$55.00	$86.75	$28.00	$48.20
Cleveland Press	45.00	90.00	27.00	45.00
Los Angeles Herald & Express	55.00	91.00	27.00	52.00

Board's Statement

Following is the text of the political action statement adopted, 33-11, by the CIO executive board:

The CIO at its Seventh Convention at Chicago, in November, 1944, firmly stated its opposition to establishment of a third political party.

This convention adopted a resolution stating that the Presidential election of 1944 "has fully confirmed the correctness of our decision to abstain from and discourage any move in the direction of a third party. A third party would serve only to split and divide the forces of progress at the very moment when unity is our greatest need. The political activity of CIO must and will be conducted on an independent and non-partisan basis, giving support to the progressive forces in both major parties and basing its judgment of candidates solely on their records."

Like then, we believe now it is politically unwise to inject a third party into the political scene in 1948.

We do not agree with the argument that a third-party Presidential campaign would mean a larger vote and a greater possibility of electing progressive Senators and Congressmen. We believe that our support of a third party would weaken the possibility of electing a Progressive Congress.

WE OF the CIO are determined to continue to work for international peace, for the adoption and implementation of the Marshall Plan, for a strengthened United Nations. We believe that the time has come for the initiation of a world program of disarmament. We decry the increased influence of the military in domestic affairs and are opposed to universal military training.

Our domestic program continues its emphasis of price control and rationing, a substantially higher minimum hourly wage, broadened social security and health programs, adequate housing, progressive taxation, federal aid to education, protection and advancement of civil rights of all citizens, including minority groups, conservation of our human and natural resources, and, of course, repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act.

Achievement of such a program depends on the election of a House and Senate willing to implement it.

SUCCESSFUL political action requires much more than the adoption of pious resolutions. It requires that we of CIO register and vote and give wholehearted support to our organization—the CIO Political Action Committee.

We intend to operate and support the progressive policies of CIO-PAC and, to a larger extent than ever before, participate in politics of a local level.

The CIO calls attention to the 32 gubernatorial elections, the 43 elections of state legislatures, and the several hundred county and municipal elections that will take place this year. All of these elections deserve and must receive serious attention.

IT IS sometimes argued that the best way to insure victory for the progressives in 1952 is to give the public a taste of real reaction between now and then. We cannot accept this statement as being true. Reaction, once entrenched, attempts to destroy its opposition. The CIO takes the position that:

1. At this time the CIO is in no way committed any presidential aspirant;

2. We should not support a third-party movement in 1948;

3. We should do everything possible to put our domestic and international programs into effect;

4. We should use our full strength, undivided, in an effort to elect a progressive Congress that will support our programs;

5. We should urge our members and their friends to greatly increase their political activities this year and lend support to the progressive policy of the CIO-PAC.

6. By a unified fight for a progressive program, and by the maximum registration and vote, the CIO believes that the greatest good can be achieved in 1948 for a world peace, security and progress of the people.

Council Lauds The CIO News

Some 100 Oklahoma CIO Council delegates, representing the largest membership in the council's history, last week urged the re-instatement of price control and a roll-back of prices.

Holding its sixth annual convention in Oklahoma City, the State CIO Council returned Albert W. Mitchell as president. John W. Buton and Arthur L. Cross were named vice-president and secretary-treasurer respectively.

First resolution adopted by the group praised the CIO News for keeping its readers "reliably informed of important developments" and urged delegates to work for increased circulation of the newspaper within the state.

In addition, the State CIO urged revision of the Fair Labor Standards Act to broaden the child-labor provision to cover all interstate commerce and industrial agriculture, to increase the minimum wage to 75c an hour and to extend wage-hour protection to all presently excluded groups. Another resolution urged full support of the PAC as a means of obtaining repeal of the Taft- Tartley Act.

Speakers included Fred H. Schmidt, Southwest regional director, American Veterans Committee; Ed Hughlett, General recording-secretary, CIO Brewery Workers; E. E. Phelps, CIO Oil Workers research director; James Dickerson, CIO Steelworkers district director; and Jim Hughes, Oklahoma Commissioner of Labor, Former Gov. Robert S. Kerr was an after-dinner speaker at the banquet.

CIO BOARD REJECTS 3d PARTY IN 1948

THE CIO Executive Board last week voted, 33-11, with two abstentions and six absentees, that "it was politically unwise to inject a third party into the political scene in 1948."

The policy statement was presented to the board by CIO Pres. Philip Murray, who led the campaign for its adoption. Murray presented the statement after it had been adopted by a meeting the previous day of the CIO officers. All the officers voted for the resolution except Vice Pres. Albert Fitzgerald, Electrical. Vice Pres. O. A. Knight, Oil, was absent because of the illness of his wife.

The PAC Board, meeting after the CIO Board, declared in a statement: "We commend the CIO Executive Board on the position it has taken in opposition to a third party and approve its action."

The PAC board also pledged itself to an all-out political campaign utilizing to their full advantage its block workers, to insure a liberal victory in next November's election and to assure the repeal of legislation which has taken away the people's rights.

The CIO board's policy, adopted following debate that lasted nearly eight hours, came about a month after Henry A. Wallace announced his Presidential candidacy on a third-party ticket.

The statement, text of which is carried on this page, reviewed the CIO's position, taken at the 1944 convention. The 1944 resolution also barred third party support, stating, "The political activity of CIO must and will be conducted on an independent and non-partisan basis, giving support to the progressive forces in both major parties and basing its judgment of candidates solely on their records."

THE 1948 statement declared "we of CIO are determined to work for international peace, for the adoption and implementation of the Marshall Plan, for a strengthened U.N.

"Our domestic program continues its emphasis of price control and rationing, a substantially higher minimum hourly wage, broadened social security and health programs, adequate housing, progressive taxation, federal aid to education, protection and advancement of civil rights of all citizens, including minority groups, conservation of our human and natural resources, and, of course, repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act."

IT WAS announced after the meeting that these voted against the resolution:

Officers: Fitzgerald, Electrical Workers.

Board members: Julius Emspak, Electrical; Grant M. Oakes, Farm Equipment; Donald Henderson, Food, Tobacco; Ben Gold, Fur; Morris Pizer, Furniture; Harry Bridges, Longshoremen, Warehousemen; Hugh Bryson, Marine Cooks.

Ferdinand Smith, Maritime (Smith is secretary of the Maritime union; his stand split union's two representatives, since Pres. Joseph Curran, a CIO vice president, voted "aye"); James Durkin, Office Workers, Michael Quill, Transport.

Abraham Flaxer, Public Workers, and John Clark, Mine, Mill, announced that they had abstained from voting.

CIO BACKS PRINTERS IN FIGHT ON T-H

ROBERT M. DENHAM, general counsel for the Natl. Labor Relations Board, was dealt a sharp rebuke by the CIO Executive Board for his handling of the AFL Typographical Union strike.

The ITU, cited for years as perhaps the most responsible closed shop union, has been on strike for several weeks against all the Chicago daily newspapers.

The board statement said in part:

"The proceedings against ITU involve the unique spectacle of a collaboration between the most reactionary employers in American industry and Denham, for the purpose of smashing a strike and destroying an international union.

"The systematic persecution of this union by the publishers is no accident. This section of American industry has been in the forefront in fighting labor and in resisting federal labor laws on the claim that such laws interfere with the freedom of the press.

"Today, these historic enemies of labor have allied themselves with Denham to use the Taft-Hartley Act in an effort to destroy the ITU and to strip it of gains achieved through 90 years of collective bargaining.

"No less than 6 separate complaints have been issued against this union and its locals. The Labor Board has acted upon the charges of these employers with unprecedented speed. In significant contrast to the endless delays which were imposed under the Wagner Act upon labor organizations filing charges against employers—frequently as long as 6 months to a year—Denham has issued complaints against the ITU in record time.

"Five of the complaints against the union were issued in an average of 12 days after the charge was filed. The fact that many of these complaints charge violations of the T-H Act on a nation-wide scale and would normally require extensive investigation did not prevent Denham from proceeding with phenomenal speed when the publishers cracked the whip.

"The General Counsel's charges of refusal to bargain against the union can only be justified on the theory that a union must surrender its bargaining demands when they displease the employers.

"In justifying another theory in these complaints, a Board attorney has arrogantly asserted that a peaceful strike is a violation of the Taft-Hartley Act which the Labor Board may enjoin.

"A complete revelation of the venom with which Denham has proceeded against this union is revealed by his recent petition for an injunction against the ITU and its officers. When Denham and the publishers realized that they were unable to smash the union's strike, Denham petitioned a federal judge for an injunction under the discretionary powers granted him by T-H.

"Although an injunction of the type Denham has sought may not be obtained by the Labor Board until a complaint has been issued, even before the complaint issued Denham already announced that he was considering obtaining an injunction. When the complaint issued, Denham sought this injunction despite the fact that a Labor Board Trial Examiner, presiding over the hearing, ruled that many of the acts complained of by the publishers were not in violation of T-H.

"The fight of the ITU against T-H, the Board and its union-busting General Counsel, is the fight of the entire labor movement. We pledge the support of the CIO to the ITU.

Clergy, Labor Blast T-H

By CHARLES G. WEBBER

ALMOST 200 labor and religious leaders found themselves nearly 100% united at the 15th anniversary conference of the National Religion & Labor Foundation in opposition to the Taft-Hartley Law. The conference also opposed profiteering and price increases.

Representatives of the Protestant, Catholic and Jewish faiths attended the conference which was held in Pittsburgh, Pa. Dr. Willard Uphaus is executive secretary of the NRLF.

Among the delegates present from 19 states and Canada, were 46 men and women representing 15 national CIO unions. The CIO United Steelworkers with a total of 14 delegates, topped the list of labor groups, which also included AFL and independent unions.

CIO Research & Education Director Kermit Eby, one of the NRLF chairmen, and presiding officer of the conference, challenged both labor and religious leaders to develop a philosophy of life that placed human values above material and property values.

Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky, Amalgamated Clothing Workers, told the conference that he got religion some years ago helping to organize the shirt workers in Pennsylvania who were then getting $3 a week.

Sec.-Treas. David J. MacDonald of the Steelworkers said that poverty and degradation which bring misery and sinfulness can be overcome through the joint action of labor and religious groups working together for the material well-being of all.

John G. Ramsay, CIO public relations representative, Atlanta, Ga., substituting for Van A. Bittner, director, Southern CIO Organizing Drive, said that the CIO's drive in the South was strengthening the weakest link in American economic life.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

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THE CIO AGAIN SAYS 'NO'

The CIO Executive Board last week went on record as being opposed to the establishment of a third political party in the United States in 1948.

There was nothing unexpected about this action. The Board was merely following a policy adopted by the 1944 CIO Convention at Chicago.

This Convention adopted a resolution stating that the CIO would discourage the creation of a third party.

The Board's action probably will be interpreted as "direct repudiation of Henry A. Wallace," "indirect indorsement of Harry Truman" and in a dozen other ways. We'll let the "interpreters" have their field day and confine ourselves to some facts.

Many persons thought that creation of the CIO Political Action Committee was the beginning of a third-party movement in the United States. The CIO, however, chose to use PAC as an instrument to encourage its members to take a more active part in the existing political parties.

To the "interpreters" PAC became generally known as an arm of the Democratic Party. This was because more Democrats than Republicans favored the programs which CIO advocated.

The present Congress has given organized labor a rough time. It passed the Taft-Hartley Law and thumbed its nose at many measures favored by the trade unions.

The CIO determined months ago that it would make an attempt to change the complexion of Congress by helping elect to office men who favor the social and economic programs of labor and are opposed to the T-H Law.

This was something it hoped to do in 1948—not in 1952 or 1956. It believed that a concerted campaign on the part of labor and other progressive elements would be required to bring this about.

A majority of the CIO Board members who met in Washington last week obviously felt that creation of a third party this year and division of progressive forces into separate camps would make the job tougher.

So the Board, by a vote of 33 to 11, turned thumbs down on supporting a third party movement in 1948.

OK, Then, So We Will Figure It NAM's Way

The NAM is now engaged in a propaganda campaign designed to convince the public that corporation profits are not fat but are merely "inflated."

Corporations last year earned about $17 billions, after payment of taxes, but, says NAM, each of those dollars was worth only about 60 cents in terms of 1939 purchasing power.

OK. So industry earned only 10,200,000,000 of the "1939 dollars" during 1947. That's a little more than double the $5 billions earned in 1939—and we'd say that that's doing pretty good.

Let's do the same thing with the wages of industrial workers. In 1939 they averaged $23.86 a week. In 1947 they averaged 29.34 "1939 dollars" a week.

That's an increase of about 23%—and we'd say that that's pretty bad.

Those corporate profits weren't delivered by the stork or manufactured out of thin air. They came out of the high prices consumers were forced to pay.

Marshall Plan Opposition Confusin' But Not Amusin'

By ALLAN L. SWIM

FOUR fellows on a radio forum the other day were going at it hammer and tong—debating the Marshall Plan for rehabilitating war-torn countries.

In the heat of argument one of them tossed out the Communists' pet phrase, charging that the Plan is "an imperialistic Wall St. plot."

His "colleague" immediately shot back, "It is NOT a Wall St. plot—and I ought to know what I'm talking about. I'm a broker and I'm opposed to the Marshall Plan."

It was amusing—and to the average listener it must have been at least slightly confusing.

IT'S amusing, too, to find a couple of bitter enemies like the Daily Worker and the Chicago Tribune thumping the drums for the same thing.

The Communist newspaper would dump the Marshall Plan into the Atlantic Ocean if it had its way.

Col. McCormick's Tribune would do exactly the same thing—and toss Secy. Marshall right in behind it!

Don't get the idea that the two papers are deliberately giving aid and comfort to each other. Far from it.

The Worker figures that the Marshall Plan might retard the spread of Communism among hungry Europeans.

The Tribune is merely following its old and well known policy of isolationism.

NOW let's consider the case of Republican Senator Joe Ball of Minnesota and Presidential Hopeful Henry Wallace.

Ball, who would out-T-H both Taft and Hartley if he had an opportunity, would like to whittle the Marshall Plan down into something so small and ineffective that its resemblance to the Plan would be purely coincidental.

Wallace would go him one better. He would whittle it into nothingness.

The motives of these two men, obviously, are quite different—but both are trying to discredit the Marshall Plan.

HENRY J. Taylor, General Motors commentator, went into near-hysterics one night recently when he "discovered" that quite a bit of money under the Marshall Plan would go to countries which, in Taylor's opinion, face no "Communist menace."

Taylor said the Marshall Plan had been presented to the American public as a means of halting the spread of Communism, but that—horror of horrors—some of the dough was intended for England and Holland.

He ignored the fact that the British and Dutch get just as hungry as other Europeans and that there's an important menace called starvation.

PERHAPS the newspapers and public speakers should be blamed for much of the confusion, because they indulged in such wide discussion of the Marshall Plan before there was any such thing.

The Harriman Committee, of which CIO Secy.-Treasurer James B. Carey is a member, drew a "blueprint" for the Marshall Plan.

Those who want to discuss the subject intelligently should read this report and not use the Daily Worker or the Chicago Tribune as their authority for what the Marshall Plan proposes.

We'd like to see the Plan judged on its merits—not on the amount of confusion its opponents can create.

Maybe that's a lot to expect during an election year, but there's always a chance that the importance of the Plan will outweigh the temptation to play power politics.

Congressman Dripp . . . by Yomen

"Why doesn't Labor stop talking about inflation and let us worry about it."

'The World's Greatest'

The Chicago Tribune is being issued with scab type during a strike of the AFL Typographical Union.

The Chicago Tribune calls itself "The World's Greatest Newspaper." There is also a hamburger stand on Route 25, in New Jersey that advertises "The World's Greatest Hamburger."

Here is a sample of Chicago Tribune editorials (we had to trim it a bit for space, but all the "real dirt" is there; also we have retained the Trib's peculiar type of spelling):

"Mr Truman went to the capitol to deliver the masage on the state of the union. The union with which Mr. Truman is concerned, however, is not the American Republic, but the CIO. Mr. Truman made it abundantly clear that he favors everything that dominant radicals favor and opposes everything they oppose. He is their man.

"Obviously a deal has been made. The CIO and its political agencies had Mr. Truman where they wanted him. If they supported Mr. Wallace, Mr. Truman had no chance to carry New York and a few other critical states.

Truman saw this coming and prepared for it by yielding to the radicals. He is their man not because they have joined him but because he has surrendered to them all along the line.

"There was a noteworthy lack of applause as Mr. Truman proceeded. If he had been addressing a convention of the CIO or the PAC almost every paragraf would have evoked cheers. None came from the elected representatives of the people for the obvious reason that his program was devised to serve the whole people but to appease the bosses of a particular class.

"One of the few points on which Mr. Truman got anything resembling a hand was his pledge to enforce the Taft-Hartley law despite his disapproval of it. This showed that congress is in no mood to regret the enactment of the law; and it disclosed that Mr. Truman thought he was entitled to a merit badge for doing his sworn duty. Somebody ought to remind Mr. Truman that if he is dares to sabotage the law or any other statute. he does so at the peril of impeachment.

"Mr. Truman's tax program is, of course, pure CIO. He wants class legislation against the general welfare. That, of course, will send prices still higher. On the other hand, Mr. Truman will give no significant relief to those whose savings must be counted upon to provide the factories and machines which will produce an increased supply of goods.

"As if that were not damaging enough, he would increase the taxes on corporations, thereby discouraging them from maintaining the present level of production and preventing them from accumulating the capital with which to expand.

"Mr. Truman's tax program is a CIO demagogy. It will promote a further rise in prices and prevent the production of the goods that everybody needs.

"The Republican majority in congress can safely pay no attention to this or any of Mr. Truman's other recommendations. Let the majority go about its business and let Mr. Truman veto a Rebublican tax bill and other Republican legislation if he dares."

Negotiations Are Wonderful Things!

THOSE things burn you up when they happen—but it's a lot of fun to sit around a few years later and chuckle about them.

You usually start out by saying, "One of the darndest things that ever happened to me during negotiations was when . . ."

You tell your story, and everybody laughs—either politely or in genuine humor—and then some guy tops you with a yarn that's really out of this world.

That's the way it was the other day at CIO headquarters when some veteran negotiators got together. One of them started the ball rolling with this story:

NEGOTIATIONS had been going on for weeks, with the union listening to management say "No" in a hundred different ways.

The big issue, as it frequently is, was money. The union wanted more of it. The company not only didn't want to give what the union asked; it didn't want to give anything.

Those were the days before corporation profits started skyrocketing. The union negotiators were a bit new at the game, so they weren't sure they were on sound ground when they argued that the company could grant raises.

TEMPERS wore a bit thin as weeks went by without the union or management seeming to give or gain an inch.

Then, one afternoon, a company official made the blunt statement that "we can't afford to spend one extra dime. A raise is simply out of the question."

At this point there came a knock at the door of the company office in which negotiations were held. Outside were a group of workmen who had showed up to install a brand new electric clock on a wall just outside the office.

A union negotiator asked a workman what the clock cost. "Oh, about $2700, I guess," he replied.

That was the afternoon the company decided it could grant the union a raise.

A NEWSPAPER Guild unit had just been organized and the first negotiating session was getting under way.

The publisher thought the occasion called for a bit of speech-making.

He started off by saying he was deeply hurt by the knowledge that his employes thought it necessary to form a union.

He said he'd been good to the people who worked for him. He'd given them a vacation each year. And nobody's pay was cut during the first three days they were away from work because of illness.

THE little "sermon" continued, with the publisher laying it on thick. He was leading up to a climax. Finally he reached the right point.

"And the worst thing of all is that you came in here on Good Friday to start negotiations!" he declared.

There was silence in the room—then the old-time negotiator calmly asked a question:

"Would you explain to us, Mr. ——— why you're publishing on Good Friday if you regard it as such a sacred day?"

Negotiations then got under way.

THE attorney representing the owner of the firm was letting the union have it with both barrels. He explained in detail why the company couldn't grant the requested wage hike.

He said he had gone as far as he could.

"OK, then, if that's as far as you can go, suppose you call the boss in and let us talk to him."

The attorney shot back:

"That's impossible! He's down in Florida enjoying his vacation." A.L.S.

THE INNOCENT BYSTANDER IS YOU

Writer Says CIO Is Helping Workers Make Over South's Company Towns

"UNION organization has brought to workers in the small Southern industrial towns not only better pay but a new sense of individual worth," writes A. G. Mezerik in the Jan. 10 issue of "The Nation."

"Almost all the mill towns are company towns, and the millowner used to be the source of all dispensation. This situation changed after the workers won a union contract. By winning it they grew in stature in their own eyes; their sense of their rights and responsibilities increased immensely.

"Partly to assert their newly won dignity, the workers now made an effort to do the things they were not permitted to do before—to vote and to participate in the life of the community. By concerted action with the merchants and other townspeople they are making over their communities."

All this was not according to the millowners plans, Mezerik says in his article "Dixie Inventory." Thinking that they had punctured the CIO's Southern Organizing Drive by granting wage increases before their employes learned that the CIO had initiated the campaign for the raise, the millowners complacently settled back to their original conviction that the South could never be organized.

But the strike called at the end of October to back up the demand for a wage increase shattered the millowners' smugness.

"Nothing happened as planned," says Mezerik. "The workers stuck with their union, and the owners of the organized mills decided to grant the union's demands without a strike test. Thus the limb was sawed off while the anti-union employer was well out on it.

"At present the textile workers in the unorganized mills are receiving belated wage increases, knowing very well that it was the action of the union which won them. Nothing could have made it clearer that 'Operation Dixie' is still very much alive.

"In fact, the organized Southern textile workers are today receiving a minimum wage of 87c an hour, which is more than their Northern fellow unionists earn. Eighteen months after it started, the CIO drive in the South has achieved more than even the most optimistic would have thought possible.

"For the first time the wage differential between the North and the South has, at least for the moment, been reversed."

The Voice

"Guess Who" is a radio quiz program, sponsored by a New York milk company on Station WOR.

In the program, contestants listen to phonograph records, and, after rather broad hints from Quizmaster Happy Felton, try to identify the orchestra, vocalist or speaker's voice.

Last week, Felton played a record in which a man's voice was heard talking about the Stabilization Bill. The contestant immediately said:

"That's a great American, Sen. Robert A. Taft."

The audience booed.

All Wet

The Republican "anti-inflation" bill reminded Rep. Arthur G. Klein (D., N. Y.) of this story during debate on the bill:

"A guest in a small hotel telephoned the desk for a glass of water. He asked the bellboy to bring him another glass of water at once, then another and another."

"Finally the bellboy said, 'Excuse me, mister, but you are just about the thirstiest man I ever saw. How can you drink so many glasses of water?'

"'Oh, I'm not drinking it,' the guest replied. 'The room is on fire and I'm trying to put the fire out.'

"Mr. Speaker, that is what the majority leadership is trying to do with this bill—put out a roaring fire with a few glasses of water."

Rep. John F. Kennedy, (D., Mass.) was equally to the point:

"I vote against this Republican bill because it sends a boy to do a man's job."

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM FIGHTS CHAOS A

CIO Pledged To Do Its Share In ERP

This is the 1948 Legislative Program drawn up by the Legislative Committee of the CIO:

1. Implement the European Recovery Plan by:
   (a) **10-point proposal (CIO Pres. Philip Murray's Nov. 16, 1947, letter to President Truman), which is printed at the end of this program.**
   (b) **Defeating the Herter Bill.**
   (c) **Enacting the Stratton Bill to admit 40,000 displaced persons.**

Prompt, specific assurance of adequate aid for genuine reconstruction, not just for hand-to-mouth relief, is the Number 1 issue before Congress and the American people. It is the one sure road to a peace of free men.

2. Get the Fever of Inflation Out of Our Economic System by:
   (a) **Price control of food, clothing, housing and other such necessities** with continued free collective bargaining on wages within the price ceilings; **Rent Control; Priorities and Allocations; Tighten Credit Controls; Restore Excess Profits Tax; Increase Tax Exemptions** to persons having less than $5,000 income; **Make Joint returns mandatory in all States.**

ECONOMIC stablization is necessary to get the sustained full production needed to make good on our heavy moral commitments under the European Recovery Plan. The CIO is prepared to contribute its share in an integrated plan that will really check inflation.

3. **Expediting Housing** by immediate enactment of Taft-Wagner-Ellender Bill with provision for priorities and mass fabrication of low-cost units;
4. **Promote Peaceful Industrial** Relations by:
   (a) **Repeal of the Taft-Hartley Law;**
   (b) **Increasing Minimum Wage and extend coverage;** protect basic 40-hour work week;
   (c) **Providing Equal Pay for Equal Work;**
   (d) **Passing the Labor Extension Service Bill.**

EACH of the above measures is essential to efficient and decent working and living conditions and will promote full production.

5. Put into effect the recommendations in the President's Civil Right Committee Report, including:
   FEPC, Anti-lynching legislation; anti-poll-tax legislation.
   Abolish the House Un-American Activities Committee.

These steps are necessary to demonstrate that we are determined to strengthen at home the democracy we defend abroad.

6. Defeat bills for peacetime military training.

MODERN warfare makes peacetime conscription obsolete; the armed services quotas are being met by voluntary enlistments.

7. Establish the basis for a continuing full production, employment and consumption economy by enactment of the following:
   (a) Improvements and expansion of Social Security system;
   (b) National Health Program, on insurance principles;
   (c) Federal aid to education.

The CIO will continue its work for the comprehensive program necessary to maintain a full employment economy.

8. Stop using cuts in funds to repeal Federal laws.
9. Protect Civilian Control of Atomic Energy Development.

Five bills are aimed at transferring control of the development of atomic energy from civilian to military hands. Such bills must not pass.

Murray's Nov. 16 letter to Truman contains these 10 points:

1. "The aid should be provided to all nations who need it to enable them to actually become self-supporting, economically healthy, and able to participate in general European rehabilitation.

2. "The aid should be given without political or economic strings designed to restrict the social or economic or political forms which the European people should freely choose for themselves.

3. "The aid should be ample enough to do the job so that a healthy self-supporting Europe will be created at the end of the program.

4. "We must enable Europe to export goods, not only to the rest of the world, but also to us, and eventually we must be prepared to accept from Europe as much in goods as we ship to her.

5. "We should oppose any attempt to treat Europe like a bankrupt corporation on which a first mortgage, impossible of future liquidation, can be obtained at bargain prices. Repayment should not be the first consideration. We must stand firmly on our conviction that working people are the world's best investment, not to be measured in dollars and cents, but by the larger common denominator of world peace.

6. "We must recognize that an adequate program of aid will require that we give more attention to the economic dangers to America. Since some shortages of food, materials and equipment may result from a European program, there must be assurance that what is available to our own people is distributed equitably without regard to income, or whether a business is large or small. We must take steps neecssary in the way of controls to prevent speculation, further inflation or rising prices.

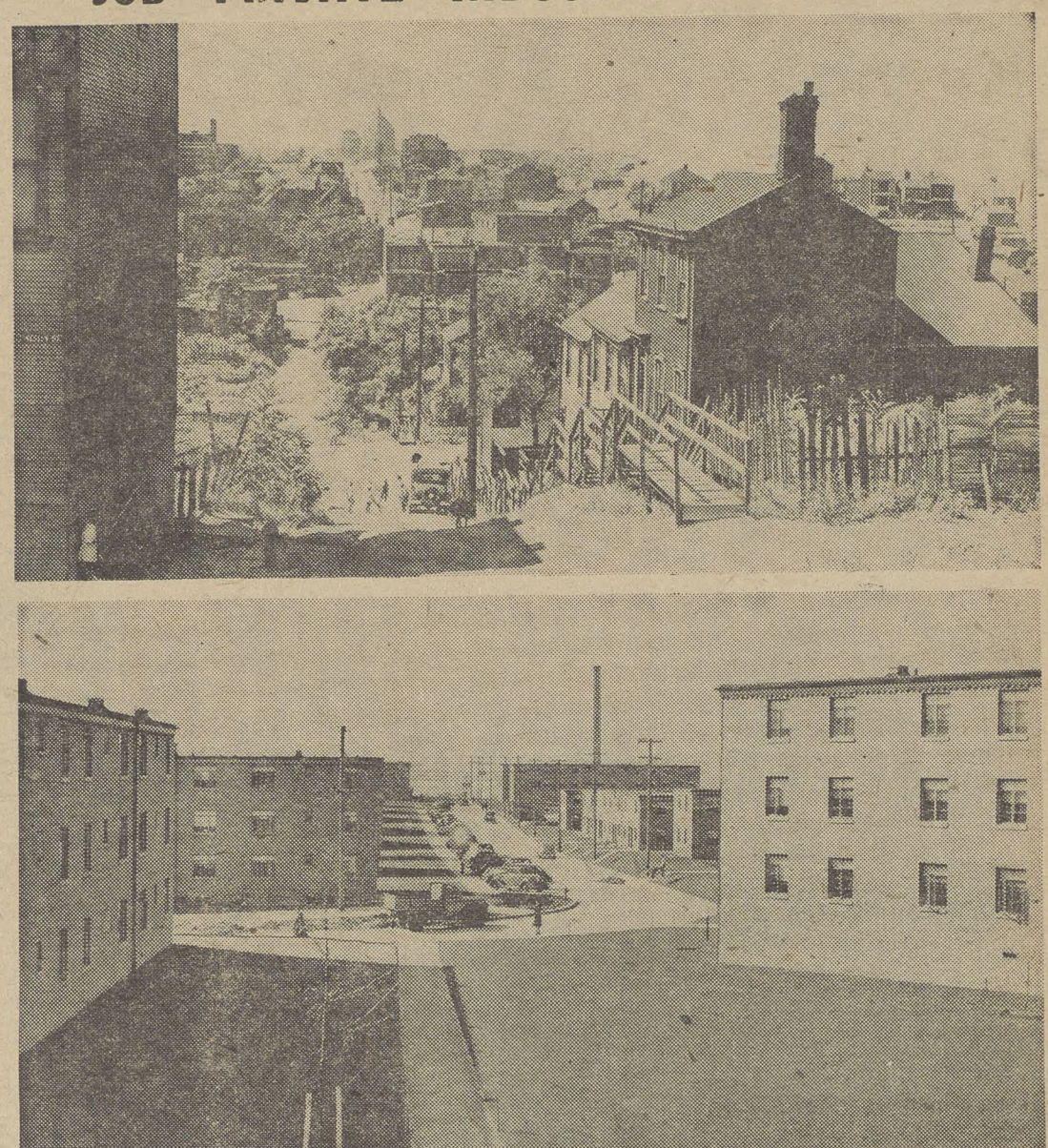
7. "As a condition to meeting our domestic and foreign responsibilities, and expanding American economy is required, with increases in our industrial capacity wherever they are necessary.

8. "The aid program should be administered by men who are representatives of the best aspirations of the American people and who can win the confidence of the people of Europe. Adequate participation in administration by labor will aid in avoiding the mistakes in reconstruction that followed World War I.

9. "Because Europe must be able to make advance plans over the next few years to become self-supporting, the agency we establish to administer the program should have power to give reasonable assurance to Europe. A policy of merely making yearly appropriations may defeat the goal of self-support.

10. "The form of organization to administer the program should be such as to provide the speediest and most effective aid, and to achieve the objectives indicated above."

JOB PRIVATE INDUSTRY WON'T DO



SHARP CONTRAST: The picture above was taken before the Pittsburgh Housing Authority demolished the old buildings and replaced them with the modern units shown in the lower picture. The money for the demolition and the construction was lent the authority a number of years ago by the United States Housing Authority, now the Public Housing Authority. The Taft-Ellender Wagner bill would provide funds for public housing.

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MEMBERS OF CIO STANDING COMMITTEES FOR 1948 APP...

Political Action Committee, Philip Murray, Steel; Jack Kroll, Amalgamated; Albert Fitzgerald and Julius Emspak, Electrical; David J. McDonald, Steel; Emil Mazey and Walter Reuther, Auto; Emil Rieve and William Pollock, Textile; Jacob Potofsky and Frank Rosenblum, Amalgamated.

Southern Organizing Committee, Allan S. Haywood, Steel, Chairman; McDonald; James B. Carey, Electrical; Potofsky, Charles Lanning, Rubber; Fitzgerald; Pietro Lucchi, Fur, Leather; Reuther, Rieve.

Anglo-American Trade Union Committee, Murray, Carey, Rieve, Joseph Curran, Maritime; Haywood, Reuther.

Committee on Guaranteed Annual Wage, Otis Brubaker, Steel, Chairman; Katherine Ellickson, CIO Staff, Secretary; Ted F. Silvey, Telephone; Solomon Barkan, Textile; Nathan Spero, Electrical; Gladys Dickason, Amalgamated; Nat Weinberg, Auto; Rosalind Schulman, Ship; Lyle Cooper, Packinghouse; Richard Lewis.

Legislative Executive Committee, Nathan Cowan, CIO Staff, Chairman; John Edelman, Textile; Russ Nixon, Electrical; Paul Sifton, Auto; Tom Owens Rubber; William Hanscom, Oil; Esther Peterson, Amalgamated; Hoyt Haddock, CIO Maritime Committee.

Soviet American Trade Union Committee, Murray, Carey, Reuther, Fitzgerald, Lee Pressman, CIO Counsel; Rosenblum.

Missouri Valley Committee, John Brophy, CIO Staff, Chairman; James A. Davis, Secretary; Kenneth Everhart, CIO Staff, Hubert Lockhart, Neb. CIO; H J. Yount, Kan. CIO; Sylvester Graham, CIO Staff; Fullerton Fulton, CIO Staff; W. A. Urban Wyo. CIO; Frank Pechnik Colo. CIO.

CIO Maritime Committee, Curran, Chairman; Haddock Exec. Sec.; John Green, Ship; Samuel J. Hogan, Marine Engineers; J. F. Jurich, Fisherman; Joseph Selly, Communications.

Latin A... Potofsky, ... Baldanzi, T... master, Ru... lard S. T... Service; M... Selly, McD... Newspaper ... Hogan, O. ... Ernest Schv...
Committe... crimination... Townsend, ...

ROAD AND 'INFLATION FEVER' AT HOME

Things First' As Keynote CIO Policy

ing is the statement of the CIO Board on the major legislative ob- e sought by labor during the cur- of Congress:

RRENT state of affairs at home and ake it imperative that we concentrate gislative objectives of the CIO. While nvention formulated over-all policies, e increasingly apparent that we must s first.

opean Recovery Program, projected hat will really attain the objectives he reconstruction and stabilization at high levels of world economy, stand ith the necessity of removing the fever our own economic system. We must, e primary attention to these two items.

European Recovery Program, we must etition set forth in the Foreign Policy opted at the Convention; we must pre- tion of a practical European Recovery ust fight inflation at home by support- which will bring wages into decent with prices. These objectives can be acting in certain areas price controls, allocations, credit controls, tax reduc- wer income brackets, enactment of ex- xes.

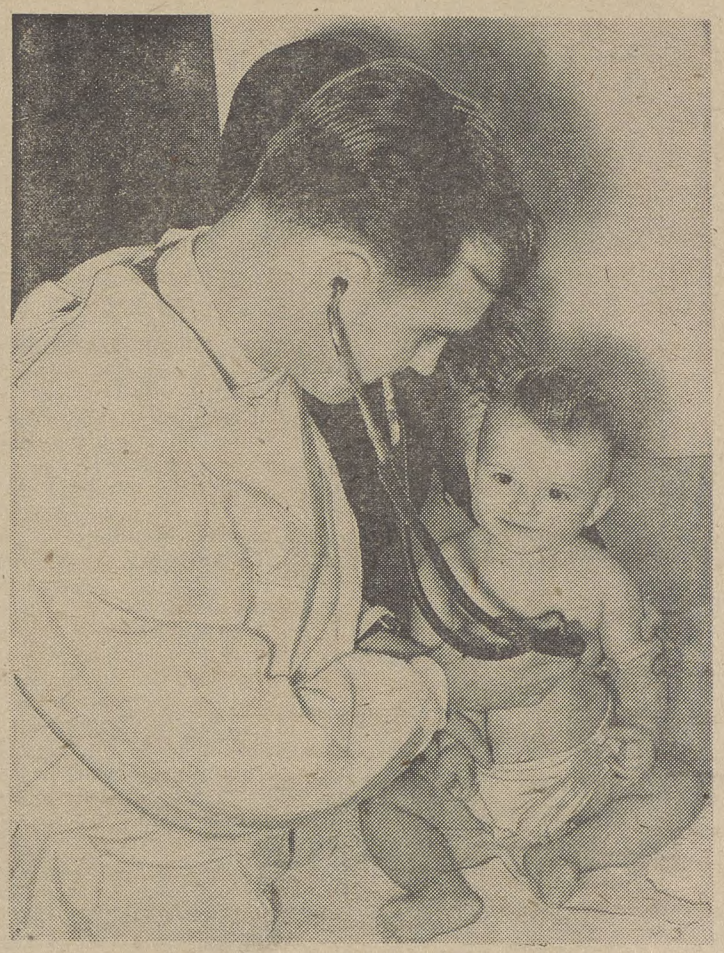
remendous importance is the putting the recommendations in the President's Report. Major objectives can be e passage of the FEPC bill, the Anti- d the Anti-Poll Tax bill, accompanied on of the House Un-American Activi- e.

prevent the imposition on this country Universal Military Training, which not the answer to national security. lies in the welfare of all our citizens d through raising the standard of

curity must be extended as the basis g full production, full employment, mption. Collateral measures such as efit payments, larger grants to states istance, more funds for maternal and ust receive our attention.

l, we must oppose the vicious legisla- of cutting appropriations to nullify beneficial to the people. We also must inued civilian control of atomic energy

NATION'S FUTURE



Health Left to Chance: **Whether the health of this baby or any citizen is protected by medical care is now largely a matter of chance—whether there is money to pay the doctor Under the Natl. Health Insurance Bill a fund would be set up to provide medical care for all. As under Social Security, both employers and workers would contribute to the fund.**

New Vote Reform?

This editorial is from Labor, Railroad Brotherhood paper:

"A great reform, started by progressive heroes of the past, has unfortunately been allowed to lapse, and now is waiting for a new fight by progressives of today.

"The purpose of the reform is to enable the American people, instead of a 'few men in smoke-filled rooms, to choose the candidates of the various parties for the Presidency

"This proposal becomes more important every day, as the President wields greater and greater power in this country and in the world

"About 40 years ago, began a movement for 'presidential primary elections,' in which the people of a state, in one way or another, could designate the man they wanted as their party's candidate.

"In some states, the voters could elect the 'delegates' pledged to cast their ballots for a particular candidate at the national conventions. In other states, voters expressed their 'preference' for candidates, to guide convention delegates.

"The 'initiative and referendum,' the 'recall' of public officials, and direct election of United States senators, were other parts of the plan to put more power in the people's hands

"The politicians of both parties opposed all these moves, and have constantly tried to undo them. They have succeeded in wiping out the presidential primary in many of the states where it once existed, and have nullified it in others.

"At the peak of the movement, in 1916, presidential primary laws had been passed in 24 states, half of the 48, and the idea seemed about to sweep the country. Instead, it has gone downhill. **Political bosses again control the conventions which pick the candidates for President.**

"Where is the new crop of progressives who will take up this fight?"

Unfair Practices Laid to GM by UAW

THE CIO Auto Workers has filed against General Motors a charge of unfair labor practices. UAW accuses the corporation of attempting to force upon its employes a group insurance plan and to avoid bargaining collectively with the union on such a plan.

The charges were filed in the Detroit Regional Office of the NLRB by A. L. Zwerdling, associate general counsel of the union. The charge included:

"GM has contracted with Metropolitan Life Insurance Company for group insurance to be made available to hourly rated employes of the corporation who are and have been at all times mentioned herein represented by UAW since November 21, 1947, and has engaged in a continuous course of coercion and intimidation of said employes to compel them to participate in the said group insurance plan by the execution of purportedly voluntary authorizations to the corporation to deduct varying sums from their respective wages as premiums for said insurance, notwithstanding that UAW has on repeated occasions made known to GM its desire to bargain collectively concerning group insurance covering hourly rated employes represented by UAW

"The union also has notified GM of its desire to bargain collectively for improvements in the existing life and disability insurance available to employes. The said corporation on April 24, agreed in writing that the union's demands and proposals in connection with insurance would continue as a subject for discussion and negotiation.

"The corporation's contract with the insurance company was consumated without notice to the union and without consultation and collective bargaining.

"The insurance program now being forced upon employes is patterned upon and is calculated and designed to convey to employes that it conforms to the proposals of the union in this regard and, to the extent that such insurance program affords any benefits to said employes, it is calculated and designed to deprive the union of the benefit of having its members know that said program was in anywise the result of the activities of the union on their behalf.

"Moreover, the insurance program offers in important respects, less benefit to the insured than the plans heretofore proposed by the union The publicity given the corporation's present proposals to employes has been devised by the corporation to discredit, and is designed to and has the effect of discrediting the union as representatives of the employes, and is designed to coerce and has the effect of coercing the said employes into abandonment of the union as such representative and particularly as the representatives for collective bargaining with respect to such insurance.

"Upon learning of the activities of GM in respect to its insurance program, the union immediately protested and requested that the corporation bargain collectively with it concerning the insurance program."

Labor Dispute Easy, Biz Paper Says

"Life grows more difficult every day, but it is still very easy to get into a labor dispute," says Modern Industry, slick paper business monthly

"The Taft-Hartley Act gives an employer new weapons to even up the contest with labor. But sometimes it may be better to keep those weapons in reserve, rather than use them. If a dispute can be settled satisfactorily at home, the time saved may be a benefit to both parties."

MI reports that "local agencies to promote labor peace are on the increase as Washington tosses responsibility back to the grass roots."

Ask NY Legislators To Oppose Dewey

All members of the State Legislature were urged to "reassert their independence" from Governor Dewey's dictation and to reject his threat to slash state contributions for New York City public assistance, in a letter from Saul Mills, secretary of the Greater New York CIO Council.

The CIO condemned the Governor for basing his arguments on sensational newspaper headlines, and urged the legislators to support increased state contributions for public assistance to compensate for rising living costs. A number of CIO union members work in New York state public assistance offices.

VED BY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING IN WASHINGTON

Committee nan; George L. S. Buck- Curran, Wil- d, Transport Kyne, Retail; Sam Eubanks, Lewis Clarke, ght, Oil; Dr. IO Staff, Sec. **Abolish Dis-** y. Chairman; eorge Weaver, Transport Service, Director; Boyd L. Wilson, Steel; James J. Leary, CIO Staff; M. Hedley Stone, Maritime; Morris Pizer, Furniture; William H. Oliver, Auto; Harry Read, CIO Staff; Philip Weightman, Packinghouse; W. Richard Carter, Ship; Pressman.

Housing Committee, Reuther, Chairman; Green, Secretary; Rieve; John Clark, Mine, Mill; L. A. Berne, Communications; Buckmaster; Townsend; Michael Quill, Transport; Potofsky; Sam Scott, Stone; Joseph Froesch, Glass; McDonald, Fitzgerald, Clarke; James Fadling Wood.

Social Security Committee, Van A. Bittner, CIO Staff, Chairman; Rieve, Secretary; Abram Flaxer, Public Workers; Samuel Wolchok, Retail; Emspak; Jack Moran, Telephone; Mazey, McDonald.

Legislation Committee, Murray, Chairman; Carey, Secretary; Curran, Rieve, Rosenblum, Haywood, Fitzgerald. Green Reuther, Buckmaster, Knight.

Health, Safety and Welfare Committee, Carey, Chairman; Mazey, Secretary; Read, Director; Selly, McDonald, James Durkin, Office Workers; Ernest Weaver, Telephone.

French-American Trade Union Committee, Carey, Reuther, Rieve, Fitzgerald Curran. Rosenblum.

CIO Full Employment Committee, Murray, Chairman; Rieve, Vice-Chairman; Reuther Fitzgerald, Potofsky.

Italian American Trade Union Committee, Baldanzi; August Bellanca, Amalgamated; Green, Buckmaster; Joseph Germano, Steel.

CIO Community Services Committee, Murray, Honorary Chairman; Irving Abramson, CIO; Mazey, Baldanzi; Brophy, Treasurer; Silvey, Secretary; Harold Garno, N. Y. State CIO; John Grogan, Ship; David McDonald; Saul Mills, N. Y. City CIO; Harry Boyer, Penna. CIO; August Scholle, Mich. CIO; Leo Perlis, National Director; Joseph S. Levy, UOPWA.

Murray Wants

Improved Wage And Hour Bill

CIO Pres. Philip Murray has warned all Senators and Representatives that "any move toward nullifying or diluting essential sections of the Fair Labor Standards (Wage-Hour) Act" would hamper efforts to increase production.

Murray, in a letter to members of both Houses, said that such a move also would serve "to discredit our altruistic professions in respect to legislation implementing the Marshall Plan."

Murray charged that "testimony offered by employer groups make it very evident that an effort is being made to eliminate the overtime provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act."

Recalling that "American Labor performed miracles of production during the war, while the overtime and other provisions of this Act were in effect," the CIO President predicted that labor-management cooperation would permit the United States to "produce abundantly to meet home needs and to aid other less fortunate nations.

"The law is sufficiently flexible to meet any contingency. Current record-breaking profits provide ample margin for the wage provisions," he wrote.

"The basic shortages to be overcome in carrying through a foreign aid program are in such products as steel, food, fertilizer, freight cars and power. None of the current production difficulties or under-utilization of facilities has anything to do with the necessity for paying time-and-a-half rates after 40 hours.

"Basically, these bottlenecks are due to the failure of industry to foresee needs and to expand to meet them. In December 1947, there were 1,643,000 unemployed in this country and a manpower reserve of at least four million."

MURRAY, warning of possible foreign reverberations, said that "people abroad would interpret attacks on the Wage Hour Law as proof that our government was more responsible to pressure for increased profits than to the pleas for human needs."

The CIO position on the subject, Murray declared, is as follows:

"1. The minimum wage should be raised to at least 75 cents an hour.

"2. There should be no weakening of present provisions for the payment of overtime after 40 hours a week at the rate of one and a half times the regular rate of pay.

"3. Present child labor provisions should be improved.

"4. Coverage should be extended to certain additional groups."

Accompanying Murray's letter was a memorandum stressing: (1) "the basic 40-hour week can give the United Steelworkers of America full production;" and (2) "CIO's views on the hours provisions of the Act."

The memorandum asserted that "a sunny fair day is the best time to repair the roof—a period of high employment and high wages is the best time to strengthen our protection against long hours, low wages and unemployment.

Steel Union Challenges Industry's 'Capacity Rise'

BIG STEEL and its newspaper mouthpieces last week thought they had gone and done it—showed labor up.

Big steel annonuced that its steel capacity for 1948 will eclipse the wartime record.

But, the union which produces that steel took sharp issue with the capacity statement, which was made by Walter Tower, president of the American Iron and Steel Institute. Otis Brubaker, research director of the CIO Steelworkers, declared:

"The statement of Tower, reporting a 3,000,000 ton increase in basic steel ingot capacity during 1947 is misleading and inconsistent with the position taken by the steel company earlier in 1947.

"No details have been made available by the Institute regarding this alleged 1947 capacity increase. Without such information, any thorough and careful analysis is not possible.

"But several things are certain:

"Not one new blast furnace was built during 1947. If capacity has been increased, it seems strange that it could be done with the same number of blast furnaces. Could it be possible that this was done by so-called 'stand-by' furnaces or by purchase of government built facilities? If so, announcement was never made of such a move.

"THE INDUSTRY'S annuoncement of increased capacity does not square with its position in September and October, 1947, when it insisted that basic capacity expansion of any size would require at least a couple of years in its construction. It boasted then that slightly more than 2,521,300 tons of ingot capacity expansion was planned or under construction.

"Much of this was not scheduled for completion until 1948 and 1949. Now the industry pretends not only that an amount of capacity equal to this 2,500,000 tons was built in 1947 but also, that an additional 500,000 tons was planned and completed in the last three months of 1947. This is impossible if any credence is placed in the Institute's earlier reports on amounts of expansion and time for completion.

"It would not be possible for capacity expansion of that magnitude to occur in 1947 and pass unnoticed, yet industry and business sources have mentioned during 1947 amounts of capacity expansion scheduled for completion during 1947 of only a few hundred thousand tons—not 3 million tons.

IT IS POSSIBLE that the industry's own rating of its own capacity may have increased by 3 million tons during 1947. Most of this apparent increase, however, results, not from construction of new facilities, but from one of four other factors.

"1. Simple re-rating of capacity of particular facilities in the light of operating experience which demonstrates that they were originally underrated.

"2. Re-listing as active capacity of facilities which were slated for discard in 1945 or 1946 and removed from capacity figures but which have been operating for the last two years because of the extreme steel shortage.

"3. Minor repairs or rebuilding or changes in production methods which increase output and so require an upward revision in capacity figures.

"4. Increased use of oxygen in blast furnaces and open hearths which cuts down the time of each heat and therefore permits greater possible total output.

"It is clear, therefore, that the industry association is misleading the American people when it attempts to claim that the industry has expanded its capacity by three million tons in 1947. The industry has not met the challenge of needed capacity expansion by the construction of new facilities in 1947, instead it has in the main, merely substituted a slightly more honest reporting of its existing capacity and has then claimed credit for increasing its facilities.

"There is still a desperate need for expansion in the neighborhood of 19,000,000 million tons of ingot capactiy in excess of 1947 levels. This can be met, in the main, only by building new facilities, not by creating new statistics."

Union's Objectives Pain Steel Firms

The steel industry, like the rest of American industry, is enjoying bonanza profits—up 204% over 1939; up 119% over the average for war years, up 59% over 1946.

But, according to the New York Times, the industry is mighty worried over increased costs of basic materials.

Then, the Times continues: "As disturbing as these mounting costs have been to the industry, they have not been as serious as the recent statement of the CIO Steelworkers, that 800,000 steel employes 'need a pay increase', will fight for it this spring and believe that the industry can well afford to pay the increases in wages which will be asked."

Nursemaid

Free movies are presented every Saturday at the CIO Hall, Grand Rapids, Mich., for children whose parents want to go shopping in the downtown area.

The Kent County CIO Council, which provides the movies, at first intended the service only for union members but has decided to offer it to any parents provided they promise to call for their youngsters promptly at noon.

HOW COULD HIS CAPACITY HAVE BEEN INCREASED?

Union Shows

It's Rags To Riches In Textiles

IT'S not all wool, but it's certainly profitable!

Sort of like rags to riches.

The textile industry used to be known in this land as the "poor relation" of industry. Textiles put on a sad face in those days. Now, it's all different—best for all industry—a survey by the research department of the CIO Textile Workers' reports. And, the report is backed up by news stories in Business Week and other industry magazines.

The research department's report was released by the union's general executive council.

MOST striking illustration of the profits climb, the report points out, is the relative share of each sales dollar which goes to wages and profits. In 1939, profits before taxes claimed 4.6c and wages took 23.8c from each dollar of sales. During the war (1942), the profits share was 11.2c while only 19.4c went to wages.

But in 1947, profits amounted to 16.6c of each sales dollar, compared to 20.2c for wages.

The industry's total profit before taxes reached $2 billion in 1947, a rise of 33% over 1946, 148% over the war-time average (1941-45) and 1442% over the pre-war average (1936-39)), the report shows. Earnings were so high last year that textiles led all American industry in return on investment.

WHILE corporate return on net worth for all U. S. manufacturing industries was 28% last year, the textile industry's return was 47.6% of net worth (before taxes in both instances). Before the war, profits per dollar of investment were lower than those of industry as a whole. The pre-war rate of return was 7% for textiles compared with 9.4% for all manufacturing.

Moreover, the report indicates that the 1947 textile profit on sales—16.6%—far exceeded the average margin (11%) enjoyed by all manufacturing corporations.

Excessive prices are declared to be the major reason for these extraordinary profits.

The report charges the textile industry with endangering the national economy by a price-profit philosophy aimed at reversing its pre-war experience of low earnings without regard to the risk of forcing consumers out of the market through exorbitant prices.

Rubber Workers To Discuss Policy

The International Policy Committee of the CIO Rubber Workers of America will meet in Cleveland Feb. 7 and 8 to plan the union's wage program for 1948.

"The officers and research department have completed their study of wages, prices and profits as they relate to the rubber industry," the union declared, "and on the basis of these facts the board will submit recommendations for a wage increase to help protect the rubber workers against the rising cost of living."

A Republican Finds 'Something is Wrong' With 'Soaking the Public Highest Prices'

By ARTHUR RIORDAN

ONCE upon a time there was a man. You would have liked him.

This man, whose name was Jones—T. B. Jones—manufactured mousetraps.

Because Mr. Jones—his business associates called him "T. B." or "Chief"—made a better mousetrap, the world beat a path to his door.

His door was aways out in a deep forest, which made it extremely difficult to beat a path to his door.

But, the world did beat that path.

T. B. got so famous for his better mousetrap that the National Association of Prefabricated Mousetraps and Pitfalls, Inc., drafted him to be its president.

It was quite an honor for a man who lived in a forest, to be named head of the NAPMP, so T. B. left his forest factory, taking along several of his de luxe "T. B. Mousey Trappe" and walked along the beaten path to the NAPMP convention at Atlantic City.

T. B. recounted how he developed his business—from the first piece of cheese. "Make a better mousetrap and the world will beat a path to your door," he modestly advised the delegates.

Then he gave further sage advice. "Our prices are too high," he said. "The public is pouring its money down a—shall I say a rathole? We need government controls over prices. We need rationing. We need cooperation with with labor. We need . . ."

At that moment, a bad nasty delegate rose and slew T. B. with a bow and arrow.

Then, the delegates all rose and sang, "Solidarity? Never."

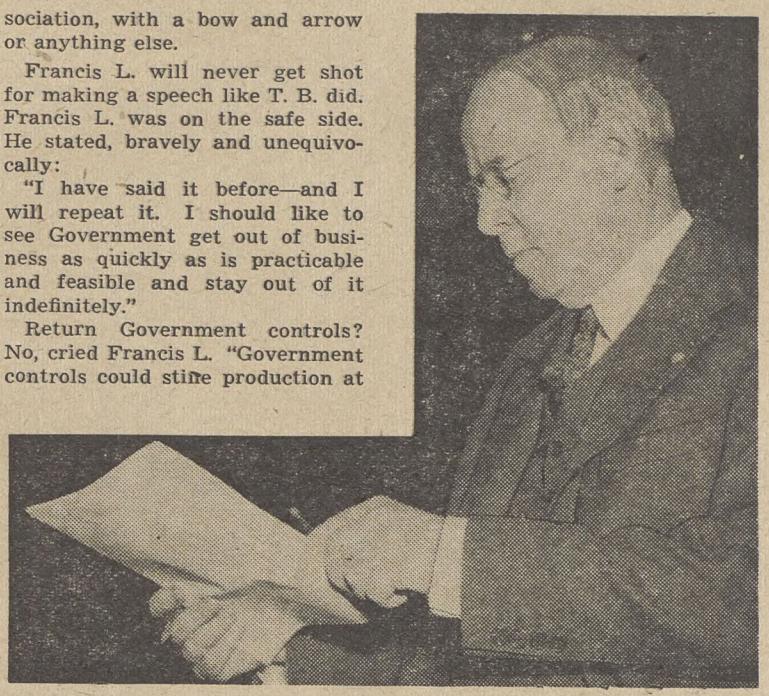
And they all lived happily ever after.

In Atlantic City the other day, no one shot Francis L. Whitemarsh, president of the National American Wholesale Grocers Association, with a bow and arrow or anything else.

Francis L. will never get shot for making a speech like T. B. did. Francis L. was on the safe side. He stated, bravely and unequivocally:

"I have said it before—and I will repeat it. I should like to see Government get out of business as quickly as is practicable and feasible and stay out of it indefinitely."

Return Government controls? No, cried Francis L. "Government controls could stifle production at all levels and cause the farmer, processor, manufacturer and distributor to steer away from those items which are unprofitable, thus still further increasing the shortage of supplies."



Excessive Profits Alarm Senator Tobey

He said controls won't accomplish as much as if "we were to continue a free economy and let prices and wages seek their own level through our fundamental economic laws of supply and demand and real keen competition."

(*Dun & Bradstreet's wholesale food price index—of 31 basic foods—last week was at $7.25, only 3 cents below the all-time high set the week before. Francis L. Whitemarsh's wholesale grocers, need we remind you, deal almost exclusively in foods.*)

While Whitemarsh was singing his song of a lot of sixpences, the Coin Machines Industries, Inc., was having its annual show in Chicago.

Pinball and other type of coin machines were on exhibit, but most news came out in the prices. Did you realize, when you insert your nickel in the juke box to play "She's Too Fat for Me," that the price of juke boxes has risen from $325 before the war to $1,000 now? (The normal record plays about three minutes. If the machine were played constantly until the purchaser gets back his $1,000, it would take 41.66 days.)

Pinball machines now cost $265 to $580, in contrast to half that much before the war.

On other economic fronts last week, there were indications that some—very few, though — Congressmen were seriously considering rationing and price control and that Wall St. was getting pretty worried about attacks on commodity plungers.

Before the Senate Banking Committee came Mrs. Annie Stein, representing the Natl. Women's Trade Union League. She set off an argument between Sen. Charles Tobey (R., N. H.) and Sen. A. Willis Robertson (D., Va.) over what Congress should do.

Tobey said: "Something is wrong with the picture when great corporations are making the largest profits in history paying the greatest dividends in history, and soaking the public the highest prices in history."

Robertson remarked: "Everybody should try to produce more and put a little more of the Golden Rule into their operations."

"Not a little more, but a little bit," interjected Tobey. "Before God, something's got to be done. When the house is on fire, we've got to put it out. Here's an emergency and we've got to meet it."

Robertson said: "You can't put out a fire by pouring kerosene on it!"

He then declared he thought labor's wage demands had a lot to do with inflation. He declared the auto workers—the unionized auto workers, that is—were the "highest-paid in the country and now they're asking for 30 cents an hour more."

Tobey shot back: "What about the price of automobiles being jacked up all the time?"

He said he thought labor should have an interest in what it produces and should wonder when it sees the price of the articles it makes go steadily higher.

Robertson came back with "let those who think there's money in raising hogs and cattle get out and try it."

Mrs. Stein said that in the meat-packing industry an increase of less than 3% would have covered all 1946-47 wage increases, "yet wholesale meat prices have risen 122% since June, 1946," last month of OPA.

She quoted from Martin Luther's 16th Century writings in which he urged appointment of "wise and honest men who would appraise the cost of wares and fix accordingly the outside price."

She declared "nobody can tell us it is an economic law that made soap flakes go up to 38c and coffee to 54c last Saturday."

In New York, the brokerage firm of Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane came out with full page ads in the daily press saying: "Commodity Exchanges Cut Business Risks, Result: Lower Cost of Food to Consumers: Speculators Render an Essential Service." Also, ML, P, F & B said, business ain't so good; its commodity business was off between 33 and 40%; some other firms were off as high as 50%.

* * *

WHEN the Republican Natl. Committee met a few days ago in Washington, it was a perfect example of the biter bitten.

For, the GOP, many of whose Congressional members are fighting all out to end rent control, found that the usually safe Republican city of Philadelphia was planning a fast one. GOP advance agents casing the City of Brotherly Love for the convention, which'll be held there in June, heard reports that Philadelphia hotels were planning to raise rates for the convention—from 30% to 100%. The GOP howled just like any rent control advocate—but nobody noted any change of heart in the rent-control slaughter bloc in Congress.

Incidentally, Republicans were polite to the Philadelphia City GOP administration. Not a single Republican mentioned Philadelphia's (descriptive word is unprintable) drinking water, which is controlled by the GOP machine.

* * *

As the CIO News went to press, the only cheap thing around was talk.

Citizens Hit Militarists

THE grave concern of a group of 17 prominent citizens over the road America has taken in allowing military men to infiltrate into top positions of government has been expressed in a booklet entitled "The Militarization of America."

Dr. Albert Einstein, CIO Research Director Kermit Eby, Pres. James Patton of the Natl. Farmers Union and other writers, educators and leaders of national groups joined in sponsoring the report, which was published by the Natl. Council Against Conscription.

"Because of our deep conviction that America cannot remain democratic if the present trend toward military control of our institutions continues," the group wrote in a joint introduction to the peppy, illustrated booklet, "we join in issuing this report and recommending it for most serious study by our fellow-citizens."

AVC Calls Courts Martial Bill Inadequate

The American Veterans Committee has sent a statement to the Senate Armed Forces Committee, giving its analysis of HR 2575, which is an act to amend courts-martial procedures.

The statement was signed by Robert L. Carter, AVC veterans' affairs director, and said of the bill, passed unanimously by the House:

"While many specific features are commendable and appreciable improvement over the present courts-martial system, we cannot bill, passed unanimously by the ent form because it fails to accomplish the fundamental reform which our present system of military justice necessitates.

"The dabs of new paint which HR 2575 has applied cannot hide the fact that military justice is motored by the same discredited engine and moves on the same threadbare tires.

"Military justice must be so administered that the rights of an individual soldier to a fair trial in accordance with accepted notions of constitutional due process will be adequately safeguarded.

"The Articles of War as originally designed were intended to accomplish that dual result. That this purpose has not been accomplished is more the fault of administration than of any weaknesses in the Articles themselves.

"There appears to be general agreement among observers that the fundamental defect in our system of military justice is the coordination of judicial functions and command in one hand. The commander, having courts-martial jurisdiction, holds almost all the duties in connection with the administration of military justice.

"The commander who refers charges for trial would not do so if he were not seriously convinced of the guilt of the accused. His subordinates who sit on the courts-martial are unconsciously prone to accept the decision of their superior.

"HR 2575 does not correct this fundamental defect but continues union of command and judicial function in the troop commander. Section (26) provides a complicated procedure for appellate review, but the powers of the military are guarded far too jealously.

"Such review is in the Judge Advocate General's department, and in subsection (h) after final review by the military the proceedings, findings, and sentences of courts-martial are final and conclusive 'and all action taken pursuant to such proceedings shall be binding upon all . . . courts . . . and officers of the United States.'

"We think that the best solution is to transfer to a civilian Assistant Secretary of the Army the administration of military justice, with immediate supervision of Board of Review both in the District of Columbia and in branch offices.

"The members of the Board of Review should be lawyers. The power to activate or appoint general courts-martial and to order sentences executed should be vested in area judge advocates. He should have an independent office and hold responsibility only to the Assistant Secretary of the Army. He should have a staff of professional personnel equipped to act as law members, trial judge advocates, defense counsels, investigators.

"After review of sentence by the Board of Review and the office of the Assistant Secretary of the Army of sentences of five years or death penalty, an appeal as of right should be allowed to the Circuit Court of Appeals. In all other cases appeals should be allowable with the permission of the Circuit Court.

"The inclusion of enlisted men or courts-martial as provided under Section (3) is commendable. The inclusion, however, should be mandatory and not merely permissive as provided by Section (3). Further, there should be established a definite proportion of enlisted men and officer representation on courts.

"We wholeheartedly approve of Section (14) amending Article of War 24 but would like to have included therein an affirmative requirement that a witness or accused be informed of his right against compulsory self-incrimination.

As to Section (22), Article of War 46, we would like to see included some requirement concerning the competence and qualifications of the officer conducting these investigations and the requirement that the accused be informed of his rights in the course of the investigation and be served a copy of the investigation file."

Duluth Unions To Run Own Hospital

AN ATTRACTIVE brick hospital stocked with the gadgets and equipment needed to mend broken bodies and broken health, which has been standing vacant, will be opened this year in organized labor's West Duluth, Minn., stronghold.

There are no other hospitals in the area. Downtown the hospitals are too crowded. And rates are mounting so high that an operation or another baby knocks a CIO family budget badly out of kilter.

That has seemed like nonsense to Duluth union members. So CIO, AFL and Railroad Brotherhood members and their families have gone to work to do something about it.

They've set up an 11-member board of trustees, are buying the attractive brick hospital and hope to have it in operation—providing better medical care at a reasonable cost—by next September.

Pioneer Idea

The proposed hospital, known as the Arrowhead Health Center, is a pioneer idea. There is only one other cooperative hospital, a small one, in this whole Upper Midwest area.

But the cooperative tradition is strong in Duluth, the participating families are enthusiastic about their idea and successful operation of the new health center seems assured.

It costs a family $100 for a life membership in the corporation. That means the family owns $100 worth of the two-story hospital the corporation is buying, over an eight-year period, for $100,000. A family which moves away may sell its part ownership to another family for the original $100.

About 200 families—a lot of them CIO people—already are members. The trustees want 10 times that many before the year ends. Campaigns for members are under way in most CIO locals.

The details of the medical services that will be available and what each family will pay beyond its $100 membership are not yet complete. Tentatively it will be something like this:

● Hospital care for as many as 75 days a year will be provided. That's five more days than most prepaid hospital and medical plans provide. Hospital services like X-ray, physical therapy, laboratory services and operating room all will be provided. That, too, is different from most plans.

● The biggest boon for a member family will be free medical care whether hospital care is needed or not. The official prepaid plan in Minnesota, set up by the State Medical Association to stave off the so-called "socialized medicine" it dreads, doesn't play that way.

● The proposed plan covers the cost of a ward bed to any person in a member family. Semi-private or private rooms will cost extra, as in all prepaid plans.

● The costs will be about $2.50 a month for a single person, about $5 for a family of two and about $6 for a family of three or more. (Speaking of families, a CIO wife will have complete medical care if she is having a baby. Other prepaid plans provide hospitalization but not medical care before and after the birth.)

A special advantage of the new health center, CIO families point out, is the democratic operation planned.

The members will own the hospital and operate it by a democratic vote. The doctors and hospital administrators will not own it; they will be employes of the people who need the services they offer.

If any surplus funds accumulate—and the trustees certainly don't see any accumulating in the near future—they will belong to the members and not to the doctors or the hospital.

How It Began

The idea of the cooperative hospital was born back in 1944. Gene Howes, then an AFL business agent and now a field consultant for Central Cooperative Wholesale, was made chairman of the first committee to see what could be done.

This week he smilingly admitted that it's good to have a dream begin to come true.

"We thought about it because we needed a hospital for labor people in West Duluth," he explained. "This is an industrial community and labor people live here. But there were no hospital facilities."

The cooperative hospital idea has been bounced around like a rubber ball ever since then. There have been committees and more committees, most of them not labor groups. One of them surveyed West Duluth residents and found that 65% were in favor of the idea. But it didn't get anywhere.

For a while, Duluth business people thought they'd rather sponsor the hospital than have labor do it. Some of the doctors didn't approve. Nothing happened.

Last spring an informal little committee talked with Dr. Michael Shadid, the father of cooperative hospitals in the United States. He had set up the first co-op hospital, at Elk City, Okla. The committee got excited about it and went to work; they are now the 11 trustees.

Among them are three CIO leaders:

Earl Bester, CIO Steelworkers' staff representative and PAC director in the strong USA district 33.

Joseph Paszak, secretary of USA Local 1210, president of the Duluth Industrial Union Council and a Steelworkers' representative on the state CIO executive board.

Harry Haugland, member of local 4, CIO Textile Workers.

The trustees hired an energetic young man named Charles Weidner to serve as executive director of the hospital. Weidner, who came to Duluth and his new job last September, had just spent two years running the cooperative hospital in Two Harbors, Minn., the only operating co-op hospital in this large area.

CIO Pitched In

CIO locals pitched in and helped Weidner and the trustees to leap their first big hurdle, payment of $20,000 on the hospital by the first of this year. The Duluth Industrial Union Council, USA Locals 1425 and 1096 and TWUA Local 4 chipped in funds and pledges that helped make payment on time possible.

Weidner explained there are other obstacles.

The biggest problem is the one most essential to successful operation of any cooperative—more members. There is interest in the plan, but $100 sounds like a lot of money in one lump. That's why union committees are working to sell the idea to memberships and explain that the $100 can be paid in installments.

The medical staff has not been selected. Nor the operating staff for the hospital—nurses, orderlies, cooks, maids and technicians.

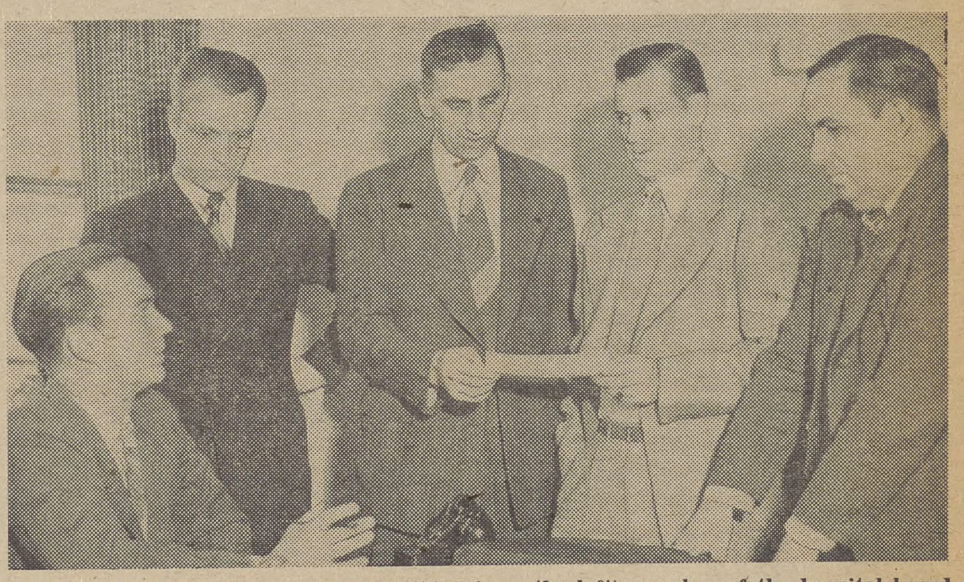
The building is far from ready for use. There may have to be some remodeling and there doubtless will have to be some painting.

When those problems are solved there will be others, but the trustees believe their organization will be strong to handle them. Growth of the organization will mean hospital expansion, they said. The foundation will support two more floors.

That will mean a 150-bed hospital, owned and operated almost exclusively by organized labor, without regard to race or creed or nationality.

INSPECT UNION HOSPITAL: A group of Duluth, Minn., union leaders are leaving the hospital which the trustees expect to have in operation by September. Already $20,000 of the purchase price has been paid through subscriptions by union members and union contributions. The balance will be paid at the rate of $10,000 over eight years.

INSPECT EQUIPMENT: During the tour of inspection, some of the union members stopped to inspect oxygen regulators and surgical instruments. They are, left to right, Reinhart Leslie, Steelworkers Local 1424; Marie Price, Textile Workers Local 4; Henry Walling, Local 1424, who said "I'm a member of the plan myself and have signed up five more families," and Carl Engblom, vice-chairman of the Duluth CIO Council.



A BIG HELP: Joseph Pasnak, (third from the left) member of the hospital board and president of the Duluth CIO Council receives a check for $2000, contribution of Local 1096, CIO-Steelworkers, from John Cashin, the local's financial secretary. Others in the picture are: left to right, Charles Weidner, executive director of the hospital, Glenn Pearson of Local 1096, and extreme right, Francis Labrosse, also of Local 1096.

THE ADVENTURES OF JIM BARRY

OLD "POP" STORM.... OLDEST UNION ORGANIZER... COMES OUT OF RETIREMENT TO PAY A SURPRISE VISIT TO THE UNITED LABOR PRESS OFFICES.... AND IN THE MIDDLE OF THE NIGHT....

THUT'S PLAIN FOOLISHNESS! THINKING THUT YUH CAN CONVICT A BOSS WHO'S BEEN HIRING THUGS AN' KILLERS.... JUST BECAUSE ONE OF THUH GOONS HAS CONFESSED!

AND THAT'S WHY YOU CAN'T TAKE IT EASY ON YOUR LITTLE FARM?

THUT'S RIGHT, JIMMY, MY BOY! THUT'S ONE THOUSAND PERCENT RIGHT! WHUT'S THE GOOD O' HAVIN' A WEALTH OF EXPERIENCE.... IF I CAN'T BE HELPING AN' ADVISING YUH YOUNG ONES IN THE LABOR MOVEMENT? HEY? ANSWER THUT!

CAN'T ANSWER THAT, POP! YOU'RE RIGHT!

YOU'RE RIGHT *I'M RIGHT!* NOW THIS HERE HAMKER BUSINESS... PLAIN FOOLISH IF YUH THINK SENDING HIM TUH JAIL... OR PUTTING A SCARE INTUH HIM IS GONNA SOLVE YOUR TROUBLES!

WELL... WHAT DO WE DO, THEN, OLD TIMER?

YUH ARE RIGHT IN ASKIN' ME! *YUH GOT TO LEARN HOW TUH THINK!* NOW, THEN... WHUT'S STANLEY HAMKER WANT? WHY'D HIRE THUGS TO DO A JOB ON YOUR UNION?

WE KNOW WHY, POP... BEHIND EVERYTHING HE DOES IS HIS DESIRE TO MAKE BIGGER AND BIGGER PROFITS!

RIGHT YOU ARE! AN' IF HE CAN'T GET IT ONE WAY... HE'S GONNA TRY TUH GET IT ANOTHER WAY! AN' YUH GOT TO BE PREPARED!

IT WAS MEN JUST LIKE THIS HERE STANLEY HAMKER THUT HAD THE TAFT-HARTLEY LAW PASSED! THEY USED LABOR SPIES, THUGS, GOONS, RATS AND EVERY DIRTY TRICK THEY COULD THINK OF TO BUST YOUR UNIONS.... AND IT DIDN'T WORK! WORKING FOLKS WERE JUST TOO SMART TO FALL INTUH THEIR TRAPS.....

SO THEY PAID OFF A COUPLE OF CROOKED POLITICIANS.... AND DON'T THINK THERE AIN'T NO CROOKED POLITICIANS EITHER... TO SHOVE THAT THERE FASCIST LAW DOWN THE PEOPLES THROATS!

WAIT A MINUTE, POP! YOU CAN'T CALL SENATOR TAFT A CROOK! OR THE CONGRESSMEN WHO VOTED FOR THE LAW!

I AIN'T SAYING SENATOR TAFT IS A CROOK! NOR CONGRESSMAN HARTLEY EITHER! SENATOR TAFT IS IN POLITICS.... BUT ABOVE EVERYTHING HE'S A BUSINESSMAN.... AND NOBODY HAS TUH BRIBE *HIM* TO PUT UP A LAW THAT'S GONNA BUST UNIONS AND PUT BIGGER PROFITS INTUH HIS POCKETS!

THE NAMES OF REAL CROOKED POLITICIANS THAT GOT PAID OFF FOR PASSING LAWS AGAINST UNIONS DON'T GET INTUH THE NEWSPAPERS! THE CONGRESSMEN THUT VOTED FOR THESE HERE LAWS WAS JUST HONEST BUSINESSMEN WHO SAW THE TAFT-HARTLEY BILL WAS GONNA GIVE THEM BIGGER PROFITS!

I BEEN IN THUH LABOR MOVEMENT A COUPLE OF LIFETIMES.... AN' IF I LEARNED ONE THING IT'S THIS..... *WORKING FOLKS HAVE GOT TUH TAKE A HAND IN THUH POLITICS OF THEIR COUNTRY!!*

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Fur, Mine Unions In Pay Talks

CIO Fur Workers, who for years have worked under a closed shop agreement, are seeking the right to refuse to work with non-union members, since T-H prohibits closed shops. The CIO Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers are seeking increases in the United States and Canada.

Now in negotiations with the Associated Fur Coat & Trimming Manufacturers, Inc., the Fur Workers also has requested a wage increase

The Mine, Mill Workers have begun negotiations with the American Zinc Co. on a request for a 25c wage increase, retroactive to Jan. 1.

In Canada the union's 40,000 metal mining and processing workers are seeking a 35½c hourly raise. Canadian as well as American workers are faced with rising prices.

Firms Try T-H In Cable Strike

Strikebound cables companies have pulled two strike-busting weapons out of the bag—T-H (of course) and the old divide-and-conquer technique.

As the New Year's Day walkout by 3000 CIO Communications Association workers and independent All-American Cable Employes continued solid, two American Telephone & Telegraph subsidiaries—Mackay Radio and Commercial Cable—decided to try T-H.

Although just three weeks previously they have been presented with union authorizations, signed, ACA says, by 99.89% of the employes, the companies last week filed petitions with the NLRB for an election to determine the bargaining agent.

Since the ACA has refused to sign T-H affidavits, it is prohibited from appearing on an NLRB ballot. Consequently, the board is expected to turn down the request for an election, and to simultaneously announce that it cannot enforce the union's bargaining rights.

In a joint statement the two striking unions termed the move "a vicious and hysterical attempt at strike-breaking."

The IT&T subsidiaries, in response to an offer by a four-man citizens committee appointed by New York Mayor William O'Dwyer, failed in a second strike-busting tactic when they offered to meet with the committee and representatives of the independent union, but refused to meet with ACA. ACCEA Pres. Kenneth Spilman flatly rejected the offer.

The strikers are seeking a 30% wage increase and other concessions.

60,000 Join CIO Phone Union in Nine Months

By GLORIA CAPLAN

"With the Bell System installing dial equipment throughout the nation, we need every Bell System employe into one large CIO union—and quick."

This quotation from a telephone worker's letter to the CIO Telephone Workers Organization Committee characterized the insecurity and anxiety for "one big telephone union" that harasses employes of the world's biggest corporation today.

So great has this discontent been that less than a year after its formation the CIO-TWOC, launched last May, can today boast that it represents 60,000 telephone employes throughout the nation.

And so enthusiastic is the response to the new telephone union that TWOC expects to increase its membership half again between now and its first birthday, adding another 30,000 to its ranks, TWOC leaders say.

THIS YEAR for the first time telephone workers, squeezed by low wages, rising living costs and a formidable boss, will seek wage increases under the banner of CIO.

The girls with the cheery "number please"—and the men who produce, and install and maintain that intricate telephone equipment have decided to stop playing "Pagliacci." It becomes increasingly harder to present a happy countenance to the public when you're plagued by fear of losing your job to an automaton and by the knowledge that your pay averages $5 a week less than the nation's manufacturing employes.

Two national telephone unions,

PHONE EQUIPMENT TESTER

a statewide union and a small local group have already jumped the hurdles to comprise the present TWOC membership. These are the American Union of Telephone Workers, composed of long lines employes; the American Communications Equipment Workers, composed of maintenance and installation employes; the Federation of Telephone Clerks of Illinois; and the Blue Mountain Telephone Operators of Bangor, Pa.

BY THE END of March TWOC expects to have completed four NLRB elections which would bring 21,761 into its jurisdiction. These involve elections in

- **Northern California & Nevada,** where an NLRB poll among the United Brotherhood of Telephone Workers recently gave TWOC a majority over the AFL Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and the CWA;
- **Northern California & Nevada,** where traffic employes of the Pacific Telephone & Telegraph will vote TWOC affiliation;
- **Oregon,** where the United Telephone Employes of Oregon are involved;
- **West Virginia,** where all departments of the Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co. in the state will be polled.

In Maryland only final technicalities remain for affiliation of 6,000 Maryland Telephone Traffic employes, who have already voted for TWOC on two ballots.

TWOC ranks will further be swelled as soon as elections are completed by the addition of close to 1,000 employes now within the CIO Communications Association. This transfer of jurisdiction has been agreed upon by the CIO unions.

Soon to be scheduled also is a poll among the accounting employes of the Bell Telephone Co. of Pennsylvania, Western Division, numbering about 800. Campaigns are underway in about a dozen other states as well.

Keep Your Eye On Congress

BILL	WHAT IT DOES	WHERE IT IS	WHAT TO DO
75c Minimum Wage Bills.	Several bills in hopper: House Labor sub-committee may soon offer bill weakening parts of Wage-Hour law.	House Labor Comm. report due soon; Senate Labor group headed by Ball (R. Minn.) to hold hearings early in March.	Write Congressmen, Senators to increase minimum from 40c to 75c, extend coverage, improve enforcement.
Taft-Hartley Repeal Bills. S. 1628; HR 3945	Repeals Taft-Hartley Law. Introduced at end of last session.	Referred to House & Senate Labor Comms. Action unlikely this session.	Write Senators and Congressmen to push repeal of worst anti-labor law.
Aiken-Hatch Political Spending Repeal Bill. S. 1613.	Repeals ban on political spending by unions. contained in Taft-Hartley Bill.	Referred to Senate Labor Comm.	Write Senators & Congressmen to force repeal of ban on union political expenditures.
Rent Control Bills.	Several bills introduced to extend rent control past March expiration date.	Hearings slated soon in Senate and House.	Write Senators & Congressmen to extend, strengthen rent control.
Taft-Ellender-Wagner Housing Bill. S. 866; HR 2523	Provides long-range govt. aid for slum clearance, low-rent homes.	Senate Banking Comm. approved last session; House Banking Comm. has held no hearings.	Write Senators & Congressmen to force action on this vital housing measure.
Anti-bias Bill. S. 984; HR 2820.	Sets up natl. agency to enforce no-discrimination job policy in industry.	Senate Labor group gave mild approval last session; no action in House.	Demand quick action to secure passage.
Anti-Polltax Bill.	Outlaws tax as basis for voting in U. S. elections in 7 southern states.	Passed last year by House; no action in Senate Comm., and poll-taxers hint at filibuster.	Demand that Senate support and pass the bill.
Anti-lynching Bills.	Make lynching a federal crime, punishable through federal courts.	No action taken in Senate or House last session.	Demand quick action on this important civil rights measure.
Peacetime Military Conscription. HR 4278. Towe Bill.	Provides compulsory army service for all 18-year-olds in peacetime.	Approved by House Armed Services Comm., now before House Rules Comm. for scheduling.	Write Congressmen demanding defeat of forced military service proposals.

Address all Representatives at House Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.
Address all Senators at Senate Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.

ORGANIZATIONALLY SPEAKING

By Allan S. Haywood

Regional Director George Craig, Philadelphia, Pa., reports as follows: Rhinestone Creations, Philadelphia, employing approximately 45 people has recognized the Playthings, Jewelry & Novelty Workers as the collective bargaining agent.

The CIO organized this company with Ben Stahl, CIO Field Representative, in charge, assisted by Joseph Bianco, Int'l Representative, PJNW. The company granted, after a one-day strike, a 10-cent per hour wage increase, union shop, check-off. Negotiations for collective bargaining contract are to start immediately. Congratulations to Ben Stahl and Joe Bianco.

Director Craig also reports that the CIO Brewery Workers won an election at the Camden Brewery. The vote was 29 for Brewery Workers and 16 against. Fred Schuler and Harry Kauffman were in charge of this second recent victory for the Brewery Workers in this area.

Regional Director and National Representative Robert J. Davidson, Cincinnati, Ohio, advises a union shop election was won by the CIO Paperworkers at the U. S. Printing and Lithographing Co., Norwood, Ohio, by a vote of 234 yes, seven no.

Regional Dir. Irwin L. DeShetler, Los Angeles, Calif., reports a NLRB election at the Santi-Mode Mfg. Co., Los Angeles, Calif., resulted as follows: CIO Textile Workers 36, no union 6. Harry Stillman, TWUA int'l rep., was in charge, assisted by CIO Field Rep. George Douglas.

The writer attended an educational conference of telephone workers in the Eastern Pennsylvania area Jan. 17, which was a very successful affair and the local people responsible for the arrangements are to be complimented. A number of telephone workers for the first time learned the workings of the CIO, its aims and objectives. Everyone left with the determination to build his union, TWOC-CIO, and participate in its affairs.

Several conventions of telephone workers will be held during March, when time consideration will be given to the wage question. The telephone workers have received smaller increases than other industrial workers. CIO will render every cooperation to them in preparing data and bringing it to the attention of telephone companies and the public.

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The CIO News

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Above is a picture of PAC executive board. Shown are (front row, l. to r.): Jacob S. Potofsky, Amalgamated Clothing; David J. McDonald, Steel; Jack Kroll, PAC director; CIO Pres. Philip Murray. (Second row, l. to r.): Emil Rieve, Textile; Julius Emspak and Albert Fitzgerald, Electrical; William Pollack, Textile; CIO Secy.-Treas. James B. Carey; Walter Reuther, Auto; Frank Rosenblum, Amalgamated. (Emil Mazey, Auto, was absent because of illness.) To the right, PAC liaison representatives from more than a score of unions listen to Kroll explain coordination of work of top PAC office with that of various unions. Below, a group of Louisiana PACsters campaign against state legislation. They include New Orleans CIO Pres. Paul Schuler (at mike) and Tibirtius Gerhart, Walter Pollard, Eddie Kirsch, Joe Keith, Rosalie Anzalone, Virginia Bonfiglio, Lucille Savoie. Louisiana soon will have a run-off for the Democratic Gubernatorial candidate.

". . . all of our time and resources shall be given."

With that pledge, CIO-PAC has launched its 1948 crusade, a crusade to give the Government back to the people. Industry and the 80th Congress have presented the issue to PAC and PAC has a platform to fight for—a platform that comes deep from the hearts of CIO and all the American people. PAC wants international peace, the adoption and implementation of the Marshall Plan; a strengthened UN; a world disarmament program; price control and rationing; repeal of the Taft-Hartley law; a higher minimum wage; broadened social benefits; adequate housing; progressive taxation; improved civil liberties. PAC opposes a third party in 1948, universal military training and influence of the military in government. PAC hopes to win the election of Senators and Congressmen who'll achieve these objectives.

And, on the Inside:

WAGES:..14 CIO unions, including some of the largest ones, are ready to enter negotiations for wage raises. **See Page 2.**

INFLATION: Emil Rieve will present CIO's cure for economic ills to Congress. **See Page 6.**

MARSHALL PLAN: Secy.-Treas. Carey will tell Senators that labor backs ERP. **See Page 9.**

WAGE HOUR: 10 Senators offer new bill to strengthen this law. **See Page 12.**

GREECE: Pres. Murray protests to State Dept. over Athens' "get labor" law. **See Page 9.**

14 Unions To Seek Hikes As Prices Soar

By GLORIA CAPLAN

EVERYWHERE it's the same: Prices up, profits up, real wages down.

They would have preferred a genuine price slash this year, say CIO leaders, but neither Congress nor Big Business—the only two who have the power—showed signs of offering relief. So CIO unions are doing the next-best thing—seeking wage increases to recoup what rising prices devoured.

Some 14 CIO unions with national contracts have announced plans for attacking the problem. A few already have won increases, while others must wait until later in the year for contracts to expire or reopen.

Here's the lineup:

TEXTILE: A 15c hourly boost—plus 4c for an insurance fund—for 21,000 employes of the American Woolen Mills, won last week, promises to set an industry-wide pattern. Wyandotte Worsted Co., with 1,000 employes, and four smaller mills employing about 2,000, had previously made the same settlement. Some 150,000 woolen and worsted workers will receive a total of $59,000,000 in increases if the settlement becomes general as expected. Effective Feb. 1, this constitutes a third boost in the industry since V-J Day, the other two totalling 30c an hour.

Recently the union won a 9c hourly hike for 125,000 Southern cotton workers and 10% increases for 100,000 Northern cotton and rayon workers.

AUTO: "The Republicans refuse to authorize any inflation controls whatsoever . . . The Democrats counter with lip service."

And that, says the Auto Workers, is why General Motors, Chrysler, Ford and Packard will be asked in negotiations for a 30c an hour package increase.

Negotiations with GM, scheduled to begin Feb. 28, will spearhead the national drive of the CIO "Big Three" unions—UAW, Steelworkers and Electrical Workers.

For most UAW workers wage increases wouldn't be effective until May. By then, says the union, with prices going up 1% a month, it will take a 25.4c an hour raise just to get auto workers' purchasing power back where it was in June, 1946.

A 25c increase would not provide a wage gain; it would not, as the union's International Executive Board pointed out, permit workers "to share in the progress toward which they contribute with their brains, their muscles and the skill of their hands . . . They have an incontestable claim to share in the fruits."

STEEL: "In spite of the wage increases of 1946 and 1947 the living standards of Steelworkers have shown a steady deterioration . . . Yes! Steelworkers do need a wage increase."

That's how Steel Labor, national organ of the Steelworkers, introduced the union's case for wage boosts. These contracts, which run until April, 1949, will be reopened for wage discussion on April 1.

Amount to be sought will be determined Feb. 18, when the union's 170-man wage-policy committee meets.

With steel companies enjoying a 204% profit increase since 1939 and a 59% climb since 1946, the Steelworkers say the industry can well afford a wage increase. Since 1946 Steelworkers' pay, on the other hand, has risen about 14.2%, in three boosts of 18½c, 5.18c to cover wage inequities and 15c an hour.

ELECTRICAL: "Due to sharply rising prices, the real weekly wage of the average worker in the electrical manufacturing industry has fallen $13.03 since January, 1945," says the CIO Electrical Workers.

Although it has not yet announced the figure to be sought when negotiations begin the middle of this month with the General Electric, Westinghouse, General Motors Electrical division and Sylvania Electric, UE is expected to try to recover at least this amount.

Covered by "Big Four" contracts are some 300,000 workers, who have won two increases (15c and 18½c an hour) since V-J Day. As proof of the industry's ability to pay substantial increases, UE will point to the profits of 23 major electrical manufacturers—profits which are 79% higher in 1947 than in 1945.

A pension plan, a health and welfare plan, severance pay, improved vacations and additional holidays also will be goals

PACKINGHOUSE: The 29c hourly raise for which the CIO Packinghouse Workers are now negotiating with Armour and Swift packing companies can be granted with "absolutely no increase in the price of meat," says UPWA Pres. Ralph Helstein. The same, he says, applies to Cudahy, which begins wage talks Feb. 3 and 4, and Wilson, which begins Feb. 5 and 6. John Morrell and Hygrade Food Products will be asked for the same amount when talks, not yet scheduled, begin.

RUBBER: Wage demands for some 100,000 employes of the "Big Four" rubber companies—Goodyear, Goodrich, U. S. Rubber and Firestone—will be formulated at a CIO Rubber Workers wage policy meeting Feb. 7 and 8. "The pressure of continually mounting prices is causing increasing hardship among the families of our members," the union has said.

OIL: CIO Oil Workers will launch its national drive for wage increases with a meeting of the union's wage policy committee Feb. 9.

MARITIME: Four CIO unions—Communications Association, Maritime Union, Marine Cooks & Stewards and Marine Engineers—now have wage demands in arbitration. The first three are asking increases of 25% an hour; the Marine Engineers are seeking 15%.

FUR: Negotiations are now under way between CIO Fur Workers and the Associated Fur Coat & Trimming Manufacturers. A 12½% increase for floor workers is being sought.

WOODWORKERS: When wage talks for some 40,000 woodworkers in five states begin April 1, the lumber, logger and mill operators will be asked for 32½c hourly boosts, plus 7½c for a health and welfare fund.

MINE, MILL: Some 20 regional conferences are now being conducted by the CIO Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers to map details of the union's contract demands. The International Executive Board, meeting on Feb. 16, will put final touches on the proposals.

Pure Oil Workers Win 30c After 10-Month Strike

CIO Oil Workers in Toledo, Ohio, after tramping the picket line for 10 months, have emerged with what was described by OWIU District Director B. J. Schafer as "the best contract in the industry."

The Pure Oil refinery strike was the longest ever recorded in Toledo, and was the longest successful walkout in the history of the union.

The 470 strikers won wage increases of 30½c an hour, clear-cut seniority rules—long a bone of contention at the refinery—improvement of grievance procedure, better overtime provisions, maintenance of membership and checkoff.

Wiring congratulations to the victorious strikers, the union's international officers said: "Your group has courageously carried out the longest strike in the history of OWIU against the strong opposition of a company noted for its opposition to organized labor. Your achievements will go down in history as one of the outstanding victories of our union."

Ohio CIO officials said the company had vainly attempted to break the strike by instituting a back-to-work movement, buying newspaper ads and by house-to-house contacting of all strikers.

Fishermen Map Wage Drive

CIO Fishermen will concentrate this year on winning improved wages and working conditions in line with the current CIO wage drive and on helping elect a Congress and national administration friendly to labor and the common man."

Holding its ninth annual convention at Ustoria, Oregon, the union emphasized the importance of political action in defeating the U. S. anti-trust suits against union fishermen.

Delegates unanimously approved a resolution "noting" third party movements and the "growing number of Democrats and others who cry for election of Henry Wallace." In addition to terming the third party movements "steps on the road towards the building of a political union of the common man," the union voted full support of PAC.

Foreign policies of the U. S. Government were blamed for the starvation of millions abroad during the past spring and summer, while "West Coast trawlers were forced into idleness through lack of markets."

A resolution termed the Marshall Plan "dollar diplomacy" and an "abandonment of the Roosevelt good neighbor policy." The three top officers—Pres. J. F. Jurich, Secy.-Treas. Jeff Kibre and Vice-President Oscar Anderson—were reelected.

GM Halted By Denham Injunction

NLRB General Counsel Robert N. Denham has broken his tradition.

Last week he asked for—and got—his first temporary injunction against a Company, General Motors.

The order was issued by Judge John Bright of Federal District Court of Southern New York. It temporarily restrains the company from putting into effect an insurance plan which the CIO Auto Workers charges had been drawn up unilaterally by GM in "violation of its duty to bargain collectively." GM representatives must show cause why the restraining order should not become permanent.

Another federal court in New York also ruled in favor of a CIO union last week. In rejecting a regional NLRB petition for an injunction against some 300 striking CIO engineers and draftsmen in New York City, U. S. District Court Judge Simon H. Rifkind set what may become a precedent in defining "secondary picketing" under the Taft-Hartley law.

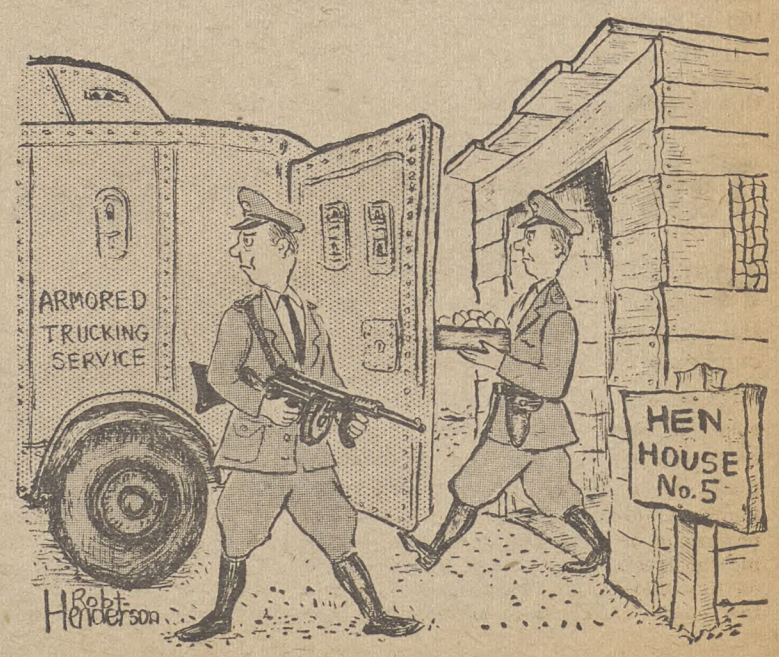
RIFKIND refused to enjoin picketing of the Project Engineering Co. on grounds that the company is not a disinterested party to the five months' strike against Ebasco Services, Inc. Project Engineering, he pointed out, is doing for the struck company the kind of engineering work the strikers themselves would be performing.

"To suggest that Project had no interest in the dispute between Ebasco and its employes is to look at the form and remain blind to the substance . . . Manifestly it was not an innocent bystander or neutral," the judge said.

"It was firmly allied to Ebasco and it was its conduct as ally to Ebasco which directly provoked the union's action."

THE regional NLRB had previously upheld the company's complaint that the picketing constituted secondary boycott, outlawed by the T-H Act.

FIFTEEN, TEN AND FIVE. That's the way the 100-member General Motors conference of the CIO Auto Workers voted to split their 30c-an-hour wage demand. When negotiations open, the UAW spokesmen will propose a 15c across-the-board wage boost, 10c an hour put into the pension fund, and 5c for hospital, medical, surgical and sick benefit insurance.



PAC PUSHING LEGISLATIVE 'PLATFORM'

WITH 1948 only a month old, CIO-PAC is actively engaged on all its widespread fronts to make this The Year.

Four days of meetings in Washington of PAC's board, its staffers, its liaison men and other active participants came to the conclusion that "just as our economic strength rests upon the strength of our trade union organizations, our political strength can be measured only in strength of our political organization."

The down-to-earth work was plotted at a meeting of liaison representatives from more than 20 areas, including those of the Steelworkers, Auto, Electrical, Glass, Maritime, Barbers, Fur, Transport Service, Amalgamated Clothing, Textile, Oil, Lithographers, Mines, Mills, Playthings, Transport and Newspaper Guild.

PAC Director Jack Kroll reminded the group that PAC has active, functioning bodies in every state except North Dakota, Nevada and Mississippi, though individual unions have engaged in political action in those four states. (In North Dakota, more than 200 representatives of the CIO, AFL and the Farmers' Union Non-Partisan League met recently and formulated plans for the November elections. County, precinct, ward and block committees are to be set up.)

Kroll pointed out—and his advice was echoed by several delegates—that there are five steps necessary to successful political action within each international:

Responsibility of staff members to their respective unions for political action; assignments of a definite number of staffers to PAC work with no other duties; functioning of local officers with PAC; full registration, checking of membership lists against lists of registered voters; participation of all local unions in state, city and county council PACs so that work can be coordinated.

KROLL reminded his listeners of the success of local PACs in many areas last November.

He cited as examples Kentucky, Indiana (including Indianapolis, where a mayoralty was won), Ohio (including Cincinnati, home of Sen. Robert A. Taft, and Cleveland), upstate New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania (including the Pittsburgh area). He cautioned the representatives that all was not completely rosy, since proportional representation was defeated in New York City and since a Congressional fight was lost in Eastern Pennsylvania.

He then noted that there will be 43 state legislature elections this year; 32 gubernatorial ballots and 400 municipal votes, in addition to the choice of Senators, the entire House of Representatives and the President.

PAC's specific program for 1948 was brought out further on the Columbia chain's "Cross-Section, USA." There, Kroll joined in discussing political action with Harvey W. Brown, chairman of the Machinists' Non-Partisan League; Byrl A. Whitney, director of the Education and Research Bureau of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, and Alex Rose, Liberal Party official, vice president of the AFL Hatters and a member of the administrative Committee of the AFL Labor's League for Political Education.

Kroll declared: "We will not be diverted from our main objective of electing a progressive Congress in 1948. We oppose a third party in 1948 because we believe it is poorly timed and will do nothing more than split progressive forces at a time when unity is of prime importance.

"In the past five months, we have recruited 200,000 volunteer block workers. We are aiming at 1,000,000 workers. With them, PAC will be active in all Congressional districts where our members live. But, special attention will be given to the 154 marginal districts where 1946 Congressmen were elected by small margins.

"Financing of PAC rests on voluntary dollar contribution drives. If the cost of living continues up, of course, more workers won't have that buck to spare. However, we look to the greatest collection in history.

"We believe our program benefits all Americans. We believe the American people will turn in a registration of 75 million, and a 60 million vote needed in 1948."

KROLL declared "our legislative program—or platform—includes the Marshall Plan and a strengthened United Nations, a conference on world disarmament. We are opposed to universal military training. We will emphasize price control and rationing, a substantially higher minimum wage, broadened social security and health programs, adequate housing and we also stand for progressive taxation, federal aid to education, conservation of our human and natural resources and advancement of the civil rights of all citizens and, of course, repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act."

Asked by the announcer for further comment on the third party candidacy of Henry A. Wallace, Kroll declared: "For any political party to be successful, there must be a substantial organized base and Mr. Wallace's movement does not have that . . . Wallace is a certain loser."

First reaction to the action of the CIO Executive Board and PAC in rejecting a third party in 1948 came from two state CIO groups, the general executive board of the CIO Furniture Workers and the delegates to the District 6 Council of the Electrical Workers.

Meeting in Harrisburg, the Pennsylvania State CIO rejected the Wallace third party. Said State Pres. Harry Boyer: "We refuse to let our strength be split by any third party. The Pennsylvania AFL has also rejected Wallace."

Meeting in Louisville, the Kentucky CIO voted unanimously in favor of the CIO executive board's anti-third party stand and also for the PAC board's resolution.

Kentucky and Louisville CIO and PAC recently scored an outstanding victory in the State elections, helping elect Earle Clements governor during a campaign in which the Republicans attempted to make an issue of Clements' vote in Congress against the Taft-Hartley law.

THE general Furniture Workers board voted to call upon the "membership and officers to mobilize behind the candidacy and program of Henry Wallace in order to return to the paths of peace, progress and plenty."

A UE District 6 statement said the delegates voted support for a statement by the international officers which reaffirmed the autonomous rights of CIO international unions. Opposition to this statement in behalf of union autonomy came only from Locals 613 and 638, which represent about 2000 members. "The autonomy statement makes it clear that UE intends to preserve the right of CIO international unions to make their major policy decisions while at the same time working with PAC on election campaigns.

"Another resolution passed, with only Locals 613 and 638 dissenting urged all locals to seriously discuss the Wallace candidacy."

In Hartford, Conn., the City Industrial Union Council, 90% of whose membership belongs to the CIO Electrical Workers, unanimously indorsed the PAC and CIO stand against the third party.

PAC Proud Of Block Drive

Here is the statement issued by CIO's Political Action Committee:

The work of PAC is clearly defined in the resolution adopted by the CIO Executive Board. We commend the CIO Executive Board on the position it has taken in opposition to a third party and approve its action. All of our time and resources shall be given in full support of this resolution.

The translation of these decisions into the practical everyday work of political action requires, above all, strong organization. Just as our economic strength rests on the strength of our trade union organizations, our political strength can be measured only in the strength of our political organization.

We, therefore, renew our campaign to develop political action along established political lines by building even greater our block, ward and precinct organization. We note with deep satisfaction the advances made in our campaign to secure one million PAC volunteer block workers. We have already reached the 200,000 mark and we are confident that hundreds of thousands more will enlist. We regard these block workers as the shock troops in the battle of 1948, as the vanguard in the drive for good citizenship.

IT is to these people that we turn in our effort to bring out a maximum registration and vote in 1948. Experience has taught the American people that progressive government, actively working in behalf of its interests, can only be achieved when the people turn out to vote. No clearer demonstration of this fact can be shown than the 1946 elections when less than 35 out of a potential of 91 million people bothered to vote. This resulted in the reaction-ridden 80th Congress.

We firmly believe that the pressing issues of soaring inflation, housing and the Taft-Hartley Act will arouse the American people and produce the national registration of 75 million and the 60-million vote required to assure progressive government. We pledge all of our resources to attain this objective. We know that an untapped reservoir of votes rests within the ranks of our own movement which is greater than the vote of any third party.

WE call, too, upon all local union, city, county and state political action committees to search out the best qualified candidates for public office. The CIO Political Action Committee is devoted to the highest type of progressive government in every section of our national life, from the lowest municipal council post to the highest national office.

We call attention to the 43 state legislature elections, the 32 gubernatorial elections, the 400 municipal elections and the host of county elections scheduled for 1948. We urge that all CIO-PAC groups actively engage in these elections by presenting for office, after careful examination, the highest caliber of candidate.

FROM its birth, PAC has urged maximum participation in primary elections. We know that only when the people take a hand in the selection of candidates by both major parties will the people stand a chance to elect honest, progressive representatives on Election Day. This fact is more impressive because in certain sections of the nation, primary elections are tantamount to general elections. We urge continued and increased participation in all primary elections on a local, state and national level.

We recognize, too, that the success of our political organization depends upon adequate finances. Through the evil statutes of the Taft-Hartley law, the enemies of organized labor seek to deny American workers their basic constitutional rights to engage in political action and finance such activity. The members of CIO have no intention of living as second-class citizens.

For funds necessary to carry out CIO's political action work, we shall turn to our members, their friends and families, who form the core of our organization and are the bulwark of our strength. The outstanding success achieved in our 1947 voluntary contribution drive demonstrates the wholehearted support they have given. The 1948 PAC voluntary contribution campaign will begin immediately.

Taft Is Troubled By Stassen's Invasion Of His Own Ohio Preserve

HAROLD E. STASSEN, avowed candidate for President, is under the skin of Robert A. Taft, avowed candidate for President.

It's all because Mr. Stassen, former Governor of Minnesota, had the temerity to enter his name in the Ohio Presidential preference primary. As every ward heeler knows, Ohio is supposed to be the sole possession of Robert A. Taft and a veritable "no trespassing" sign had been erected on the Ohio border (Taft himself is only a few blocks inside that border when he's home in Cincinnati, but he's in Ohio, nevertheless).

THE Washington Post (and other papers) reported at length on a visit Robert A. made to Harold E. in the Minnesotan's suite (700-702) at the Washington Statler. "From all indications," the Post reporter reported, "Taft was not in a benign mood."

"He told Stassen that party harmony would be damaged in the Buckeye state if he (Stassen) went in there; there was danger that the result, instead of being a Taft-Stassen fight, might be a pro-Taft or anti-Taft battle.

"Stassen, according to the story, explained to Taft that he wanted to go into Ohio to show that he was not running for Vice President and to show, also, that he could stand up against a man as powerful as the State's senior senator.

"Why, Taft wanted to know, did he not also go into New York and prove that he could stand up against Gov. Thomas E. Dewey?

"'Stassen's answer was reported to be that it wasn't necessary—that Dewey was slipping."

(Note to Mr. Stassen: In 1944, Taft was reelected by 17,989 votes, or 0.53% of the total Ohio Senatorial vote of 2,983,219.)

IN New Jersey, Republicans are pretty irked at each other.

Gov. Driscoll and the main state party leaders have "dumped" Sen. Alfred Hawkes (R., N. J.), former NAM head, because "he couldn't be reelected anyway," and have backed another candidate as the slated choice in the coming primary.

Rep. Fred Hartley took a few minutes off from attending management banquets to mutter something about "dictatorship" and ran back into the banquet hall just in time for the dessert.

The CIO News

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'HOFFMAN RAID' DISGRACEFUL

Four agents of the Federal Government swooped down on the Washington office of the CIO United Public Workers last week.

They were armed with blank subpoenas of questionable validity.

They did not present credentials to prove that one was a deputy U. S. marshal and that the others were employes of the Clare E. Hoffman subcommittee on Labor and Education.

They demanded that UPW's negotiations director and an office secretary turn the union's records over to them.

They told workmen, who were moving the union's office equipment to its new headquarters in New York, that they could not remove an addressograph machine from the office.

They wrote the names of the negotiator and the secretary on the blank subpoenas and ordered them to appear before Hoffman's Committee.

The committee then questioned the union representatives regarding their "loyalty."

This disgraceful performance was carried out in the typical Hoffman tradition. It typified the kind of thinking which caused Hoffman to summon before his committee for questioning two Washington newspapermen who wrote stories which Hoffman considered "unfriendly."

Last fall, Hoffman had the effrontery to order the arrest of Emil Mazey, now secretary-treasurer of the CIO Auto Workers, because Mazey criticized Hoffman's conduct of a subcommittee hearing.

What was behind the "raid" in which civil rights were ignored and ordinary courtesies disregarded?

Negro Workers Out on Strike

About 1500 poorly paid Negro employes of the Government Services, Inc., cafeterias went on strike Jan. 5 in an effort to force GSI to negotiate a wage increase proposal.

GSI took the position that it would not meet with the union because its officers had not filed non-Communist affidavits.

Hoffman, whose record for settlement of management-labor disputes wins him a rating of zero-minus, poked his nose into the controversy. Then Labor Secy. Schwellenbach undertook a White House-ordered study of the strike and Hoffman's committee questioned Schwellenbach's right to step into the dispute.

William S. Tyson, Labor Dept. solicitor, testified that the Taft-Hartley Act permitted GSI to bargain with the union.

Even Denham Says It's OK

General Counsel Denham of NLRB, who has demonstrated all too frequently that he isn't exactly in love with unions, testified that there is no "specific prohibition" in the T-H Act to prevent negotiations with a non-complying union.

And while all the pallavering was going on, the strikers, who need a wage increase badly, were "pounding the bricks" in the worst of Washington's nasty winter weather.

To make the picture a bit clearer we add these facts:

Government Services, Inc., is a non-profit corporation whose trustees are officials of the Federal Government.

GSI for 10 years contended that the NLRB had no jurisdiction over its relationships with its employes. Then, after T-H was enacted, it refused to bargain because UPW chose not to use the services of NLRB.

To us—and to the CIO Executive Board which indorsed the strike—it looks like a clear case of Federal officials engaging in union-busting.

Hoffman's boys were just a bit more bold than some of the others.

Senator Bob Looked Just Ducky In Knitted Outfit

By ALLAN L. SWIM

WASHINGTON is frequently spoken of as a city of bombast, bamboozle and plain old baloney.

It's a city of intrigue—a city in which the double cross is as well known as the Red Cross.

Every other guy you meet is a big shot (real or imagined) and nine out of every 10 persons you talk with peddle a bit of "inside information" about what's cooking in government.

But there's another side of Washington—the social side. And the society writers pull out all the stops when they chronicle the affairs of the big-wigs.

THERE was a gushy little tidbit in the Washington News the other day about the "T" portion of the T-H Team. It was written by Evelyn Peyton Gordon and it said:

"Don't you think that wearing a sweater to a cocktail party, losing your temper with a colleague, remembering folks' names and smiling broadly, indicates that a guy is humanizinz? Well I certainly do. And Sen. Robert A. Taft, who is by way of being a candidate for the presidential nomination, is sure humanizing!

"Saw him Sunday afternoon at a cocktail party, looking very much taller than he used to seem, and sporting a hand-knit—Mrs. Taft knits and knits and knits; for husband, sons and grandchildren — grey cable-stitch sweater under an equally natty grey tweed jacket.

"He was laughing, joking, hands in pocket and was rosy from either his morning golf game . . . or more likely a walk in the snow."

YOU think that's simply fascinating? Well just listen to this—written by Mary Van Rensseler Thayer in the Washington Post:

"Though inventor and wartime Rear Admiral Luis de Florez is probably busy these days evolving plastic bookbindings for Doubleday, Doran, he mushed to Washington especially for the Navy Ball. Whimsical Luis brought along a pocketful of his favorite invention—a tiny battery tipped with an electric light which turns on automatically and burns brightly when submerged in water.

"The batteries were used on trial balloon runs and on life preservers during the war, but light up with equal abandon when plunked in champagne or Scotch."

Mrs. Harry Truman was intrigued by the gadget, so "Luis raced through the snow to a cache he keeps in the Naval Hospital, and in 16 minutes flat brought back enough batteries to pleasure the President for a year!"

OF course, if you're looking for prime examples of snobbery you grab for the society page.

Writer Gordon of the News recently hammered this one out on her trusty typewriter:

"The Ritz-Carlton hotels the world over have been stopping places for royalty. But the Carlton in Washington had a handful of same lunching there the other day. Czar James Caesar Petrillo and Czar John L. Lewis both glared as they settled themselves at separate tables in the smart dining room.

"The fastidious patrons dropped their eyes and daintily sipped clam broth and wondered why the Carlton had to put up with such."

NOW, we don't want anybody to get the idea that we're opposed to hand-knitted sweaters or little gadgets which glow when dunked in grog.

We don't give a hang how many eyes "drop" when John L. and J. Caesar decide to stuff their tummies with good food.

It's just that we think it ridiculous to waste so much newsprint on glorification of the caste system.

And we'll bet a short beer that it will take more than a knit garment to humanize Senator Bob!

CONGRESSMAN DRIPP **BY YOMEN**

How can we prove that wage increases are really Un-American?

Bi-Partisan Blunderbund

The St. Louis Post-Dispatch points out editorially that if Congress scuttles the European Recovery Program by failing o vote adequate appropriations, losers will be the United States as well as Europe:

On Capitol Hill, a blind blunderbund is being rallied against the Marshall plan. There is a bipartisan banding together of willful men who, if the battle goes their way, will endanger the United States as well as Western Europe.

Under the leadership of Ohio's Senator Taft, these men are determined to cut as much as two billion dollars from the already sharply reduced sum of $6,800,000,000 asked by the President and the Secretary of State for the financing of the first 15 months of the aid program.

It was disappointing to see Senator Vandenberg join these saboteurs to the extent of advocating removal of the program from the control of Secretary Marshall. Now come reports that the United States Ambassador to London, Lewis Douglas, has joined in this move.

But then, he is mentioned as the probable administrator of the fund should it be taken out of the hands of his present superior. More discouraging is Mr. Taft's boast that from 12 to 18 Democrats will vote for a stiff slice off the requested sum.

IF anything, the Administration's figure is low. Originally, the 16 nations assembled in Paris asked for considerably more. They were told, however, that Congress would have to be appeased. So, out came the extra-fine-toothed combs. Everything was slashed to what the State Department believed to be the minimum. Other experts, however, feared that the estimates had been cut to the verge of self-defeat. And now the senatorial cabal would do more hacking.

So long as inflation here and abroad goes unchecked, the cost of the Marshall plan is more likely to rise above the estimates than to fall below them. And to appropriate less than is necessary for the success of the program would be folly, indeed.

That really would be pouring money down a rat-hole because it would mean relief without recovery. No wonder Mr. Marshall told Congress it would be better to make no appropriation at all.

BELLOWERS like Senator Bridges, chairman of the Appropriations Committee, had better realize that in this case they are not playing with a pork-barrel rivers and harbors bill. Europe—and especially continental Europe—simply does not have the means to rehabilitate itself economically. If, unaided, it succumbs to its paralyzing disease, the United States cannot hope to escape the general contagion, nor can Latin America.

Without European markets and European production, the Western Hemisphere cannot continue as a blissful island of capitalism. This may be putting the matter on the most crass level, but that may be the level on which it becomes understandable to the neo-isolationists who parade their short-sighted insularity in the gray garments of thrift.

If American aid is withheld or rendered only inadequately, Marshal Stalin will not need the Red Army for the conquest of the continent.

The Little Guy With Big Ideas

EMILIO, who decided at 16 that he would be a "soldier in the ranks of labor," was in serious trouble.

He had put his thoughts down on paper—and this displeased the King of Italy.

So Emilio was tossed into jail.

There was no freedom of expression in Italy back in those days—back in 1906—and freedom was one thing Emilio much desired.

Emilio, after being released, decided to leave his native Italy behind and migrate to the United States—the land of the free and the home of the brave.

EMILIO found the United States not to be exactly what he had expected it to be.

He found that trade unionists were scorned and harried — and frequently beaten.

That, however, didn't keep him from becoming active in the labor movement.

His first target became the sweatshop conditions in the garment trade, a trade Emilio followed as a tailor. This led him into many difficulties.

CINCINNATI police attempted to keep Emilio and his fellow unionists from holding meetings, but they finally found a place for their sessions.

Then the utility company began shutting off the lights during the middle of meetings. The unionists carried on by candlelight.

Gains came hard in those days. There were long, bitter strikes nearly every year. Unionists were pushed around by "the law."

But gains were made, and Emilio was pleased by the progress of the clothing workers during the 1920s.

And when Franklin D. Roosevelt was elected Emilio thought the "century of the common man" had dawned.

ANOTHER enemy for Emilio dawned on the horizon. It was fascism, which was tearing Europe apart and threatening the world.

Emilio was an active anti-fascist long before Pearl Harbor—and during the war he served long and faithfully in the Office of War Information.

Italy surrendered and Emilio, recalling his youth, became an active member of the American Committee for Italian Relief. He collected funds, clothing and food for the people of war-torn Italy.

EMILIO retired from the active ranks of labor a couple of weeks ago—retired at 65 after many years of hard work.

Hundreds of Amalgamated Clothing Workers members who had worked with the small, gentle-faced man gathered to pay tribute to him. They listened attentively as he said:

"On leaving my post, I have the satisfaction of saying that our workers have proved themselves worthy of their citizenship in industry.

"You are no longer the slaves of yesteryears, the downtrodden of the past. This is now only a memory. You are the builders of a new social structure which must assure peace, justice and true democracy to the world, because, as you know, there is no true democracy when freedom and justice are lacking."

THE little guy who fought for freedom and justice in two countries—the little guy who fought for the underdog—sat down.

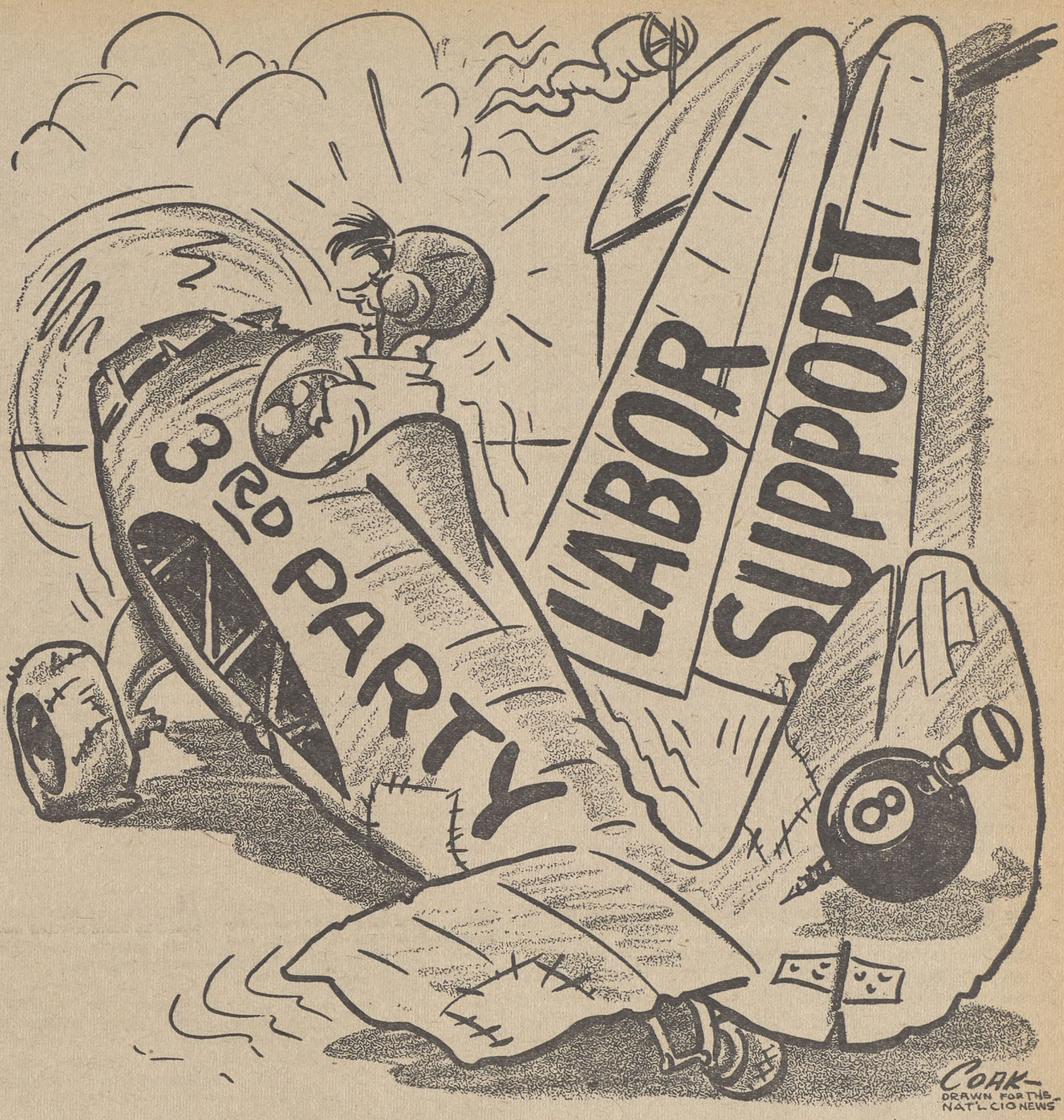
His friend of many years, Jack Kroll, PAC director and Ohio CIO Council president, rose to his feet and said:

"The world is a much better place because Emilio Grandinetti was here."

That was Jack's tribute to Emilio—a little guy with big ideas.

A. L. S.

GOING NOWHERE FAST



Robert W. Johnson:

'Set Off Firecracker in Top Industry's Face' With Book

CAN YOU name a big Businessman, head of the world's largest concern in one particular field who is at the same time one of labor's strongest champions?

This "tycoon extraordinary," says Jack H. Pollack, writing in This Week Magazine, is Robert Wood Johnson, head of Johnson & Johnson, manufacturers of surgical dressing and health aids.

"A slender, dapper, boyish 54, Johnson is a complex personality," who is "a constant headache to more conservative fellow industrialists," says Pollack.

As author of "Or Forfeit Freedom," Johnson "set off a firecracker in top industry's face," by this controversial book, reports Pollack, which caused CIO Sec.-Treas. James Carey to wisecrack: "When Bob Johnson wrote his book, he forfeited his freedom to be president of the Natl. Assn. of Manufacturers."

HERE are some other things Pollack tells about Johnson:

"The Sultan of Surgical Supplies made Congress wince when he testified against legislative proposals for a 65c minimum wage—as being too low! Though many employers and law-makers oppose any minimum at all, J. & J.'s outspoken board chairman championed a 75c minimum, arguing that no American family could now exist on less than $30 a week.

"'If a businessman can't pay a living wage, he ought to get out of business,' insists the boss whose company grew from a mustard plaster until it now does a 100-million-dollar annual volume.

"'The eleven million people earning less than a subsistence living are a liability to society, which must meet the deficit to them and their families through charity and subsidies. Why not avoid this waste and pay the bill at its source with a living wage?'

"Johnson himself pays the highest wage in the industry—base rates run up to $1.62½ an hour in many of his 15 plants that dot the globe. . . ."

HERE'S another surprising quote from this unique tycoon:

"Every time I hear the term 'common labor,' it hits me in the belly. When a job is classified as 'common labor' it means management has not learned how to do it well. No labor is common. Didn't Jesus labor as a carpenter?

Johnson claims that management's first obligation should be to its customers, Pollack writes, "then to its workers (he calls them 'industrial operators') and lastly to its stockholders.

"Unenthusiastic about the Taft-Hartley Act, he complains, 'Whoever heard of good employee relations being legislated from Washington'?"

Pollack points out that while labor leaders have lauded Johnson's social-mindedness, "they are wary of his excessive paternalism," and call attention to the fact that not all J. & J. plants are as high-paying as the ultra-modern "showcases" in New Brunswick, N. J.

ABOUT these, however, Pres. Emil Rieve of the CIO Textile Workers' Union, which represents many of J. & J.'s 14,000 picked employes, is quoted as saying: "The cooperative spirit at New Brunswick shows what can be done when enlightened management is receptive to a program of responsible unionism."

Supporters of Johnson, writes Pollack, "contend that his business idealism adds up to hardheaded realism. But critics argue that J. & J.'s non-conformist chief 'makes grandstand plays to apple-polish the labor crowd.'

"Unperturbed by squabbles over his policies, Johnson, in less restless moments, leans back in his chair, hooks his thumbs in his suspenders and ponders American history.

"Listen to him: 'You know, it's a pity the craftsman has disappeared. Remember Paul Bunyan who was a hired hand, not a lumber owner? A business is really made up of persons, not buildings, machines and money in the bank! We've got the tools for a Better America. Darn it, we Americans have got to learn how to live and work together or else we'll forfeit freedom.'"

Rieve To Present CIO Anti-Inflation Aims To Congress

By ARTHUR RIORDAN

THE event organized labor has been waiting for—presentation to Congress of CIO's official proposals to cure the nation's economic ills—was scheduled to occur this week before the Senate Banking and Currency Committee.

Emil Rieve, administrative chairman of the CIO Full Employment Committee, will make the presentation.

He was scheduled to appear and a number of indications that must have been making the people madder and madder every day at industry and Congress. Events included:

• The Gallup Poll showed that 51% of the people favor a return to rationing and price control and that 41% oppose their return (8% expressed no opinion).

The Gallup organization recalled that more than a year before OPA was inaugurated the majority of Americans were in favor of controls, rationing.

• Profit statements by big corporations, including U. S. Steel and the Big 4 packers, made people stand aghast (so did double talk on the NAM's radio program just preceding the CIO's "It's In The Family").

• Average industrial weekly wages abetted by increased year-end industrial activity, rose to $52.51 for December. But, the workers had to work longer hours—an average of 41.1—and, according to the Dept. of Labor, "further sharp price increases reduced the gain in real earnings to small proportions." ($52.51 is worth about $31 in 1939 purchasing power.)

• Federal per capita tax revenue, excluding payroll taxes, rose 677% from 1940 to 1947.

• Several CIO unions appeared before the Senate committee, giving their unions' anti-inflation programs.

But, the people still had a sense of humor and laughed and laughed when they saw or heard of these items:

• If one has the money—and almost no one has—it is now possible in many swank liquor stores to get champagne in every size of container — nip (6½ oz.), pint (13 oz.; why a champagne pint is smaller than the customary 16 oz. we don't know), imperial pint (16 oz., ah, maybe that's it—the champagne for warmongers), bottle (26 oz.), magnum (2 bottles), and from there on they go Biblical: Jeroboam (4 bottles), Rehoboam (6 bottles), Methuselah (8 bottles), Salmanazar (12 bottles), Balthazar (16 bottles), Nebuchadnezzar (king size).

• If one has the money—and almost no one has—there are plenty of "luxury" items on the shelves of grocers—in fact, such sales are off 30%. Stuff like canned caviar, lobster, crab meat, oysters, imported sardines, anchovies, spiced fruits.

• The only burlesque theater in Dayton, Ohio, has cut prices from $1.10 to 85c—or should we say stripped prices?

• The Magazine of Wall St. chortled: "The preliminaries are almost over. The lines of new materials, financing, labor are all being drawn. There will be enough work for decades—prosperity for all—including Russia."

* * *

U. S. Steel announced it has netted (that's profits after taxes and all that) $126,704,272 in 1947—as compared with $88,622,475 in 1946.

Note to those who say labor isn't producing: U. S. Steel said its workers—members of the CIO Steelworkers, of course, produced 20,300,430 tons of steel products in 1947, compared with 15,181,719 in 1946 and 16,812,650 in 1929.

Last week, the CIO Packinghouse Workers, who are seeking a 29c an hour wage increase in negotiations which reopen on 30 days' notice, took notice of the profits of the Big 4 packers—Swift, net of $34,335,000; Armour, more than $30,000,000; Wilson, $15,500,000; Cudahy, $7,121,000.

The union recalled that the percentage return on each dollar of the Big 4's investments in 1946—when excess profits taxes were higher—was 11.2%. For 1947, when finally estimated, it may run above 20%.

* * *

The CIO groups which testified before the Senators were UE, Food-Tobacco and Maritime Committee. Their contentions:

UE: Russ Nixon, Washington representative, told the committee what his union wants:

"The present inflation can only be brought under control by restoration of general overall price ceilings, supported by the power to ration and to subsidize production of food and other necessities

"We feel the Administration and Congress have been seriously derelict in dealing with this matter. The President asks only for 'stand-by powers,' as though this problem were an 'iffy' matter . . . The Administration-Barkley Bill illustrates a feeble, too little, too late, compacent approach . . . The Republicans, with few exceptions, continue their support of the position taken by American Big Business . . .

"The only bill now before the Senate which fulfills these (UE's proposals) requirements is S-1923, introduced by Sen. Glen Taylor (D., Ida.)."

* * *

FTA: This union made its main presentation through the lips of a rank-and-file union member.

The member, Cyrus J. Waud, 36, a worker in the Campbell Soup plant, Camden, N. J., is the father of six children. He attended the session accompanied by his wife, Pauline, and their two eldest daughters, Lois, 11, and Ruth, 9. He makes $40 a week.

Waud's story: "You fellows have got to help me out"; his family budget includes no movies, no smokes or drinks, no bus rides for the kids, who should have 23 quarts of milk a week, get only 12. (Two quarts of milk cost 45c in Camden.) Savings are $20, but the Wauds owe $300. Clothes? Can't remember when they've been able to buy any new ones.

In contrast, he said, Campbell Soup's profits are soaring.

Asked what he wanted, Waud called for a rollback of prices to 1946. He also wanted rationing and price control

FTA gave the committee a statement, in which it asked for enactment of the Taylor Bill, which it said "provides for immediate action to freeze prices at a November 1947 level. Furthermore, it makes this action possible by providing for subsidies. It approaches a fair rollback by providing for bringing down food prices to the lowest level paid by consumers in 1947. Finally, the Taylor bill would establish effective administration and enforcement of the program it proposes."

Sen. Homer Capehart (R., Ind.), who manufactures radios, asked Waud what he thought about rolling back wages as well as prices.

"Can't you see we're underfed?" Waud replied. "What good would that do us?"

* * *

Maritime Commitee: Hoyt Haddock, executive secretary, made the presentation of this CIO group's stand:

He analyzed various bills before the Congress and said the "Taylor Bill is the only one which provides effective tools to meet the problem of runaway prices."

* * *

In Pontiac. Mich.. resentment against inflation triumphed over zero weather as hundreds of consumers turned out with shopping bags and baskets to deplete the store of goods stocked in the new Co-op Distribution Center.

A total of 917 families, mostly CIO Auto Workers from the big GM plants centered here, purchased $5510 worth of groceries and appliances during the first 18 hours the Center was open for business.

In all, 678 pounds of Co-op Coffee were sold.

Kaiser Dood It

They laughed when Henry Kaiser sat down to make autos.

Last week, Kaiser-Frazer, Henry Kaiser's auto-making firm, announced its profits figures for 1947. After taxes, said K-F, the firm cleared $19,505,131, as compared to a net loss of $19,284,680 in 1946, first full year of operations.

Green Blue?

Illinois Republicans are casting dark glances at Gov. Dwight Green.

A poll by the non-partisan Better Government Association reports that almost three out of every four Illinois Republicans who have voted in a statewide poll of GOP leaders believe Green's candidacy for a third term will weaken the party's chances for retaining control at Springfield next November.

Photo by Clayton Fountain UAW

PRETTY THINGS: These comely consumers were among the crew of co-op stalwarts who greeted the hundreds of shoppers storming the new Co-op Distribution Center, Pontiac Mich. Operating as a streamlined co-op mass distribution warehouse, designed to fight inflation with direct action, the Center marketed $5,510 worth of groceries and appliances in its first 18 hours of operation. Co-op experts are aiding in the operation.

Paying High Prices For Meat Is Public Service--It Says Here

QUIT grumbling about those high meat prices—you're really doing a public service by paying them!

Or that's what the American Meat Institute is about to tell us in advertisements to appear in 395 daily newspapers.

While Congress pondered growing demands for price control and rationing of meat, the institute, says Public Relations Director Norman Draper, decided it had better inform the public of the real lowdown. He says:

"It is a long-range operation. This program is undertaken to correct public misunderstanding, because if the meat industry is to have maximum freedom to continue serving America efficiently, it is necessary to build greater public knowledge and appreication of what the industry does."

By "maximum freedom," he apparently meant freedom from price or rationing control. (Since June, 1946, when OPA was ended, meat prices have more than doubled.)

The first ad takes the thesis that a pretty lady, buying her pot roast from her meat dealer, was really helping the farmer. Then, inferentially, the institute puts all the blame on the farmers for high prices, since it says: "the packers' profit, after paying all expenses, averages only a fraction of a cent a pound, and meat prices always are established by the demand for the available supply of meat."

The Federal Trade Commission, as early as 1920, declared that "the packers make use of the word, 'cent', 'fraction of a cent', 'only a few cents', in the knowledge that the public regards a 'cent' as a very small element of value. This practice obscures the real facts as to profits. A profit of a cent per unit, far from being a small profit, may be an exorbitant profit."

The FTC said the way to find out whether a "cent" profit is reasonable — whether on the pound or on the dollar of sales —"is by aggregating such profit and comparing it with the capital invested in the enterprise".

Bro. and Sister reader, take a gander at the story on meat profits on this page and also the chart up there at the right hand side.

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Ballots

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Carrots Decontrolled, Bunny Meat High

An intriguing argument for the return of price controls was handed to a group of flabbergasted midwestern Congressmen.

An Illinois rabbit-breeder testified that inexpensive rabbit meat produced in quantities could help force down high meat prices. "But the trouble is," he told the Congressmen, "rabbits need carrots but since the end of OPA carrots have become too expensive to buy for rabbits. Now everybody knows that eating carrots promotes night vision and the reason that rabbits are so prolific is that they can see what they're doing."

maximum rent provisions and protect tenants from illegal eviction. (Under the present law, unless a complaint against an illegal rent increase or eviction is initiated by the tenant, the housing expediter can take no action.)

7. That local rent advisory boards, representative of all interests and required to act only after public hearings, be empowered to make recommendations.

All these provisions, with the exception of the last, are included in the Wagner-Murray bill.

IN ATTACKING the provision of the 1947 Rent Law which allows a "voluntary" 15% increase, Montgomery said: "We believe that Congress placed in the hands of landlords an instrument for frightening and deceiving and . . . coercing tenants into paying 15% higher rents in the belief that this was necessary to keep a roof over their heads after Feb. 29 of this year."

Sen. Harry P. Cain (R.-Wash), subcommittee chairman, retorted majority of the people with whom he had talked were "happy" to pay the increase.

Waybur told the committee that rent "is as inescapable as death or taxes. Families can starve themselves a little, "but under present circumstances they can't reduce their housing a little; they either have it or they are out in the street."

Waybur's testimony, which urged strong controls for the next two years, followed that of a property owner and industrialist, Walter H. Freygang, who demanded an end to eviction controls, because that is the only way "to maintain discipline" among tenants.

"Today the worker in the South (and this is only a little less true in the North)," Edelman testified, "is far less fearful of losing his job than of being put out of his house. And as a rule he has to move if he quits his job or is fired . . . The result is that employers are frequently able to terrorize thoroughly hundreds of employes by the threat, open or implied, that a man's family will be put on the street if he doesn't behave."

Other witnesses appealed for strong controls:

● Housing Expediter Tighe E. Woods said that rent controls can be laid aside only when the country has "a lot of rental accommodations . . . We don't have them now." He charged that many landlords are turning in "phony leases on apartments where there are no tenants at all" to get the units freed from rent control.

● Secy. of Commerce Averell Harriman warned that the critical housing shortage made continued rent control imperative. Any elimination or relaxation of controls, he said, would have a "disruptive" effect upon the national economy. He, too, recommended a two-year extension of controls.

● New York's Mayor William O'Dwyer, submitting testimony through a spokesman, hit the 1947 Rent Act as "weak," and pointed out that because of its insufficiency New York State had been forced to pass its own rent legislation.

● Minneapolis Mayor Hubert H. Humphrey echoed O'Dwyer's plea for continued controls—tightened and adequately enforced. Like O'Dwyer, he complained that present eviction restrictions are inadequate and proposed recontrol of properties exempted under the present act. "Congress should recognize the mistake it made in its estimate of the housing situation when it passed the present act and abandon the half-hearted and apologetic approach," he added.

● Sen. Claude Pepper (D., Fla.) also threw his weight behind strong controls for the next two years. In addition to proposals presented by other witnesses, he suggested that local boards be established to hear tenant and landlord complaints.

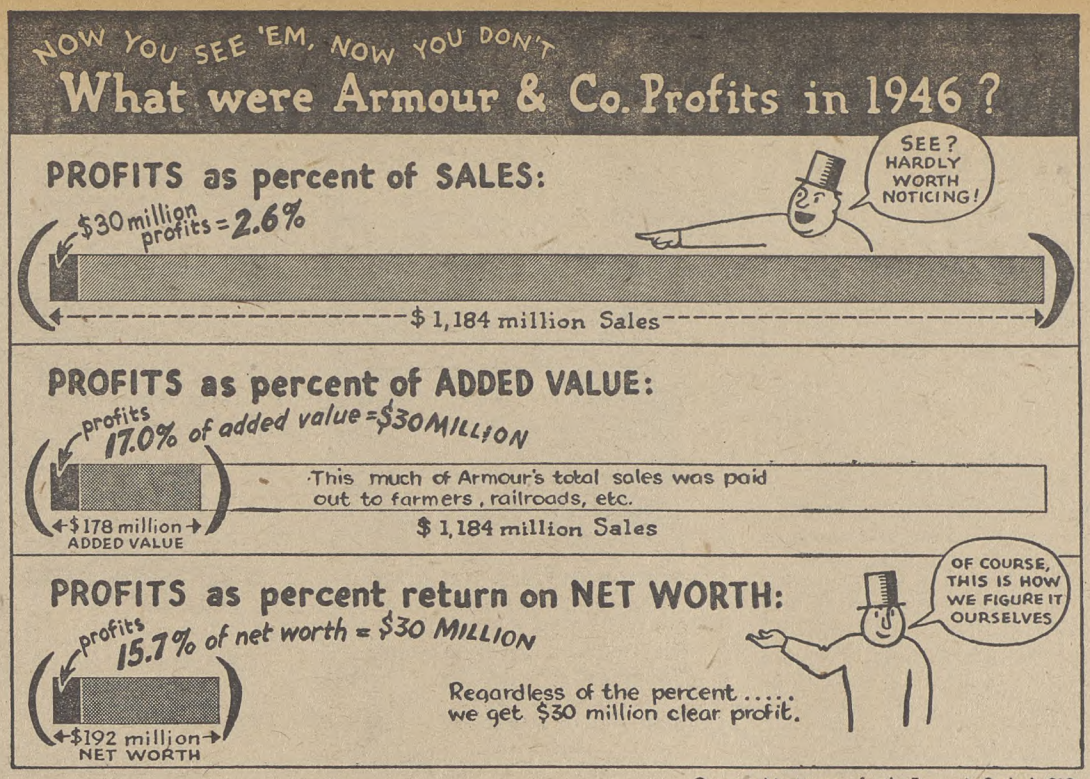
The subcommittee hopes to have some kind of bill ready to report to the Senate by Feb. 5.

Thanks, J. O.

J. O. McClintock, official of the Chicago Board of Trade, makes things crystal clear.

Defending speculation in the grain market, he said—and we quote:

"The present system of grain marketing adopted the element of speculation which exists in every form of our commercial and economic life and caused it to produce essential factors that must necessarily exist in a desirable plan of grain distribution.



Guernsey-Montgomery for the Economic Outlook, CIO.

Old Dominion

Virginia has a permanent registration—if you pay your poll taxes.

But, the Byrd machine has taken a step to help insure its continuation in power. It has moved for an elimination of the present registration, with names to be enrolled yearly—six months in advance of the election. The poll tax stands, of course.

Sen. Cain said. The Cellar Rent Control bill in the House has been bottled up in Rep. Wolcott's Banking & Currency Committee with no sign of hearings in sight. CIO spokesmen have expressed fear that the Congressmen would await the Feb 29 expiration—or thereabouts—of the present act, and then hurriedly jam through a haphazard piece of legislation.

And just in case you were planning to avoid the rent problem by buying a house, the Commerce Dept. has disclosed that the selling price of the average house last November was $9060—double the 1939 price.

And, Finally

● Night clubs are having a tough time. (CIO convention delegates—and those to the UE, Rubber and other conventions held at the Bradford Hotel, Boston, will be interested to know that that hotel has closed its roof garden—but, few of us ever got to see it, anyway).

● Butter in St. Louis, after going down a little, went back to $1 a pound

● Bread followed the lead of butter and went up in price in New York and other areas.

Jones & Laughlin netted $22,383,591, compared with 1946's $10,854,084.

Republic Steel netted $31,018,409, compared with the previous year's $16,033,468

U.S. Bars RadioFor Publisher

THE Federal Communications Commission has put the kibosh on plans of an Ohio newspaper publisher to open radio stations in Mansfield and Lorain.

S. A. Horvitz, who has papers in the two cities, was denied the license on grounds that his planned stations couldn't be trusted to operate "in the public interest."

Horvitz was shown at the hearings as a man who carried a big axe in his papers—the only ones in the two cities—against other stations. His papers refused to carry program listings of Mansfield's only station, WMAN; refused to carry ads listing the programs; and refused to carry ads from manufacturers who sponsored programs carried by the local station.

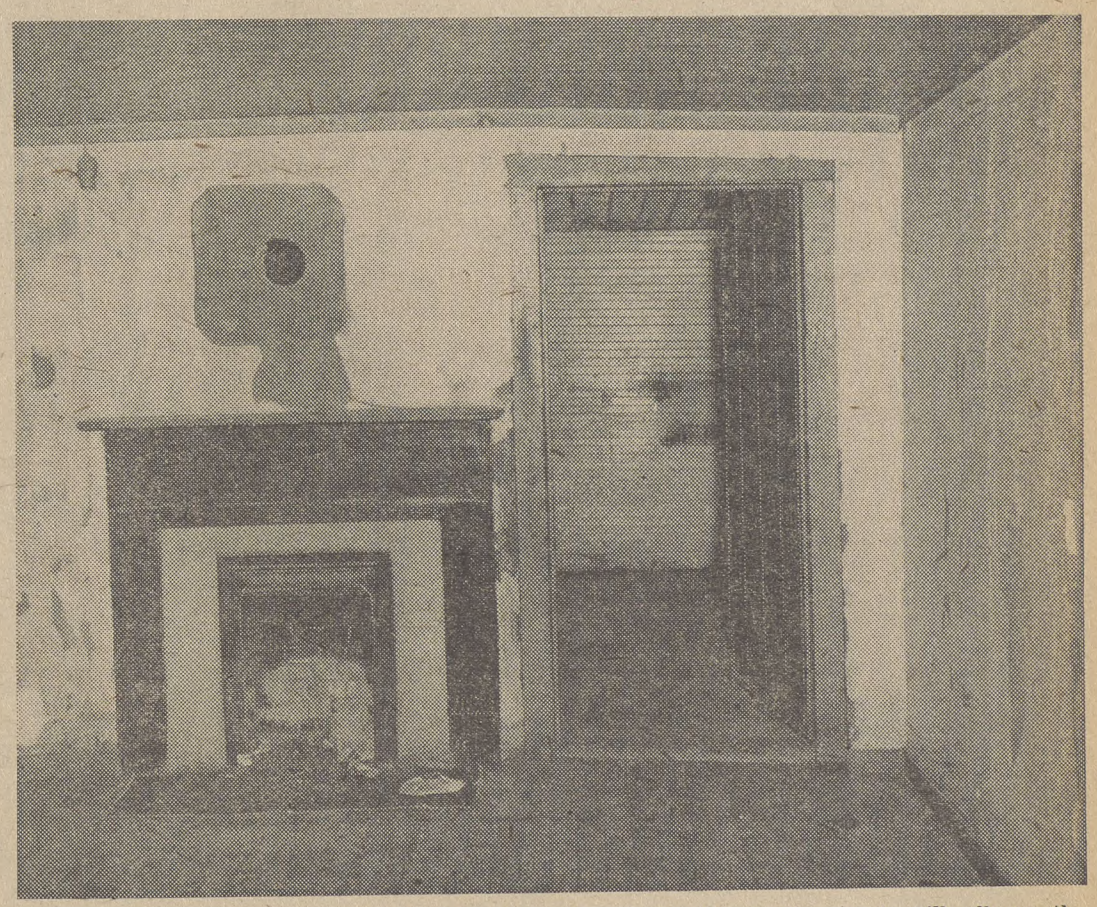
Backing up the complaints against Horvitz's ideas on public service was Julius Uehlein, president of the Lorain CIO Council.

The local CIO official argued that a license for Horvitz would pave the way for monopoly control of information reaching the people of Lorain and Mansfield.

Uehlein told The CIO News that the two papers have frequently been anti-labor in their handling of the news.

At the same time the FCC turned down a license application from another Ohio group, the Fostoria Broadcasting Co. The commission noted that Laurence Harry, head of the proposed station, has announced he'd carry no controversial talks on his station during the first year of operation.

FCC said it was pretty clear that Harry failed "to understand the responsibility of a broadcast licensee to use the facility as a medium for community service and education "



COMPANY LANDLORD: CIO Textile Workers at Hadley-People's Co., Siler City, N. C., are threatened with eviction from inelegant company houses such as is pictured here is they dare strike to enforce demands for the 9c raise won in mills all over the South. Adding insult to injury, the company boosted rents 500%. Since the houses are not in a rent control area, they are immune to federal rent regulations.

York, Pa., Papers Say

PA. CIVIL AIR PATROL PLANS SPY SYSTEM

"STATE Civil Air Patrol Asks Industrialists, Businessmen to Aid Spy System Formation," says a three-column headline over a front page story in the York, Pa., Gazette and Daily. The York paper is a liberal and commercial publication, not connected with any labor organization.

The headline is supported by the following story:

"Pennsylvania industrialists and businessmen are being asked by the Pennsylvania wing of the Civil Air Patrol to aid in establishing a gestapo-like spy system with tenacles reaching into every place of employment in the state.

"The industrial spy system, reminiscent of Hitler's technique in securing information about 'subversives,' would work this way:

"1. Industrialists and business men are asked to enlist at least one member of their firms in the Civil Air Patrol.

"2. Such 'enlistees' will be sent to intelligence and security classes and a 'great number' will attend the Army Counter Intelligenee school at Holabird Signal depot, Baltimore.

"3. After completing the course, the Army-trained informants will return to their jobs and will report to the CAP all persons considered by their employers 'to have communistic or subversive tendencies.'

"4. The espionage system would be financed in part by contributions from the industrialists and businessmen.

"The plans to transfer Nazi Germany's gestapo system practically intact to the United States were announced by Col. Phillip F. Neuweiler. Pennsylvania CAP commander, in a publicity release received yesterday by The Gazette and Daily.

"In addition to outlining an espionage program, Colonel Neuweiler also indicated in the release that war with Russia was to be considered a probability and that CAP members would be taught 'the Russian language, Russian military tactics, Russian politics and all characteristics of the Russian people.'

"The Federal Bureau of Investigation and the State Police have been asked to screen candidates for the CAP course, the colonel declared.

"The excuse for instituting the espionage program also has been taken from Hitler's book, a study of the publicity release shows. Colonel Neuweiler declares that the United States is in danger of attack, and by implication he names Russia as the attacker. The 'growing menace of communism' naturally was mentioned.

"Many of us in CAP are certain that any open and violent attack against the peace of the United States will be preceded by an intensive enemy-guided 'softening up' campaign utilizing sabotage, propaganda, and many other underground subversive activities.' he declared in the release after stating that CAP courses would be directed against Russia."

A spokesman for the national CAP at Washington, who is also a captain in the U. S. Air Forces, said that the statement issued by the Pennsylvania wing is not in keeping with the national organizations policy.

He added that the release was inaccurate and was further distorted by the newspaper.

The spokesman said that plans of the national organization are in a tentative stage and must get the approval of Central Intelligence Office and the FBI. The plan is not to have CAP members in each plant but to have a man trained in espionage in each CAP unit to be ready to act in a national emergency, he said.

The CAP, he pointed out, is ready to act in cases of natural calamities, such as floods, in so far as the civil aviation facilities are available.

Asked what is being done in the Pennsylvania situation, the spokesman said that a series of Pennsylvania meetings and one in Washington will be held to draw up a program in keeping with national CAP policy.

REP. HOFFMAN (R., MICH.)
Termed "hellbent on breaking the strike" by CIO Public Workers, Hoffman, now conducting an "investigation" of the Government Services, Inc., walkout in Washington, disclaimed a raid on union headquarters by his agents, but apologized for what he said may have been "unauthorized" actions by them.

2 More Unions Vote to Sign

Two additional CIO international unions have decided to file non-communist affidavits and financial statements which are required for unions desiring to use the Natl. Labor Relations Board.

A membership referendum of the CIO Shoe Workers authorized, by a vote of 31,000 to 1,080, the elimination of three vice presidencies to comply. Julius Crane, a vice president, had refused to sign because: "I'm convinced that this provision will create a second-class citizenship in this country. Only union leaders are subjected to the requirement."

The CIO Furniture Workers executive board has also voted compliance with the T-H provisions. Final action on the decision will be referred to the union's national convention June 7.

Name CIO Lawyer To School Board

Harry C. Clark, CIO regional attorney, will become a member of the Kansas City, Mo., school board in the spring.

Under the system in operation in Kansas City for a number of years, both Republican and Democratic county committees approve each other's selections for board vacancies. This double approval is tantamount to election.

A veteran of World War I, Clark won over four candidates on the first ballot, receiving 24 of the 42 votes cast. His name was submitted to the Democratic committee by the Greater Kansas City Industrial Union Council.

Clark also had the support of AFL. One of the committeemen, Andrew Harvey, an official of the AFL Electrical Workers union, praised the labor lawyer, recalling that two years ago Clark was endorsed by 148 organizations as an independent candidate for the board post.

He is not the only CIO man to be advanced in civic affairs in recent weeks in Kansas City. James J. Leary, CIO regional director, and Harold Edwards, assistant district director of the CIO Steelworkers, were named first vice chairman and board members respectively of the Community Chest.

AVC Head

FLAYS NEGRO POLICY OF ARMY, AIR FORCE

CHAT PATERSON, national chairman of the American Veterans Committee, characterized as unsatisfactory letters received from Secretary of Army Royall, Secretary of Navy Sullivan, and Secretary of Air Symington in reply to an AVC plea for abolition of racial discrimination and segregation in the armed forces. The AVC statement was in line with the recommendations of the President's Committee on Civil Rights.

Paterson said that he had relayed the replies to Secretary of National Defense James Forrestal. He said that he had told Secretary Forrestal that "as matters now stand, the Navy is the only branch of the armed forces which is committed to a policy of non-segregation.

"We feel it is incumbent upon you as Secretary of National Defense, especially in view of the experience gained as Secretary of the Navy, to require every component of our armed services to adopt and practice a policy of non-segregation and non-discrimination * * * *"

THANKS, VARIETY

We're Glad You Like

It's In The Family!

CIO's Weekly Radio Show
ABC Network,
Tuesday Nights, 10:45 PM EST.

★

What VARIETY said:

"Here's the answer of the Congress of Industrial Organizations to weekly look-what-a-good-boy-I-am spiel by the National Association of Manufacturers over the ABC network Tuesday nights.

"The employers' organization offers a straight talk stanza.

"The CIO unions reply with a chatty, informative, shrewdly-aimed quiz, titled 'It's In The Family'

" . . . The labor contingent is making use of the informality and intimacy of radio to sell its ideas. And sandwiched in with the entertainment, the ideas unquestionably get across in unobtrusive, inoffensive and therefore effective manner.

" . . . As heard Tuesday night, 'It's In The Family' presented two married couples (both frankly pro-labor, natch) in competition, with Joe O'Brien as m. c. to toss the questions and rule on the answers.

" . . . The flavor of the stanza was geared to popular interest and taste. In other words, showmanship."

★

What's good for VARIETY is good!

Tune Your Radio To
CIO's OWN Show

It's In The Family!

Produced for CIO by Marc Goodson and William Todman

ABC Network, Every Tuesday Night
10:45 PM EST., 9:45 PM CST.,
8:45 PM MST., 7:45 PM PST.

Alaska CIO Asks Better Deal For Resident Cannery Workers

THE SECOND annual All-Alaska CIO convention held at Ketchikan, the "salmon capital of the world," has called for action to improve the "deplorable" lot of resident cannery workers in the Territory.

The delegates in a resolution declared the working conditions of this group of cannery workers is "the worst of any group in industrial employment in Alaska" and urged the press and general public to demand fair treatment for them.

The convention called for action to improve the "deplorable" lot of resident cannery workers, declared to be "the worst of any group in industrial employment in Alaska," and urged the press and general public to demand fair treatment for them.

Employers in the fisheries use the resident workers as a convenient pool for casual labor, one resolution stated, when regular employes hired and shipped in from the States are not sufficient. These resident workers are subjected to discrimination of all kinds and working conditions are of the poorest.

Charging that many Alaskan industries totally disregard the Federal Wage-Hour Law, the convention requested the Secretary of Labor to assign an inspector to Alaska to enforce provisions of the Act.

In the political field delegates voted endorsement of Gov. Ernest Gruening for reappointment, asked for statehood for Alaska and pledged cooperation in legislative and political campaigns with AFL unions.

Other action taken dealt at length with the fisheries industry. The convention recommended, among other things, that the fishing industry organize to seek federal assistance on the same basis as farmers. Delegates argued that fishing banks and streams are being depleted while farm lands, including ranges producing livestock in competition with fisheries, are being rehabilitated.

One resolution recommended that Alaska's delegate in Congress, E. L. Bartlett, be given an administrative assistant in Washington.

Murray Protests To Marshall On Greek Anti-Labor Law

THE Americans have a word for it—"fascism."

The "it" is the Greek anti-strike law, passed last December, which permits life sentences for strikers in "illegal" walkouts and death penalties for strike leaders.

Last week, Pres. Murray wrote to Secy. of State George Marshall, strongly urging that the State Department voice the protest of American workers against the Greek law.

Murray said the anti-labor law, which makes even the Taft-Hartley law look like a pink-tea affair, is "completely inimical" to democracy, in Greece or anywhere else.

Makes Charges

He charged that it's the sort of law to be expected of a fascist government; that "rightly or wrongly" many American workers have believed the law couldn't have been passed without an OK from the American mission in Greece; and that the strongest pressure should be placed on the Greek regime to repeal the law.

Text of Pres. Murray's letter to Marshall follows:

"At the unanimous request of the Executive Board of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, which met in Washington January 22-23, I am writing to you to request that the government of the United States lodge a strong protest with the Greek government concerning the vicious anti-labor law passed by the Greek Parliament on December 8, 1947.

"In the six weeks since its passage, every segment of American labor has been tremendously concerned with the implications of this law, which permits the sentencing of strikers to long terms in prison and the execution of strike leaders. In our opinion there is no force in the argument that this law will aid the Greek government in its fight against the guerilla rebels. It is, on the other hand, the type of governmental action which is of tremendous help to the propaganda of these guerillas.

"American labor looks upon this new Greek law as completely inimical to the interest of democracy and to the continued development of a free labor movement. The law is typical of those passed by fascist governments everywhere in the world. Having fought a costly, bloody war against fascism, the workers of the United States, like those throughout the world, are loath to watch without vigorous protest the re-emergence of punitive legislation against union members and union leaders.

"In addition, many CIO members are rightly or wrongly, reaching the conclusion that the government of Greece could not have acted as it did against the labor unions of the Greek without at least the tolerance of the American Mission in that country. A forceful protest by the State Department to the Greek government would instantly help to clarify our position. It would, also, indicate to American labor that our foreign aid program to all of Europe is firmly based on a policy of encouraging in every way possible the fullest expression of the democratic rights of of the common people.

"Failure of the State Department to lodge a vigorous protest against the Greek anti-strike law may very well diminish the support among American industrial workers for the European Relief program. The ERP at the present time has the backing of the overwhelming majority of American workers, who see in it an opportunity to provide economic rehabilitation and a strengthening of the basic democratic foundation of European society.

Dept. Failed

"It is my understanding that the Greek government has indicated that the December 8 law will be applied only in "emergencies." This statement does little to lessen the evils of the legislation.

"I urge that a strongly worded protest from the American government be sent to Greece to demonstrate to the world that the United States stands, as it always has, for the ideals of liberty and economic justice."

CIO Attacks Greek Court-Martial; Hits 'Lack of Information'

CIO has informed the State Dept. of its strong disapproval of a Greek government court-martial of Antonios Ambatielos, secretary of the Federation of Greek Maritime Unions.

Michael Ross, CIO director of international affairs, said the State Dept. claimed "a complete lack of information" on the matter, but has asked for a full report from the American embassy in Athens.

Ambatielos, a leading Greek union official, was arrested in the port city of Piraeus on what the Greek seamen's union describes "as trumped-up charges of organizing sabotage."

"Persons court-martialed on such charges face the danger of quick execution if convicted," the Greek union declared.

In Washington, meanwhile, CIO was told by the State Department that the case is being closely watched by American officials in Greece. The Greek government, according to State Department sources, has "assured" American representatives that Ambatielos will not be railroaded but will receive a fair, open trial.

THE case has drawn sharp protests from a number of union officials, including Pres. Michael Quill of the Transport Workers; Pres. Morris Pizer of the United Furniture Workers; Pres. A. F. Whitney of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen; and Pres. Alvaney Johnson of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.

CIO's protest was made public by Ross in a letter to Hoyt Haddock, head of the CIO Maritime Committee.

"The CIO has continued to make representations to the Greek Government and our State Department concerning labor developments in Greece," Ross said.

HE SAID that Clinton Golden, former vice-president of the CIO Steel Union, had threatened to resign his post as labor adviser to the U. S. Mission in Greece following adoption of the vicious anti-strike law early in December.

Golden was "persuaded to stay on condition that he would receive support from the State Dept. in his efforts to improve the situation," Ross wrote to the Maritime Committee. "I need not tell you that he is very unhappy there and may feel himself compelled to resign in any case."

Complete authority has been given the U. S. Mission by the government "to bring the strongest possible pressure on the Greek government to support Clinton Golden and to obtain repeal of this law," Ross said in his letter.

Carey, Ross To Attend BTU, WFTU Sessions

TWO CIO representatives leave Feb. 4 for Europe for further talks with leaders of the British Trades Union Congress and the World Federation of Trade Unions.

Secy.-Treas. James B. Carey and Michael Ross, director of international affairs for CIO, will visit London and Paris on the trip. CIO Vice-Pres. Frank Rosenblum, a WFTU bureau member, will be unable to make the trip because of local commitments.

The WFTU is scheduled to hold another meeting of its 9-man executive bureau some time this month. Discussion of the Marshall Plan is expected to be a feature of the WFTU session.

At the last WFTU bureau meeting in November, Carey explained the CIO position of support for the foreign aid program, and of CIO's demands that it be free of political strings. He urged that it be upheld by the WFTU on the basis of the world labor group's constitutional pledge to help post-war relief and reconstruction.

Russian and Italian spokesmen on the WFTU bureau opposed placing the matter on the agenda at the last meeting.

The current world labor get-together has been postponed from Feb. 1 to a date later this month.

Last week the British Trades Union Congress demanded that the WFTU set a definite date for the meeting no later than mid-February. If the WFTU fails to call the executive meeting promptly, the British union leaders said, they will move independently to bring together spokesmen for unions in the 16 "Marshall Plan countries" outside the mechanism of the WFTU.

CIO Rallies To Back ERP, Hit By Hoover

THE European Recovery Plan, reeling a bit before the pinch-penny onslaught led by ex-Pres. Herbert Hoover, will get strong support this week from CIO.

Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey appears before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee Feb. 3 to underline CIO's belief that only a generous, non-political aid program can pull Europe out of its post-war chaos.

Carey's testimony is expected to follow the general outline indicated several weeks ago in CIO Pres. Murray's 10-point-principles letter to the White House.

CIO officials have called for a four-year program, along the lines recommended by the European countries and the Harriman Committee report. It stresses the need for a separate organization to administer the aid to Europe, so that economic help will be divorced from politics and the pressures of changing foreign policies.

MOST serious blow to the Marshall Plan proposals came from Hoover, who indicated that he believed European prosperity is just around the corner—a prediction which American workers heard about their own economic standards during the early thirties.

Hoover urged a cut in the first 15 months' help from $6.8 billion to $4 billion. Hoover's statement was issued from Florida, where he is vacationing.

Even more important, he suggested that the aid program be transferred from a plan for getting the European economic system back on its feet, to a mere international WPA set-up. Hoover urged that no steel or other capital goods be sent to Europe, nor should the U. S. give money to pay for food or other needed supplies from other countries.

CIO has voiced strong opposition to the idea that America act merely to set Europeans up in the apple-selling business, and has similarly emphasized the need for a four-year program so that European countries will be able to do at least a minimum amount of planning for the future.

SECY. MARSHALL, while willing to compromise the issue of who will administer the program, has testified he'll stand pat on demands for the $6.8 billion appropriation.

Congressional committees have heard considerable testimony from spokesmen of private and civic organizations, with most liberal groups indicating strong support for the Marshall Plan.

Some industrialists, however, have urged a paring down of funds and widespread American controls over the affairs of European countries. The Natl. Association of Manufacturers has advocated that no country which fails to promise to end all price controls should receive American help.

And one complained that because neither England nor Holland has any serious Communist "menace," those two nations should get no Marshall Plan assistance!

Lithographers Strike In 3d Mo.

Some 60 CIO Lithographers at two Baltimore printing plants have entered their third month on the picket lines in a fight for reduction of the work week and wage increases.

Closed by the walkout are the National Color Printing Co. and the Crocker Union.

A third Baltimore plant, the Damse Co., ended a 10-day strike with an agreement which reduces the work week to 37½ hours beginning Feb. 1, to 36¼ hours beginning Oct. 1. Other gains were wage increases of $6 and $7 a week, double pay for Saturday and after two hours of overtime on other days, and improved vacation provisions.

HOUSING HOLDUP: Many veterans who managed to get a place to live didn't get very much, this photo-exhibit to be presented to the joint congressional housing committee shows graphically without any room for doubt. On the left is a hole made in a wall by an 8-year-old boy who tossed a baseball. The others show a porch breaking away and a foundation falling apart. Probably those GI pup tents would have been better.

HEATED DISCUSSION: **Mrs. Dorothy Darling (left, pointing) was fined $100 by a Philadelphia judge for not furnishing tenants with adequate heat despite city housing commission orders. The expressions on the tenants' faces (in the middle) show how angry they were.**

Jewish Committee Drive Backed; Carey Gives ERP's Goals

THE American Jewish Committee has CIO's full support in its campaign "against discrimination and for fundamental freedoms for all men."

That message was sent by Pres. Murray to the AJC's 41st Convention in New York. The Jewish group also heard an address by Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey, who described CIO's own efforts to strengthen American democracy.

"We of the CIO have come to realize that our group interests are closely linked with freedom and prosperity for the entire American people, and for the people of the entire world," Carey told the meeting.

CIO's importance to America, he said, has been to "give the poor and exploited a medium for entering into the true citizenship of our country." As CIO representative on the President's Civil Rights Committee, Carey pointed out, he merely served as spokesman for "millions of unofficial, unpretentious people in the ranks of labor who love and cherish our heritage of civil rights."

Voicing CIO support for foreign aid programs, he told the Jewish Committee that "America's power today is the power of the good neighbor."

CAREY charged that "it would be folly to accept the ideas of the Natl. Association of Manufacturers that we withhold aid from European countries until and unless they adopt an exact duplicate of our free-enterprise economy and promise to eliminate price controls.

"No doctor could write a better prescription for hatred of America, for cynicism about what must be a humanitarian program.

"The CIO stands flatly for an economic aid program without political strings; we want Europe to get on its feet, not to join the Elks or the Chamber of Commerce or the Women's Christian Temperance Union.

"Our aid program must be a guiding light toward an ideal, not a strait-jacket to bind the democratic forces of Europe."

Court Restores Vets' Seniority

Meyer Bernstein, CIO Veterans Committee representative, has called attention of all CIO affiliates to a ruling of the Federal District Court in northern Indiana. The court ruled that a veteran who received a promotion in the basis of time in service is entitled to back date his promotion to the time that it would have come into effect had he not been in uniform.

The case arose out of the suit filed by Gilmer S. Morris, who had been a railroad telegrapher, and a member of the AFL Telegraphers Union before entering the service. While Morris was in service three of his juniors in the South Bend division of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad were promoted to dispatcher.

Upon return to civilian life Morris passed the qualifying exam for dispatcher and was promoted, but was listed below the men over whom he had had as a telegrapher. He asked the court to restore to him seniority he would have earned on the new job if he hadn't been called up.

The court agreed that he was entitled to it. The Selective Service Act which requires that veterans be rehired without loss of seniority, Swygert ruled, takes precedence over the terms of the railroad's contract with the Train Dispatchers Union-AFL which states that seniority shall date from the time of passing the qualifying examination.

Loney Named Head OF UE District 6

Stanley L. Loney, president of CIO Electrical Workers Local 617, Sharon, Pa., was unanimously elected president of the UE District 6 Council at its bi-monthly meeting.

Loney succeeded Thomas J. Fitzpatrick, who resigned to assume his position as recently elected president of UE Local 601. Fitzpatrick in turn was elected vice-president of the District Council, a position formerly held by Loney.

CIO Rights Meet Panels Named

DISCUSSION panels have been nominated for the CIO's national Conference on Civil Rights, to be held Feb. 20-21 at Hollenden Hotel, Cleveland.

The recommended panels are:

How to utilize existing CIO facilities: chairman—Kermit Eby, director of CIO Research and Education Dept.; members—I. W. Abel, Steelworkers; Frank Cronin, CIO regional director; Paul Christopher, CIO state director, Tennessee; Nat Goldfinger, Paperworkers; Helen Lounzie, Michigan CIO.

Techniques of publicity and education: chairman — Allan L. Swim, CIO News editor and publicity director; members—William Lavelle, Ohio CIO; Robert Levin, Amalgamated Clothing; Vincent Sweeney, Steel; Milton Lapine, Newspaper Guild.

Working with community groups: chairman—Leo Perlis, director, CIO Community Services; members—David Sigman, Natl. Labor Service; Irving Salert, Jewish Labor Committee; Walter White, Natl. Association for Advancement of Colored People; Lester Granger, Natl. Urban League; Rev. George Higgins, Natl. Catholic Welfare Conference; Rev. Cameron Hall, Federal Council of Churches of Christ.

Violation of women's civil rights in industry and government: chairmen—Mrs. Lillian Hatcher and Mrs. Mildred Jeffrys, both Auto Workers; members—Gladys Dickason, Amalgamated; Dollie Lowther, Laundry Workers; Sam Jacobs, Textile.

The report of Pres. Truman's Committee on Civil Rights will provide much of the material to be acted upon at the conference.

T-H Act Forces S. Car. Strike

Add Columbia, S. C., to the list of cities affected by the Taft-Hartley-provoked strikes.

Some 130 employes of the Shakespeare Fishing Tackle Co. walked out last week when the company refused to negotiate with CIO Steelworkers, which claims to represent a majority. The company's excuse: The union, which has refused to sign T-H affidavits, is not certified by the NLRB. Union offers to conduct a card check or independent election to determine the bargaining agent were rejected by the company.

In addition to seeking recognition of the union, strikers are seeking a 25c hourly wage increase, improved working conditions, seniority rights and grievance structure. W. H. Crawford, USA district director, said the minimum wage in the fishing tackle plant is 60c an hour.

In reply to plant manager V. L. Johnannessen's claim that he knew no reason for the strike, Crawford said the company had been notified of the workers' vote to strike by State Commissioner of Labor R. L. Gamble. Gamble said he had tried in vain to bring about a meeting of company and union representatives.

ORGANIZATIONALLY SPEAKING

By Allan S. Haywood

Brother George Brown, Dir. of Org. International Woodworkers of America, Portland, Ore., reports the union won a representation election at the VanDine & Johnson Lumber Co., Springfield, Ore., by a vote of 18 to 15 for IWA has engaged in nine union security elections during January, resulting as follows:

Bennett Lumber Co., Springfield, 27 for, none against; Northwestern Forest Products, Inc., Springfield, 33 for, 2 against; Fall Creek Lumber Co., Springfield, 69 for, 4 against; Fall Creek Box & Mfg. Co., Springfield, 31 for, 6 against; South Fork Logging Co., Springfield, 42 for, 1 against; Cascade Lumber Terminals, Inc., Springfield, 45 for, 2 against; West Oregon Lumber Co., Springfield, 15 for 1 against; Timber Products, Inc., Harrisburg, Ore., 18 for, none against; East Lynne Lumber Co., Sweet Home, Ore., 22 for, 10 against.

There are innumerable petitions filed for union security elections, but the results of the elections that have been held so far certainly give the lie to the framers of the Taft-Hartley bill that the employes do not want Union Security.

Regional Director James J. Leary, Kansas City, Mo., advises Local 266-8, CIO Woodworkers, won a union security election with 38 out of 39 elegible to vote, casting ballots for union security. One man failed to vote. This won the third union security election, won unanimously by the CIO. The officers of the local were assisted by Brother Henry A. Schwarzott, CIO Field Represenative, in arranging for the election.

Regional Director Ben Henry, Des Moines, Iowa, reports the Marine & Shipping Workers won an election at the Green Coloniel Furnace Co.'s plant in Des Moines by a vote of 72 to 25 for the Independent Furnace Workers 25. Rep. Floyd Pieper was in charge of the campaign for the IUMSWA and is to be complimented for his work in holding this plant in the CIO.

Pres. Willard S. Townsend, of Transport Service Employes, Chicago, has informed us the successful completion of negotiations with the Pullman Co. in behalf of the workers and members of the union. This is a spendid achievement and he should be commended.

The CIO Executive Board met in Washington last week, at which time matters of major importance and of vital concern to our membership were passed upon, among which were declarations to the effect that (1) CIO is in no way committed to any political aspirant; (2) CIO will not support a third party movement in 1948; and (3) declared that we should give our full strength and undivided effort to elect a progressive Congress to support our program—a program for the people.

The board called upon every member and friend to increase their political activity this year and lend support to the progressive policy of the CIO-PAC. Nothing can be gained by division, neither can labor permit others to establish for them a third party movement without being consulted. Any third party movement which is going to speak for labor must emanate from labor. The present move can only tend to divide our people. Whatever we do, we should be united.

The CIO has declared itself in favor of this policy, and everyone who believes in the CIO and its united program will support this policy. It is the only way that we can be effective and have any hope of electing a Congress that will stand forthrightly for human rights, as against greed, avarice and special privileges, which is now being exemplified by the constant rise in profits and cost of living and attacks upon labor. "United We Stand, Divided We Fall," is an old and true slogan. Let us remain united!

Around The Nation

Fired For Union Activity, Wins $2,000 and Her Job

Two thousand smackers won not in a radio quiz but in payment for back wages due and almost given up for lost is the good fortune that came to Felicia Carter, member of the CIO Electrical Workers, Newark, N. J.

Fired by General Electric's Lamp Division 10 months ago for union activity, Miss Carter got her job back plus a check for $2,054.48 for lost wages after the union fought her case stubbornly for months.

* * *

A unique gift in the form of a big football scoreboard was presented to the city's high school by a local of the Oil Workers in Drumright, Okla. Coach Buck Butcher's father and father-in-law both belong to the union. At the top of the scoreboard is a large OWIU-CIO emblem.

* * *

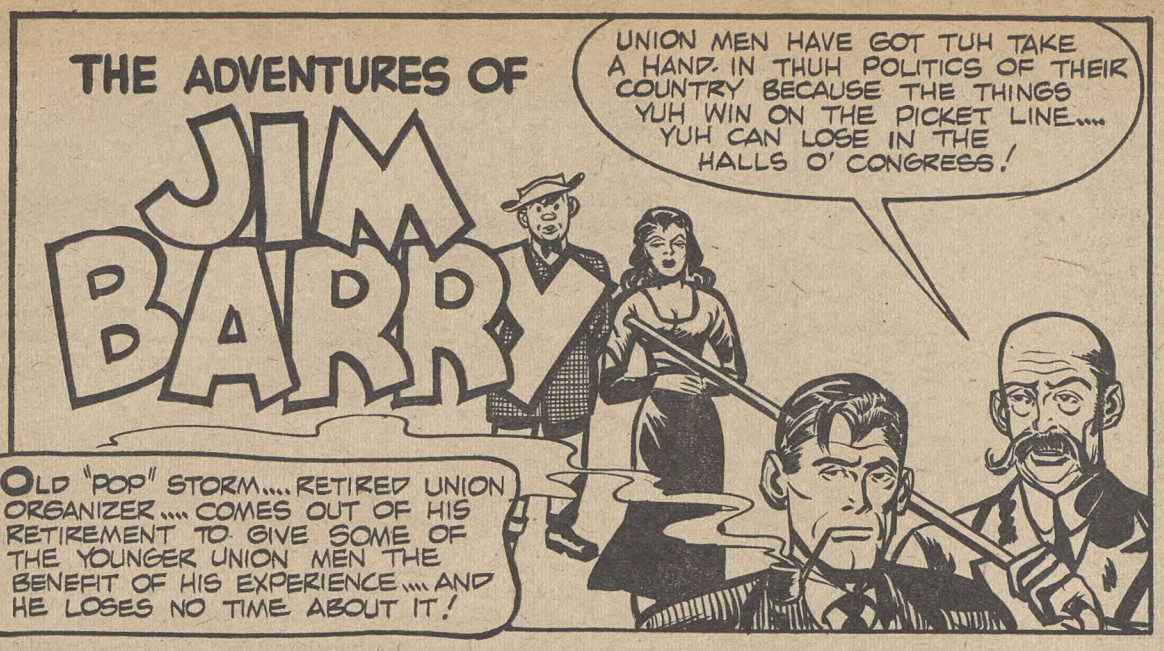
To sign or not to sign affidavits under the Taft-Hartley Law is being decided by a referendum vote at the giant Ford Local 600 of the United Auto Workers. This is the first local to take this way means of deciding whether or not the Local officials should file anti-communist affidavits. The International union's officers have already signed.

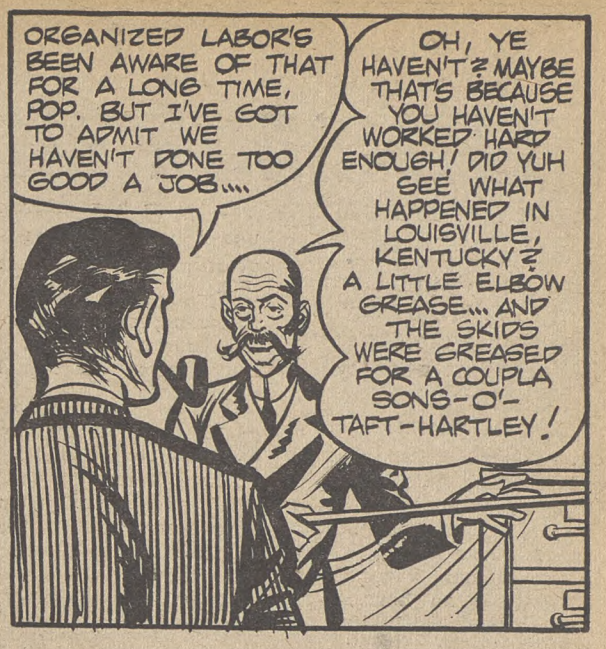
* * *

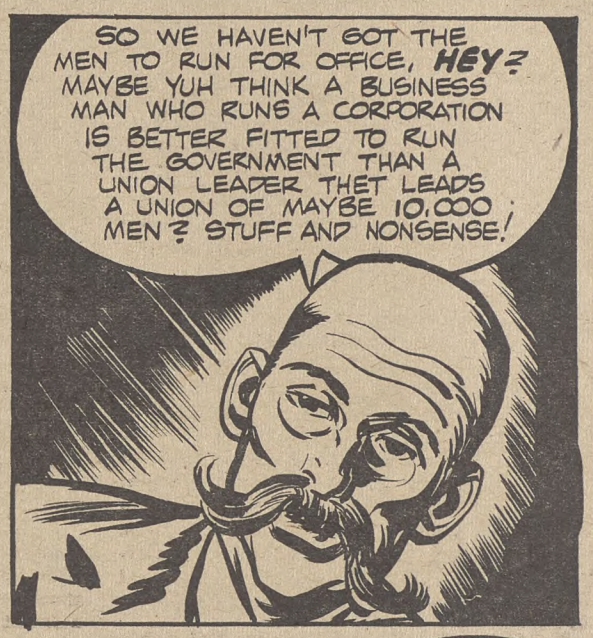
Two lawsuits for $10,000 *and* $17,000 *damages have been filed in San Francisco against the CIO Marine Cooks & Stewards under the Taft-Hartley Law by the Matson Navigation Co. The union says charges involve delays in sailings of the SS Alameda and SS Hawaiian Craftsman because of the company's refusal to pay earned overtime.*

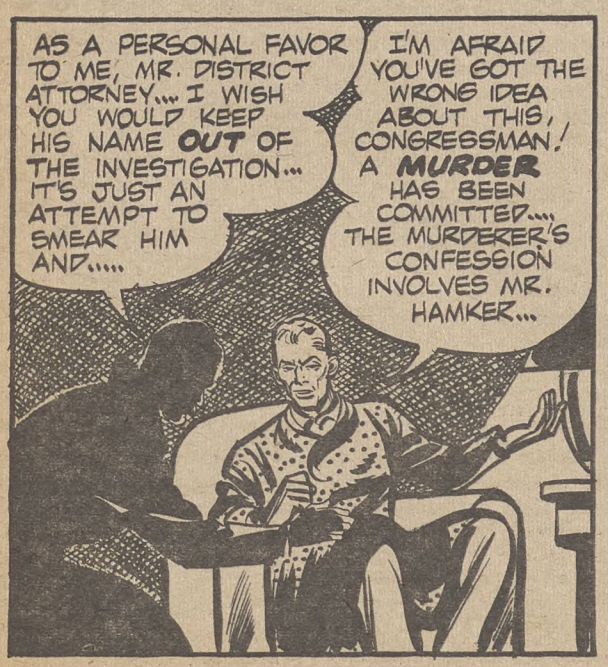
The union's attorney challenged the constitutionality of the liability provisions.

THE ADVENTURES OF JIM BARRY









'Living Reality'

10 SENATORS OFFER WAGE-HOUR BILL

By HENRY C. FLEISHER

A BILL to give to give "living reality" to the badly-battered U. S. Wage-Hour law was tossed into the Congressional hopper last week by 10 liberal Senators, headed by Sen. Elbert Thomas (D., Utah).

The bill, which quickly gained CIO support, would bring about four major improvements in the present wage-hour law:

1. Lift minimum wages from the present 40c an hour level, which was established in 1940, to a more realistic 75c an hour.
2. Broaden coverage of the wage-hour law by giving protection to all workers engaged in any activity "affecting" interstate or foreign commerce.
3. Abolish exploitation of children in industry and in the big "factory-farms."
4. Extend benefits of the wage-hour provisions to all workers in big industrialized farms.

Joining Sen. Thomas in sponsorship of the bill (S. 2062), were nine other Democratic Senators: Pepper (Fla.), Chavez (N. M.), Green (R. I.), Magnuson (Wash.), McGrath (R. I.), Murray (Mont.), Myers (Pa.), Taylor (Ida.), and Wagner (N. Y.).

THE law as it now stands on the book is "completely meaningless," Thomas said.

"The Act is still on the books, but its purpose has been to a great degree negated."

Passage of time, the effect of the war, the "resulting inflation, and weakening amendments voted last year have helped make the law lose much of its effectiveness.

The 40 cents an hour guaranteed workers under the law "today will buy barely half as much food as they did when the law was passed," Thomas noted. "And over half of our working population is still excluded from the benefits of the Act.

"The time is long overdue for action to change this law from a historical landmark to a living reality."

SPEAKING to the Senate, Thomas—a onetime missionary in the Far East, who later served on the Senate Civil Liberties Committee—said his amendments were in the spirit of Pres. Roosevelt's first request for a minimum wage law.

The strengthening amendments, he said, were offered "with the same pride and spirit which I felt when I came before this body years ago" to recommend the original wage law.

The Thomas bill, while bringing the minimum wage up to 75c an hour in four months after passage, would also permit the setting up of special industry-labor-public committees which could recommend base pay rates of up to $1 an hour.

It brings a number of groups under both minimum wage and overtime provisions for the first time—seamen, workers in fish-processing and flower-processing, telephone switchboard operators, employes of chain and department stores.

EXEMPTIONS for workers in seasonal industries and for workers covered by the "unworkable" area-of-production clause, have been cut from the Thomas bill, so that they would get wage-hour benefits.

In addition, workers on farms hiring eight or more employes would be covered by the wage provisions of the law, and would get the 75c minimum.

A third section of the law would bar child labor in all industries affecting interstate commerce and on all farms employing eight or more workers.

Thomas said it was a matter of "national shame" that child labor has been permitted so widely in years past.

There was no indication when the Senate Labor Committee, which is headed by Sen. Taft, will hold hearings on the Thomas bill or on other proposals affecting the wage-hour law.

REPUBLICAN spokesmen have claimed, ever since passage of the wage-hour amendments a year ago, that they favor an increase in the minimum wage. No action has been forthcoming, however.

No bill similar to the Thomas proposals has yet been filed in the House, though it is probable that such action will be taken by a liberal Congressman in the near future.

A group of members of the House Labor Committee, headed by Rep. Hartley (R., N. J.) held long hearings last fall, but has not yet reported its proposals, if any.

During testimony by CIO and other groups favoring an increase in the 40c minimum and general strengthening of the law, many of the Congressmen serving on the sub-committee gave observers the impression they favored action to cut down the law even more.

SEN. ELBERT THOMAS
Who, along with nine other Senators, has offered a bill to strengthen the Wage Hour Law and make its coverage broader.

Keep Your Eye On Congress

BILL	WHAT IT DOES	WHERE IT IS	WHAT TO DO
Thomas Minimum Wage Bill S. 2062	Raises minimum wage to 75c an hour, broadens coverage, abolishes child labor.	Referred to Senate Labor Committee.	Asks Sen. Taft & Labor Comm. members to give fast action. Ask your Senators to support.
Taft-Hartley Repeal Bills. S. 1628; HR 3945	Repeals Taft-Hartley Law. Introduced at end of last session.	Referred to House & Senate Labor Comms. Action unlikely this session.	Write Senators and Congressmen to push repeal of worst anti-labor law.
Murray-Wagner Rent Control Bill S. 2014	Restores strong across-the-board rent controls; cuts back increases where tenants have agreed to 15% rents.	Referred to Senate Banking & Currency Comm. Hearings now on. CIO has testified in support.	Write, wire Sen. Gurney & Committee members to approve. Ask support from your own Senators.
Celler Rent Control Bill HR 4662	House Bill restores strong rent controls—tho not as air-tight as Murray-Wagner Bill in Senate.	Referred to House Banking and Currency Comm. No hearings yet ordered.	Wire Rep. Walcott, (R. Mich) and committee members to hold hearings pronto.
Knutson Tax Bill HR 4790	Gives big tax savings to high incomes, small cuts to low income earners.	GOP House majority due to secure passage soon. Fast action expected in Senate.	Ask Congressmen, Senators to pass fair tax bill; lift personal exemptions to $1500; tax big profits.
Taft-Ellender-Wagner Housing Bill. S. 866; HR 2523	Provides long-range govt. aid for slum clearance, low-rent homes.	Senate Banking Comm. approved last session; House Banking Comm. has held no hearings.	Write Senators & Congressmen to force action on this vital housing measure.
Anti-bias Bill. S. 984; HR 2820.	Sets up natl. agency to enforce no-discrimination job policy in industry.	Senate Labor group gave mild approval last session; no action in House.	Demand quick action to secure passage.
Anti-Polltax Bill.	Outlaws tax as basis for voting in U. S. elections in 7 southern states.	Passed last year by House; no action in Senate Comm., and poll-taxers hint at filibuster.	Demand that Senate support and pass the bill.
Anti-lynching Bills.	Make lynching a federal crime, punishable through federal courts.	No action taken in Senate or House last session.	Demand quick action on this important civil rights measure.
Peacetime Military Conscription. HR 4278. Towe Bill.	Provides compulsory army service for all 18-year-olds in peacetime.	Approved by House Armed Services Comm., now before House Rules Comm. for scheduling.	Write Congressmen demanding defeat of forced military service proposals.

Address all Representatives at House Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.
Address all Senators at Senate Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.

Murray Calls For:

'Mighty Crusade, Another New Deal'

A "mighty crusade for progressive government, for another New Deal" must be undertaken by the American people.

That call was sounded by Pres. Murray, who spoke on Jan. 30—the anniversary of FDR's brith—over a coast-coast Natl. Broadcasting network. Murray discussed the "CIO and the 1948 elections."

American labor "is in politics", the CIO president said, and it must now "engage in political action to maintain our organization and move on to the social and economic advances which are the just due of the American people."

CIO's Political Action Committee is the instrument through which the voice of progressive-minded Americans can best express their ideas and develop their strength for the '48 elections, Murray told the network audience. It was his first radio appearance since he attacked the Taft-Hartley bill just prior to its enactment last June.

In 1948, he predicted, PAC "will be more active than ever. It will be better organized than ever. It will be more powerful than ever. It will be more successful than ever."

Murray voiced once again his criticism of third party activity, which he said would lead to a split vote and to "disastrous defeat."

"WE are opposed to it," he said. "We believe that it is politically unwise to inject this movement into the political scene in 1948."

People who support the "third party frolic in political fantasy," the CIO head declared, argue that "victory in 1952 will be made much easier by giving the people a taste of raction in the next four years.

"This is dangerous thinking. The people have problems in 1948. They need homes in 1948. They need relief from inflation in 1948. They want repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act in 1948.

"The nation cannot stand still for the next four years, waiting for another presidential election."

Reaction, once given the reins of power, "will move swiftly to crush all apposition," Murray predicted.

But CIO-PAC's program is by no means a mere negative resistance to third-party plans, Murray's speech made clear.

PAC will continue its educational activities—"to bring all the facts and information on the issues to the American voters." PAC will seek to secure the "best possible candidates" for public office. PAC will increase its efforts to rouse people to a more active part in the primary elections.

PAC will increase its efforts to turn out a worker vote that will go to progressive candidates. And PAC will continue to seek a maximum registration and voting turnout.

CIO's political work, Murray said, will be based on the legislative program of the CIO.

"It's not a narrow program, benefiting labor alone," he emphasized. "It is a broad program, extending vast benefits to every section of American life."

ON the domestic scene, it will push for price control and rationing; for higher minimum wages and better social security; for a national health insurance program; for decent housing, and a fair tax policy; for civil rights legislation and repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act.

On the international scene, it will back up CIO's demands for a generous, non-political Marshall Plan to aid Europe; for world disarmament, and for opposition to compulsory peacetime military training.

The national CIO, Murray said, "is committed to no one" seeking the Presidency.

"The only thing that the CIO is committed to is the welfare and security of its members and the entire American people."

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The CIO News

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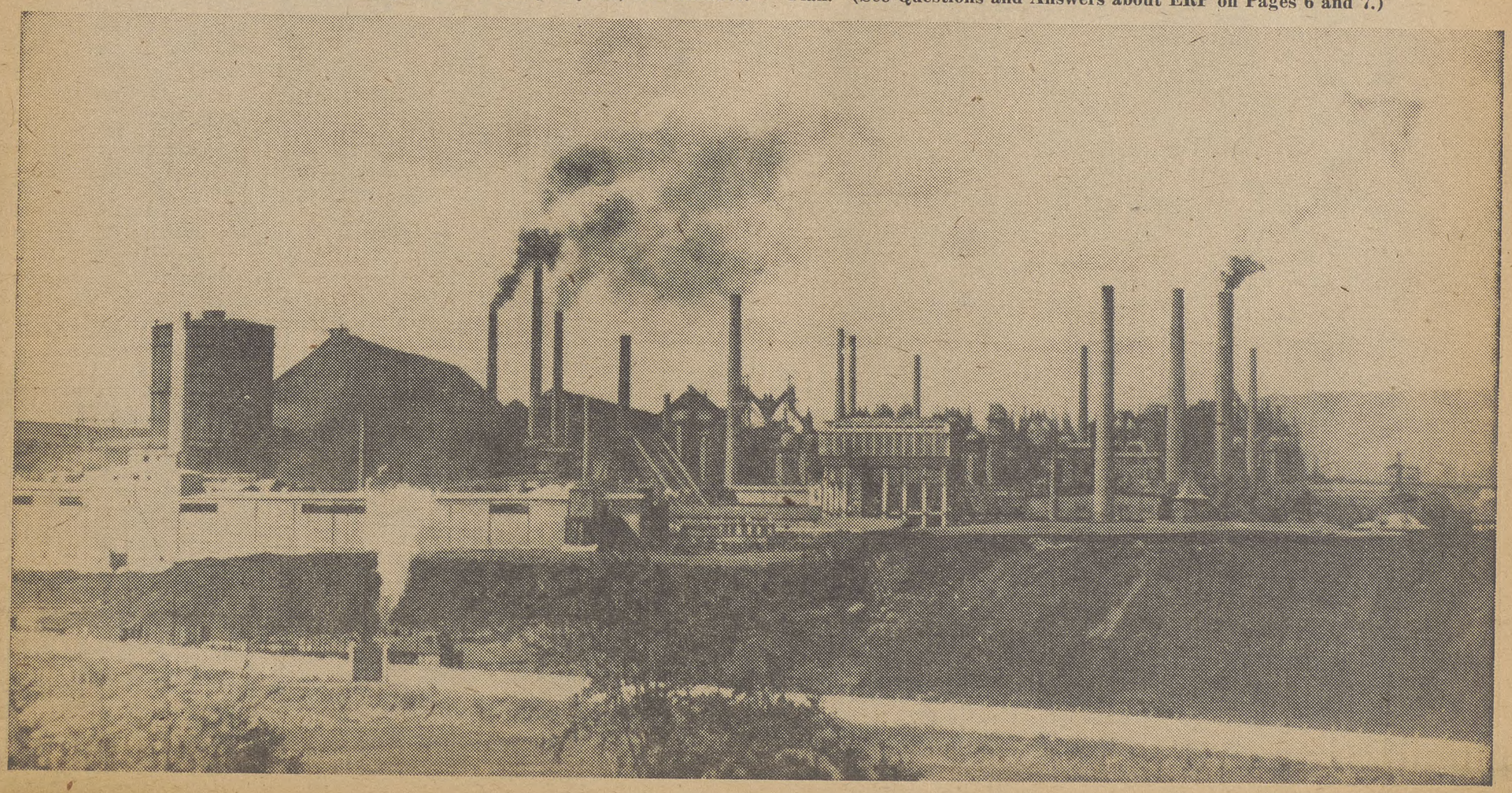
Summon CIO Newsmen Before Grand Jury

(See Pages 3 and 4)

PAC AT HOME, ERP ABROAD: While fighting to remove the poll tax, CIO is making the best of situation, particularly at Fort Worth, Tex., (above) where 17 CIO members have been deputized as tax collectors. Mrs. A. L. Armstrong, a veteran's wife, is about to pay her $1.75 poll tax to Nancy Drynan, CIO member. Linda Armstrong, like most Cowtown children, is dressed like a cowboy. (See page 8). (Below) More factories like this steel plant must be put in operation in Europe before Europeans are put on their economic feet. Europe needs our help to do this. That's why CIO is backing the European Recovery Program Plan. (See Questions and Answers about ERP on Pages 6 and 7.)



Thomas-Wagner HCL Bill Backed

By ARTHUR RIORDAN

"Our job is to have heart for the little people. We cannot afford not to do this."

Thus spoke Sen. Charles Tobey (R., N. H.), after hearing CIO Vice Pres. Emil Rieve present the CIO's 10-point program to curb inflation. Tobey is chairman of the Senate Banking & Currency Committee, which is considering all inflation legislation.

Even as Tobey spoke, Sens. Elbert Thomas (D., Utah) and Robert F. Wagner (D., N. Y.) were introducing in the Senate a bill which in principle meets most of the CIO's proposals. It is Bill S-2126.

EMIL RIEVE

Tobey, a deceivingly mild-appearing New Englander, has been a refreshing breath of fresh air compared to most of the rest of his party—and a fair number of Democrats, too—in the Congressional study of the high cost of living.

In statement after statement, Tobey has demanded that his committee must in all humanity stop temporizing and find a cure.

Said Rieve: "Profits after taxes in 1945 were at the rate of $1 for every $7 of wages, while at present, the ratio has declined to $1 of profit for every $4 of wages."

C. of C. (through Dr. Emerson P. Schmidt, director of economic research): "With some exceptions, profits are substantial and satisfactory. But they have not yet reached a normal boom-time peak in relation to the national income. Last year, corporate net profits were about $17 billion, but $5 billion of this was due to inventory appreciation. Another $2 or $3 billion was due to underdepreciation of physical assets.

"If we take the remainder of $10 or $11 billion and adjust it for price increases, that is, for the increase in the cost of corporate living, we find that profits are indeed subnormal."

SEN. TOBEY

(Tobey interrupted the C of C. representative to hurl this cry, "I challenge you to disprove that industry now is making its largest profits, paying its largest dividends and soaking the public its highest prices in history and yet you claim profits are subnormal!" Schmidt, in reply, asked: "What is normal?")

NAM (through Morris Sayre, president): "Government policy of financing the war and the New Deal primarily by borrowing is the root cause of the upward pressure on prices."

In offering the CIO's main six points and corallary four points (see adjoining column), Rieve by inference praised the Thomas - Wagner Bill.

Rieve, who is administrative chairman of the CIO Full Employment Committee, had this to say of the other anti - inflationary bills before Congress:

Barkley Bill: Will not effectively control prices. Its flexible price ceilings will give rise to a repetition of what we had in 1946 when livestock and meat were withheld from the market in order to push up prices. The CIO cannot support a bill which confines price control to the wholesale level except in the greatest emergencies, nor can we support a bill which fixes ceilings upon wages while only placing a rubber band around prices."

Capehart Bill: "Which proposes a simple price freeze, is not in itself sufficient. One cannot separate the price freeze from the problem of adequate enforcement. We cannot support a bill which simply freezes prices and leaves the problem of enforcement, rationing and allocation and other anti-inflation measures to be taken care of sometime in the future."

Taylor Bill: "Is unrealistic. It holds out an alluring promise in expectation. It would encourage American people to believe that prices are going to be rolled back. We would like to believe this but cannot. We are interested in getting action against inflation, therefore we feel the Taylor Bill which has a worthy objective—price roll backs—is not feasible and, therefore, unrealistic."

Union Made

Sen. Charles Tobey (R., N.H.) remarked that American textile manufacturers are producing goods as good or better than the reputed quality of British wares. He mentioned Forstmann's as an example.

Quipped CIO Vice Pres. Emil Rieve, who is also president of the CIO Textile Workers. "One reason for that may be that Forstmann's has a contract with our union."

CIO Anti-Inflation Plan

The CIO's anti-inflation program recommended to Congress by CIO Vice Pres. Emil Rieve:

1. That all prices be frozen as of January 5, 1948, the opening date of the second session of the 80th Congress. As soon as possible, thereafter, the price freeze should be removed from those commodities which do not basically affect the cost of living or industrial or agricultural production.

2. Authority should be granted to allocate and ration those basic commodities which affect the cost of living and industrial or agricultural production, thus assuring that scarce materials and facilities will be made available for essential purposes at home and abroad.

3. Bank credits must be controlled. We heartily endorse the suggestion made by Marriner Eccles, Chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, before this committee, that commercial banks be required to establish special reserves, thus limiting the extent of bank credit expansion.

4. Adequate enforcement procedures including an emergency court of appeals, must be a necessary part of any bill which establishes an anti-inflation program.

5. An economic stabilization coordinator should be appointed to administer the program. This coordinator to be given full power and authority, under the direction of the President, over the executive branches of the government to carry out an effective and consistent anti-inflation program.

6. These powers and authority should exist until March 31, 1950 with authority to terminate part or all of the controls sooner if necessary.

In addition to these provisions which should be incorporated into a coordinated anti-inflation program, we suggest:

(a.) That controls over consumer credits, which have already been recommended by this committee and approved by the Senate, be immediately enacted.

(b.) Elimination of speculation on the commodity exchanges is essential. The authority which now exists over the stock exchanges, to regulate margins, should be extended to the commodity exchanges.

(c.) Rent controls should be extended. The loopholes of the present rent control bill, such as the 15% voluntary increase, the decontrol over new construction, etc., should be eliminated.

(d.) A tax should be imposed upon speculation and excess profits to drain off excess profits and to put a damper upon the desire of businessmen to push prices higher and higher.

WHEN Rieve declared that Congress had done much to bring on the present critical situation Tobey interrupted to say:

"Yes, it killed OPA, repealed the excess profits tax, passed a limited rent bill—with a sword of Damocles hanging over the tenants' head."

But, Tobey said with a straight face: "We did repass Regulation W on consumer credits—that was very little—we rose to great heights." (Regulation W had expired in November, 1947. In December, consumer credits tripled.)

RIEVE started off by saying that the CIO was not going to waste time by saying "We told you so," about its predictions that the death of OPA and other actions of Congress would bring about a severe inflation.

SEN. WAGNER

Tobey brought an appreciative laugh from the audience when he dryly recalled: "Other people made predictions then, too."—referring to the NAM's oft-repeated statement, made in June, 1946:

"If OPA is permanently discontinued, production of goods will mount rapidly, and through free competition prices will quickly adjust themselves to levels that consumers are willing to pay."

During the presentation, Tobey asked Rieve what he thought would happen "if we do nothing at all about inflation?" Rieve replied:

"Well, it's hard to be a prophet, and I'm not boasting that I'm an infallible predictor, but I think the cost of living would rise 15 or 20% in one year. That might take us back to 1929 (the depression year)."

Rieve asserted that "wages are not and have not been a major factor in bringing on higher prices." Under "other circumstances," he said, there might be a case for wage controls "but today great inequities exist between wages, prices and profits. Money wages have been unable to keep pace with rising prices, and, as a result, real buying power lags considerably behind rising living costs."

SEN. THOMAS

The CIO officer said a weekly average wage of $62.41—$9.90 over the present average—would be necessary to regain the average worker the standard of living he enjoyed in January, 1945. Living standards have fallen about 20% since that time, Rieve said, while corporate profits after taxes are "90% higher than they were in 1945."

Rieve warned against continued depletion of accumulated savings.

"In the desperate attempt to maintain something approximating an adequate standard of living, the wage earner has been depleting his small wartime savings and many are being driven deeper and deeper into debt," he told the Committee. "This is a real economic tragedy of the inflation."

High Cost Of Loving

The cost of wives has risen so sharply in Morocco that many Arabs are doing away with harems and restricting themselves to one wife at a time.

Before the war, an Arab could "buy" a Grade A wife for 5000 francs. Now, they cost from 100,000 to 200,000 francs.

N

GOP Goes To Aid Of Landlords

WHILE the battle over rent controls continued in the House Banking and Currency Committee, a Senate subcommittee approved a bill extending controls for 14 months—until April 30, 1949.

Under the Republican-sponsored measure rent ceiling will remain at present levels, but tenants who agreed to 15% rent boosts under the "voluntary" increase provision of the 1947 act will find themselves without rent ceilings when their leases expire this year.

(Sen. Charles Tobey [R.-N. H.] last week referred to the 1947 Rent Law as a "sword of Domocles hanging over the tenant's head.")

The bill, which omits most features sought by CIO and tenant spokesmen, would permit increases of any amount, provided the lease extends at least until Dec. 31, 1949. It would also remove restrictions on the use of scarce materials for such nonessential construction as amusement and recreation buildings.

Acting Housing Expediter Tighe E. Woods, in testimony before both the House and Senate committees, had urged the extension of rent control minus the voluntary increase for at least two years and sought more teeth in the new law.

MEASURES introduced in both houses which include Woods' suggestions and have CIO support are the Murray-Wagner Rent Control Bill in the Senate and the Celler Rent Control Bill in the House.

Woods told the House committee, which will wind up hearings Feb. 11, that he had checked up on one of the Senate subcommittee's landlord witnesses who sought the death of rent control because he wanted a "fair return" on his investment.

The landlord, Woods learned, had notified his tenants that if rent control were allowed to expire, ther rents would be upped from $42.50 to $75 a month.

When Woods—who has rescued tenants in 46 areas from blanket rent increases—cited other examples of unscrupulous actions by landlords, Rep. Charles K. Fletcher (R., Cal.) asked whether such tenants did not have recourse to the courts. Woods replied that they did, but that tenants who pay only $25 or $30 a month rent are reluctant to hire a lawyer to take the case to court for them. The new law, he said, should authorize the government to institute action against violators instead of requiring tenants to do so. (The GOP bill in the Senate omitted this feature.)

Oh, Yeah!

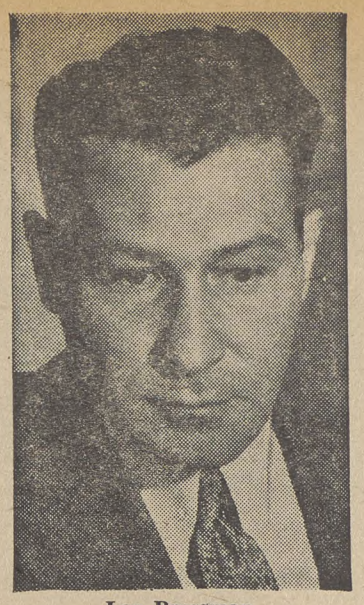
NLRB General Counsel Robert N. Denham came up with this disclosure at a meeting of the Minnesota Employers' Association recently:

"It has been interesting to note that the hue and cry that the Taft-Hartley Act is a union-busting slave labor act seems to have completely disappeared and it is gratifying to see that the dire predictions that employers would insist upon utilizing it as a medium for the elimination of unions from their plants have completely failed to materialize."

(Ed. note: A partial listing of strikes provoked by employers who insisted upon utilizing the Act "as a medium for the elimination of unions from their plants" would include: A city-wide strike of the Chicago Typographical Union, AFL, against the four daily newspaper publishers; a CIO Electrical Workers strike at the Cory Corp., Chicago; a CIO Steelworkers strike at Consolidated Vultee Corp., Nashville, Tenn.; a CIO Steelworker strike at the Shakespeare Fishing Tackle Co., Columbia, S. C.; a CIO Public Workers strike at 40 cafeterias, Washington, D. C.; a CIO Food, Tobacco & Agricultural Workers strike at Phoenix, Ariz., lettuce sheds.

After passage of the act, the Remington-Rand Co. abrogated a strike settlement agreement and local union contracts to withdraw recognition from CIO Electrical Workers who had held contracts from one to six years at the company's seven plants.)

". . . Yes, friends, modern appliances have done away with the drudgery in the home."



Lee Pressman

Pressman Quits Legal Posts

LEE PRESSMAN resigned Feb. 6 as general counsel of the CIO and the United Steelworkers, positions he had held for 12 years.

In his letter of resignation Pressman said he wanted to enter private law practice and be free to engage in such activities as working for the election of Henry A. Wallace.

Under an arrangement worked out between Pressman and Philip Murray, head of CIO and Steelworkers, Pressman will be available to handle special legal matters relating to the Taft-Hartley Law.

Pressman engaged in private practice in New York and served as attorney for several governmental agencies before becoming counsel for the CIO and Steelworkers in 1936.

Pressman said that his "sole objective" in the future, despite his plans to re-enter private practice, would be to work in the interest of labor.

Pressman, who became associated with the labor movement when the steel union was known as the Steel Workers Organizing Committee, took an active part in CIO conventions and played a leading part in many of the legal battles of the CIO.

He was regarded by many Washington newsmen and attorneys as the country's top labor lawyer.

Murray said when announcing Pressman's resignation that his successor had not yet been named.

U. S. Opens Test Of T-H Politics Ban

A deputy U. S. Marshall walked into the CIO News office last Thursday and handed subpoenas to two officials of the CIO's national publication.

Allan L. Swim, editor, and Richard E. Bauer, business manager, were summoned to appear before a Federal Grand Jury in Washington Feb. 9 and give testimony in regard to the July 14, 1947, issue of the CIO News.

Thus Uncle Sam set in motion machinery which may bring about a constitutional test of the political freedom and press freedom curbs contained in the Taft-Hartley Act.

The front page of the CIO News last July 14 carried a statement from CIO Pres. Philip Murray, indorsing Judge Ed Garmatz, successful candidate in a special Congressional election at Baltimore.

Murray said he was issuing the statement "not in a spirit of defiance or bravado or bitterness," but because he believed Congress was without power to deny citizens their constitutional right of freedom of expression.

Subpoenas were served on Swim and Bauer after they had been questioned in their office several times by FBI agents, who sought to ascertain the relationship of the CIO News to the general CIO movement. Pres. Murray also was questioned in his office by G-men.

CIO attorneys say that under the T-H Act the CIO itself and its officers—not employes of the CIO News—might be held legally liable for actions such as publication of the July 14 Murray statement.

Maximum penalty for individuals is a $1000 fine and a year in jail, or both, and for organizations, a fine of $5000.

(See Swim column on Page 4.)

Delay Decision At Martin Plant

THE long-drawn-out issue of representation at the Glen L. Martin airplane plant in Baltimore, Md., was further delayed as the regional NLRB recommended the re-examination of 508 of the 617 challenged ballots.

The CIO Auto Workers will likely object to the recommendation, on which the NLRB must rule.

In the NLRB election on August 21—last NLRB election in the nation conducted before the Taft-Hartley act went into effect—the CIO Auto Workers led with 2,729 of a total 6,277 valid votes cast. Next came the Intl. Association of Machinists with 1916 and third was "no union," with 965.

Greeks To Kill Anti-Strike Law

THE Greek government has assured American diplomatic representatives that it will propose repeal of the country's vicious anti-strike decree some time this spring.

This information was given by Secretary of State George C. Marshall to CIO Pres. Philip Murray. The CIO leader, acting on a resolution of the January Executive Board, had sent a strong letter of protest to the State Dept. about the Greek law.

The law was passed Dec. 8 and provides sentences of up to life imprisonment for "illegal" strikers and up to the death sentence for strike leaders.

"The Greek government has assured them (Greek Confederation of Labor) it will propose repeal to Parliament as soon as the democratically-elected National Labor Congress, which will meet in March, has chosen a responsible National Executive for the Greek labor movement," Marshall wrote.

"These assurances, which we understand fully satisfy the leaders of Greek labor, were repeated yesterday, Feb. 1, in an official public statement issued jointly by the Prime Minister and the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

"They expressed the unanimous view of the Greek government that, with the democratic election of a trade union executive responsible to its members, the emergency which the law was intended to meet with has ceased the exist."

House Aids Vets As GOP Eyes Votes

THE Republicans' desire to woo the veterans this election year led to the passage by the house of bills boosting subsistence allowances for vet-students and ceilings for on-the-job trainees.

That is what happened, according to Washington observers.

Both measures had been approved by the House veterans committee at the last session of Congress. Then, observers point out, the bills were pigeonholed by the House Rules Committee so that they could be used to garner votes nearer election time.

Not to be outdone by the Republicans, the Democrats helped to roll up a large vote for the bills. The subsistence increase was passed 370 to 6, and the on-the-job training boosts got 371 yeas and 5 nays.

The former measure went to the White House, but the latter measure went back to conference to iron out differences between the Senate and House versions.

Meyer Bernstein, CIO veterans' representative, immediately wrote Sen. Wayne Morse, chairman of the veterans subcommittee of the Senate Labor Committee, urging him to give full support to the House measure.

The present ceilings on on-the-job training are $175 for single men and $200 for married men. Unmarried trainees receiving less than the maximum salaries may collect a subsistence allowance of $65 a month, while married veterans are entitled to $90 a month.

The House version would revise the ceiling as follows: $250 a month for single veterans; $325 for married men with one dependent and $350 for married men with two or more dependents.

Raising of the ceilings is a victory for the CIO point of view, which has fought the ceilings ever since they were considered by the 79th session of Congress in August, 1946.

The CIO joined with the American Veterans Committee and other veterans in the fight against the ceilings.

AVC members were particularly jubilant over the passage of the increased subsistence measure, and were planning victory dances in many of their 200 college chapters. The bill would raise from $65 to $75 a month the allotment for single veterans, and from $90 a month to $105 for veterans with one dependent and $120 for veterans with two or more dependents.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

Philip Murray President James B. Carey Secretary-Treasurer

Vice-Presidents

L. S. Buckmaster, John Green, Walter P. Reuther
Joseph Curran, Allan S. Haywood, Emil Rieve
Albert Fitzgerald, O. A. Knight, Frank Rosenblum

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Takes More Than Hot Air

At the risk of sounding like a cracked record that keeps repeating something over and over again, we are going to say today what we've said several times before:

American wage earners are badly in need of substantial wage increases.

We could cite some fancy statistics from the bale of data at hand to back up our contention—but we won't.

Every person who plunks down a $5 bill for a sack of groceries that a small child can carry knows that the unreasonably high cost of living is not the figment of some agitator's imagination.

It's as real as a nagging toothache and nearly as painful.

You don't have to be an economist with a string of university degrees to figure out that industry can afford to grant substantially higher pay.

The profit figures of industry, which show that stockholders have been sopping up more than their fair share of the financial gravy, tell the story in no uncertain terms.

They reveal that raises can be granted without straining the corporate set-up.

There's another thing we've said before that we want to repeat:

Labor would have preferred price reductions to wage increases. The CIO would have preferred price control to the hot air that was circulated so freely by the NAM when OPA was being led to the legislative slaughter pen.

Now labor needs wage increases to catch up with the high cost of living and price control to keep the same old thing from happening all over again. ★ ★ ★

Profits Given That New Look

We haven't been able to figure out exactly what the "New Look" does for the average feminine figure but we know—for sure—what it does to the average corporation profit figure.

It makes it look much smaller than it really is.

You can give the public relations "fashion experts" credit for the new style in profit reporting.

Back in the good old days of nickel hamburgers and 10-cent beers, corporations reported earnings on the basis of invested capital.

If an outfit earned $100 on each $1000 invested, then it had a profit of 10%.

In recent years profits figured on this basis got too high to "look good" to the public—so the experts decided to give them the "New Look."

You'll know exactly what we're talking about the next time you pick up an advertisement which says something like—

"The packers' profit, after payment of all expenses, averages only a fraction of a cent a pound, and meat prices are always established by the demand for the available supply of meat."

Of course, we could be crude—and a bit old-fashioned—and says the same thing in a different way—

"The packers' profit, after payment of all expenses, averages only 14% . . ."

It looks different, doesn't it, with the "New Look" missing?

Political Freedom Test Started

CIO News Officials Summoned Before Grand Jury in Taft-Hartley Case

By ALLAN L. SWIM

THE Federal Government last week took a major step in a case designed to test the constitutionality of the political freedom and press freedom portions of the Taft-Hartley Law.

Richard E. Bauer, business manager of the CIO News, and I, the editor, were summoned to appear on Feb. 9 before a Federal Grand Jury in Washington, presumably to testify in regard to the July 14, 1947, issue of the CIO News.

This was the issue which carried a statement from CIO Pres. Philip Murray endorsing the candidacy of Judge Ed Garmatz in a special Congressional campaign in Baltimore.

Murray's action in this case was in accordance with a statement on political freedom approved by the CIO Executive Board.

MURRAY'S position in this matter was outlined in a statement from him carried in the July 14 issue. He said:

"I have been reared in the tradition of respect for the law of the land. In my public and private life I have adhered religiously to the principles of that training. Consistent with these principles, I deem it the duty of citizenship to abide by and respect the highest law of the land—the Constitution of the United States.

"It has always been my understanding that that document guarantees the basic American rights of free speech, free press, free assemblage and forbids the denial of life, liberty or property without due process of law . . .

"If the Taft-Hartley Act means what it has been proclaimed to mean, it flagrantly flaunts fundamental principles which have been cornerstones of American tradition and American freedom ever since the founding of our great nation."

MURRAY stated further that he felt he would be "remiss in the performance of my duty as an American citizen if I did not speak and act firmly in support of these great traditions and those vital freedoms which have made America what it is today.

"Under the procedures of our courts it is possible to strike down unconstitutional laws only by taking affirmative action in reliance on and in the exercise of liberties guaranteed by the Constitution.

"This I have decided to do."

Then Murray "directed and requested" the editor of the CIO News to carry his statement indorsing Judge Garmatz.

He said his action was taken "not in a spirit of defiance, or bravado or bitterness" but in an effort to obtain a court test designed to "vindicate these liberties."

"I firmly believe the action which I now take is fully legal under the laws of our land," he said.

THERE you have it—the thinking which prompted the CIO nearly seven months ago to launch an attempt to prove a portion of the T-H Act unconstitutional.

The CIO's position is simply that Congress cannot enact enforceable measures which abridge basic freedoms guaranteed by the Constitution.

It contends that Philip Murray cannot be legally silenced on political matters because he is the head of a labor organization.

It contends that Allan L. Swim, as editor of the CIO News, has as much right to discuss political issues and candidates as he would have if he were still working for Roy Howard, a wealthy publisher.

In this matter, however, the CIO is not acting merely in behalf of its officers and editors. It is attempting to prove that Congress has no right to curtail any citizen's freedom of expression.

IN this case the Federal Government has a touchy and important matter on its hands, and Government officials know it.

It is touchy and important because a basic freedom is involved and because of the way in which Section 313 of the T-H Act can easily be interpreted.

Under this interpretation no newspaper—daily, weekly, labor, religious—would be permitted to comment on political candidates or issues.

Section 313 says it is "unlawful for any national bank, or any corporation organized by authority of any law of Congress to make a contribution or expenditure in connection with any election to any political office . . ."

Labor unions come under the same ban.

IF CIO officials should be arrested on charges of violating the Taft-Hartley Act, the case undoubtedly will be interpreted in dozens of different ways.

Those unfriendly to our organization will say, no doubt, that we are "defying the law of the land" and that our test case is "merely another example of the arrogance of labor leaders."

Those friendly to us will say that we are trying to protect one of our most important basic freedoms.

Nobody, however, should underestimate the importance of what is involved.

The nation will have taken a long step away from democracy if labor unions and their officials are silenced politically!

This obviously in a case that should go to the Supreme Court as quickly as possible—if the Grand Jury returns indictments.

CONGRESSMAN DRIPP **BY YOMEN**

"Poor darling, he keeps worrying that some day prices will fall."

Win Severance Pay After 6-Year Fight

Six years after the paper folded, former employes of the Philadelphia Evening Ledger have received checks this week for part of their severance pay.

The distribution was the closing chapter in a legal battle by M. H. Goldstein, Philadelphia Newspaper Guild counsel, which established three legal precedents of interest to all Guild locals. They were:

Severance pay is wages; bankruptcy is a discharge within the meaning of severance pay clauses in Guild contracts; severance pay is a cost of administration when trustees continue to operate a newspaper after it has been thrown into bankruptcy.

The 231 claimants whom Goldstein represented therefore became general creditors, and ultimately received what the other creditors got—22 per cent of their claims. They asked $249,497.22, were awarded $57,347.53. Payments ranged from $24 to $3139.62.

It Was 'Darn Good News Story' But--

ALMOST any betting man in town would have given you odds of 10-to-one that the union was going to lose.

The organizer in charge called a "council of war," reviewed the entire situation and then let out a loud yell for help.

Reinforcements started pouring in. Organizers in other towns left their jobs temporarily so they could give a hand. Publicity and public relations men started turning on the steam.

The situation seemed to improve a little. Then it became slightly worse. It improved again—and then it got bad.

Really bad!

SOME very unkind and ungentlemanly words about the editor of the local weekly newspaper and the local ministers were uttered by the angry organizing crew.

"Lookit that!" declared one of the men, pointing to large front-page headlines. "Why the dirty . . ."

The headline said the local ministers had held a meeting and voted almost unanimously in opposition to the CIO effort to organize the big dye plant.

"And I thought the preachers were with us—nearly 100%," one of the organizers said. "They really sold us down the river."

A quiet-voiced man said, "The preachers are with us nearly 100%. There's something phony about this story and I'm going to find out what it is."

AFTER doing a bit of checking and learning that the local ministers, generally, were pulling for the CIO, two union representatives called on the editor.

He froze up like a clam when the men told him they represented the CIO. He thawed out a bit when one of the men said he had formerly been a printer, that he had fed a press just like the one the editor owned.

Finally the three got down to business.

"We came to talk to you about the part your paper is playing in efforts to keep us from setting up a union at the dye works," one of the CIO men said.

"We've really been giving you hell, haven't we?" the editor asked. "Well, I don't mind telling you why."

HE SETTLED back in his chair, lighted a cigaret, smiled as if enjoying a private joke, then continued:

"This organizing campaign of yours is just like a political campaign to me, and in politics you get on one side or the other.

"If you're smart you get on the winning side—and that's what I decided to do here.

"If you guys win you won't have any trouble getting along with me. Why, I've lost out in many political campaigns and I always got along well afterwards with the winning candidates on the other side.

"That's the way I play it, so I don't see what you guys are so burned up about."

THE former printer said he was "burned up" about the story on the ministers' meeting.

"What was wrong with that story?" the editor demanded.

"Well, we made a survey which showed 17 out of the 21 ministers in town are on our side, but that's not all. We did some careful checking and found out that the ministers didn't even hold a meeting!"

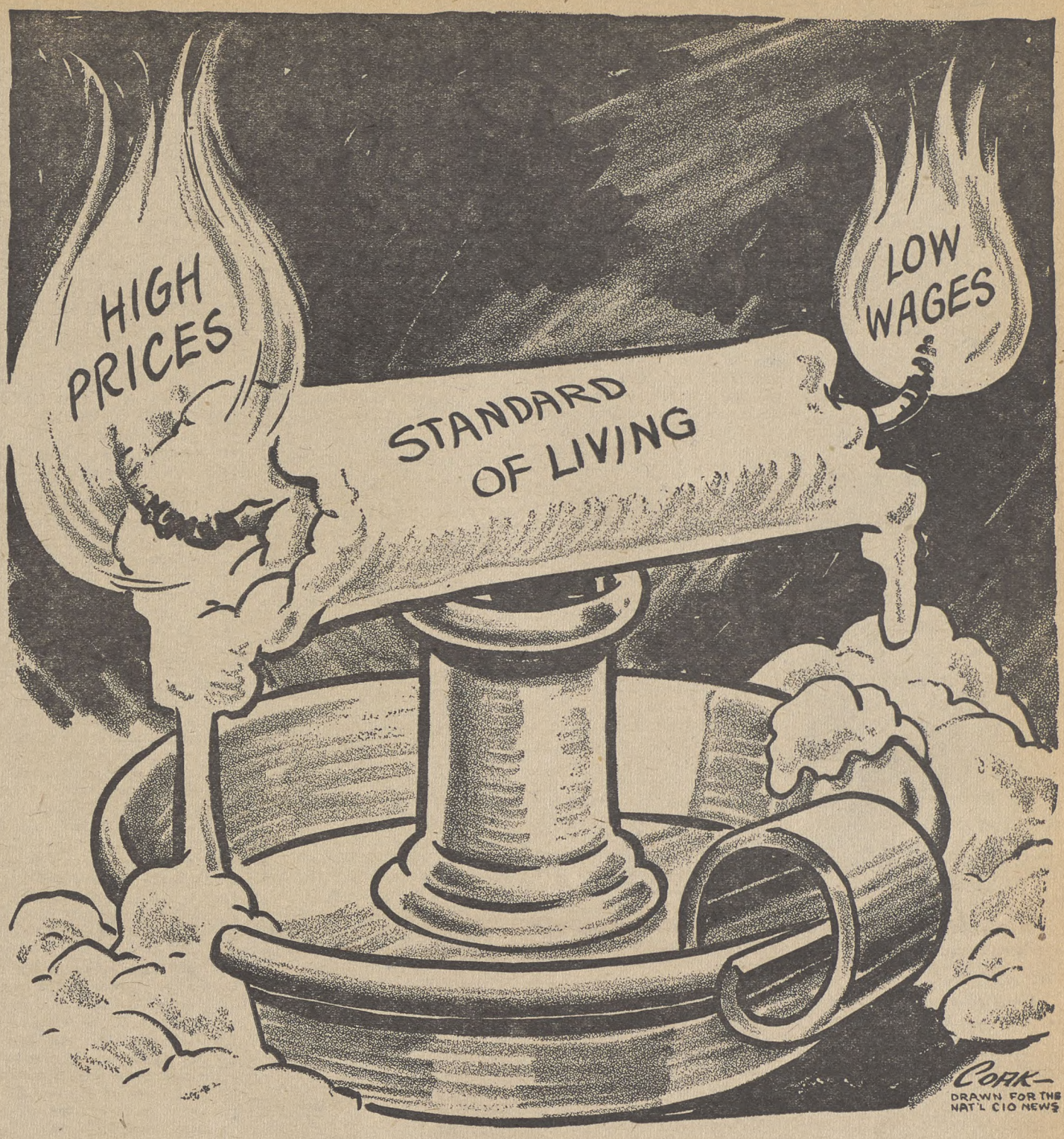
The editor laughed, then said:

"H-m-m-m, but you'll have to admit it was a darn good news story!"

A few days later the CIO took a bad beating in a recognition election.

A. L. S.

BURNING AT BOTH ENDS



See Good Labor-Management Relations Increasing Production

By HOLLACE RANSDELL

YOU'VE probably been reading a lot lately about the need to ditch the 40-hour week and make employes work longer and harder. The excuse given for this is that the U.S. and the rest of the world are badly in need of more goods of all kinds.

Nothing but driving the workers harder will save the day, according to some of our big industrial tycoons and politicians, quite a few of whom never do anything more strenuous than lift their big feet off a desk, crawl into a car, or wiggle their tongues. Some of them call this working 14 to 16 hours a day. You must have read of these boasts they often make.

Is it true that the longer work week and the speed-up must be brought back if we are to get sufficient production of the goods needed?

A convincing answer to this question—and it is "no"—can be found in a book just off the press, called "Labor-Management Cooperation and How to Achieve It." It's the joint work of a machinist and a management consultant, who got their heads together from their opposite viewpoints to talk over ways of getting our industrial machine functioning to its greatest efficiency.

E. J. Lever, former official with the CIO United Steelworkers, writes from his background as a machinist, and Francis Goodell, from that of management consultant.

In industries where the workers are organized into well-established unions, and fairly harmonious relations exist between the men in the plant and the management, the logical way to approach the problem, the authors say, is through Joint Production Committees.

These call for teamwork, ranging all the way from the fellow who sweeps the floor to the top manager. A successful committee will make a plant a living organism instead of just a collection of machines.

It is through these committees that the problem of getting the most efficient production by bringing out the latent abilities of the men who run the machines can be approached at the roots. The biggest waste in our industrial system lies in distribution, which can't be blamed on the workers.

Next to that "come the wastes due to undirected energies—to the failure to provide leadership which focuses men's capacities on common purposes, calls forth their enthusiasm, and uses all their capacities," says a chapter on "Engineering Approach to Waste."

When workers have no outlet for their capabilities they feel frustrated and can't be expected to do their best on the job. They often get ideas for improving a machine or think up ways of doing a better job, and should have a channel through which they could pass these ideas and get credit for them.

Foremen too often feel insecure themselves and listen reluctantly to new ideas, fearing that they may be put on the spot for not having thought up these things themselves. Or sometimes they do pass on ideas they get from the workers, but take the credit for them. Workers who have met such experiences give up and take refuge in a "what's-the-use attitude."

Lever and Goodell explain how Joint Production Committees can provide a way to give sympathetic response to workers' ideas for improving the job through their JPC representatives, and give management a deeper insight into problems of the men on the bench. Workers would also get a broader picture of the industry as a whole and the role they play in it.

This is the sane and sensible way, these writers believe, for tackling the problem of eliminating waste in industry and improving the efficiency of production. Lengthening the work day is not a solution.

Labor-management cooperation is full of sound suggestions based on experience, common sense and human understanding. Unions interested in the organization and proper fuctioning of Joint Production Committees as a means of bringing a more satisfactory working life to their members will find this book a helpful guide.

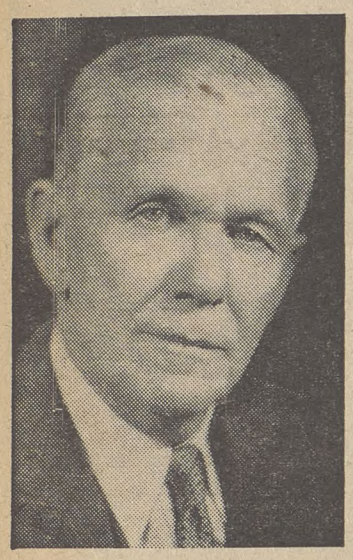
* * *

Labor-Management Cooperation, by E. J. Lever and Francis Goodell, Harper & Bros., New York; price $2.50.

Carey Answers Points Raised By Opponents Of Marshall Plan

RARELY ever in American history has any governmental proposal caused as much discussion as has the European Recovery Program — the Marshall Plan. Few governmental proposals have been attacked in such bitter terms as have been hurled at the plan by diverse critics.

Opponents of the plan include such variety as Sen. Robert A. Taft (R., O.), the Daily Worker and the Chicago Tribune. The plan has been called a waste of



SECY. MARSHALL

public funds, a Wall St. Plot, a scheme to lead us into World War III, a wrecker of the United Nations, etc.

Because of the perplexities arising out of such attacks on ERP—and because CIO supports the Marshall Plan—the CIO News assigned Staff Writer Arthur Riordan to assume the role of Devil's Advocate and to put a series of questions to CIO Secy. James B. Carey, a member of the Harriman Committee which drew up the implementation of the Marshall Plan.

Carey's answers to Riordan's questions follow:

Q. What do you consider to be the basic ideals of the Marshall Plan?

A. America's plan to aid Europe and the world is but a partial repayment for the most valuable gift of all, the great mass of human beings who have come to inhabit our land. They—the immigrants — far out-value the dollars or the coal and iron or cloth with which we hope to repay Europe and help her to regain her economic stability. We must be wise and generous and tolerant. We will endanger our own ideals to the extent we seek to force them on other peoples. The CIO stands flatly for economic aid without political strings; we want Europe to get on its feet, not to join any American organizations.

Q. Why aren't Russia and her so-called satellites — Czecho-Slovakia, Jugoslavia, etc.—included among the Marshall Plan nations?

A. All were invited to participate in the Committee of European Economic Cooperation. Russia refused, as did all the others except Czecho-Slovakia. That nation at first accepted, but withdrew at Moscow's insistence.

Q. Is it a Wall St. Plan?

A. The Wall St. smear against ERP, repeated time and again, collapses when one examines the list of those for and against the plan. The C. of C. and NAM state they are for European aid, but qualify their indorsement so as to make it meaningless. For instance, NAM wants us to withhold aid until the various countries adopt an exact duplicate of our free enterprise economy and promise to eliminate price controls.

Ernest Weir, steel industry spokesman, has said: "Pouring American dollars into Europe will not restore any sort of free economy there, but will help more than anything to destroy it here."

So, most opposition to the Marshall plan comes from conservative business organizations —in other words, Wall St.

Q. Does the CIO stand in favor of the Marshall Plan disagree with that of the World Federation of Trade Unions, of which CIO is a member?

A. No. When WFTU was set up in 1945—I was and still am one of its greatest advocates—there were four areas of agreement. They were:

(a) Participation in the war effort (the war was still on, you know); (b) a campaign for a just peace after the war; (c) postwar relief and rehabilitation of peoples and areas stricken by the horrors of the war and (d) structure of WFTU.

Support of the Marshall Plan certainly comes under Point (c).

Q. Wouldn't it be better—as Henry A. Wallace and others demand—to let the United Nations operate an aid program?

A. The UN Charter calls specifically for nations to work jointly and singly for the reconstruction of the economic and human resources of the world. UN doesn't have the resources —it is not so set up—to handle this program. Also, UN doesn't handle peace treaties. And I heard no one raising criticism or even eyebrows when Britain and Russia recently signed a trade agreement.

Q. Won't the Marshall Plan (a) tend to cause further disharmony in Europe by splitting the East against the West, (b) won't it cause the participating nations to lose their independence, (c) won't it make them satellites of the U. S., and, finally (d) won't it lead us into World War III?

A. That's quite a mouthful. As to (a), the Marshall Plan doesn't split the East of Europe against the West; Russia chose to boycott ERP of its own accord. But, despite that, there is no bar to ERP nations dealing with Eastern Europe. As I said before, Britain has just recently signed a trade pact with Russia and there is no greater advocate of the Marshall Plan or more severe critic of the Soviet than Britain.

As to (b) and (c), the plan, since it promotes self-determination, will make these nations less dependent on others and more self-reliant.

As to (d), nations which have solved their economic problems, which have well-fed, well-housed, and working populations—working under just and healthy conditions—are not prone to war. I see no indication—and I served with many government leaders the Harriman and Civil Rights committees — that any responsible American leader, either in or out of the Government is the remotest kind of warmonger. I have the impression all responsible persons are working day and night for peace. The irresponsible are few and don't hold government office.

To sum it up, ERP will educate people to work together, to achieve a greater community of mutual interests.

Q. Under ERP, it is said that Germany, our foe in the recent war, gets more steel than France, our ally. Is that true?

A. No, Germany, which in the Ruhr Valley has the greatest deposits of ore in Europe, will receive no steel under the plan. Germany will produce its own ore and operate its own mills.

Q. Doesn't ERP mean that the German industrialists of the Ruhr — the industrialists who made the Hitler war machine possible—will be put back in power?

A. No one, and particularly the CIO, wants to see the military potentials re-instated in Germany—or in Japan, either. But, this question must be resolved in practical fashion, and not become cluttered up with ideological shriekings.

We must think of the reconstruction of Germany as we might of the reconstruction of New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Ohio. Suppose those three states—producers of coal and iron and machine tools and electrical equipment and textiles—had joined forces and waged war on the rest of the nation, only to be beaten. Certainly, it would be impossible then for the American economy to recover if we rejected the reconstruction of industry in those three states.

We must approach German reconstruction with the same attitude. Europe needs the resources and capability of German production. Above all, it needs the widely-recognized skill of the German... is sheer nons... proposition ... the skilled to... to become a... CIO views th... be solved by... ereignty of ... hands of the... the German... and seeing ... there. Re-in...

RECONSTRUCTION WORKERS; ERP WOULD HELP THEM

'Well-Nigh Criminal'

By HEN...

YOU can't make a decent apple pie out of one apple.

You can't make decent apple pie by keeping it in the oven for only 30 seconds.

And no matter how hard you try, you can't make an apple pie out of blueberries.

Translated into the bigger—and more important—arena of world affairs, you can't run a European Recovery Program on low appropriations. You can't produce results from ERP without giving the program time to work. And you can't produce democracy in Europe by typing up the recovery program with political strings, which promote interference in the affairs of the nations receiving U. S. aid.

That was the gist of a series of statements offered to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee last week by a number of CIO leaders who appeared in the high-ceilinged caucus room of the Senate Office Building to plead once again that Uncle Sam should be neither "too little or too late."

CIO's presentation of facts was led off with a 29-page statement by Pres. Philip Murray. It was read to the Senate sub-committee by Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey.

He was followed by Pres. Joseph Curran of the National Maritime Union, speaking in behalf of a number of CIO waterfront unions; and, a couple of days later, by Pres. Walter Reuther of the United Auto Workers.

The Senators listened carefully, asked few questions, and appeared to regard the CIO testimony as highly important.

THE Murray statement warned that Congress would act in "well-nigh criminal" fashion if it sliced the State Department's request for a $6.8 billion recovery appropriation down to the $4 billion suggested by some Republican leaders. Equally disastrous, he said, would be any Congressional action to make the ERP a piecemeal year-by-year affair in which the European countries would have no idea whether their economic plans were coming or going.

While the CIO testimony was being given to the committee, Secretary Marshall sent to the Senate another of his appeals for the voting of necessary funds to carry on the project. To vote less, he said, "would jeopardize the success of the program."

Pres. Murray's statement on behalf of CIO gave deep emphasis to the need of keeping the ERP free from "political or economic strings designed to restrict the social or economic or political forms which the European people should freely choose for themselves."

SUPPORT for CIO's non-political recovery program came a day or so later from Chester Bowles, former OPA administrator in the days when prices were being kept down. Bowles, chairman of an international advisory group of the UN Appeal for Children, returned from Europe with sharply-worded criticism of both present American and Russian relief policies.

He said both countries are using food shipments to stricken areas of Europe to "sway the minds of the people as much as they are to ease the hunger pangs in their stomachs."

PRES. Murray's statement listed three major methods of developing world peace:

"1. The first step is to take care of destitute people. The Congress has already wisely provided stop-gap aid to meet the immediate needs of starving, freezing and discouraged peoples in the 16 countries now listed as cooperating in the European Recovery Program.

"2. The second step is ... tablishing their ow... raising their standards o... the capabilities of condu... States and with all other ...

"3. The third step is t... tions and all others ... lems in democratic fashi... any source. Above all, ... not be used coercively b... impose political philosoph... on another people.

"The absence of such ... clearly a world of hung...

CIO Secy.-Tre...

tinuing social chaos and ... ships, accompanied by all ... the military victory for w...

Murray repeated the 1... ommended last Decembe... posts for a democratic, ...

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o Slice ERP—Murray

FLEISHER

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ONE aspect of the Marshall Plan which may hurt American labor, American industry and the program itself, was singled out by the CIO President for criticism. He referred to proposals allowing the ERP administrator to turn over ships to the European nations, and to suggestions that as many as 500 American vessels be given to the relief-receiving countries.

Pres. Curran of the Natl. Maritime Union devoted most of his testimony before the Committee to the dangers of such a mass transfer of American ships. Speaking for the CIO Maritime Committee, Curran said that the request to give Europe 500 American ships indicates the Administration "has written off the American Merchant Marine."

The American people can't accept that decision, Curran said, particularly with the jobs of half a million people at stake. Instead, he proposed three safeguards to be written into the bill:

1. American relief commodities must be carried in U. S. flag vessels.

2. All sale of vessels to foreign countries must be stopped at once, and no U. S. ships should be chartered for foreign flag operations.

3. All steel exports should be carefully watched, so that American shipyards won't be "starved" while European yards "reach new peaks in construction."

Jobs in the merchant marine started to disappear in mid-1947, Curran reported, with unemployment jumping "tenfold." If 500 ships are given to Europe, he predicted, another 25,000 seamen's jobs will go up the spout.

Curran said the ship transfer proposal has been alibied as a temporary measure to save American dollars for the countries of Europe. But that saving will be relatively small, while additions to foreign fleets "will have a drastic effect" on every American shipping line, he said.

"After careful study, it is our considered judgment that the over-all effect will be a loss and not a saving to the American people," he told the Senators.

REUTHER, appearing for the UAW-CIO, challenged the "brazen pressure" of businessmen to gain control of the ERP machinery. Adequate labor representation, he told the committee "will be no favor to labor—it will be a help to the ERP."

The UAW leader suggested the Senate Foreign Relations Committss might well take a "second look" at the proposal to spend $6.8 billion for aid during the first 15 months of the program. Rather than give thought to cutting that amount, Congress would do better to increase it, he said.

"I suggest that it is better to provide for too much than to be caught short with too little," he said.

A stingy aid program, he predicted, "may buy us a little time but it will fail to win the friends and allies we need if we are to make democratic and human values secure in the world.

"But no program will succeed unless Congress takes steps to halt inflation and increase output."

He said that fears that industry and agriculture may produce too much at some future time have held us back now "from producing enough for our own needs and for the full, prompt implementation of the new ERP."

And he lashed at the "voices of isolation, short- sighted selfishness and sinister division" which have been trying to cut down the ERP program.

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unions in Germany is the answer to this problem, not widespread destruction of Germany's economic facilities.

Under the aid program—in order to get its benefits—Germany must help itself first and then help others.

Q. Does ERP call for transfer to European registry of 500 American merchant ships? And wouldn't such a move throw thousands of U. S. seamen on the beach?

A. The Marshall Plan outline does not specifically call for the transfer of any ships. Before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, I presented the statement of CIO Pres. Philip Murray in support of ERP. In that statement, he remarked that the State Dept. proposal contains two provisions dealing with shipping. The first would place in the hands of the administrator authority to charter any merchant marine vessel owned by the U. S. which the U. S. Maritime Commission certifies as excess to its current requirement.

The other provision provides that when the administrator determines a sale to a participating country would further the purposes of the program, the USMC shall effect the sale under formulas set forth in the Merchant Ship Sales Act of 1946.

"Various dollar figures have been put forward as estimates of the saving that would result from the transfer of possibly 500 more American vessels to foreign registry or by sale," Murray said. "These estimates disregard the hardships suffered by our unemployed seamen, our unemployed shipyard workers, the families of all of them, the expense in unemployment benefits, the loss in taxes, and the destruction of a maritime labor force created by expenditure of more than 225 million dollars during the war.

"We urge Congress to provide in ERP for carriage as far as possible of relief and rehabilitation cargoes in U. S. flag vessels. This does not mean the exclusion of foreign registry ships from transport of recovery aid. It does mean efficient use of all facilities. We must not permit the Merchant Marine to be offered up as a false sacrifice to patriotism on the altar of profit-taking."

Or A Wall St. Plot?

Will It Lead Us To War? Why Isn't USSR In? Should UN Run It?

On Your Left...

From The Daily Worker:

"As Marshall Plan witnesses troop before Congress, the country gets a clearer idea of the whole fantastic, ruthless, war-breeding grab which the plan really is.

"The idea of helping the needy, the hungry, and the war-ravaged victims of the German-Japanese Axis is forgotten. That was for publicity, for sucker-bait. Wallace's five-point plan for European recovery debunked the Marshall Planners completely because it was based on relief without strings, and without preparations for war.

"John Foster Dulles, like Bernard Baruch, outlined a vast grabbing of Europe's raw materials, of colonies, and of her manpower for future war."

Q. There is an argument that the Marshall Plan will destroy civil liberties in the countries where it will be used. Is that true?

A. Europe is just recovering from the recent war, during which all its basic liberties were temporarily — almost permanently—wrecked. The people of Europe have for centuries fought out of bondage towards freedom. The Marshall Plan envisions feeding, implementing and clothing them so that they can fight further to prevent any recurrence of the liberty-destroying policies of Hitler.

ERP will not force civil liberties upon any people, any more than it will force political ideas on them. But, ERP gives the people of Europe the opportunity to restore and improve their liberties, for healthy, working people are more apt to be tolerant; their faith in themselves has been restored.

Q. The charge is made that the CIO permitted enactment of an anti-labor law in Greece. Is this so?

A. No. The people who make such a charge are the same ones who say the U. S.—and the CIO—shouldn't interfere in the internal affairs of any other country. In one breath, they say we shouldn't interfere. In the other, they claim we should.

Actually, this reactionary measure—it is a parliamentary decree; not a law—should not have been passed in Greece or any where else. This law is clearly in conflict with the American objectives in Greece. The U. S. should continue to press for its repeal, as has been demanded by the CIO and by Clinton Golden, former CIO Steelworkers officer, who is a labor adviser to the American Mission to Greece. othere

(Last week, State Secy. Marshall wrote Pres. Murray—in answer to Murray's protest against the Greek law—that "the representatives of the U. S. Government in Athens have on several occasions expressed to leading members of the Greek government our concern over the extreme provisions of the law.

("The leaders of labor of Greece have also consulted with Greek officials with a view to achieving repeal.

("The Greek government has assured them it will propose repeal to Parliament. These assurances, we understand, fully satisfy the leaders of Greek labor.")

Q. It is apparent to many observers in this country that the American Mission to Greece, set up under the Truman Doctrine, has been at odds with American diplomats in that country. Couldn't the same situation exist under ERP? Doesn't ERP tend to force political domination of administrators upon each nation?

A. The long-range Marshall Plan, unless wrecked by Congress, envisions non-political administration in every country. The CIO favors teeth in the law, under which any administrator using political pressure, can be removed quickly. And, if the dipolmatic corps interferes, the State Dept. should remove the culprit, or shift him out of the danger zone.

On Your Right . .

From Col. Robert R. McCormick's Chicago Tribune:

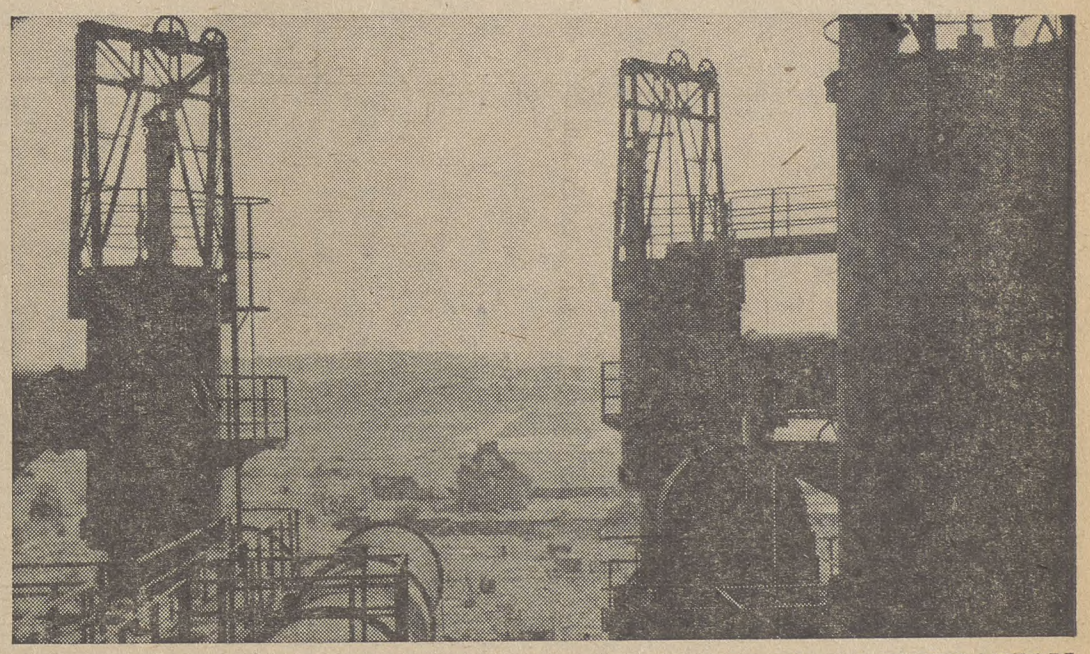
"It will be a blessing, not only to this country, but to Europe as well, if Mr. Marshall's tactics cause Congress to kick his plan out of the window.

"The intolerable burdens that the plan would place on this country are evident. Less attention has been given to its equally evil consequence in Europe. Europeans have been brought to their present plight by their own economic and political follies. If they will reform themselves they will not need our money; they could stand on their own feet, as eventually they will have to anyway.

"The Marshall Plan encourages them to continue their own governmental abuses. Not until Congress makes clear that we cannot and will not support Europe will the Europeans make serious efforts to support themselves."

More Costly Than War

Workers maimed and crippled in a single year in American industry equal in numbers the total number of veterans disabled during four full years of fighting, according to U. S. Asst. Secretary of Labor John T. Kmetz. During 1946, 16,500 workers were killed on their jobs and more than two million were totally or partially disabled.



A EUROPEAN ORE-SMELTING PLANT ALREADY IN OPERATION

In Fort Worth, Tex.:

CIO Canvasses Door-To-Door To Get Poll Taxes Paid

By HARVEY O'CONNOR

SEVENTEEN CIO deputy poll tax collectors braved biting northers, snowdrifts and ice. It was all part of the final week of a poll tax drive to see that citizens of Fort Worth, Tex., qualified to vote in the 1948 elections.

When the drive stopped at midnight Jan. 31, Fort Worth had rolled up the biggest poll tax collection in its history, with nearly 90,000 citizens qualified to vote. CIO deputies, who made history by being the first ever to canvass in Fort Worth for poll tax payments from door to door, rested weary feet or joined in the festivities of the poll tax jamboree at the Packinghouse Workers hall. Admittance to the jamboree was a poll tax receipt.

The iron determination that kept CIO canvassers out in working-class neighborhoods in the bitterest weather in recent years was matched by the resentment shown by citizens against federal and state legislators.

"It's worth $1.75 for me to scratch Pappy O'Daniel," was the comment most met as CIO and other unionists dug into their pockets to pay for the right to vote. Their resentment swept on to include Beauford Jester, the Magnolia Petroleum (Standard Oil) governor of Texas, who had just branded a veterans bonus as "un-Texan," and state legislators who passed what Texas unions call the worst anti-labor laws under the Star Spangled Banner.

THE poll tax campaign started early with CIO. In September, the Tarrant County Industrial Union Council set up its PAC. On Oct. 1, CIO members began qualifying as deputy poll tax collectors. Ten thousand copies of a poll tax payment leaflet were circulated in workers' neighborhoods. Unions named PAC committees. Union secretaries were deputized.

A drive was started for neighborhood committeemen (block workers) to assist the deputies. As the campaign entered its final weeks, the committeemen distributed poll tax leaflets in advance of the deputies and steered deputies into districts where they could collect the richest harvest of receipts.

On the final day, Jan. 31, deputies opened sub-stations in worker neighboorhoods where there were no official sub-stations. Grocers and druggists were delighted to provide facilities.

'Oh, Pioneer!'

Pioneers always have to pay the price for progress.

That's the way it was when CIO deputy poll tax collectors started the first house to house canvassing in Fort Worth, Texas's history.

Alarmed householders began phoning the police and squad cars rushed out to pick up deputies.

It took front page news stories by the county tax collector to reassure Fort Worth that door to door canvassing was O. K.

NANCY DRYNAN
"Political Action is mostly leg action."

WHEN it was all over, Dorothy Bobo, secretary of Packinghouse Workers Local 54, had high honors for tax receipts, with nearly 700 paid. Other deputies had collected from 100 to 300 receipts.

Among the unions which had deputy poll tax collectors were Packinghouse Workers Local 54, Oil Workers Local 208, Transport Workers 509, American Communication Equipment Workers Local 77, Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Local 220 and Newspaper Guild Local 171.

And American Veterans Committee members worked side by side with CIO poll tax deputies, in every veterans' housing project in town.

The Progressive Voters League, a Negro political organization, handled the poll tax campaign in the Negro sections. The league had 10 deputies on the job, aided by CIO neighborhood committeemen.

REVIEWING the campaign, PAC decided that Cowtown's first door-to-door canvassing campaign had had these good results:

1. A crew of canvassers were trained in the essentials of political action. "Political action is mostly leg action," Chief Deputy Nancy Drynan of Newspaper Guild Local 171 summed it up. "Lots of leg action and some lip."

2. Canvassers pounding on doors aroused thousands of citizens to the seriousness of the election, particularly when they noticed icicles sprouting from the deputies. "I knew it was bad, but didn't know it was that bad" many of them said after they had opened doors and admitted canvassers. "Here's our $3.50."

3. Neighborhood committeemen brought the CIO message to dozens of workers' communities throughout the city by spreading the poll tax leaflets.

Deep In The Heart

Poll tax payments close Jan. 31 in Texas, six months before the first primary, four months before closing dates for filing candidates, three months before precinct conventions. Thus, a poll tax campaign has to be conducted cold, without issues or candidates to fan interest.

Poll taxes cost a man and wife $3.50. Result, majority of women in Texas are disfranchised as meager budgets and high prices do not permit luxury of two poll taxes in one house. Also, many workers told PAC canvassers they could not afford even a single poll tax.

Highest poll tax collection in Tarrant County history—between 80,000 and 90,000—means that only one in two of citizens of voting age is qualified to vote.

Poll tax enacted when Bourbons regained control of Texas, ousting the Populist movement 50 years ago. Since then, voting has been so discouraged that in last Fort Worth city election only 5,000 votes were cast for council, in a city of 350,000.

The Australian ballot hasn't hit Texas yet. Citizens vote on open tables. Their ballots are numbered to correspond with poll book, so that judges can either examine vote while it is being made, or afterward.

CIO Spokesman Ignored

Health Bill Foe Testifies 3 Days

By GLORIA CAPLAN

A four-month-old baby died on a desk in Minneapolis Mayor Hubert Humphrey's office last month because he was refused admission to the city's general hospital. Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Jensen, the child's parents, said they couldn't afford to place the baby in a private hospital.

In Rockingham, N. C., a CIO Textile Worker, on strike for many months, had to call a midwife to deliver his baby last August when doctors, who presumably assumed that no cash fee would be available, refused to attend her.

The Rockingham incident and numerous others indicating the lack of medical care available to workers were related by CIO Textile Workers Legislative Representative John Edelman in testimony filed with a subcommittee on health of the Senate Labor Committee last week.

The subcommittee, headed by Sen. H. Alexander Smith (R., N. J.), refused Edelman time to present the CIO's case supporting the National Health Insurance Bill (S. 1320), sponsored by Sens. Wagner (N. Y.), Murray (Mont.), Pepper (Fla.), all Democrats, and others. The subcommittee did, however, find three days in which to hear Dr. Marjorie Shearon, a registered lobbyist and vehement foe of the health measure.

ON the first day of the hearing Dr. Shearon appeared at the elbow of Sen. Forrest Donnell R., Mo.) as consultant while he directed questions at Wilbur J. Cohen, assistant chief of the Social Security Administration's research bureau. The following day—and two days thereafter—Dr. Shearon appeared at the hearing as a witness.

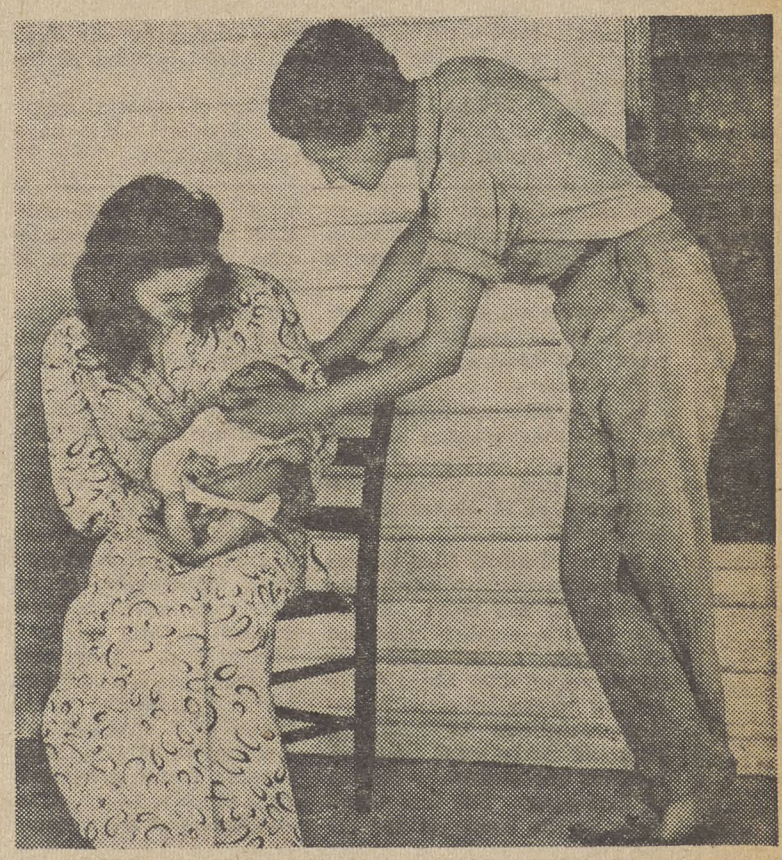
As a witness, the doctor (Ph.D. in paleontology. Funk & Wagnalls Dictionary defines paleontology as "the branch of biology that treats of the ancient life of the globe or of fossil organisms, either plants or animals.") lambasted Dr. I. S. Falk, chief of the Social Security research bureau, and his "fellow travelers," who favor national health insurance. Surrounded by books, papers and her own writings on the subject, she drew a dark picture of life in which patients would be pushed around by "bureaucratic" administrators and "compelled" to pay a 1½% payroll tax to finance a program of complete medical care.

SHE called for repeal of the Social Secuity Act "before the nation is entirely engulfed by the legislative program which is being promoted." In one of her pamphlets, which are subscribed to by the American Medical Association and other physicians' organizations opposing the bill, she referred to the Social Security Act omniously as "the first tangible evidence of our national move to the left. That act followed the Socialist line," she added.

Among Dr. Shearon's attacks was one directed against Dr. Falk for "packing" a mission to Japan with doctors who believed in compulsory health insurance.

(A check on Japanese legislation reveals that the country instituted compulsory health insurance 20 years ago.)

Dr. Shearon has been an employe of the Republican Natl. Committeee, was hired by Sen. Robert Taft as health consultant to the Senate Labor Committee, and describes herself now as "self-employed" in the writing and selling of a "Medical Legislative Service." Shortly before the hearing she registered as a lobbyist.



DELIVERED BY MIDWIFE: Mr. and Mrs. Buck Singletary, seated on the porch of their company house in Rockingham, N. C., admire their four-week-old baby, delivered by a midwife. A CIO Textile worker on strike many months, Singletary was unable to obtain a doctor to attend his wife during her confinement, because the MDs apparently felt there was no money in it.

Truman Says Rights' Aims Are A 'Must'

A NUMBER of Southern Democrats were threatening to bolt the Democratic Party, but not for the same reasons Henry A. Wallace did.

Arkansas and Delaware Universities admitted Negroes to graduate schools . . .

In Swainsboro, central Georgia, 200 robed Ku Klux Klanners defied the state law against the KKK, paraded around the courthouse square, burned a cross and listened to an unidentified Grand Kleagle declare the Klan does not "hate any race or creed, but we stand for complete segregation."

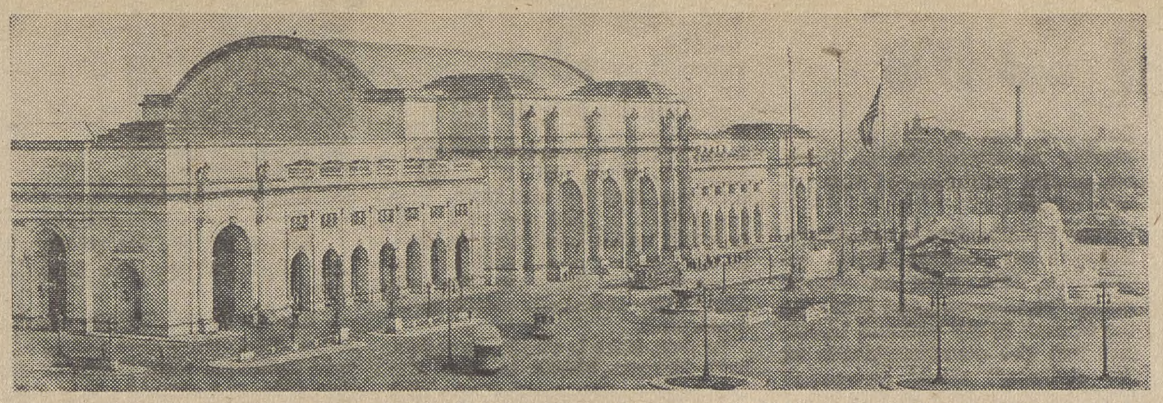
In New York, a conscientious objector was denied his high school diploma when he refused to take a loyalty oath on the grounds that might bind him to bear arms . . . .

An all-white jury in New Jersey—in Irvington, to be exact—fined the Montclair Skating Club $200 for refusing admission to two Negro women. The rink's treasurer, Mrs. Gene Malcolm, took the position the club was "private" and non-members were admitted only "if I thought a person might make a good club member." . . .

The august Supreme Court was puzzled over a case before it. The State of North Carolina says it does not bar Negro jurors—but few ever appear on jury panels. .

ALL that was happening while Pres. Truman offered Congress a program to implement the "Secure These Rights" program of his Civil Rights Committee. Main points of the Truman plan:

- Create a Civil Rights Division in the Justice Dept. and set up a permanent Presidential Commission on Civil Rights and a similar House-Senate body.
- Strengthen existing statutes to assure equal treatment to all residents, whether citizens or not.
- Provide federal protection against lynching.
- Abolish poll taxes and furnish more adequate protection of "the right to vote."
- Establish a permanent Fair Employment Practices Commission to prevent "unfair discrimination" in employment.
- Prohibit discrimination in interstate transportation facilities.
- Provide suffrage and home-rule for residents of the District of Columbia.
- Grant statehood for Hawaii and Alaska and greater self-government for Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands.
- Strike out racial restrictions barring some Orientals from obtaining citizenship.
- Settle promptly the claims of Japanese-Americans growing out of their wartime evacuation from the West Coast.



ABANDON FREEDOM when you disembark from railroad trains at this building—Washington, D. C.'s, Union Station. All Americans, whether white, Negro, Oriental, or anything else, lose their franchise to vote when they move into the District of Columbia and establish residence. They have no voice whatsoever in the government of their city. Negroes leaving Union Station and entering D. C. from the North or West find Jim Crowism riding high. Negroes going from the West or North to the South suddenly find themselves segregated when they change to a Dixie train. And, this is the main entrance into the Capital of the Land of the Free.

TRUMAN said the program represents the "minimum" required of the Federal Government at present to "inspire" other peoples "whose freedom is in jeopardy."

He further stated that our position in world affairs, where peoples "are faced with the choice of freedom or enslavement," makes adoption of his minimum program "especially urgent."

Chances of passage under the present Congress seemed pretty slim. The Republicans piously said it was up to Truman to get his Democrats to back his program to insure its passage. Some Southern Democrats fumed. The Daily Worker demanded "deeds," not words." The Moscow Radio said Truman's program was "nothing but election campaign propaganda."

Democratic party officials—answering both the Republicans and the Worker—pointed out that even Pres. Roosevelt at the height of his political power was unable to avert a Democratic filibuster against the anti-lynching and poll tax bills.

But, the Democratic Natl. Chairman, Sen. J. Howard McGrath (D., R. I.) pledged a fight to achieve Truman's goals.

CIO Secy.-Treas. James B. Carey, who was a member of the Truman Civil Rights Committee, commented:

"The President is to be congratulated for his unequivocal demand for legislation to extend the principle that the protection of civil rights is the highest function of government. The CIO fully supports the President's request for legislation designed to correct these weaknesses."

The South—that is, the professional Southerner South — was mighty burned up at Truman. There were threats of secessions, of a move to call a separate Democratic convention of Dixie Democrats (Philadelphia merchants please take note.)

Governors, Senators and Representatives sounded away like so many Senator Claghorns, but Sen. John Overton (D., La.) let the cat out of the bag. He noted that he had received only two personal complaints about the Truman situation. He advised one of the two by letter "men like you should call local mass meetings in various cities throughout the South."

HERE is a typical comment (from the Congressional Record)

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS HOUSE

MR. COX (E. E., Ga. Dem.) Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute."

"THE SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?"

"There was no objection."

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

"MR. COX. Mr. Speaker, I do not like to challenge any statement made by my President, but I would be a miserable slave to fear if I did not take exception to the recommendations made in his message of Feb. 2 (the Civil Rights message.)

"When I read this message, I wonder if, after all, Henry Wallace is such a bad man.

"The President attacks the people of that section of the country whose supporters he must have if he is to hope to be reelected. The whole thing sickens me."

And, another:

"PERMISSION TO ADDRESS HOUSE"

"MR. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute."

"THE SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?"

"There was no objection."

"THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE"

"MR. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, time and time again, I have said on this floor that Harry Truman never had a better friend in this than I have been, but that message of yesterday was the most discouraging thing I have ever heard read.

"Why should we go to Europe and spend $17 billion under the so-called Marshall Plan, allegedly fighting Communism, which means $6 million for the overburdened taxpayers of every individual county I represent? Why should we go that extent and then have a President of the U. S. under some pressure we cannot understand come in with that message and try to ram the platform of the Communist Party down the throats of the people of the U. S.?

"Mr. Speaker, there is one way we can take care of ourselves. We can elect independent electors throughout the country, then let those electors decide who shall be President. When we do that, we will put a stop to those smearing Communists who creep into every bureau and every commission that is appointed and attempt to undermine and attempt to destroy everything our people have fought for and everything we hold dear."

TRUMAN and his advisers must have been rather startled about a wire he received from the Daily Worker. Said the Worker:

"Issue an executive order demanding that the Univ. of Oklahoma carry out the decision of the U. S. Supreme Court in the case of Mrs. Ada Sipuel Fisher now being denied permission to study law."

They were perplexed (1) because the Supreme Court is a higher authority than the President and (2), the court, in a decision criticized for its inadequacy, had merely ordered Oklahoma to provide law studies for Mrs. Fisher, but not necessarily at the State university. She is now asking the court that she be given University law studies, not segregated ones.

'American Faith'

Pres. Truman offered this summary of "our American faith" in his civil rights message:

"We believe that all men are created equal and that they have the right to equal justice under law.

"We believe that all men have the right to freedom of thought and of expression and the right to worship as they please.

"We believe that all men are entitled to equal opportunities for jobs, for homes, for good health and for education.

"We believe that all men should have a voice in their government and that Government should protect, not usurp, the rights of the people."

Civil Rights Meet Speakers Selected

Walter Reuther, president, CIO Auto Workers; Edward J. Sparling, president, Roosevelt College, Chicago, and Thurgood Marshall, general counsel, Natl. Association for Advancement of Colored People, will be the principal speakers at the CIO Civil Rights Conference, to be held Feb. 19-20, Hollenden Hotel, Cleveland.

Reuther will address the opening session. Sparling and Marshall will talk at the dinner.

Packinghouse Union Takes Strike Vote

Some 100,000 CIO Packing workers are voting on whether to strike if current negotiations with the "Big Four" meat packers fail.

The union, which is asking a 29c hourly increase, described the 9c an hour settlement recently accepted by 11,000 AFL Meat Cutters as "totally inadequate, completely unrealistic and in flagrant disregard of the real needs of the packinghouse workers."

Questioning the "good faith" of the packing companies, UPA said: "They have maneuvered an agreement on inadequate terms with a small minority of their employes, which for all practical purposes is an attempt to make the 'tail wag the dog'."

Large Chicago Home Area Ends Racial Restrictive Covenants

CHICAGO is showing the way in the campaign against restrictive covenants in the rental or purchase of houses.

The Oakwood-Kenwood Property Owners' Association—the association covers the large area from Oakwood Boulevard on the north, to 41st st. on the south and from Cottage Grove to Lake Michigan—has just announced a new kind of community conservation agreement.

The agreement, which has no racial restrictions, was developed over a year of study and conference between representatives of the association—all white—and of leading Negro organizations, brought together under the auspices of the Chicago Mayor's Commission on Human Relations, and the Metropolitan Housing Council.

The agreement's pledges included those of subscribers to maintain their properties in accordance with certain minimum standards, limits the number of persons who may occupy a given room area, and defines the minimum rentable accommodations which may be offered upon conversion into smaller units.

Its underlying theory is to make every owner responsible to the community generally for the proper maintenance of his property, and to give to each affected owner a means of enforcing this responsibility.

As soon as the agreement was adopted, the association withdrew further enforcement of racial restrictive covenants which had been in force in the Oakland-Kenwood area.

Ford Local Votes For Affidavits

Members of Ford Local 600, United Automobile Workers, have voted about 7,500 to 4,600 in favor of having their officers sign non-Communist affidavits as required by the Taft-Hartley law.

The union election committee blamed the sub-zero weather for the light vote among the 70,000 workers at Ford's River Rouge plant.

Women's Changing Role

The American woman's changing role as worker, homemaker and citizen will be discussed at a 3-day conference held by the Women's Bureau, U. S. Dept. of Labor, Feb. 17-19.

Rep. Hoffman

Would Toss Unions Back 50 Years

UNIONS weren't set back far enough by the Taft-Hartley Act and employers have "no legal obligation at all," according to Rep. Clare Hoffman (R.-Mich.).

The Congressman, whose subcommittee conducted an "investigation" of a CIO Public Workers strike at 40 cafeterias in government buildings in Washington, didn't offer a suggestion as to how far he thought unions should be pushed back.

His opinion, however, came to light last week when Abram Flaxer, international president of the striking union, charged that unions had been "thrown back 50 years by the Taft-Hartley Act."

"Do you think that's far enough?" snapped Hoffman.

The subcommittee chairman's novel interpretation of the Wagner Labor Act, as amended by the T-H Act, was contained in an exchange with witness Albert C. Boehm, of the Natl. Food Corp., operator of the Pentagon building cafeteria which is not involved in the strike.

THE business spokesman incurred Hoffman's displeasure by testifying, "I've always found the union to be a responsible organization." (His firm settled amicably with the union as the strike in the other 40 cafeterias got under way.)

"As we interpret the law, there is no requirement for a union to comply with the Taft-Hartley Act as long as the question of representation does not occur . . . there is a duty on our part to bargain . . ."

"There is no legal obligation to bargain at all," retorted Hoffman.

The subcommittee spent the final two days of the two-week hearing in attempting to prove communist affiliation of the union's officers.

Flaxer declined to answer questions on his political beliefs, because he said, such an answer would "assume that the issue (in the strike) is my political beliefs and not the economic needs of the strikers," would encourage the committee's "unfair and improper" course in ignoring the economic issues and serving as a "strikebreaking" agent, and would violate his freedom of opinion.

"If this committee desired to play a constructive role in this strike, the committee would be looking into the shamefully low wage of $21.91 a week paid to the strikers."

TWO local union officials—Richard A. Bancroft, president, and Oliver T. Palmer, business agent—similarly refused to answer the bombardment of political questions.

After forcibly ejecting an attorney for the union, the subcommittee called Clarence Mitchell, national labor secretary of the Natl. Association for the Advancement of Colored People, but he was almost immediately interrupted and dismissed by Hoffman, who complained that he was not answering properly.

Mitchell said he had appeared at the hearing voluntarily at the committee's request. After his dismissal he was subpoenaed to appear the following day. Although he appeared the next day, with a prepared statement, the committee failed to call him. In the statement which he was not permitted to read Mitchell said: "I was prepared to answer all reasonable questions and hoped that the information submitted by me would contribute to a just settlement of the strike . . . The majority of these workers are colored. The sole interest of the NAACP is to see that these people are permitted to return to work at a better wage."

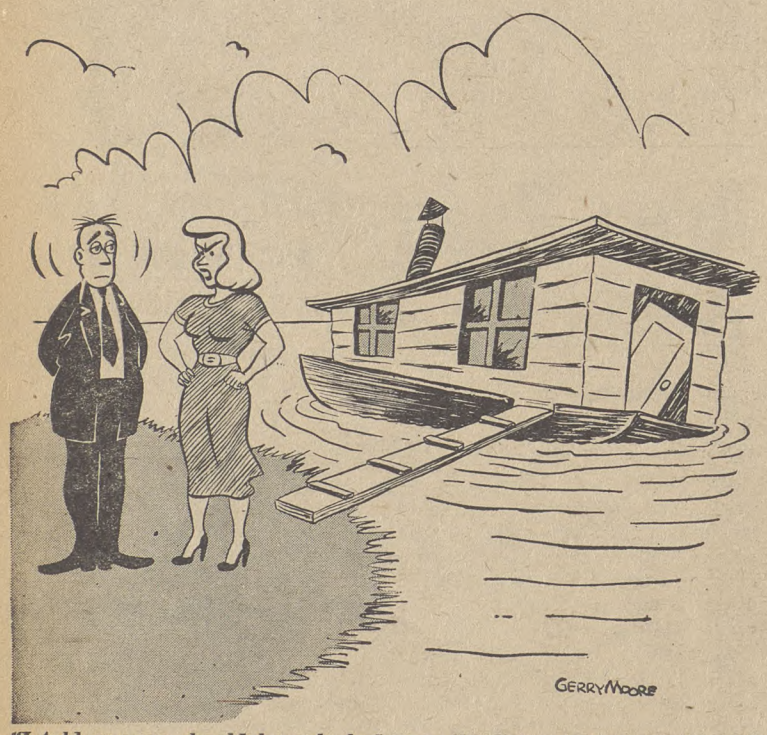
The cafeteria strike began Jan. 5, when Government Services, Inc., private operators of the cafeterias, refused to bargain with the union on grounds that the union officers had not signed non-communist affidavits.

It's 118 To 1

The union shop is a sure bet in the CIO Gas, Coke and Chemical Workers. In fact, it's almost 118 to 1.

The NLRB conducted a union shop poll among Fletcher Enamel Co. employes at Dunbar, W. Va.

The result: 707 for the union shop, 6 against.



"I told you we should have looked over the house before signing the lease."

$$$$$$

Don't waste too much envy on that man with the $10,000 salary as a Government administrator. Suppose, just for example, that he was making $10,000 in 1939 and still has that as his basic pay. In 1939, he had to pay about $300 income tax and Social Security. That left him $9700—and really worth $9700—to spend.

In 1948, if he is single, he would have to make $24,000 to equal the purchasing power of that 1939 take-home pay. If he is married with two kids, he would have to make $23,600.

Or, to put it even more bluntly, those 10,000 in 1948 dollars have now only $4708 in 1939 purchasing power for a single man; $4805 for a married man with one child; $4988 for a married man with two young ones.

(Editors' note: Boy, does it cost to live in Washington!)

CIO Unions to Urge Equal Pay Bill

Spokesmen from at least four CIO unions will appear before the Senate Labor Committee Feb. 11 to support the Equal Pay Bill.

The bill was introduced in the Senate by Sens. Pepper (D., Fla.) and Morse (R., Ore.), and in the House by Rep. Helen Douglas (D., Calif.). It provides equal pay for both sexes on any particular type of work.

The measure has strong support from CIO unions, which have opposed the Equal Rights Amendments to the Constitution proposed by some women's rights groups. Union argued that that amendment would wipe out many present laws to give women special protection in industry on

Win 9 Dixie Polls In Two Weeks

Director Van A. Bittner of the CIO Organizing Committee has announced that workers in nine plants throughout the South in the past two weeks chose CIO unions to represent them.

The CIO's Southern drive, meanwhile, is digging into new areas and laying the groundwork for further organization, Bittner said. Bittner listed eight plants in which bargaining rights were won for CIO through elections and one in which management agreed to recognize CIO.

Plants where employes voted for CIO and the victorious unions were:

Bedford Furniture Co., Bedford, Va., Textile Workers; General Shale Products Corp., Johnson City, Tenn., United Stone and Allied Products Workers; Dixie Bedding Manufacturing Company, Miami, Fla., CIO.

Gaylord Container Corp., Westleco, Tex., United Paperworkers; International Motor Rebuild, Garland, Tex., Auto Workers; McKinney Pant Mfg. Co., McKinney, Tex., Amalgamated Clothing Workers; Zero Plate Co., Dallas, Tex., and West Box Co., Fayetteville, N. C., both Woodworkers.

McKay-Fowler Co., Arcadia, Fla., agreed to recognize CIO as its employes' bargaining representative after a "cross-check" of membership cards established that the union had a majority.

ORGANIZATIONALLY SPEAKING

By Allan S. Haywood

Ernest Marsh, Dir. of Org., United Furniture Workers of America, New York, reports the following shops recently organized into the UFWA:

Rockford, Ill., UFWA recognized by company after proof of majority Rockford Fibre Corp., 65 workers won 8c general increase, 6 paid holidays, etc.; Business Agent — Bernard Rollins of Local 707. Tell City, Ind., Kreisle Mfg. Co., Business Agent, August Bahr, Local 335.

Redwood City, Calif., workers demanded transfer into UFWA from AFL, Erchrome Mfg. Co., Organizer—Edelmiro Huertas.

Long Island City, N. Y., in a cross check of membership cards at Kohler & Campbell Piano Co.; 70 workers gained 15c increase, 7 paid holidays, etc., Business Agent, James Cerofeci, Local 102; organizer, Cy Lesser.

St. Johnsbury, Vt., after a strike lasting 9 days at Tempered Maple Co., 40 workers won recognition and gained 12c increase; organizer, Jim Whitehouse.

Local 76B of New York reports 35 new shops signed during 1947 with some 600 members both before and after Taft-Hartley law went into effect. Local 76 of New York reports 26 new shops with 700 members joined UFWA during 1947, before and after Taft-Hartley law was passed.

Contract gains: New York City—Local 76B reports all contracts renewed with substaintial gains; Local 76 reports 10c increase for its shops negotiated with Upholsterers Mfgrs. Assn. (Intl. Pres. Pizer assisted in negotiations).

New York, Local 102, Klein Piano Co., 10c increase; Chattanooga, Tenn., Local 259, Tenn. Coffin & Casket Co., 10 to 20% wage increases; Camden, Ark., Local 250, Camden Furn. Co., 10c increase; Memphis, Tenn., Local 282, Memphis Furn. Co., 7 to 17c increase; Burlington, Vt., T. A. Haigh Co., 10c increase, Local 156, Vermont Furn. Co., 10c increase; Fair Haven, Vt., Veneer Products Co., Local 157, 10c increase; Alpena, Mich., Habitant Co., Local 430, 10c increase; Big Rapids, Mich., Local 427, Falcon Mfg. Co., 10c increase (since shop was organized 26 months ago, minimum raised over 100%); Los Angeles, Calif., Local 576 renewed all its contracts with 19 shops in an association contract with 10c increase.

Paul E. Miley, Dir. of Region 2A, announces an NLRB victory at Motors, Inc., Cleveland, Ohio, where the employes voted to be represented by the UAW-CIO. This will become a unit of Local 217. Int. Rep. Stanley Kwiat, in charge of the drive, will start negotiations on a contract.

George Brown, Dir. of Org., Intl. Woodworkers of America, Portland, Ore., advises the following results in an election at the Monument Peak Logging Co., Waldport, Ore., IWA 13, no union 9, AFL 0. Don Brotherton was in charge. Also Sheets and Mackey Lumber Co., Cottage Grove Ore.—19 to 8, Bob Dugger in charge.

John Collins, Asst. Reg. Dir., Boston, Mass., reports an agreement with Bird & Son Co. East Walpole, Mass,. providing for retirement allowances for men at the age of 60 and women at the age of 65, the amount to be dependent upon base pay and length of service. For 25 years' service, and over, the plan will provide payment equal to 40% of the individual's base pay. Should the employe die before reaching the pension age, the full share in the trust will be paid to the estate or beneficiary. The plan becomes effective for the year 1947.

The writer attended a Statewide conference with telephone workers at Charleston, W. Va., Feb. 1, accompanied by the Secretary of CIO Telephone Workers Organizing Committee, Brother Ted Silvey. In spite of the bad weather, the conference was well-attended. A constitution was adopted and steps taken to expedite NLRB election. All delegates expressed determination to drive forward to victory. Regional Director and State President John B. Easton presided. Jesse D. Shepherd was elected president of the state organization, with C. G. Roach as vice-president and Edna White as secretary.

The writer, in company with TWOC Vice Chairman John J. Morgan, also addressed a conference of the Empire Telephone Workers Executive Board in Syracuse, N. Y., last week. Those in attendance showed a keen interest in CIO and its development, and many questions were asked and answered. The meeting adjourned with a good feeling toward CIO.

The Communications Association Executive Board approved the agreement entered into between Pres. Joseph Selly and TWOC transferring the telephone workers of that organization over to the TWOC on the West Coast. Votes of the membership are being taken now, and in addition to that final vote of the United Brotherhood of Telephone Workers is also being taken this month. CIO expects victory in each case for the CIO Telephone Workers.

Murray A Sponsor Of Urban League Dinner

CIO Pres. Philip Murray is a sponsor of the annual Urban League dinner to be held at Essex House, New York City, Feb. 12. The League is an interracial social service agency working for the improvement of economic conditions for Negroes and inter-group relations.

Reuther Asks Action On St. Lawrence

"Prompt, favorable action" to approve an agreement with Canada on the St. Lawrence River seaway and power project was asked last week of the Senate by Pres. Walter Reuther of the United Auto Workers.

Reuther asked Sen. Vandenberg (R., Mich.), to support seaway legislation.

THE ADVENTURES OF JIM BARRY

WHILE OLD "POP" STORM.... RETIRED UNION LEADER... LECTURES TO HIS FRIENDS IN THE OFFICE OF THE UNITED LABOR PRESS... DISTRICT ATTORNEY BRADLEY, IN CHARGE OF THE CASE AGAIN THE KILLERS OF CHARLIE BENTLEY, IS VISITED BY CONGRESSMAN DEWAFT.....

YOU'RE GOING TO REGRET YOUR STUBBORNESS, BRADLEY! HAMKER IS A POWERFUL MAN IN POLITICS!

NOT JUST IN POLITICS, CONGRESSMAN... HE'S POWERFUL IN THE BUSINESS WORLD, TOO! BUT JUST THE SAME, IF HE'S IMPLICATED IN THE MURDER..... I'LL SEE THAT HE'S ***PUNISHED***!

NOW BE REASONABLE, BRADLEY.... YOU'RE JUST A DISTRICT ATTORNEY NOW.... BUT YOU HAVE A GREAT FUTURE AHEAD OF YOU! MR. HAMKER CAN HELP YOU!

YOU WON'T BE THE FIRST DISTRICT ATTORNEY WHO KNEW WHICH SIDE HIS BREAD WAS BUTTERED! KEEP YOUR MOUTH SHUT.... AND PLAY BALL WITH THE RIGHT PEOPLE... AND, WELL, YOU TOO MIGHT BECOME ***GOVERNOR*** OF YOUR STATE....

... BEING GOVERNOR ISN'T SUCH A SMALL REWARD FOR CARRYING OUT ORDERS! AND, WHO KNOWS, YOU ***MIGHT*** EVEN BECOME A CANDIDATE FOR ***PRESIDENT***! OTHER DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S PLAYED IT SMART AND....

IT'S QUITE LATE, MR. DEWAFT! AND I'VE GOT A BUSY DAY TOMORROW..... GRAND JURY HEARING YOU KNOW, AND I'VE GOT TO GET SOME SLEEP!

THEN I UNDERSTAND YOU ***REFUSE*** TO SAVE MR. HAMKER THIS EMBARRASSMENT?

YES! NOW RUN ALONG AND DELIVER YOUR MESSAGE! I DO NOT CHOOSE TO BUY THE GOVERNORSHIP... OR THE PRESIDENCY.... WITH MY INTEGRITY! GOOD NIGHT!

AND AT THIS LATE HOUR, THE WISDOM OF "POP" STORM CONTINUES TO POUR OUT IN JIM BARRY'S OFFICE...

SO YOUR UNION GETS YOU A 25% INCREASE IN WAGES! THE BOSS CAN'T BUCK A STRONG UNION.... SO WHAT DOES HE DO? HE PRESSURES HIS BOYS IN CONGRESS TO DESTROY PRICE CONTROL... NO PRICE CONTROL... HIGHER PRICES FOR EVERYTHING!

SO PRICES GO UP AND YOUR WAGES BUY THE SAME AMOUNT THEY USED TO BUY BEFORE YOUR WAGE INCREASE! THEN PRICES GO STILL HIGHER.... AND YOU CAN BUY EVEN LESS! THE BOSS HAS PUT OVER A ***REAL*** WAGE-CUT ON YOU!

YOUR BOSS KNOWS A DOZEN DIFFERENT WAYS TO CUT YOUR WAGES! HE CAN TAKE TEN BUCKS OUT OF YOUR PAY ENVELOPE.... OR HE CAN INCREASE PRICES SO THAT IT TAKES YOU TEN BUCKS MORE TO BUY YOUR FOOD! SAME THING!

AND WHAT'S OUR COMEBACK TO THAT, POP?

YOU CAN DO TWO THINGS MIGHTY QUICK! ***ONE***.... MAKE YOUR UNION EVEN STRONGER! AN' ***TWO***.... GET BEHIND ***HONEST*** CANDIDATES AND SEND THEM TO CONGRESS AND THE SENATE.... SO THAT THE BOSSES CAN'T BUY UP VOTES, LIKE THEY DO NOW!

AC

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AN' THAT'S WHY I CAN'T BE SITTING ON MY SOFT CUSHIONS! I'M GONNA SHOW YOU YOUNG ONES HOW TO DO IT! BUT RIGHT NOW... WE'RE A-GOING TO GET SOME REST FOR TOMORROW!

GOOD IDEA! AND YOU'LL STAY OVER AT MY HOUSE, POP!

'Spare the Rich' Bill Sails Through House

EDITION Three of the Knutson "spare the rich" income tax bill sailed through the House last week on a tidal wave of votes from Republican and southern Democratic Congressmen.

The bill—much like two earlier versions proposed by the burly Minnesota Congressman — picked up 297 votes to only 120 cast against. The margin was 19 more than enough to over-ride a possible veto.

CIO Legislative Director Nathan Cowan, in a letter to Congressmen just before the bill came to a vote in the House, said the bill failed completely to provide either "justice or equality" in its treatment of rich and poor.

CIO economists point out that under the Knutson bill, the several million families earning under $2000 a year will have a tax saving of about $1 a week.

BUT the 212,000 families making over $25,000 a year will save more than $85 a week.

Knutson—the heavy-set publisher of the Wadena, Minn., Pioneer Journal—sweetened up the present bill (HR 4790) in an effort to make it more presentable to low and middle income earners.

It provides for a $100 increase in personal exemptions; permits splitting of income for tax purposes by husbands and wives—in order to take advantage of lower rates in the lower brackets; and offers straight cuts in the tax rates of from 10 to 30%.

Cowan, noting the 6½ billion cut in revenue involved in the bill, said this is no year to cut the government's revenue.

"Whatever tax relief is voted this year should go to the real victims of inflation," he wrote to Congressmen. "No tax relief whatever should be approved which is not offset by increased levies on other sources."

The CIO proposals call for an increase in personal exemptions from the present $500 to $1,500; for tightening of loopholes through which corporations and wealthy persons escape taxes; and steep increases in taxes on excess profits.

THE Knutson bill, Cowan added, is "individually unjust and economically disastrous.

"The working people of America are not deceived and will not be baited to approve the scant tax relief this bill gives them, while enormous sums are dished out to those who are well able to buy clothes and pay their grocery bills even at present exorbitant prices."

The 26 million taxpayers with net incomes under $2,000 will get only about one-quarter of the 6½ billion dollar tax cut. But the 4% of families with $5,000 net incomes will get one-third of the benefits.

In the House, veteran liberal Rep. Sabath (D. Ill.) called the Knutson bill both "unfair" and "dishonest". He said it was obviously directed toward the interests "of the well-to-do classes who are afforded greater tax reductions."

And Rep. Sam Rayburn (D. Tex.)—who was Speaker of the House until the GOP won control in the '46 elections—urged the bill be reconsidered.

He called for a policy of reducing taxes of those least able to pay.

But the combined votes of the Republicans and their allies among the southern Democrats killed the proposal.

Censorship Sought For Movies, Radio

Reported efforts to line up the newspaper, radio and movie industries behind a "voluntary censorship" plan are causing considerable worry among leaders in the three communications branches.

Variety, trade paper for the entertainment industry, said that Secretary of Defense James Forrestal—a former investment banker— has been holding conversations with industry executives to win support for the plans.

The paper said censorship "stalks" the movie and radio industries and described the Forrestal efforts as "ominous." It said many of the radio people fear that "voluntary" censorship would lead quickly to "compulsory" dictation over contents of newspapers, radio programs and movies.

CIO's Amusing Weekly Quiz Show

Union Families Compete for Prizes

Tuesday Night
ABC Network
10:45 P.M. E.S.T.

Keep Your Eye On Congress

BILL	WHAT IT DOES	WHERE IT IS	WHAT TO DO
Thomas-Wagner anti-inflation bill. S. 2126.	Proposes strong program, along CIO lines, to halt rising prices. Freezes prices, rations scarce goods, sets up enforcement agency.	Referred to Senate Banking & Currency Comm., now holding hearings. CIO testified last week.	Write, wire members Sen. Banking Comm. to support. Ask your two Senators to endorse.
Thomas - McCormick Minimum wage S. 2062, HR 5249	Raises minimum wage to 75c an hour, broadens coverage, abolishes child labor.	Referred to Senate Labor Committee.	Asks Sen. Taft & Labor Comm. members to give fast action. Ask your Senators to support.
Taft-Hartley Repeal Bills. S. 1628; HR 3945	Repeals Taft-Hartley Law. Introduced at end of last session.	Referred to House & Senate Labor Comms. Action unlikely this session.	Write Senators, Congressmen to push repeal of this law.
Murray-Wagner Rent Control Bill S. 2014	Restores strong across-the-board rent controls; cuts back increases where tenants have agreed to 15% rents.	Senate Banking Sub-Comm. ok'd extension of present weak law. No action yet in House Banking Comm.	Wire Sen. Tobey and Senate Banking Comm., ask approval Murray-Wagner Bill. Ask House Banking Comm. to OK Celler Bill.
Knutson Tax Bill. HR. 4790	Gives big tax cuts to wealthy, only trifles to low income earners.	Passed by House. Now up for action in Senate. Has strong GOP, tory Democrat support.	Write your Senators to insist on fair tax bill, lifting personal exemptions to $1500 and taxing big profits.
Labor Extension Service Bill. S. 1390. HR. 4078.	Creates national labor education service under U. S. Labor Dept., with colleges and unions participating.	Senate Labor Comm. opens hearings Feb. 16. CIO to testify. House Labor Comm. hasn't yet acted.	Write Sen. Taft & other members Sen. Labor Comm. to approve. Ask Rep. McCowan (R., O.) to order House Labor Comm. hearings.
Taft-Ellender-Wagner Housing Bill. S. 866; HR 2523	Provides long-range govt. aid for slum clearance, low-rent homes.	Senate Banking Comm. approved last session; House Banking Comm. has held no hearings.	Write Senators & Congressmen to force action on this vital housing measure.
Anti-bias Bill. S. 984; HR 2820.	Sets up natl. agency to enforce no-discrimination job policy in industry.	Approved 7-5 by Senate Labor Comm. Senate debate due this session. No action in House Labor Comm.	Demand quick action to secure passage.
Anti-P Bill.	Outlaws tax as basis for voting in U. S. elections in 7 southern states.	Passed last year by House; no action in Senate Comm., and poll-taxers hint at filibuster	Demand that Senate support and pass the bill.
Anti-lynching Bills.	Make lynching a federal crime, punishable through federal courts.	No action taken in Senate or House last session.	Demand quick action on this important civil rights measure.
Peacetime Military Conscription. HR 4278. Towe Bill.	Provides compulsory army service for all 18-year-olds in peacetime.	Approved by House Armed Services Comm., now before House Rules Comm. for scheduling.	Write Congressmen demanding defeat of forced military service proposals.

Address all Representatives at House Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.
Address all Senators at Senate Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.

Anti-Bias Bill Okehed By Senate Committee

THE Senate has taken one step along the lengthy path leading toward passage of federal legislation to bar discrimination in industry.

By a 7-5 vote, the Senate Labor Committee approved the anti-discrimination bill (S. 984), which was introduced last year by Sen. Ives (R. N.Y.) and a group of several other Senators from both parties.

The bill is scheduled to come up for debate after the Senate has finished with the Marshall Plan—several weeks or months away. It is expected to receive attempted filibuster treatment from die-hard Southern Democrats who have opposed all previous FEPC bills, anti-lynch proposals and removal of the poll-tax in federal elections.

Party lines were completely split when the bill came up for vote in the Labor Committee.

Voting for it were five Republicans and two Democrats: Ives, Aiken (R. Vt.), Smith (R. N.J.), Morse (R. Ore.), Jenner (R. Ind.), Thomas (D. Utah) and Murray (D. Mont.).

Opposed were three Republicans and two Democrats: Taft (R. O.), Donnell (R. Mo.), Ball (R. Minn.), Hill (D. Ala.) and Ellender (D. La.).

Sen. Pepper (D. Fla.), another member of the Labor Committee, was absent.

THE bill is considerably milder than earlier versions of Fair Employment Practices Committee legislation offered in Congress during the war and in the immediate post-war period. It sets up a government agency with power to make recommendations and seek voluntary compliance with anti-bias standards.

The commission would also have some powers—less than in the previous bills but still with plenty of teeth—to force compliance.

Sen. Taft, who opposed the bill, said that both Smith and Aiken had voted for it after reserving the right to seek removal of all compulsory powers when it reaches the Senate floor.

Sen. Ball—the tall, gangling man from Minnesota who will have labor opposition when he runs for re-election this year—voted against the bill. Ball, a prime mover in the 1947 push to pass the Taft-Hartley bill, has capitalized for years on the fact that he bears some resemblance to Abraham Lincoln.

Capital observers, who recall that Lincoln freed the slaves, have rarely seen any mental similarity between the Civil War President and the Minnesota senator.

Taft said that he would have preferred his own bill, but didn't press the matter—he said—in order to avoid further confusion. He voiced belief that the bill deserves thorough consideration by the Senate.

The bill is one of three key civil rights measures which CIO has urged the Congress to pass at this session. The others would make lynching a federal crime and hold local law enforcement officers responsible for failure to act in lynching cases, and illegalize the polltax.

Of these, the polltax bill has passed the House, but has not been cleared in Senate committee; the anti-lynching bill has made no progress in committees of either House or Senate; and the anti-bias bill has only now received Senate committee approval, with no action yet registered on the House side of the Capitol.

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T-H TEST PERILS PRESS FREEDOM

"The CIO has been singled out for prosecution by the Federal Government because it chose to exercise its constitutional right to freedom of expression and freedom of the press."

That's what CIO Pres. Philip Murray said after he and the CIO were indicted last week by a Federal Grand Jury on a charge of violating the political expenditures portion of the Taft-Hartley Act.

The indictment was returned in Washington nearly seven months after Murray, acting in accordance with a policy adopted by the CIO Executive Board, decided to launch a constitutional test of curbs placed by the T-H Act on freedom of political expression.

Murray authorized the CIO News to publish a CIO endorsement of Judge Ed Garmatz, successful candidate in a special congressional election at Baltimore.

Publication of the statement was illegal, the indictment charges, and Atty. Gen. Tom Clark says the Government intends to enforce the T-H Act "as written."

Clark, however, said the case "can present a problem" because of possible conflict between the power of Congress to regulate elections and "the constitutional freedom of speech and the press."

Murray, at Pittsburgh when the indictment was returned, said the ban the Government is attempting to place against the CIO News could be evoked against any newspaper published by a corporation.

"More—much more—than the right of Philip Murray to issue political statements through the CIO News is involved in this case," he said. "The vitally important freedom of the entire press is involved." Murray said he was not acting "in a spirit of defiance or bitterness" when he authorized publication of the Garmatz indorsement in the July 14, 1947, issue of the CIO News.

His action, he said, was taken "in the hope that such authorization would enable the courts of the U. S. to rule again that no act of Congress can abridge our basic constitutional rights of freedom of press and freedom of expression."

Murray and the CIO were indicted two days after three CIO News staff members and a representative of the CIO Organizational Department were called to testify before the Grand Jury.

Prior to this, Murray and the editor and business manager of the CIO News were questioned several times by FBI agents regarding the financial connection between the CIO and its official publication.

The Justice Dept. announced Murray would be arraigned in Washington Friday, Feb. 20. Maximum penalty under the T-H Act would be a fine of $1000 or a year in jail, or both, for Murray and a $5000 fine for the CIO.

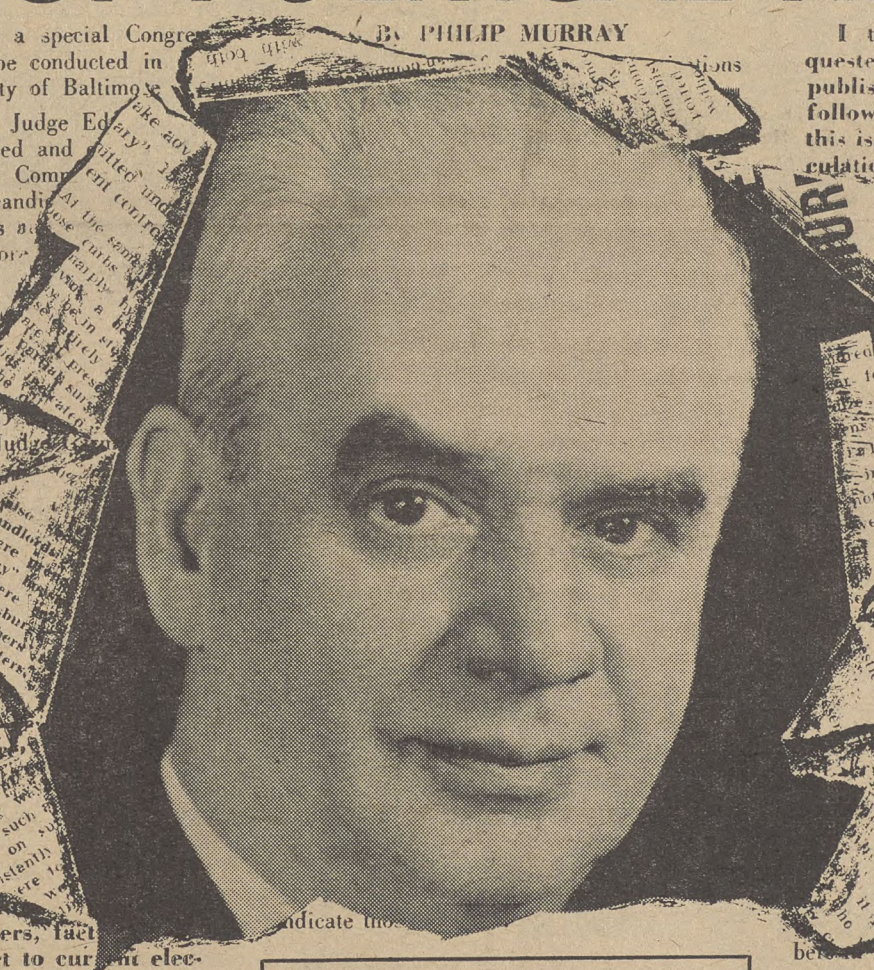
Murray said the CIO has retained Charles J. Margiotti, former attorney general of Pennsylvania, and Lee Pressman, former CIO general counsel, to handle the case.

Washington reporters predicted the case would attract worldwide attention; not only because Murray and the CIO are involved but because it deals with freedom of the press and expression.

(See stories on Pages 2 and 3 and editorial and cartoon on Pages 4 and 5)

TEST OF POLITICAL FREEDOM

By PHILIP MURRAY



ON Tuesday, July 15, a special Congressional election will be conducted in [illegible] of the Districts of the City of Baltimore.

One of the candidates, Judge Ed[illegible], has been officially approved and [illegible] the CIO Political Action Com[illegible] State of Maryland. The candi[illegible] position party is notorious a[illegible] men and women of Baltimor[illegible] views and activities.

The CIO has been req[illegible] tives of its members wi[illegible] District involved in thi[illegible] licity to the action of [illegible] urge that members of CIO [illegible] trict cast their votes for Judge [illegible]

THE Congress of the [illegible] has recently [illegible] known and referr[illegible] This law purport[illegible] can working me[illegible] labor organizatio[illegible] duly elected offic[illegible] funds to make their [illegible] in matters relating to [illegible] office.

Senator Taft, the fore[illegible] the new law, has [illegible] view that it is th[illegible] effect of the ne[illegible] of labor in po[illegible] ticularly to prev[illegible] ing in its own publi[illegible] among its own members, fact[illegible] formation with respect to cur[illegible]nt election issues and candidates.

I have been reared in a tradition of respect for the law of the land. In my public and private life I have adhered religiously to the principles of that training. Consistent with those principles I deem it the duty of citizenship to abide by and respect the highest law of the land—the Constitution of the United States.

It has always been my understanding that that document guarantees the basic American rights of free speech, free press, free assemblage and forbids the denial of life, liberty or property without due process of law. Those guarantees and those protections, I am advised and firmly believe, are and must be available to all without distinction, caste or class.

I therefore have directed and requested the editor of the CIO NEWS to publish this statement, including the following paragraphs, and to give to this issue of the CIO NEWS proper circulation among the members of CIO [illegible] the City of Baltimore and, [illegible]ly, within the Congressional [illegible] which this election is scheduled [illegible]e place.

[illegible] Hartley Act has imposed upon [illegible] workers and their unions untold ills [illegible]ips which threaten their living and [illegible]ndards and the very existence of [illegible]zations. The evils of this law have [illegible] known to members of our unions [illegible] length and breadth of our land. [illegible] the preservation of the living [illegible] of dis[illegible]erica that this law be repealed.

[illegible]ecently the judgment of CIO members [illegible]s in the City of Baltimore that Judge [illegible] a candidate whose record, experience [illegible]ding are such that he may be ex[illegible]eciate the evils of this law and [illegible] public interest for its repeal. The [illegible]S belongs to the members of CIO [illegible]ves as the organ of expression for the [illegible] and views democratically adopted [illegible]ers and affiliates.

[illegible]ance of my duty as President of [illegible]re open the pages of this publica[illegible]pression of views of the CIO mem[illegible] Baltimore.

In accordance with their decision and request I take opportunity to urge that all members of CIO residing and voting in the Congressional District in which this election is scheduled to take place cast their votes for Judge Garmatz, and make every effort to bring their neighbors and friends and to all persons eligible to vote in this election a full understanding of the issues involved and of the importance of voting for Judge Garmatz.

I firmly believe that the action which I now take is fully legal under the law of our land. It is my understanding that the issue as to whether proper respect will be paid to the fundamental guarantees and principles of our Constitution must now rest in the hands of the law enforcement agencies of the federal government.

"Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble and to petition the government for redress of grievances." —
Article I of the Bill of Rights

The Statement, The Man And The Basic Rights Involved

DOES THAT UPROAR MEAN PRICE CUTS?

THIS is what the soothsayers were saying about 10 days ago when the commodity market broke:

Some glib radio commentators—who have a ready solution to any problem that rises—were chortling. This proved that labor was all wet; this proved that soon everything would be jake; this proved that labor was nuts in asking for new wage rises; this proved that NAM had been proved right in its prediction at the deathbed of OPA . . .

An editorial writer in Cincinnati took to his typewriter and blasted Pres. Truman all over the lot. Truman, wrote he, had blundered at a press conference when he demanded lower prices. For, wrote the editorial writer—who shall be nameless because we don't know his name—that was being taken care of very well by business, and naturally business knows more than the President.

News stories in the papers for a few days took on journalism's usual note of joy; a fast survey showed declining prices in some stores; it was easy to predict that this would quickly be the general picture . . .

DAVID LAWRENCE'S (that's David Lawrence the publisher, not David Lawrence the Mayor of Pittsburgh) U. S. News began to talk ever so cautiously of what we could expect after the boom subsides . . .

At the end of the week a fortnight ago, the Wall St. Journal quoted an unidentified Pittsburgh meat packer as saying that "by next week (that's last week to you and us) you'll be able to go to your butcher and buy meat cheaper than at any time in the past three months . . ."

There was no doubt that the figures sounded good. Radio and news reporters found that bacon was down as much as 12 cents in Springfield, Ill.; flour was off 14 cents for 25 pounds in Detroit; butter, the jittery commodity, was down a little here, a little more there. But, these are all speculative commodities . . .

Some Congressmen wanted an investigation, not about why prices had stayed up so long and then apparently were collapsing—perish forbid that a Congressman should worry about prices—but of whether or not anyone was making any dough out of this. (One gent did make from $200,000 to $400,000 selling short) . . .

That's what they were saying when the commodity markets first broke.

* * *

THIS is what was doing and what they were saying as this issue of the CIO News went to press:

There was an intensification of price cutting in the retail field, but that affected only advertised items.

Wholesale prices had declined substantially, but no one could find a significant decline in retail prices of most foods.

But, there was significance in the statement of the Chamber of Commerce's organ, Business Action:

"So far as can be judged now, the decline seems to be more of a correction of the uptrend rather than any extensive readjustment of prices that might lead to the kind of collapse that followed the 1929 break in the stock market."

There was also significance in the fact that Business Action did not mention food prices.

* * *

THE housewife was puzzled last week. She had heard and had read about all these price cuts—but she saw little evidence of reduction when she was buying her family's daily bread and meat and other foods.

Substantial economists were carefully eyeing the situation; keeping mum until they found out whether it was a flurry, a temporary thing or a permanent trend.

Skeptical Americans — so long used to high prices and fed so often with the cry that every market recession meant "this is it"—remained skeptical.—**A. R.**

Consider Lifting On-Job Ceilings

Meyer Bernstein, CIO veterans' representative, urges that CIO unions and their members immediately wire Senate members of the Senate-House veterans' conference committee asking that they approve the House version of the bill lifting wage ceilings for on-the-job trainees. The bill will be considered this week.

Members of the committee are: Wayne Morse (R. Oreg.), Robert A. Taft (R. Ohio), Joseph Ball (R. Minn.), Lister Hill (D. Ala.) and Elbert Thomas (D. Utah).

The present ceilings on on-the-job training are $175 for single men and $200 for married men. Unmarried trainees receiving less than the maximum salaries may collect a subsistence allowance of $65 a month, while married veterans are entitled to $90 a month.

The House version would revise the ceiling as follows: $250 a month for single veterans; $325 for married men with one dependent and $350 for married men with two or more dependents.

Civil Rights Meet In Cleveland

The CIO Civil Rights Conference will be held Feb. 19 and 20 in Cleveland.

The delegates, at the Hollenden Hotel, will attend panel sessions and draw up a long-range program. Speakers will include Pres. Walter Reuther of the CIO Auto Workers.

Tax Refunds

Could Help Boost Pay

By GLORIA CAPLAN

THREE giant corporations received such whopping big income and excess profits tax refunds in 1947 that these alone could finance substantial wage increases for all their employes.

Biggest slice of the $2,897,000,000 total paid out by Uncle Sam went to the United States Steel Corp., which received a tidy $63,648,179.31. Westinghouse Electric took second place with $59,095,907.82. Its competitor, General Electric, received $25,087,526.70.

The amounts were paid out by the U. S. Treasury during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947.

Government sources did not make public reasons for the excess profits rebates. These could arise from simple overpayment or could represent a refund covering profit reductions caused by the 1946 strikes.

Such payments are provided by the carry back-carry forward provisions of the excess profits tax law. In effect they amount to government subsidization of corporations during strikes.

In the case of U.S. Steel, whose 1946 profits did not take a dip despite the strike, it was understood the refunds resulted entirely from overpayment.

A substantial part of the GE and Westinghouse tax receipts may have constituted repayment for the strike period.

On the books the corporations may apply the refunds to their 1946 profits or they may add the amount to their capital fund. In either case they represent profits in excess of those mentioned in profit statements. In the case of U.S. Steel, for instance, the rebate was almost as large as its net profits for the entire year of 1946—$88,683,530.

If parcelled out into wage increases—a hypothetical case—the rebates could provide the following boosts for every domestic employe—including corporation officials and clerical staff:

- Westinghouse (90,000 employes): 31c an hour.
- U.S. Steel (250,000 employes): 12c an hour.
- General Electric (140,000 employes): 9c an hour.

Neither of the CIO unions which have contracts with these corporations — the Steelworkers and the Electrical Workers—has announced the amount of wage increases they intend to ask in negotiations.

CLARK PLANS MORE POLITICAL CHARGES

THE Justice Dept. plans "additional prosecutions" under the political expenditures section of the Taft-Hartley Act, according to Atty. Gen. Tom Clark.

All violators of the Taft-Hartley Act's ban on political activity, —whether by labor unions, corporations or banks—will be prosecuted, Justice officials said.

There have been no complaints, however, of any violations by business groups similar to that filed against the CIO.

Government prosecutors handling the case against the CIO and its President, Philip Murray, said that Attorney General Clark had instructed them to bring charges against any and all violators without discrimination.

Justice officials said that grand jury indictments would be sought if any evidence is turned up in the course of their current investigations of a direct or indirect expenditure by a bank or corporation.

Commenting on the indictment of the CIO and its president, Philip Murray, Clark said:

"This indictment results from the fact that Mr. Murray and the CIO used the 'CIO News' to publicize their support of one of the candidates for Congress in the special election held on July 15, 1947, in the Third Congressional District of Maryland. Section 304 of the Taft-Hartley Act prohibits the expenditure of the funds of a labor organization for such a purpose.

"This statute can present a problem in the accommodation of the constitutional power of the Congress to regulate Federal elections with the constitutional freedoms of speech and the press. The Executive Branch of the Government will, of course, enforce the statute as it is written. The Department of Justice has, therefore, initiated this prosecution and has assigned to two of the Attorney General's senior assistants, Mr. Jesse Climenko of New York and Mr. Turner Smith, the duty of representing the Government.

"The Department is preparing additional prosecutions of other reported violations of this statute."

THE six-page indictment against Philip Murray and the CIO makes only one specific charge—that the CIO "unlawfully did make expenditures in connection with an election in which a Representative to Congress was to be voted for . . ."

About one-half of the indictment is devoted to the statement Murray issued through the July 4, 1947, issue of the CIO News.

The first part of the indictment states that the CIO is a "labor organization" as defined by Section 304 of the Taft-Hartley Act, that Philip Murray is president of the CIO and that the CIO News is owned, edited and published by the CIO.

The CIO is then accused of using the CIO News to publish the Murray statement "with the intent thereby to violate the provisions of" the T-H Act.

Final action of the indictment charges that a "substantial sum of money" was spent illegally in the preparation and distribution of the July 14 issue of the CIO News.

Hosiery Workers Oppose 3d Party

The national executive board of the American Federation of Hosiery Workers has announced it opposed formation of a third party.

The union, in a resolution, said, "A third party would serve only to split and divide the forces of progress at the very moment when unity is our greatest need and political activity of labor must be conducted on an independent and nonpartisan basis, giving support to the progressive forces in both major parties."

CIO Assisting In ITU Case

The CIO charged the Congress which passed the Taft-Hartley Act with "interference . . . with the judicial system" for the purpose of depriving unions and their members of basic civil liberties.

The accusation was made by CIO Associate General Counsel Frank Donner in a brief mailed to the U. S. District Court in Indianapolis.

The CIO was the first of four labor groups to submit arguments in support of the International Typographical Union. The printers are fighting a request by the NLRB for an injunction to halt alleged unfair labor practices.

Donner's brief dealt with only one issue involved in the case; that is, whether an administrative agency of the government—the NLRB — has the constitutional right to use the U. S. courts as its own "adjunct" and to overrule the court when it disagrees with the board.

The T-H Act, both the CIO and ITU argued, deprives the district court of judicial power granted by the Constitution in that the court's decision is no longer conclusive.

The CIO has submitted briefs in two other federal court cases.

One, now before the Supreme Court, involves the constitutionality of a New Jersey ordinance prohibiting the use of loud speakers.

The other case before a U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals involves the right of veterans to receive vacation-time credit for time spent in the armed forces. A brief submitted by the CIO Steelworkers argues that denial of this benefit constitutes a violation of the Selective Training and Service Act (GI Bill of Rights).

Seek Pay Rise Without Price Hike

INCREASES of 30c an hour will be sought in negotiations by the CIO Rubber Workers and Oil Workers.

The Rubber decision, which will affect some 200,000 workers, was reached at a meeting in Cleveland of 200 members of the International Policy Committee.

Part of the increase will be earmarked for welfare, insurance, hositalization, sick and accident and retirement funds. The amount to be set aside will be determined by the local unions.

A system of automatic cost-of-living bonuses also will be asked by the union.

THE Oil Workers Wage Policy Committee stated that "the failure of Congress to enact price control leaves us no other recourse" than to seek a general increase.

"Although Congress is prepared to hand out billions in tax reductions to profiteers fattening on the people's needs it is deaf to appeals to bring down prices."

Both unions emphasized that the increases could be granted easily without price increases.

"If business will content itself with moderate profits," said Rubber Workers Intl. Pres. L. S. Buckmaster, "it can pay higher wages without raising prices."

The union bargains on a nationwide basis with Goodyear, Goodrich and U. S. Rubber and locally with Firestone.

"A thin slice of their profits" would be sufficient to provide wage boosts for the Oil Workers, the OWIU said.

The oil industry, it is estimated, has enjoyed a record-breaking profit year due to a 13% rise in refinery workers' productivity since January, 1946, and due to increased prices, which advanced nearly 100% since June, 1946.

ON A local level, CIO Food, Tobacco & Agricultural Workers in Camden and Chicago and Transport Workers in New York and Philadelphia were pushing for increases.

FTA is seeking a 30c raise at two Campbell Soup plants. TWU is asking 30c an hour for bus drivers and maintenance employes of the East Side Bus Co. and the Comprehensive Omnibus Corp. in New York and 40c for 11,000 operating employes of the Philadelphia Transportation Co.

MURRAY SAYS T-H CAN GAG MANY PAPERS

"WHAT has occurred in respect to the CIO News can occur in relation to many newspapers, because the Taft-Hartley Act forbids banks and corporations—as well as unions—from making expenditures in connection with political elections."

That was the comment of CIO Pres. Philip Murray after he and the CIO were indicted by a Federal Grand jury for violating the political ban of the T-H law. The indictment was based on a story supporting the candidacy of Judge Ed Garmatz (D., Md.) for Representative which Murray ordered printed in the July 14 issue of the CIO News. (Garmatz won.) Murray's statement follows:

The Congress of Industrial Organizations has been singled out for prosecution by the Federal Government because it chose to exercise its constitutional right to freedom of expression and freedom of press.

The Taft-Hartley Law, under which the prosecution will be conducted, was designed to weaken or destroy trade unions and to deprive their officials of the right to discuss political matters freely.

It has long been our contention that democracy would be seriously threatened if any group of citizens was deprived of its right to engage in free and open discussion of political candidates and political issues.

It was because of this feeling that I, last July, authorized action designed to test the constitutionality of those sections of the Taft-Hartley Act which curb political freedom and freedom of the press.

AS A result of my action, The CIO News on July 14, 1947, carried on its front page a statement from me urging CIO members to support a certain candidate in a special Congressional election at Baltimore. That and only that act constitutes my alleged offense.

The statement so published which represents my views in this matter today as it did seven months ago, said in part:

"The CIO has been requested by its members within the Congressional District involved to give publicity to the action of its State PAC and to urge that members of the CIO unions in the District cast votes for Judge (Ed) Garmatz.

"The Congress of the United States, however, has recently enacted a law, commonly known and referred to as the Taft-Hartley Act. This law purports to make it illegal for American working men and women organized into labor organizations and acting through their duly elected officers to expend their common funds to make their views heard and known in matters relating to elections for federal office.

"Senator Taft, the foremost sponsor of the new law, has publicly stated his view that it is the purpose, intent and effect of the new law to stifle the voice of labor in political matters and particularly to prevent labor from supplying in its own publications, distributed among its own members, facts and information with respect to current election issues and candidates.

"I HAVE been reared in a tradition of respect for the law of the land. In my public and private life I have adhered religiously to the principles of that training. Consistent with these principles, I deem it a duty of citizenship to abide by and respect the highest law of the land—the Constitution of the United States.

"It has always been my understanding that that document guarantees the basic American rights of free speech, free press, free assemblage and forbids the denial of life, liberty or property without due process of law. Those guarantees and those protections, I am advised and firmly believe, are and must be available to all without distinction, caste or class.

"If the Taft-Hartley Act means what it has been proclaimed to mean, it flagrantly flaunts fundamental principles which have been cornerstones of American tradition and American freedom ever since the founding of our great nation.

"I believe that I would be remiss in the performance of my duty as an American citizen if I did not speak and act firmly in support of these great traditions and those vital freedoms which have made America what it is today.

"Under the procedure of our courts it is possible to strike down unconstitutional laws only by taking affirmative action in reliance on and in the exercise of the liberties guaranteed by the Constitution.

"This I have decided to do."

I DID not authorize publication of this statement in a spirit of defiance or bitterness. I acted in the hope that such authorization would enable the courts of the United States to rule again that no act of Congress can abridge our basic Constitutional rights of freedom of press and freedom of expression.

What has occurred in respect to The CIO News can occur in relation to many newspapers, because the Taft-Hartley Act forbids banks and corporations—as well as unions—from making expenditures in connection with political elections. Obviously no corporation which publishes a newspaper can take a stand in a political campaign without making an expenditure.

More—much more—than the right of Philip Murray to issue political statements through The CIO News is involved in this case.

The vitally important freedom of the entire press is involved.

If we in the CIO could have obtained a Supreme Court ruling on the constitutionality of those sections of the Taft-Hartley Act involved in this case merely by initiating a civil proceeding, we would have done so.

This could not be done, I have been advised, under prevailing legal precedents. My action was thereby taken as a means to obtain a final decision which we hope will assure continued protection for basic American liberties.

CALLED TO TESTIFY: **Three CIO representatives are shown here on the courthouse steps a few minutes after they testified before a Federal Grand Jury. They were questioned regarding the relationship of the CIO News to the national CIO and about CIO's organizational structure. They are (l. to r.) Allan L. Swim, CIO News editor; R. J. Thomas, assistant organizational director; Richard E. Bauer, business manager of the CIO News.**

TAFT WANTS TO SILENCE VOICE OF UNIONS

SENATOR TAFT was in Indiana on a political speaking tour when the CIO and its president, Philip Murray, were indicted on a charge of violating the political expenditures section of the Taft-Hartley Act.

United Press reported from Gary that Taft said there is a possibility that "the government made a mistake" in returning the indictment.

SEN. TAFT
Says U. S. May Have Erred

"The Government is making a mistake in penalizing Mr. Murray if the union newspaper was a bona fide newspaper," Taft was quoted as saying.

"If, on the other hand, it was a union newspaper used as a campaign broadside it was clearly illegal."

Taft's views regarding use of union newspapers are revealed by statements he made in the Senate when the T-H Act was up for consideration.

Sen. Pepper, during debate, asked Taft if Labor, a railroad union publication, would be considered as making a political expenditure if it carried a statement in support of a Presidential candidate.

"If it were supported by union funds contributed by union members as union dues it would be a violation of the law, yes," Taft replied. ". . . If the paper called Labor is operated independently, if it derives its money from subscribers, then, of course, there would be no violation. The prohibition is against a labor organization using its funds either as a contribution to a political campaign or as a direct expenditure of funds on its own behalf."

There was an exchange between Pepper and Taft regarding the effect of the ban on newspapers generally. Then Pepper asked:

"Does the Senator know how a newspaper published by a corporation can get any money to provide editorials for the paper if it does not get it from the corporate treasury?"

Taft replied:

"They get their money from advertising. They are business concerns, operating newspapers. So far as I know, no one has ever thought that a corporation could publish a pamphlet for one candidate as against another without violating the Corrupt Practices Act . . . They could not publish a special newspaper for that purpose under the previous law."

Pepper said:

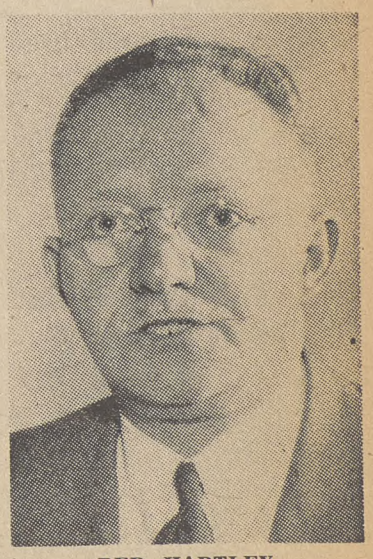
"I wonder if the Senator, upon reflection, really means that the newspapers of this country cannot publish an extra paper if they want to oppose some candidate or cannot put out a whole special edition giving their views about a political party or a political candidate. That is one of the civil rights in this country. If that be the correct premise—and I think it cannot be denied that it is—is not the Senator denying to labor organizations which may happen to own a newspaper the right to the same freedom of press . . .?

Taft replied:

". . . They could conduct a newspaper if they wanted to, just as a corporation can conduct a newspaper. But why should a labor organization be able to publish pamphlets or special newspapers against one candidate or in favor of another candidate, using funds which that organization collected from union members?

"That is what happened in the state of Ohio."

And the Senator from Ohio said it would be illegal for a union to publish the voting record of an office holder.



REP. HARTLEY
Co-Author of T-H Law

Silent!

Two CIO News staff members with a total of 34 years of newspaper experience say they don't intend to write what they regard as an interesting, important story.

They are Allan L. Swim, editor, and Henry C. Fleisher, assistant editor, who were called before a Federal Grand Jury last week to testify regarding use of the CIO News to indorse a political candidate.

The reason for their silence: Witnesses before a Grand Jury are not permitted to discuss the testimony they give.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

Philip Murray President James B. Carey Secretary-Treasurer

Vice-Presidents

L. S. Buckmaster, John Green, Walter P. Reuther, Joseph Curran, Allan S. Haywood, Emil Rieve, Albert Fitzgerald, O. A. Knight, Frank Rosenblum

Allan L. Swim, Editor and Publicity Director

Assistant Publicity Director: Henry C. Fleisher

Assistant Editors: Hollace Ransdell, Fred Ross, Arthur Riordan, Gloria Caplan

Business Manager: Richard E. Bauer

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THE MURRAY INDICTMENT

Phil Murray was indicted last week because he chose to exercise what he considered basic freedoms guaranteed by the U. S. Constitution.

He and the CIO were charged at a Federal Grand Jury hearing with violating the curbs placed on freedom of the press and freedom of expression by the infamous Taft-Hartley Act.

The indictment was returned nearly seven months after Murray used the CIO News to publish a CIO indorsement of a candidate in a special Congressional election at Baltimore.

The case, of course, will go to the Supreme Court unless the CIO president is acquitted by a lower court.

Let's examine the case carefully and see exactly what is involved.

A Republican-dominated Congress last year enacted the Taft-Hartley Act, which took away from labor unions gains they had made throughout the years through collective bargaining and strikes.

The Act was designed to weaken unions and give greater strength to employers. The ultimate result of this, of course, would be less money in pay envelopes and larger dividends for stockholders.

That in itself was bad enough—but the sponsors of T-H thought it would be a good idea to attempt to hog-tie labor politically as well as economically.

So they wrote into the Act provisions designed to silence union officials and union newspapers in political matters.

The idea behind this little scheme was to keep labor from using its political strength to unseat those responsible for the T-H legislation.

CIO Sought Quick Test

Last June the CIO Executive Board adopted a statement which said, in effect, that the CIO did not intend to give up without a struggle the basic freedoms of expression and press—essential bulwarks of democracy.

This paved the way for the action Murray took on July 14, when the CIO News carried a front page statement from the CIO chief relating to the Baltimore campaign.

The FBI openly began an investigation of the case last fall. Then, last week, a Grand Jury in Washington returned an indictment against Murray and the CIO.

The Justice Department and the Grand Jury, of course, were merely doing what they were required by law to do. They cannot determine the constitutionality of legislation.

The principal issues involved in the case are:

1. Can Congress ban open discussion of political issues and candidates by newspapers?

2. Can Congress deny any group of citizens the right to speak freely about political issues and candidates?

The CIO contends the Congress has power to do neither.

It contends that curbs on freedom of the labor press could lead to government control of the entire press. It believes that the power to silence union officials could be extended to include all persons who oppose the political party in power.

That is why the CIO views the "Murray case" with a feeling of pride.

It views the indictment as an important part of the fight that must go on continuously if we are to retain our basic liberties.

Hank May Have Meant Well But -- He Caused Trouble

By ALLAN L. SWIM

TOO much fiction is being written about Henry A. Wallace and his desire to occupy the White House.

One group is trying to picture him as the savior of mankind, the knight in shining armor and the architect of a world order in which everything will be sweetness and light.

Another group is characterizing him as a bumbling buffoon, a tool of the Kremlin, an idiotic dreamer and as a wishy-washy demagog.

Somewhere between these two extremes you find the real Henry Wallace — the shaggy, good natured guy who has a knack of going off on tangents.

WE'LL let those who know Wallace best interpret his motives and assess his ideology. The purpose of this column is to show what his candidacy means to organized labor.

Let's start with his record as a government official.

He served as secretary of agriculture, vice president and secretary of commerce. In none of these posts did he distinguish himself as a champion of the things for which labor was fighting.

It's true that he "went along" with Roosevelt when FDR was the man of the hour, but he didn't roll up his sleeves and get into the fray when the chips were down and the going was tough.

CIO officials who called on him for aid learned to regard him as a "preaching liberal"—not as a "practicing liberal."

IT SHOULD have been obvious to anybody with political savvy that a successful third party would have to stem from the labor movement.

There simply is no other group in the country large enough to smash the two-party tradition.

Wallace, figuratively, thumbed his nose at the leadership of the CIO, AFL and the independent unions. They, in turn, thumbed their noses at Wallace.

In the process, however, a political split occurred within the CIO. Officers of unions representing about one-sixth of the CIO membership decided to climb on the Wallace bandwagon.

This was Hank's first contribution to the unity needed to get a progressive Congress elected in 1948.

THE two best organized groups backing Wallace are the Progressive Citizens of America and the Communist Party. Also lined up behind him are many sincere non-Communists who are fed up with the behavior of both the Republicans and Democrats.

It would be a mistake to underestimate the appeal Wallace has for idealists who are tired of machine politics and believe firmly that a fresh approach to our problems must be taken if we are ever to achieve peace and prosperity.

It would be an equally bad mistake to underestimate the power this minority wields in national elections. Here lies the great danger to organized labor.

THERE is a good chance that the complexion of Congress can be altered considerably this year even if there is a split in the general labor vote and the extreme radical vote.

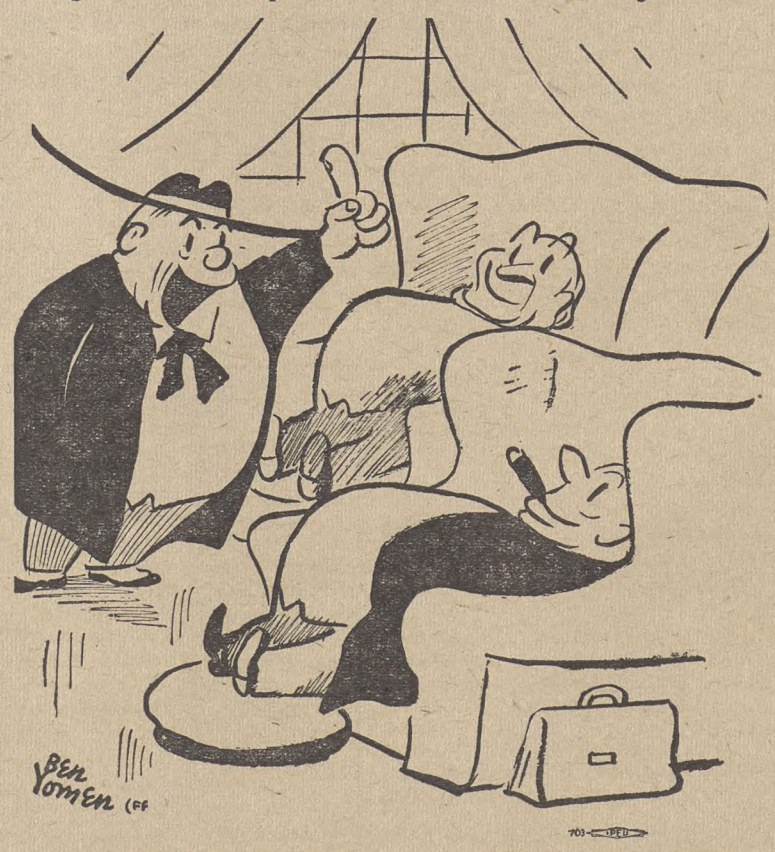
However, a split in the so-called liberal-progressive vote might easily prevent this change from being made.

There's little doubt about who will win if the conservatives and reactionaries play on one team and the rest of the voters divide their forces between two teams.

Wallace may make a good showing in the election—but even his most avid backers are not predicting he'll win.

He may have meant well when he embarked on his third-party odyssey but in November he may find himself in the position of the doctor who said, "The patient died but the operation was a huge success."

Congressman Drip — By Yomen



"Let's pass a law making it illegal for workers even to talk about wage increases."

It May Happen In Your City

HERE are excerpts from the Ohio CIO Council's radio script telling of the continuing effort to "put over" the payroll tax on the people of Columbus, Ohio. The attempt may be made in many U. S. cities:

Last November Columbus witnessed a pretty average political campaign. They told the voters just how they felt on every issue.

Did I say they discussed every issue? That's wrong. They never mentioned the payroll tax. They never mentioned it until four days after the election. Then the city council began to talk as one man about the need for a payroll tax.

They showed, by the completeness of their discussion, that the payroll tax wasn't a new idea to them. They had gone all over it before.

BIG commercial and industrial property in Columbus is deliberately undervalued for tax purposes. Couldn't we have honest valuation on commercial and industrial property and thus increase income from the real estate tax?

The Columbus City Council says that under the payroll tax everybody pays his fair share.

Well, the $10-a-week wage earner pays the same ratio of tax as the $1,000-a-week man. It that a fair share?

The Columbus City Council says that the tax is only equal to a pack of cigarettes a week.

That's true. It is only equal to a pack or two of cigarettes a week. But is also equal to a couple of loaves of bread a week. Or a quart or two of milk for your youngsters.

And the city council doesn't tell the people of Columbus that it has left a loophole in the law. This loophole allows the council to increase the tax any time it wants to.

IT'S TOO important an issue, they say, to be allowed to go on the same ballot with the other contests. They deem it more important than the choice of delegates to the presidential conventions of both parties; they deem it more important than the choice of candidates for governor, for United States Representative; for the State Senate and House.

Are the members of the city council telling the truth when they say that they want the people to vote on a payroll tax?

For Columbus is being used as an experimental laboratory. And the little guy—the wage earner—you—and me—the little guy is the guinea pig.

This little guy can show the politicians that he can't be fooled . . . that he can't be pushed around . . . that he can spot a dishonest, unfair tax when it is proposed.

But the little guys are watching, too. In Dayton, Springfield, Cleveland and Lorain—to name only a few Ohio cities—and in other cities in every state in the nation, little guys are watching.

They know that the decision rests here in Columbus. They know that their future is being charted in the Columbus experimental laboratory.

But they aren't worried. They have faith in the guinea pigs. For they, too, are little guys—wage earners! And they trust other little guys.

He Grew Whiskers To Please A Child

SOMETIMES he did the darndest things. That's why some folks considered him as a bit of a crackpot or a radical.

Take the case of the whiskers as an example.

He'd always considered his clean-shaven appearance satisfactory. Then he got a letter from an 11-year-old girl whom he didn't know.

She suggested that he cultivate some "brush" on his chin, and added that her brothers would like him better that way.

He stopped shaving. Later he met the little girl, and when he gave her a big kiss his face was outlined by a luxuriant beard.

There's nothing to indicate that he ever used a razor again.

THIS fellow knew what hard work was, because he did plenty of it as a young man. Calloused hands were as much a part of him in his youth as whiskers were in his adult life.

His appreciation of the role played by labor and his outspoken championing of the working man didn't make him the pet of employers.

In some circles he was considered a rabid radical. After all, he once said:

"All that harms labor is treason to America. No line can be drawn between these two.

"If any man tells you that he loves America, yet he hates labor, he is a liar. If any man tells you he trusts America, yet he fears labor, he is a fool."

THIS whiskered fellow made quite a name for himself—such a name that things he said and wrote were recorded later in many books.

On one occasion he said:

"Labor is prior to, and independent of, capital. Capital is only the fruit of labor, and could never have existed if labor had not first existed. Labor is the superior of capital and deserves much the higher consideration."

He also said:

"INASMUCH as most good things are produced by labor, it follows that all such things ought to belong to those whose labor produced them.

"But it has happened in all ages of the world that some have labored and others, without labor, have enjoyed a large portion of the fruits. This is wrong and should not continue. To secure to each laborer the whole produce of his labor as nearly as possible is a worthy object of any good government."

SOME folks make remarks that are repeated over and over again. Our whiskered friend was like that. Millions have used his quotation that—

"God must have loved the plain people; he made so many of them."

He was "plain people" himself—even after he became famous. He loved the people and did everything he could to please them.

This trait caused him to get shot at the peak of his career—and, in a way, a newspaper story was responsible for his death.

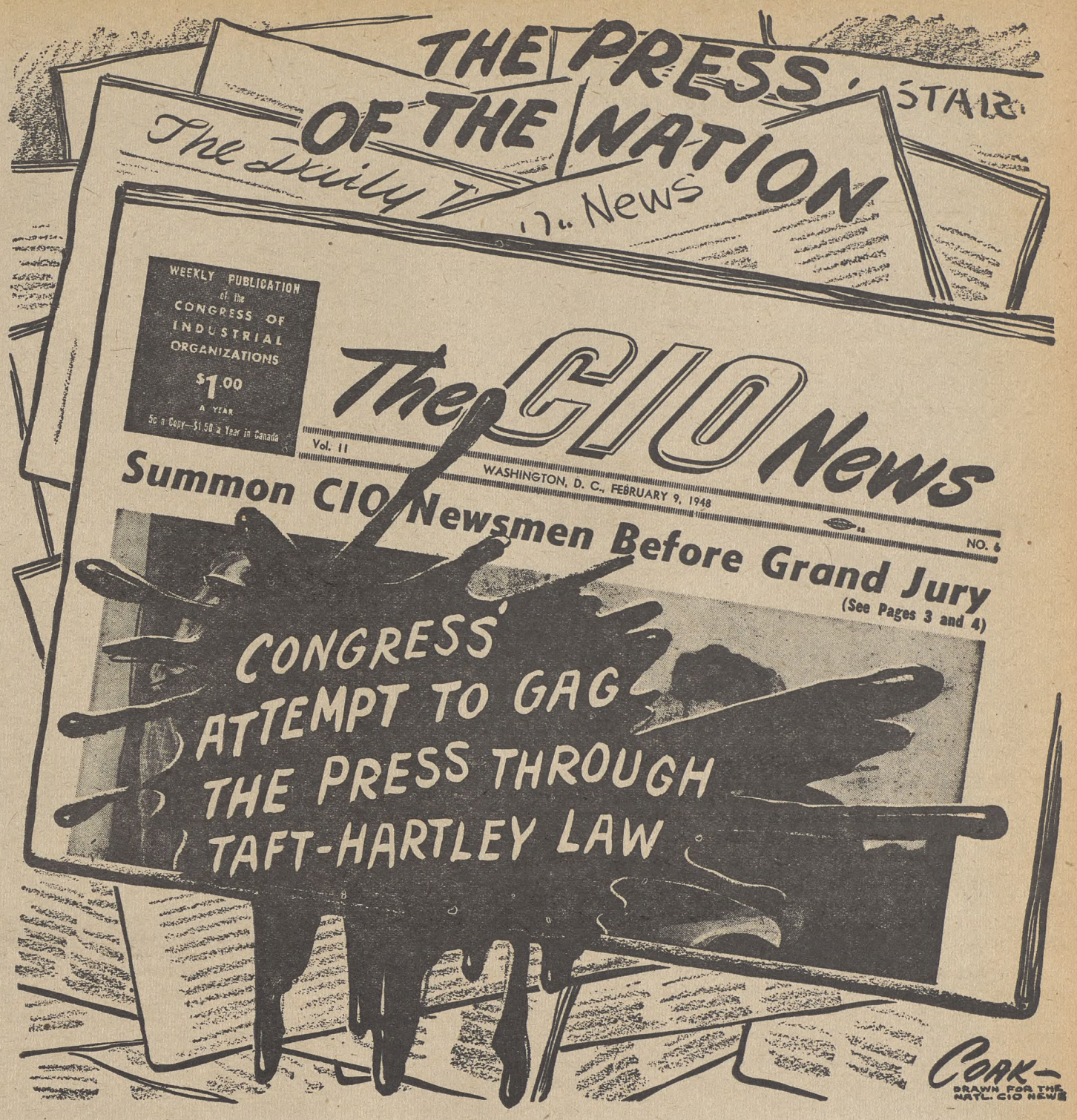
HIS wife wanted him to quit work for an evening and take her to the theater. He didn't want to go—and said so.

The newspaper reported he would be on hand for the performance at Ford's Theater that night—and at the last minute he changed his mind and decided to go—so the audience wouldn't be disappointed.

The story provided the tip-off to Actor John Wilkes Booth, who went to the theater, too, and assassinated the man with the whiskers—Abraham Lincoln.

A.L.S.

FREEDOM SMEARED



You Can Call a Man "Horse Thief" Over Air--But Look Out If He's Not

IF YOU'RE making a political speech on your home-town radio station, the station management has no right to censor your remarks on grounds they may be libelous.

On the other hand, if you commit libel—the trouble is your baby, not the station's, and you may be subject to legal action.

This view of the problem of radio censorship was voiced recently in a proposed decision of the Federal Communications Commission.

The particular case considered by the FCC involved a political broadcast in Port Huron, Mich., back in 1945. But if the FCC puts the decision into final form, it will be important to every labor union spokesman during the 1948 election campaign.

Here's what the FCC majority had to say:

"We are of the opinion that the prohibition against any censorship by licensees (stations) of political speeches by candidates for offices is absolute, and no exception exists in the case of material which is either libelous or might tend to involve the station in an action for damages."

The FCC went on to say: "The actual speaker is, of course, completely liable for the contents of his remarks."

TRANSLATED into non-official language, that means simply that no station manager can tell you that you can't call Candidate John Doe a "horse-thief."

If you want to call Mr. Doe a horse-thief, the FCC says the station isn't liable; but if Mr. Doe can prove he never stole a horse, you or your organization may have an expensive time of it before a jury gets through with your case.

The Communications Commission pointed out that under the law, stations are generally given the power to determine what programs go out on the airways. But in the case of "political broadcasts by candidates for public office," the station owner has no such freedom of decision.

"Once they determine to carry broadcasts by a candidate, they are obligated to offer, without censorship, equal opportunities to use their facilities to all candidates," the FCC says.

Any other policy would lead to meddling by the station on problems affecting major campaign issues and would seriously limit the effectiveness of radio in pre-election activities. The stations, if they apply censorship in political broadcasts, "must in effect set themselves up as the sole arbiter of what it true and what is false, what is in fact libel and what is not, an exercise of power which may be readily influenced by their own sympathies and allegiances."

But the history of the Communications Act makes clear that nobody wanted the stations to hold this power of political censorship.

Different Now

It gives you a funny feeling to look through a company organ and find an article written by the president of a CIO local.

But the Portsmouth Steel News is different. It not only mentions the union but carries a double column of news sent in by the Secretary of Local 2116, United Steelworkers of America.

(Of course, the fact that Harold Ruttenberg, former research director for the USA-CIO, is the company's vice-president may have something to do with this.)

John Payton, president of Local 2116, has a short, colorful article in the January issue telling about the old Sheet Mill of long years ago and how the strong, tough men who worked in it "year after year withstood all the heat and the heavy lifting and seldom missed a day."

It was the discussion at a union-management meeting about the new Sheet Mill soon to be in operation that started him thinking about the past, Payton says. He recalls the men as he saw them "coming in the main gate and down through the mill on their way to work, dressed in the only clothes a sheet mill worker could wear—the heavy shoes, overalls belted at the waist, heavy gloves, sweat shirt and skull cap.

"One shoe was always covered with a protective piece of leather to prevent the foot, placed forward when doubling, from being burned by hot sheet."

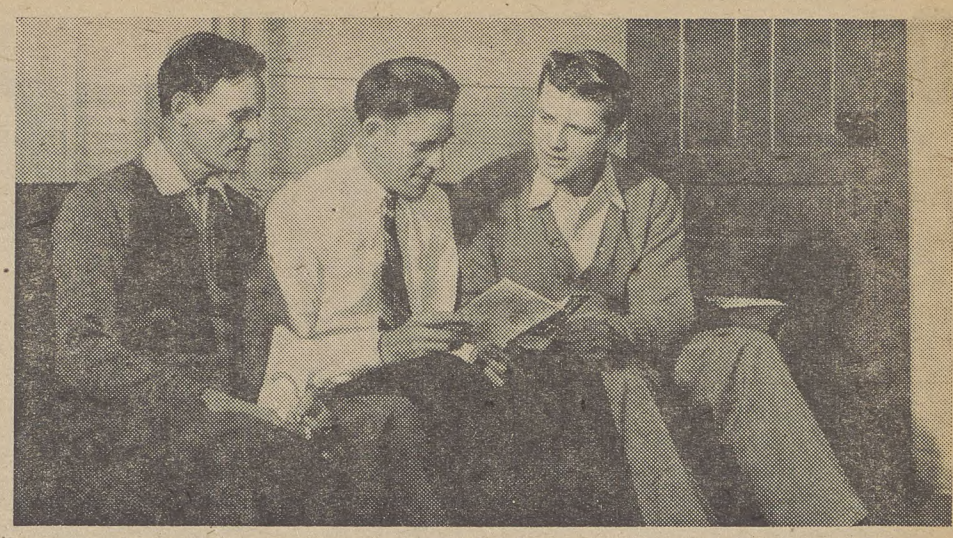
Oh! Men were men in those days, says Payton.

A Lot of Work Goes into an Organizing Drive

1 An organizing drive is beginning to click when a worker such as this one volunteers to pass out literature to her fellow employes. Before volunteers pitch in, CIO organizers have to do much spade work. Much work often has to be done before volunteers assist in the campaign. The pictures on this page show some of the tasks confronting a CIO staff when it sets up headquarters in a town to organize a plant.

2 The work begins when William Smith, CIO Organizing Director for North Carolina (center), confers with members of his staff to map the strategy to be followed in the campaign. To Smith's left is Joe Kirk, a Navy veteran who saw action in the South Pacific and a former textile worker. The character of the community, the attitude of the potential union members and the size of organizing task must be considered. Ed Stone, CIO Organizing Committee Public Relations Director (at Smith's right), helps plan publicity for the drive.

3 Kirk passes out literature at a plant gate. The worker seems to have caught Kirk's enthusiasm as he explains what the union will do to improve the conditions of all the workers in the plant. This is just one of the many day-to-day tasks of the organizers during the months of a big campaign.



4 Kirk's job also includes visiting workers at their homes. The worker in picture 3 has invited Kirk to his home, where he gets an opportunity to tell the benefits of union membership not only to his host but also to his brother. Kirk appears to have an attentive audience, but sometimes an organizer must make several visits to a home to gain a member. Visiting homes is well worthwhile because it is one of the most effective ways of signing members.

5 Kirk seems well satisfied with his work as he goes through membership file for the plant at the office of the organizing campaign. He is able to tell how near the campaign is to its goal by checking the number of members against the total number of employes at the plant. The job of checking and revising the files goes on continually.

6 The campaign rolls along as Bob Freeman, another organizer and a veteran of the Battle of the Bulge, appears to have convinced another worker that her future would be improved by union membership. She has accepted a copy of the organizing paper, and seems to be interested in what Freeman is saying.

Administration Victor Over IUMSWA Critics

BY ARTHUR RIORDAN

THE administration of Pres. John Green won adoption of its major program at the convention of the CIO Shipbuilding Union last week in Cleveland and elected its entire slate of officers.

John Green

The convention heard a detailed analysis of CIO policy by CIO Pres. Philip Murray (see other story on this page).

These were the highlights of the 13th annual convention:

1. Murray declared that while there was no mandatory policy that affiliated unions must follow the majority decisions of the CIO executive board, that "it has always been considered that there is a moral obligation to go along."

2. Green and his fellow executive officers—Vice Pres. John Grogan and Secy.-Treas. Ross Blood—won rollcall victories on two key issues, seating of delegates from Provisional Metalworkers' Council locals and merger of IUMSWA and the CIO United Railway Workers. The PMC delegates were seated by a rollcall vote, 295 1-3 to 123 2-3. The Rail-Ship merger passed on a voice vote.

3. The convention authorized the General Executive Board to work out details of wage proposals to be made when many contracts open in June.

4. The delegates passed resolutions backing CIO policy on many matters, including the Marshall Plan (about 6 no votes out of 419), against a third party (about 20 no votes), FEPC (unanimous), etc.

5. The GEB's action in ordering signing of non-Communist affidavits under the Taft-Hartley Act was approved, coupled with a pledge to exert every effort to win repeal of the law. There were about 12 noes on this resolution.

6. Heard a number of guest speakers praise the union's record and discuss a number of vital issues.

THE fight against seating of the Metalworkers' delegates (they had 71 votes) was led by Tommy Saul, executive secretary of Local 1, Camden, N. J., of which Green also is a member. Saul, who said he backed Pres. Murray's entire program, took the position that per capitas had not been paid properly. Other opponents of the seating based their opposition to the number of votes allowed the Metalworkers; still others argued they should not be seated because their industry has no common ground with Ship.

Charles Leone, Local 61, and Secy.-Treas. Blood led the fight to seat the delegates. Leone accused the opponents of being "disrupters"; Blood made a long analysis of dues payments by the Metalworkers and declared they had fulfilled all requirements. His point carried on both a show of hands and the rollcall, which was on a technical motion to accept the Credential Committee's report. The Metalworkers locals formerly belonged to the CIO Mine, Mill Union, but withdrew in 1947.

Clergymen: Representatives of the major denominations delivered daily invocations. Of particular interest was the Rev. Francis B. Sayre, Cleveland Episcopal minister. The Rev. Mr. Sayre, the grandson of the late Pres. Woodrow Wilson, is the president of the UN Trusteeship Council and served as a Navy chaplain during World War II.

Other speakers included Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr., who attacked Henry A. Wallace; CIO Org. Dir. Allan S. Haywood, PAC director Jack Kroll, who is also head of the Ohio CIO; A. F. Whitney, president of the Bro. of Railway Trainmen, who hailed his "good friend, Phil Murray"; and Green, who said that the IUMSWA, which "always fought Communists and Fascists," must "fight just as hard against irresponsible power seekers."

Convention Memories

Johnny Green's wisecrack on being given two gavels: "Now I have one for the right and one for the left" . . . Local 1's good-natured presentation of a gift to veteran labor leader Scotty Knowles . . . IUMSWA Attorney M. H. Goldstein answering legal questions of delegates in the hotel lobby, on the convention floor, on the street . . . almost anywhere . . . The hospitality of the Cleveland Press Club, which is presidented by CIO Newspaper Guild Vice Pres. Milton Lapine . . . The morning it was 8 below . . . The time the bartender assured us it was a pretty warm day—at 20 above . . . the four pretty women delegates . . . the smooth presentation of resolutions by Tommy Flynn . . . the grin of F.D.R., Jr.

UNITED LABOR: **CIO Pres. Philip Murray enters the convention hall at the Hollenden Hotel, Cleveland, preparatory to addressing the CIO Shipbuilding Union convention. At his right is A. F. Whitney, president of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen. Just behind Murray is CIO Vice-Pres. and Director of Organization Allan S. Haywood. Just behind Haywood is CIO Vice-Pres. L. S. Buckmaster, president of the CIO Rubber Workers.**

Murray Declares:

'MORAL OBLIGATION TO FOLLOW POLICY'

CIO Pres. Philip Murray's address was one of the highlights of the CIO Shipbuilding Union convention.

The address was divided into five major portions: inflation, Taft-Hartley, the third party, the Marshall Plan and the CIO in general. Here are the highlights:

Inflation

"The 18 months since Congress killed OPA have been almost terrifying.

"And there has been a conspiracy to make people believe that labor's wage increases have been the mightiest factor in the living cost.

"In the spring of 1947, the CIO, after long and careful study of the entire domestic economy, held a meeting in the City of Washington. That meeting issued a report to the American people which declared that if no reins were placed by Congress, industry's profits for 1947 would be almost unimaginable—would top 17 billion after taxes.

"Immediately, the cry arose that CIO's estimate was unthinkable. NAM denied, everybody except labor denied it. But, the official figure at the end of the year proved CIO was correct.

"Congress is still refusing to do anything about inflation. It ignored CIO's correct predictions in 1946, when it was killing OPA; it ignores them now. I have always been a public supporter of the free enterprise systm. But, never have I said that I would support a system of extortion. It's not free enterprise now—it's national blackmail.

"I charge the responsibility for the debasement of the American currency lies on the doorstep of Organized Business.

"We in CIO want a balanced economy affording a better distribution of the national wealth.

"Prices continue to rise, extortion becomes more widespread and the people suffer and suffer and suffer. Under these circumstances—with Congress refusing to act, with business ignoring its duty to the public—is it any wonder we are asking for new wage increases?"

Taft-Hartley

"I have been told that I might be indicted any day now. And why might I be indicted?"

Voice from delegates: "For exercising your Constitutional rights."

Murray continued: "That fellow's got something. The Taft-Hartley Act says I can't get mussed up in politics. This damning piece of legislation said it was going to 'return labor to the rank and file.' But, never in history has so diabolic a piece of hypocritical legislation been enacted by the Congress. It was designed by Fascists, aimed to destroy American labor." (The next day, Murray was indicted.)

Marshall Plan

"At Boston, the CIO, by resolution and by interpretation from me, approved the Marshall Idea. There was not a single dissent to my interpretation.

"Next, the CIO board backed the Marshall Plan. To my opinion, the Marshall Plan is designed to be used for rehabilitating peoples and countries. It shall not be used, as some people have ascribed to it, as a political breadbasket. It will aid the despairing, feed the hungry, succor 20,000,000 starving children, give them an opportunity, with God's grace, to look the sun in the face again.

"I have talked the plan over with Secy. Marshall, its promoter, and he agrees with my interpretation of it—and the CIO board's interpretation.

"A lot of mischief is being spread around this country—a lot of tripe. Some gullible people are being misled by misrepresenters of the plan.

"In 1939, when Europe was be-

(Continued on Page 8)

Shopshape

There are 94 union shop contracts held by the CIO Shipbuilding Union, the convention was informed.

There are also 67 maintenance of membership contracts, two preferential shops and two in which IUMSWA is the exclusive bargaining agent. In addition, 17 contracts are being negotiated.

SHIP SHAPES: **These four were the only feminine delegates to the convention of the CIO Shipbuilding Union. Left to right, they are: Eva Hudak, Local 645, Torrington, Conn., works for Torrington, Co., where she makes surgical needles and is plant chairman; Viola Concannon, Local 699, Torrington, works for Torrington Foundry, where she makes egg beaters and is financial secretary of the local; Emelia Slogeris, local 251, Waterbury, Conn., works for Shoe Hardware Co., makes zippers for boots and is chief stewardess; Alice Greene, local 251, Waterbury, works for Benrus, makes watches and is on the grievance committee.**

Broun Prize To Andrews

A SERIES of exposes of the manner in which the State Dept. handled its early loyalty dismissals won for Bert Andrews, New York Herald Tribune Washington correspondent, the 1947 Heywood Broun Memorial Award of the CIO Newspaper Guild.

Louis Lyons, curator of the Nieman Foundation at Harvard University, described the articles as "the most significant reporting, not merely of 1947 but of several years."

Judges were Lyons, Robert S. Allen, Washington correspondent and author, and William L. Shirer, radio commentator.

Five others were singled out for honorable mention. They were:

1. Edward J. Donohue, Scranton (Pa.) Times, for his coverage of a milk strike, which "led to a reversal of the editorial attitude of his own paper."

2. Ralph Andrist and Ralph Backlund of Station WCCO, Minneapolis, for programs called "Neither Free Nor Equal," attacking racial discrimination.

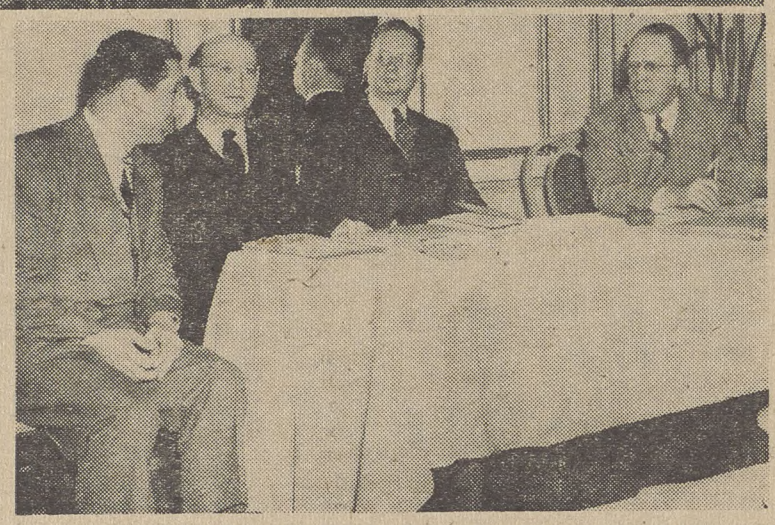
3. Herbert Block, Washington Post cartoonist, who signs his work "Herblock."

4. Alfred Friendly, Washington Post, for coverage of the Lilienthal hearings, which "played an important part in exposing and defeating the sordid and sinister opposition to this great public servant."

5. Dillard Stokes, Washington Post, for his U. S. Supreme Court coverage.

The judges were so impressed with the qualities of the entries that they took it upon themselves to raise an additional $600 to provide $100 cash awards to all six winners. Top man gets $500.

Getting Lowdown On Compensation



Announcement of the Workmen's Compensation and Safety School of the Ohio CIO Council (shown in session above) stated that the 250 delegates from 185 local unions would be in for two days of intensive study. As he left the final class, one of the delegates said, "They weren't kidding." Right, some of the teachers at the school, l. to r., Jacob Clayman, Ohio Council's general counsel and school director; Sam Griff, an attorney for Council 3, CIO Auto Workers; George H. Thompson, supervisor of the claims section of the Ohio Industrial Commission, and William Lavelle, Ohio Council's secretary-treasurer.

The theme of the school was that injured workers are being deprived of thousands of dollars in compensation because of insufficient knowledge of the workmen's compensation law, legal technicalities, and a blatant disregard of the law on the part of some Ohio corporations.

Lavelle said the turnout of delegates was "most gratifying." Lavelle said the response was nearly twice what had been expected.

"We are sure this school will provide a real stimulus for workmen's compensation and safety committees in local unions," he said. Lavelle pointed out the primary purpose of the school had been to supply local unions with persons sufficiently informed to advise members on compensation details and safety procedures. He added he was "sure this purpose had been achieved."

During the two days of intensive study, the delegates:

- Heard officials of the Industrial Commission enumerate pitfalls that hamper injured workers in collecting compensation to which they are entitled.
- Heard Labor attorneys describe legal steps to be taken in filing claims.
- Saw safety films produced by the Industrial Commission.
- Toured the Industrial Commission offices for a first-hand glimpse of the working of that department.
- Had practical problems they had encountered solved by a panel of experts.

Claim Waste In UMT Plan

UNIVERSAL military training would be an ineffective waste of taxpayers' money, the January CIO Economic Outlook says. The issue is devoted to a detailed breakdown of UMT cost.

"Today there is a concerted drive by the American Legion, Veterans of Foreign Wars, and other veterans organizations, the army and other military-minded organizations to have Congress establish UMT," the Outlook says.

The bulletin says that although government military authorities estimate the cost of peacetime conscription running about $1,750 million for the first six months, the true cost would run higher, between $3 billion and $5 billion a year.

"If the Fort Knox experiment could be taken as an example of what UMT would cost," the Outlook continues, "the total would reach nearly $6 billion, or about $6,000 each for a million men. This is over 12 times the annual cost of educating a man in college."

THE bulletin includes a chart showing estimated government expenses for the current fiscal year, with 29% going to national defense, and 33% paying for past wars. Only 9.7% are listed as peace outlays.

Under government expenses going to build "a better USA" the Outlook lists nearly $7 billion, making up but 18.8% of the federal budget. These embrace various government expenses including those for social welfare, health, housing, security, education, labor, agriculture and natural resource development.

Assuming that the compulsory draft costs but $3 billion yearly, the Outlook says these alternative "real weapons of peace" could be provided for the same expense to the nation:

1. An international education program.

Or, 2. An international relief program.

Or, 3. A 3,000% increase in American contributions to international organizations.

IF a $3 billion fund were spent yearly in the U. S. to improve American living standards instead of pay for compulsory war training, the bulletin says, it would pay for all these:

A 10-room school, a $50,000 library and a $150,000 hospital in every county, giving each county 10 school buses, a psychiatric clinic and 10 doctors, 10 nurses and 10 recreation workers. Modernizing old schools, building more than 400 trade schools, paying teachers in a network of junior colleges, subsidizing 10,000 graduate students.

Ask Immigration Law Change

AMERICAN women who marry foreign husbands have a serious gripe under the terms of the present Immigration Act, the CIO pointed out in a statement presented to the House Judiciary Committee.

The CIO is supporting a bill (HR 5137) proposed by Rep. Lesinski (D., Mich.) to amend the Act. As it now stands alien husbands of citizen wives whose marriage took place after July 1, 1932, can come to this country only as immigrants with a prior preference under the quota.

Alien wives of American husbands, however, are admitted on a non-quota basis. The proposed amendment would permit husbands as well as wives to enter as non-quota immigrants.

"The present discriminatory procedure," declares the CIO statement, "rests upon a view that women are not entitled to equality of treatment under the law with men. It retains the obsolete common law theory which presumed that a woman is subject to the protection and dominance of the husband and is obligated to follow him both in residence and citizenship."

Effect of this double standard, states the CIO, is to force women to follow their husbands into foreign countries, or to leave them abroad and return alone.

Murray To CIO: 'Moral Obligation To Go Along'

(Cotinued from Page 7)

ing overrun by Hitler and Britain was standing alone, Roosevelt advocated lend-lease. I backed him then.

"Get this: F. D. R. was being called an imperialist, a warmonger, the White House was being picketed.

"Not long after, in 1940, I became president of CIO under the most peculiar circumstances imaginable. (Cry from delegate: "You've done a damn good job.")

"I was picketed at Atlantic City in 1940. I was not and am not an imperialist. I was not and am not a Wall St. warmonger. I had and have no ties to any other country than this one country.

"I was under fire until June 22, 1941. Then, I was brought up from the bottomless pits of hell and elevated to sainthood.

"Well, here I am again. Destined to be damned!

"Mark you, I think the enactment of the Marshall Plan will avert war, for whilst you avert hunger you avert war.

"Yes, I support the Marshall Plan—but I oppose any profit-mongering by business out of the plan."

Third Party

"About two weeks ago, the CIO Executive Board rejected the bid of the third party by a vote of 33 to 11. Under my presidency, it has been the policy of CIO to confer on all policy matters. I have never taken it on myself to do it alone. This action of the Board was not mandatory on any affiliated union. But, it has always been considered that there is a moral obligation to go along. Unfortunately, this board decision has been misinterpreted. It has been said that the board and Phil Murray are dictators. That is T—R—I—P—E.

"As to the third party. I don't know of any labor leader — any important labor leader—who was consulted in advance on the candidacy. I say that if a third party is ever to succeed it should come from a broad base of representative people—from a substantial segment of labor. This one does not have that. All a third party will do in 1948 is to divide labor—splinter it, split it—not accomplish a single other thing.

"I do not subscribe to the idea that it is better to back a losing third party, get a reactionary Congress and then the people will rise in 1952. I say that there is no comfort from that. I say that if reaction wins in November, we won't be having very many labor conventions in 1952.

"I owe no allegiance to any political party or politician. I open this heart of mine to give you the benefit of its beats—and I think they are your beats, too. See to it that you lend power to this great country of ours and its great trade union movement."

CIO In General

"We must, in the presence of God, pledge ourselves to perpetuate and strengthen this CIO of ours.

"This I believe to be the truth: false doctrines, strange paths will not lead us to the attainment of our objectives. Reaction won't repeal the Taft-Hartley Law.

"May God guide your convention."

The convention then, without a dissenting voice, passed a resolution lauding Murray and calling on him to "continue his leadership of the democratic and progressive forces within the American Labor movement, leading them on to greater victories against the dictatorial totalitarian governments abroad and their would-be imitators at home."

Vote CIO Shop Over 50 to 1

The overwhelming vote of CIO-organized employes of the Masonite plant here was offered today by CIO state director Robert W. Starnes as "proof that, in spite of what certain law-makers say, the average worker believes in and wants union shop protection for his job."

The vote, conducted by the National Labor Relations Board was: for the union shop, 2,260; against, 41, more than 50 to 1. Total eligible to vote was 2,568.

dered several weeks ago after five of the local's officers were reluctant to sign the affidavits.

NO GAS, NO WORK: **Thousands of CIO Auto Workers jammed Detroit's Unemployment Compensation Commission offices to pick up jobless pay checks after many factoriees closed down because of a gas shortage that followed the recent bitter cold spell.**

Blames Utility Company For Shortage of Gas

IF WORKERS, rather than a gas shortage, had caused the present "industrial paralysis" in Detroit—fur would have been flying in all directions.

"The governor no doubt would have called out the militia and Congress would be considering legislation to make men work or go to jail," a Congressional committee was told by Don Montgomery, Washington spokesman for the CIO Auto Workers.

Montgomery blamed the current Michigan gas shortages squarely on the Michigan Consolidated Gas Co. In the western part of the state, he told the House Interstate Commerce Committee, "many industries have been virtually abandoned by the gas utility, and most of them will be forced to curtail or completely shut down."

And workers in those plants, Montgomery said, "have been sold down the river" by the Federal Power Commission, the state public utilities committee and the utility corporations.

SOME 88,000 auto workers have been laid off, he said, with a loss of over $6½ million in pay and a 25% drop in output.

The increased demand for gas has been foreseen by Michigan Consolidated for years, Montgomery told the Congressmen. But they delayed any action to build new plants as part of a "deliberate plan" to force the government to license their construction of a new pipeline. Such a line, the UAW official said, would permit the company "to perfect its monopoly control over the supply of natural gas to large areas of Michigan."

He called on the Federal Power Commission to take control of the western Michigan situation at once to prevent further distress and to avoid a repetition of the same crisis in the future.

In Michigan, the UAW-CIO, looking for means to meet the crisis, announced it was sponsoring a demonstration of a new process by L. C. Karrick, former government engineer, which would produce huge quantities of gas from coal—as well as electricity, crude oil and smokeless fuel.

UAW Pres. Reuther said cost of the Karrick process, if proved successful, could be covered easily by the present loss in wages caused by the gas shortage.

MEANWHILE, in Washington the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee is hearing testimony from scores of corporation spokesmen in behalf of the Rizley bill (H.R. 4051). The bill, already passed by the House, would cut the government's present power to control production and gathering of natural gas, and would permit big rate increases.

The bill was severely criticized by House liberals before its passage last July. Passage, it is expected, would increase the nation's gas bill by several million dollars a year.

Lithography Firms Seek Open Shop

Some 60 CIO Lithographers in Washington, D. C., ended their second week on strike as the three affected lithographing firms announced determination to operate as open shops.

Central issues in the walkout are the union's demands for reduction of the work week from 40 to 35 hours and 15 to 20% wage increases.

Malcolm Lightfoot, president of the local, charged the companies with "dealing with technicalities." The charge was in reply to the firms' accusation that the proper procedure for reopening the contract had not been followed.

The struck companies are the Guthrie Lithograph Co., Saul Lithograph Co. and Webb & Bocorselski Co.

Nine other plants in the city have agreed to a 10% wage increase effective last December, a 37½-hour week beginning March 15 and a 36¼-hour week beginning Sept. 1.

Education:

Extension Hearings

DISCUSSION of the Labor Extension Service Bill (S. 1390), backed by organized labor, will take place at hearings scheduled before the Senate Subcommittee on Education for five days starting Feb. 16.

Sub-committee members are Sen. George D. Aiken (R., Vt.), chairman, H. Alexander Smith (R., N. J.), Forrest C. Donnell (R., Mo.), Irving M. Ives (R., N. Y.), Elbert D. Thomas (D., Utah), Allen J. Ellender (D., La.), and Lister Hill (D., Ala.).

The Labor Extension Committee, 2117 Pennsylvania Ave., N. W., Washington 7, D. C., urges CIO unions and members send in contributions to aid the committee's work, as funds are urgently needed.

It also asks that letters and wires be sent to members of the Senate Subcommittee at the close of the hearings Feb. 20, requesting them to report the bill favorably to the full Committee on Labor & Public Welfare and to the Senate.

* * *

Iowa State Teachers College students had a chance to learn about organized labor from a CIO representative at a conference on Religion and Social Issues held earlier this month at the college. The two-day conference was interwoven into the regular school curriculum.

Svend Godfredsen, education director of the CIO United Packinghouse Workers, spoke to some 1,500 students at a series of discussion groups and lectures. He also was interviewed over the Tall Corn Radio Network, covering all of Iowa.

Godfredsen said he found the students "open-minded and receptive, though not always in accord with labor's position. Nevertheless, I think if labor could do more of this type work, it would be of genuine significance as these youngsters go out into the American community."

Arbiter Backs ACA On 'Hot Traffic'

In an important move, an arbitrator has ordered the reinstatement with full back pay of 62 Western Union employes fired for refusal to handle "struck copy."

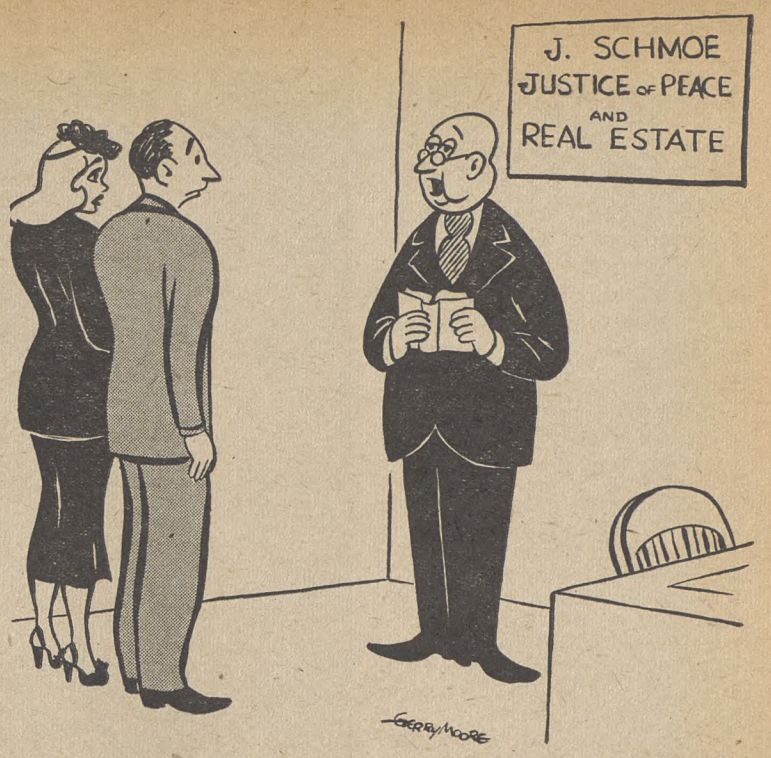
The employes, members of the CIO Communications Workers in the company's domestic division, New York City, were suspended for four months for refusing to handle cable copy originating in strikebound cables offices.

The issue was referred to arbitration in accordance with the contract. The question of legality of the "hot" traffic ban under the Taft-Hartley Law is now under consideration by the NLRB. Other ACA members are striking against four cable companies with "hot copy" an issue.

Union In Suit

CIO Longshoremen & Warehousemen are seeking $500,000 damages in a suit against the strikebound Sunset Line & Twin Co., Petaluma, Calif., and the Calif. Association of Employers.

The defendants are accused of "conspiracy to refuse to bargain." The NLRB had previously dismissed a company complaint accusing ILWU Local 6 of "coercing and intimidating" scabs.



". . . I pronounce you man and wife . . . wanta rent an apartment for an additional fee?"

ORGANIZATIONALLY SPEAKING

By Allan S. Haywood

Regional Director John B. Easton, Charleston, W. Va., reports: Negotiations have just been completed between Local Industrial Unions 1213, 1250 and 1570 and the West Virginia Brick Co., Standard Brick Co. and Barboursville Brick Co. A general wage increase was secured in the amount of eight cents per hour for all hourly paid workers. Piece rate jobs were increased at least eight cents per hour. Vacation pay was increased at the rate of seven dollars for each vacation week and requirements liberalized.

All three locals have ratified the agreement. The Charleston Clay Products Co., employing members of LIU 1543 in the Charleston area, has agreed to put the same provisions into effect. Field Rep. O. W. Singleton conducted the negotiations for Locals 1213, 1250 and 1570. Rep. Hank Wolford assisted in negotiations for 1213. Rep. Harry Colebank conducted the negotiations for LIU 1543.

Martin Gerber, Director, Region 9, UAW, New York, advises that in an NLRB election conducted on February 4 among the employes of United Motors Service Division of General Motors, Kearny, N. J., the results were UAW-CIO 112, union 9. The organizational drive was conducted by the officers of Amalgamated Local Union 713 and new unit will become a division of this Local Union.

Regional Director Frank J. Bender, Baltimore, Md., reports that the Amalgamated UAW Local 842 of Hagerstown won a labor board election at the Victor Products Co.'s plant on February 2, with votes as follows: Eligible 78, UAW 43, against 31, challenged 1, void 2, making a total of 77 votes. The election campaign was conducted by Joe Craig, president of Local 842, B. B. Cross, chairman of Fairchild Production unit and E. Stine, chairman of the Victor Products unit.

Regional Director William B. Taylor, Louisville, Ky., reports a Ky. Local 302, CIO Auto Workers, received 147 votes in a union shop election at Shuler Axle Co., Louisville, Ky. Only one vote was cast against the union shop. John Coleman is president of the local.

Regional Director Ben Henry, Des Moines, Iowa, announces that the United Gas, Coke and Chemical Workers of America won an election in the Ia-Conda Phosphate Chemical Plant in Perry, Iowa. The results were 62 for UGCCWA-CIO, 1 against. This campaign was conducted by Martin Wente, District President of UGCCW.

The Industrial Union of Marine & Shipbuilding Workers of America held its Convention in Cleveland last week, where the writer is in attendance. CIO Pres. Philip Murray spoke for aid to Europe and against the Third Party. He presented the position of CIO on these important matters with vigor and clarity, and was roundly cheered by the delegates. Union Pres. John Green did a masterful job in steering the convention and was ably assisted by Sec.-Treas. Ross Blood, Vice-Pres. John Grogan and others.

Affidavits Fail To Spur Bargaining

Government Services, Inc., continued its refusal to bargain with striking cafeteria employes after officers of the local union signed non-communist affidavits.

GSI, which operates 42 cafeterias in government buildings in Washington, based its refusal on the ground that national officers of the CIO Public Workers have not filed the affidavits.

Even if national officers were to sign, GSI said, it would then insist on an NLRB election among the strikebreakers it has hired before recognizing the union again.

Protesting the affidavits filing, the local's president, Kenneth Bancroft resigned.

With CIO Help

Women Ask Equal Pay

By HOLLACE RANSDELL

"PAY should be based on the nature of the job, not on the sex of the worker. It's a matter of simple justice."

Mrs. Helen Moore of the CIO Auto Workers thus summed up her testimony in favor of a bill to provide women equal pay for equal work, given at Congressional hearings last week.

Hearings on two identical bills, HR 4273, introduced by Rep. Helen Gahagan Douglas (D., Calif.) and HR 4408, introduced by Rep. Margaret Chase Smith (R., Me.) were held before a subcommittee of the House Educational and Labor Committee.

"Women have to pay the same prices as men. There's no special price tag for women," Dorothy Scott, another UAW member, told the subcommittee.

Both women spoke from their own job experiences. Mrs. Moore, employed in the cut and sew department at General Motor's Fisher Body plant in Lansing, Mich., said 500 or more of some 4200 workers there were women. She has been working for 26 years.

Miss Scott, a clerk in the stationary stock department at the Hudson Motor Car Co., Detroit, said that about 1400 of the 14,000 employes at her plant were women. As an example of pay discrimination, she told the subcommittee how women in her plant who were paid a lower rate than men appealed to the union for help, and after prolonged negotiations last summer won their case. Their pay was then boosted from 88c to $1.20 an hour.

THE UAW's statement in favor of the equal pay bill was presented in detail at the hearings by William H. Oliver, co-director of the UAW's Fair Practices and Anti-Discrimination Dept., assisted by Paul Sifton, UAW legislative representative.

Explaining that the union's stand on equal pay for equal work was part of its full production and full employment policy, Oliver said that the UAW has firmly advocated equal-pay clauses in all contracts, but that state and federal legislation is needed to give authority to maintain the equal pay principle.

Lower pay rates for women also work against men, Oliver said, and cited the Delco-Remy plant in Anderson, Ind., where a wage differential induced the company to hire more women after V-J Day while refusing to hire males.

Following the testimony of the UAW representatives, Ruth Roemer, legislative representative for the CIO Electrical Workers, presented a statement for her union. She said that 250,000 of the union's total membership of 600,000 were women.

TWO important reasons why the UE opposes wage discrimination based on sex, Miss Roemer said, were: (1) it is a rank injustice to women workers, and (2) it tends to depress wages all down the line and makes men's jobs insecure.

A table presented in the UE statement giving wage differentials based on sex in various plants indicated that in General Electric plants the lowest hiring rate for women on an hourly basis was 15c below that of men. In Westinghouse plants, the table showed that the differential varied from 3½c to 18c an hour.

EQUAL PAY FOR WOMEN: Representatives from the CIO Auto Workers confer with Rep. Helen Gahagan Douglas in her office on the bill for equal pay for equal work which she introduced in Congress. They are (l. to r.) Paul Sifton, legislative representative, Mrs. Helen Moore, William Oliver and Dorothy Scott.

Pontiac Auto Union Streamlined Co-op Aims To Cut Prices, Stand Competition

A NEW kind of food store is doing a booming business in Pontiac, Mich. It's a cooperative started originally by the CIO Auto Workers with active support from other labor and co-op groups.

But this is not what makes it unusual. A number of labor-supported cooperatives are now in existence or in the process of getting sarted.

What makes the Pontiac Co-op Distribution Center different are the new methods worked out in an experiment designed to help consumers make immediate savings on their food bills while at the same time developing a permanent cooperative founded on sound principles.

Designed to handle groceries on a big scale at low operating costs, the Pontiac Co-op has no frills or expensive equipment, says the Cooperative League of the U.S.

The center is in a low-rent building, formerly a big garage, out of the shopping center and accessible by auto.

Instead of being placed on shelves, all goods are piled up in mass displays made out of cases of merchandise. Thus equipment and need for capital are held down to a minimum.

The stock—staple groceries and a few other items such as tires, tools, drugs—is kept down to slightly over 200 items, compared with the usual 1,000 or more in the average grocery store. This is a practically unheard-of experiment in cost-paring, says the League.

Goods to be sold were selected on the basis of potential savings and established consumer value, on which prices can be slashed. Competing brands were eliminated.

The organizing drive which preceded the final opening of the store "probably enlisted more types of ballyhoo than any co-op has ever enjoyed," states the Cooperative League.

"It made use of everything from sidewalk stencils to personal calls by 'angels' bringing patronage refunds. Included were sound trucks, billboards, stickers, meetings, posters, radio programs and other devices.

"Strong support by members and officers of the UAW-CIO, whose Pontiac membership is about 15,000, accounted for a good deal of the character and speed of the drive."

Another feature of the organizing drive were the Co-op Fairs —special sales held Fridays and Saturdays. More than $2,500 worth of Co-op groceries were distributed each week through these fairs.

Sales of co-op shares were pushed. The Pontiac Fairs sold $1 in shares for every $2 in groceries.

Goods were sold at low prices. The difference between the price and the cost to the store was returned as refunds. Volunteers went around the city returning refunds in shiny new dimes and selling co-op shares.

THE Pontiac Co-op got off with a good start at the grand opening Jan. 23. On the first two days more co-op groceries were sold than in any other store in the country, Cooperative League officials said.

Sales for the two days totaled $6,100 from groceries and $1,500 from shares, according to Pres. Ed Varion of Yellow Truck Local 594 of the UAW, which was one of the prime supporters of the project.

Union and cooperative leaders regard the Co-op Distribution Center in Pontiac as the "pilot project" of a nation-wide development.

The co-op warehouse system is working—or is in process of organization—in a dozen industrial centers in Michigan, Indiana, California, Illinois, Wisconsin and Iowa, according to a review of UAW co-op activities issued by Victor Reuther, UAW education director.

FE Indorses Wallace

A Special convention of CIO Farm Equipment Workers declared all-out war on the Taft-Hartley Act and pledged support to Henry Wallace.

By a vote of 432 to 204, the delegates, meeting in Chicago, rejected "any and all collaboration with those seeking to apply" the T-H Law. The union thus will stand on its previous policy of refusal to sign non-communist affidavits and file financial statements.

To finance a "Taft-Hartley war fund" the union will seek a $5 contribution from each member.

The convention also served notice that it would seek substantial wage increases to recover purchasing power lost through rising prices.

In a message wired to the delegates, Wallace praised the union's work in bettering farm-labor relations.

The union became the first to back Wallace in convention.

Canada Labor Studies Raise

The Canadian Congress of Labor National Wage Committee is meeting in Toronto this week to review its 1948 wage outlook.

Similar committees were organized in 1946 and 1947 to coordinate wage programs of the C. C. L. unions.

Top officials of the international and national unions comprising the C. C. L.'s membership of 360,000 will attend the conference.

A number of unions have already held their own conferences to consider their wage position. In some cases, no definite demands have been framed yet because of the constantly changing price structure. As a result, expectations are that prices as well as wages will form an important part of the Toronto discussions.

In Cleveland

Think Labor Laws Tough

THE following is from the Cleveland Press, Scripps-Howard daily newspaper:

"With labor organizations pledged to an all-out fight on the Taft-Hartley law and other labor legislation in this election year, The Press assigned its 'I believe . . .' pollsters to find what the public thinks. 'I believe . . .' is supervised by Press Reporter William Bebout.

"Clevelanders who think existing labor legislation is too tough outnumber by 2 to 1 those who think it should be made tougher.

"That's the finding of a poll which reached members of union and non-union families in just about the equal numbers. Of those answering poll questions, 46.5% came from families where one or more members belonged to a union; 53.5% came from "non-union" families.

"And here's the way they answered the question, "Do you think any new labor legislation should be more severe, or less severe, than the present Taft-Hartley Law?"

More severe	24.5%
Less Severe	50.5%
Satisfied as is	6.5%
No opinion	18.5%

"These Clevelanders also subscribed to the notion that labor unions have gained in prestige since the end of the war. But the percentages ran more against the unions than on the question of whether unions were unduly burdened by present laws.

"Here's the breakdown on the question. 'Do you think labor unions have gained or lost in public esteem since the end of the war?'

Gained	48%
Lost	39.5%
Same	4.5%
No opinion	8.0%

"Those polled who are members of organized labor expressed almost unanimous opposition to the present Taft-Hartley Law, and suggested amendment or repeal."

N. Y. News Guild Backs Chicago Printers' Strike

Full support to the AFL Typographical Union in its fight against the Taft-Hartley act has been voted by the executive committee of the CIO Newspaper Guild of New York.

"The fight of the ITU against the Taft-Hartley act, the board and its union-busting general counsel is the fight of the entire labor movement," the committee said. NLRB injunction moves against the printers "indicate the true intent of this act and confirm the worst fears of organized labor," it declared.

Too Little, He Says

Sen. William Langer (R., N. D.) probably is the first Senator in history to chide a union official for asking too small a wage increase.

At a hearing before the Senate Civil Service Committee, Langer accused witness Charles Stengle, AFL Government Employes, of speaking against the Federal employe. Stengle recommended an $800 annual increase, even though the Senator has introduced a bill raising Federal employes' pay $1,000. The CIO, through UAW Legislative Representative Paul Sifton, endorsed Langer's bill.

THE ADVENTURES OF JIM BARRY

WE GAVE THEM OUR TESTIMONY AND THEY'VE GOT CONK BARTON'S CONFESSION! WHAT'S TAKING THEM SO LONG TO CHARGE HAMKER WITH BEING THE REAL MURDERER?

THET SHOWS YOU WHY I HAD TO COME OUT OF RETIREMENT! YUH YOUNGSTERS, DON'T KNOW WHUT YOUR UP AGIN! HAMKER'S GONNA GO SCOT FREE, THUT'S WHUT!

WITH OLD 'POP" STORM SURE THAT STANLEY HAMKER WILL SQUIRM OUT OF CHARGES FOR THE MURDER OF UNION LEADER CHARLIE BENTLEY.... JIM, WOODY AND PEGGY WAIT IN THE OFFICE OF DISTRICT ATTORNEY BRADLEY FOR THE GRAND JURY'S VERDICT.....

WELL, YOU'RE RIGHT, OLD TIMER! DON'T KNOW HOW YOU KNEW IT, BUT YOU'VE HIT THE NAIL ON THE HEAD!

SO HAMKER WASN'T INDICTED!

CONK BARTON AND HIS GUNMEN WERE INDICTED AND WILL GET THE FULL PUNISHMENT FOR THEIR CRIMES.... BUT WHAT GETS ME IS THAT I CAN'T NAIL THE REAL CRIMINAL.... THE MAN WHO HIRED THEM!

HOW.... HOW DID IT HAPPEN?

CONGRESSMAN DEWAFT GAVE HIM AN ALIBI FOR THE TIMES HE WAS SUPPOSED TO BE MEETING WITH BARTON AND GIVING BARTON ORDERS!

THERE WAS JUST ONE WAY HE COULD HAVE FIXED THAT STORY UP ...HE HAD A COPY OF THE STENOGRAPHIC REPORT OF BARTON'S CONFESSION!

YOU'RE RIGHT, JIM! AND I KNOW HOW THEY GOT HOLD OF IT! THERE WERE JUST TWO COPIES....ONE I HAD IN MY BRIEFCASE... AND THE OTHER WAS HERE IN MY OFFICE! I'M GOING TO HAVE A WORD WITH MY CLERK....

YOU CALLED ME, MR. BRADLEY?

YES... I WANT THE COPY OF BARTON'S CONFESSION YOU FILED AWAY.

I DIDN'T FILE ANY COPY OF THAT CONFESSION, SIR! YOU TOOK BOTH OF THEM....

YOU LIE! YOU SOLD THAT COPY TO STANLEY HAMKER!

YOU MAY BE THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY, BUT YOU CAN'T TALK TO ME THAT WAY! YOU CAN'T PROVE ANYTHING....

NO, I CAN'T PROVE! IF I COULD, I'D SEND YOU TO JAIL! BUT SINCE I CAN'T.....

I'LL FIRE YOU! LIKE THIS!

AL

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SHUCKS! AND I THOUGHT YOU WUZ SMART, MR. DISTRICT ATTORNEY! THET KIND OF STUFF MIGHT IMPROVE YOUR FEELINGS SOMEWHAT.... BUT IT WON'T NEVER IMPROVE CONDITIONS FOR HONEST FOLKS! NOW I CAN SHOW YUH A RIGHT SMARTER WAY!

MURRAY OUTLINES CIO BODIES' DUTY

CIO regional directors and officers of industrial union councils throughout the country should be thoroughly familiar with major points of CIO policy, according to a circular letter written by Pres. Murray.

Murray cited a few key resolutions adopted by the CIO Executive Board and the Political Action Committee as particularly important. He said:

"1. The CIO opposes any movement for a Third Party in 1948.

"2. The CIO is not committed at this time to any presidential aspirant and our Councils, as well as our regional directors and field representatives, should be governed by this policy.

"3. Support for the European Recovery Program on the basis of the 10 points made in my letter of Nov. 16 to Pres. Truman, and a vigorous fight to control inflation at home, are the two principal points of our legislative program. CIO representatives and Councils should lend every effort to the accomplishment of these purposes.

"4. The CIO proposes in the coming months to fight actively for substantial wage increases through collective bargaining and at the same time for passage of an effective anti-inflation program by Congress.

"5. We are renewing our campaign to develop vigorous political action along established lines, participating to a larger extent than ever before in politics on a state and local level, and using our full strength, undivided, in an effort to elect a progressive Congress that will support our programs."

MURRAY'S letter, addressed to all Councils and regional directors, was sent out late in January. Last week, John Brophy, CIO councils director, called upon Sec.-Treas. Philip Connelly of the Los Angeles CIO Council to "clarify its position" on political action problems and the Marshall Plan.

Brophy wrote to Connelly that a Los Angeles "Policy Statement on Political Action" cannot be regarded "as being in harmony with national CIO policy."

Statements adopted by the CIO Executive Board and PAC, Brophy wrote, "make it clear that the CIO is opposed to formation of a third party in 1948 and favors the Marshall Plan. Any statement by any industrial union council which takes a compromise position on these points is in conflict with CIO policy and in violation of Rule 8, governing Councils."

The council statement had said there are sharp differences among unions in the Los Angeles area concerning the third party, the candidacies of Pres. Truman and Henry Wallace, and American foreign policy.

The statement—passed by a 3-2 ratio—said the council and its political arm would "take no action pro or con" upon these issues.

If the Los Angeles council clarifies its position, Brophy said, "there will be no confusion whatever among CIO members in Los Angeles with regard to the national CIO program."

AT the same time Brophy wired Pres. Morris Zusman of the California state council — which held a board meeting on Feb. 14-15—that all councils have "the duty and obligation" under CIO rules "to give full faith and support to the program enunciated by the national CIO."

The CIO official's wire to Zusman, who is a leader of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, voiced hope that "there will be no wavering or evasion in this regard. The times demand from all of us loyal support of majority policy decisions adopted by national CIO."

Carborundum Strike Settled

CIO Chemical Workers at the Carborundum Co., Niagara Falls, N. Y., returned to work after a 29-day strike with a nine-cent hourly increase and promise of more to come March 15 for most of them.

Two-thirds of 3,500 employes will receive the straight hourly raise. As pieceworkers, the others will receive increases of one to nine cents in base pay. A cost-of-living boost will be based on Bureau of Labor Statistics figures for the period between October 15, 1947, and March 15, 1948. Improved vacations are also provided.

A company offer of seven and one-half cents had been rejected twice by the membership.

Keep Your Eye On Congress

BILL	WHAT IT DOES	WHERE IT IS	WHAT TO DO
Thomas-Wagner anti-inflation bill. S. 2126.	Proposes strong program, along CIO lines, to halt rising prices. Freezes prices, rations scarce goods, sets up enforcement agency.	Referred to Senate Banking & Currency Comm., now holding hearings. CIO testified last week.	Write, wire members Sen. Banking Comm. to support. Ask your two Senators to endorse.
Thomas - McCormick Minimum wage S. 2062, HR 5249	Raises minimum wage to 75c an hour, broadens coverage, abolishes child labor.	Referred to Senate Labor Committee.	Asks Sen. Taft & Labor Comm. members to give fast action. Ask your Senators to support.
Taft-Hartley Repeal Bills. S. 1628; HR 3945	Repeals Taft - Hartley Law. Introduced at end of last session.	Referred to House & Senate Labor Comms. Action unlikely this session.	Write Senators, Congressmen to push repeal of this law.
Murray-Wagner Rent Control Bill S. 2014	Restores strong across-the-board rent controls; cuts back increases where tenants have agreed to 15% rents.	Senate Banking Sub-Comm. ok'd extension of present weak law. No action yet in House Banking Comm.	Wire Sen. Tobey and Senate Banking Comm., ask approval Murray-Wagner Bill. Ask House Banking Comm. to OK Celler Bill.
Knutson Tax Bill. HR. 4790	Gives big tax cuts to wealthy, only trifles to low income earners.	Passed by House. Now up for action in Senate. Has strong GOP, tory Democrat support.	Write your Senators to insist on fair tax bill, lifting personal exemptions to $1500 and taxing big profits.
Labor Extension Service Bill. S. 1390. HR. 4078.	Creates national labor education service under U. S. Labor Dept., with colleges and unions participating.	Senate Labor Comm. opens hearings Feb. 16. CIO to testify. House Labor Comm. hasn't yet acted.	Write Sen. Taft & other members Sen. Labor Comm. to approve. Ask Rep. McCowan (R., O.) to order House Labor Comm. hearings.
Taft-Ellender-Wagner Housing Bill. S. 866; HR 2523	Provides long-range govt. aid for slum clearance, low-rent homes.	Senate Banking Comm. approved last session; House Banking Comm. has held no hearings.	Write Senators & Congressmen to force action on this vital housing measure.
Anti-bias Bill. S. 984; HR 2820.	Sets up natl. agency to enforce no-discrimination job policy in industry.	Approved 7-5 by Senate Labor Comm. Senate debate due this session. No action in House Labor Comm.	Demand quick action to secure passage.
Anti-Polltax Bill.	Outlaws tax as basis for voting in U. S. elections in 7 southern states.	Passed last year by House; no action in Senate Comm., and poll-taxers hint at filibuster	Demand that Senate support and pass the bill.
Anti-lynching Bills.	Make lynching a federal crime, punishable through federal courts.	No action taken in Senate or House last session.	Demand quick action on this important civil rights measure.
Peacetime Military Conscription. HR 4278. Towe Bill.	Provides compulsory army service for all 18-year-olds in peacetime.	Approved by House Armed Services Comm., now before House Rules Comm. for scheduling.	Write Congressmen demanding defeat of forced military service proposals.

Address all Representatives at House Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.
Address all Senators at Senate Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.

Congress in Tribute to Lincoln, But Ignores Problems of '48

CONGRESS was so busy praising Abraham Lincoln last week that it made little progress meeting the current problems of the nation.

Activity on Capitol Hill slowed down as Congressmen headed out into the countryside for political speeches to mark the anniversary of Honest Abe's birthday.

● No noticeable action was taken on a variety of civil rights bills. The GOP strategy committee left up to its Senate leaders the choice of which measure they would care to act upon. Although the anti-bias bill had won a 7-5 vote in committee, some GOP leaders said the anti-lynching bill might be the first offered for debate and vote. Action is unlikely for the next several weeks.

● Senate discussion on the European Relief Program is scheduled for March 1. A report is due soon from the Foreign Relations Committee, which heard CIO testimony two weeks ago. Hearings still continue in the House.

● Rent control legislation must be passed by March 1 if tenants are to receive any real protection. The present law expires on that date.

● Anti-inflation proposals appear to be on ice while Congressmen watch the effects of the present drop in commodity prices on the Chicago exchange.

● Wage-hour legislation — to broaden the present law and lift minimum wages to 75c an hour—is still tied up in Senate and House Labor Committees.

Textile Bests Denham

NLRB General Counsel Robert N. Denham has been slapped down again by a federal judge.

U. S. District Court Judge Johnson J. Hayes, Greensboro, N. C., ignored Denham's plea to dismiss a CIO Textile Workers charge against the Amazon Cotton Mill, Thomasville, N. C. Instead, the judge granted the union's request to order the company to bargain collectively.

Says USES Belongs In Labor Dept.

A House Committee apparently has decided that the Dept. of Labor is too pro-labor and therefore should have no control over the U. S. Employment Service, a recent hearing indicated.

Pres. Truman has recommended that the USES and the Bureau of Employment Security be shifted from the Federal Security Agency to the Labor Dept. But the House Committee on Executive Expenditures over-ruled the President's proposal.

Paul Sifton testified before the committee for the CIO Auto Workers.

He said the Labor Dept. is the "natural place" for the two agencies, and voiced criticism of "unsupported charges of bias against the Labor Dept." Sifton noted that heads of the Agriculture Dept. invariably come from the world of agriculture, that business men usually head the Dept. of Commerce, and that "bankers, financiers and capitalists" normally get the Treasury Dept. post. But nobody uses the "bias" charge against these departments, Sifton said.

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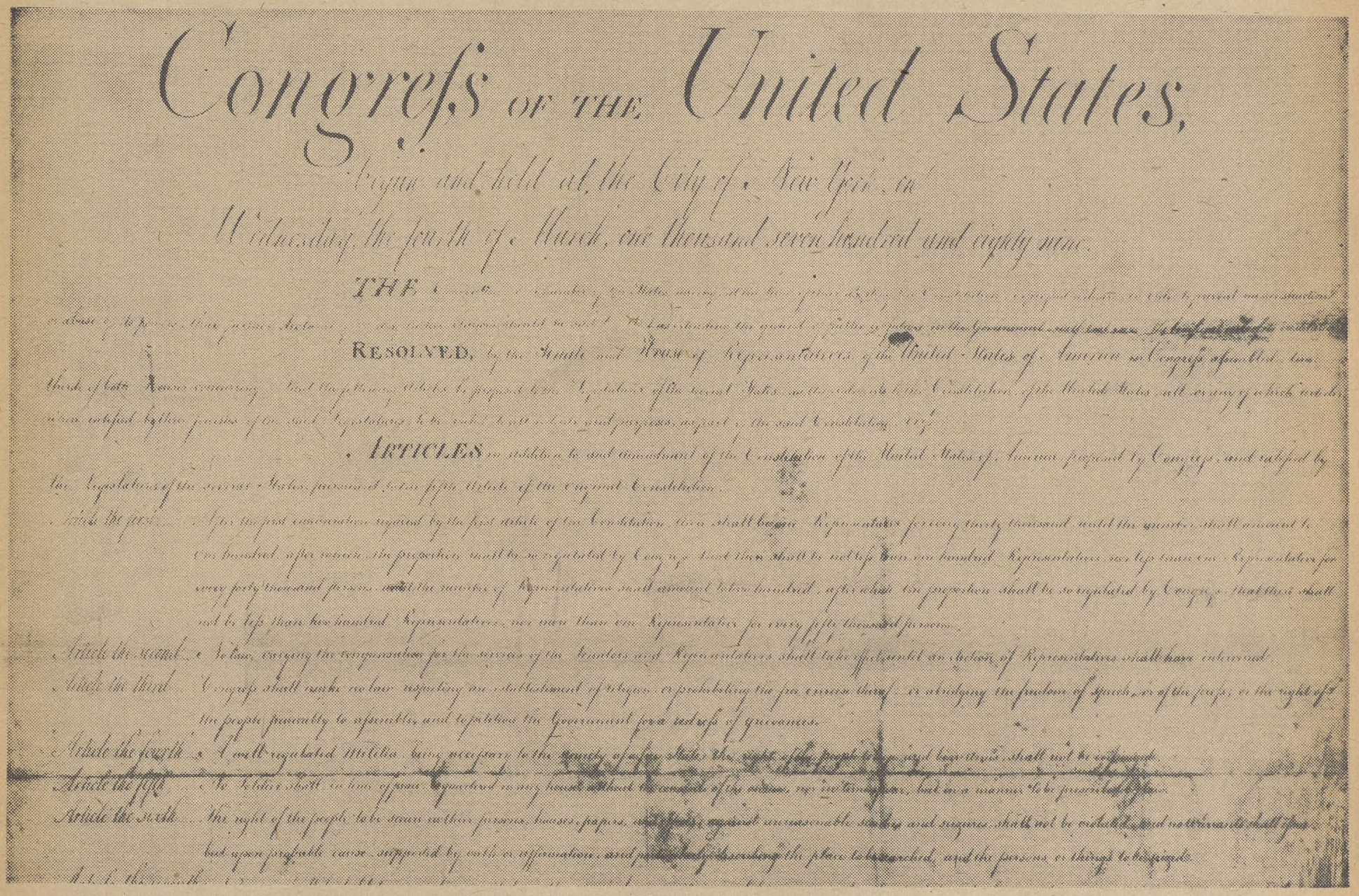


Congress of the United States,

begun and held at the City of New York, on

Wednesday the fourth of March, one thousand seven hundred and eighty nine.

THE

RESOLVED, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, two thirds of both Houses concurring, that the following articles be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as amendments to the Constitution of the United States, all or any of which articles, when ratified by three fourths of the said Legislatures, to be valid to all intents and purposes as part of the said Constitution, viz.

ARTICLES in addition to, and amendment of the Constitution of the United States of America, proposed by Congress, and ratified by the Legislatures of the several States, pursuant to the fifth article of the original Constitution.

Article the first. After the first enumeration required by the first article of the Constitution, there shall be one Representative for every thirty thousand, until the number shall amount to one hundred, after which the proportion shall be so regulated by Congress, that there shall not be less than one hundred Representatives, nor less than one Representative for every forty thousand persons, until the number of Representatives shall amount to two hundred, after which the proportion shall be so regulated by Congress, that there shall not be less than two hundred Representatives, nor more than one Representative for every fifty thousand persons.

Article the second. No law, varying the compensation for the services of the Senators and Representatives, shall take effect, until an election of Representatives shall have intervened.

Article the third. Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof, or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press, or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

Article the fourth. A well regulated militia, being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear arms, shall not be infringed.

Article the fifth. No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house, without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

Article the sixth. The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

Article the seventh. [illegible]

'CIO Deserves The Support of Papers'

From Editor & Publisher:

"The Department of Justice interpretation clashes head-on with the First Amendment.

"...The Supreme Court determination of Section 304 (of the Taft-Hartley Law) declaring it unconstitutional can't come too quickly. And if for some strange reason that should not be the final decision, the Congress should rewrite it or void it completely.

"In this job, the CIO deserves the support and assistance of individual newspapers and newspaper groups which have as much at stake in the issue as the labor press."

Don't Be Fooled By Price Drop

"We feel constrained to remind the public that this month's drop in food prices is not indicative of a trend," CIO Pres. Philip Murray said in behalf of the CIO Full Employment Committee. "As a matter of fact, during the six of the 19 preceding months retail food prices dropped, but each time they jumped back until in January, 1948, retail food prices were 44% higher than in mid 1946." (See Story on Page 3.)

Steel Prices Hiked Again

The Steelworkers' policy board last week voted to ask for a substantial wage increase under their contracts' wage reopening clause. A few days later, finished steel prices went up an average of $5 a ton. USA-CIO Prs. Philip Murray said that without considering the recent hike additional income received from other price increases since last October are sufficient to provide a "reasonable" wage boost. (See Story on Page 3.)

WALLACE'S ALP CANDIDATE ELECTED TO CONGRESS

A WALLACE-backed candidate scored an upset victory in New York City's special Congressional election last week, defeating the favored Democrat by 10,119 votes. Only 42% of the eligible voters cast ballots.

The victor was American Laborite Leo Isacson, former member of the State Legislature, who carried the 24th (Bronx) District with 22,697 votes to 12,578 for Democratic Karl Propper; 3840 for Liberal Dean Alfange, who once ran for Governor on the ALP ticket, and 1482 for Republican Joseph A. De Nigris. Thus, Isacon received 4797 more than the combined votes of his three opponents.

There are 24 Congressional districts in New York City (3d to 26th) with the seats held by 14 Democrats, 8 Republicans and 2 ALP members, including Isacson.

Henry A. Wallace campaigned personally for Isacson, making two appearances at rallies in the area. After the result, he declared the victory was a "repudiation of the get-tough double-standard foreign policy. It is a real victory over bossism and machine politics. This proves that the so-called third can become the first party in 1948."

PROPPER had the support of Mayor William O'Dwyer and Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, who also made personal appearances in the district.

All four parties received much lower totals than in 1946, when Democrat Rep. Benjamin Rabin won with 38,316 votes (43%) to 24,943 (27%) for the ALP, 16,931 (19%) for the GOP, and 8504 (9.5%) for the Liberals. But, while the ALP lost only 9% of its vote, the Democrats were losing 63.4%.

Political observers were surprised at the low Democratic vote, since the Bronx is the home area of Democratic Leader Edward J. Flynn, former Democratic Natl. Chairman during a portion of the Roosevelt Administration.

Asked for comment on the Isacson victory, Flynn said: "The Communist menace in this country is much greater than most people thought."

Isacson, who got his chance to run when Rabin resigned after being elected to a court post, will serve out the rest of the term, approximately 11 months. He is expected to be the ALP candidate for a full term in November. He takes his seat as soon as the result is certified by State authorities.

IN ANOTHER special election, also held in the Bronx, Democratic candidate Bernard McDonnell won an easy victory to fill an Assembly vacancy in the 1st District, scoring 3525 votes against 779 for GOP Simeon H. F. Goldstein and 394 for Liberal Jackson Goldman. There was no ALP nominee.

Republican Congressional Election Committee Chairman Clarence Brown (R., O.) viewed the Isacson victory as a certain guarantee that the Republicans would carry New York and the Nation in the fall. Others saw the Isacson victory as a boon to the Presidential nomination hopes of Sen. Robert A. Taft (R., O.), because they believed New York was now sure for the Republican ticket.

DEMOCRATIC Natl. Chairman Sen. J. Howard McGrath (D., R. I.), declared:

"It was a light vote and the Democratic Party never benefits from a light vote.

"The Democratic Party will make a grave mistake if it does not learn a lesson from the results.

"It is evident that the fight against Communism on the left and Toryism on the right cannot be won unless every Democrat resolves to get out and vote.

"The moral is an obvious one. Democrats must have the courage to work and the will to vote if we are to carry out a successful fight for Democratic principles."

CHAIRMAN Brazilla Carroll Reece of the Republican Natl. Committee said:

"The smashing victory of the Henry Wallace candidate is additional evidence that much of the political strength of the so-called Democrat Party in recent years has not been Democrat at all—it has been supplied by the various 'splinter' parties such as the ALP in New York.

"There is an old saying that 'He who sleeps with dogs will get up with fleas,' and you can accumulate a lot of fleas in 16 years."

The national CIO-Political Action Committee criticized the "failure of the Democrats to get their people to the polls." It said that National PAC had no organization in the district, and had not endorsed any candidate.

CIO 3d PARTY POLICY O.K.'d IN 5 STATES

FIVE additional state PAC bodies have adopted resolutions endorsing the stand of the National CIO and CIO-PAC against a third party in 1948. They are Minnesota, Massachusetts, Missouri, Kansas and Utah. Other large state bodies which have backed the CIO and PAC stand include New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

The Denver PAC also backed the CIO stand.

Jack Kroll, PAC director, has notified the California PAC that all PACs and their officers "are obligated to observe the political policy of PAC." He sent a similar notification to the Los Angeles PAC. Both the city and state PAC groups have declined to adopt resolutions along the line of the CIO Board statement.

In another communication, CIO Organization Dir. Allan Haywood notified Harry Bridges that in his capacity as Northern California CIO Regional Director, he must follow CIO and PAC policy on the third party. Bridges, who is also president of the CIO Longshoremen, has announced he is for Henry Wallace's third party.

The Minnesota resolution was adopted after a vote of 24 to 13 upheld a paragraph endorsing the anti-third party policy and stated the obligation of PAC officers to follow that policy. The Massachusetts PAC vote was unanimous, that in Missouri had one "no" and one abstention; that in Kansas had one abstention; that in Utah resulted in two dissents.

Kroll's letter stated that "although each person has the right to vote as he prefers, no officer or delegate, or committee member of a PAC is to support, by public comment or otherwise, any candidate who is not endorsed by PAC.

"Our California State PAC should conform with this policy and I expect it to express itself accordingly. Certainly, any resolution not in conformity with this policy, such as the statement adopted on Feb. 4 (by the L. A. CIO and subsequently adopted in similar form by the California State CIO) should be brought into line."

Morris Zusman, Amalgamated Clothing, resigned as chairman of the State CIO as a result of passage of the resolution.

Other PAC activities last week included:

In Washington, national PAC headquarters issued a new leaflet on labor election activities. Titled "Organization," the leaflet is part of PAC's "How We Win" series.

The conclusion: "The year 1948 is the crucial year in the field of politics, just as 1937 was the crucial year in the factories and workshops.

"We made the decision and did the job in 1937. We can do it again in 1948."

Copies of "Organization" may be obtained from PAC at these rates: 100 copies, $1; 500 copies, $3.25; 1000 copies, $6. Write CIO-PAC, 728 17th st., N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

Utopia Is So Easily Accomplished; Or So One Political Party Says

By ARTHUR RIORDAN

UTOPIA is just around the corner! Maybe most of you don't know that and maybe most of you haven't seen a Presidential campaign pamphlet arguing that thesis, but that's what it says here.

Utopia means a lot of things to a lot of people. To many of us it means a place to which Bing Crosby, Bob Hope and Dorothy Lamour were filmed on the Road To. Ah, that Dorothy Lamour!

But, let's set Dottie aside for a moment. (That's easy for me, chum, since all I'm doing is writing about her. You don't know her personally either.)

Here's the Funk & Wagnalls Dictionary definition of Utopia:

"U-to-pi-a. n. L. An imaginary island, seat of an ideally perfect social and political life; described by Sir Thomas More in a romance. 2. Hence, any state or place of ideal perfection. U-to-pi-an. 1. a. 1. Pertaining to or like Utopia. 2. n. Excellent, but existing only in fancy or theory; ideal. 11. n. 1. A dweller in Utopia. 2. n. One who advocates impracticable reforms; a visionary. Syn. See IMAGINARY.—u-to-pi-an-ism. n. Highly optimistic views."

Now, sternly setting aside any thoughts that a real Utopia would be in the presence of Dorothy Lamour—we cannot allow material things to interfere. Let's get on to this Utopian campaign pamphlet.

"Why Utopia should not become a realization must be classed with the other mysteries of this old world, yet it is so simple, so easily accomplished that it is really surprising that it has not been realized long centuries ago," says the pamphlet. "All that is necessary is to effect a change in our artificial environments."

As you might guess, the pamphlet then says: "This brings out the question of how this present environment was brought into existence." This was all very simple, "as soon as it was discovered by the 'sweat of the brow,' alone, bread could be produced, certain men, more cunning than the average, began to scheme and study, even burning the midnight torch in their efforts to thwart this edict of the Creator; and they made the great discovery it could be done."

DOROTHY LAMOUR
Ah, for Utopia!

The pamphlet then traces the growth of capital—those who controlled labor and "tribute" (profits) and of those who were forced through economic pressure to become "robbers."

Money reform would seem to be the solution to all this, or so the pamphlet argues. Also: "Love." Now, again, take Dorothy out of your mind. This "love" is love of humanity, which "is the one essential part of our lives."

The moral of all this seems to be that having reformed money and achieved love, you have Utopia.

ALL this is outlined in a pamphlet, "The Long Trail," written by John Zahnd, national chairman and candidate for President in 1940 of the U. S. Greenback Party. Attention, open candidates Robert Taft, Harold Stassen, Earl Warren, Thomas Dewey and Henry Wallace; also attention Harry Truman (we think we can say with a fair amount of confidence that Mr. Truman will run.)

We hate to say it, but Mr. Zahnd's daily routine of life is hardly what we'd call Utopian. He rises at about 4 A. M. and says that he enjoys the early morning hour the best of life. As near as possible, he always retires at 9 P. M. He thinks that "early to rise and to bed is what keeps him healthful and active."

That may be Utopian to Mr. Zahnd, and we defend his right to think it is, but such early going to bed makes one miss a lot of the better things of life (Advt., Including the CIO's "In The Family" Quiz Program, every Tuesday at 10:45 P. M. EST over the Natl. Broadcasting network NBC).

THE Greenback Party (a "greenback" is colloquial for American legal-tender—for the $1, $2, $5, etc., bills which aren't worth so much today.) "as a political party is pledged to give us the perfect government and it is the duty of every 'Patriot' to get in line and help redeem themselves from bondage."

Mr. Zahnd, who was born in 1877 in a one-room log house in West Virginia (on the Cole run near New Martinsville) hired out as a farm boy at 13. After becoming 21 he was a commercial traveler (traveling salesman) for a dozen years; then he ran a supply and feed store in New Albany, Ind.

In 1912, he was an independent candidate for Congress, sponsored by the Socialists and Prohibitionists. He didn't win. He ran for President in 1924, 1928, 1932 (with a woman, Miss Florence Garvin, Rhode Island, as running mate), 1936 and 1940. He didn't win.

However, he never lost his faith in the ultimate achievement of Utopia, as his pamphlet indicates.

It doesn't look as if he'll achieve it this year, since Greenbacks vote in 1944 was so low that the authoritative World Almanac doesn't even list it.

* * *

As this piece was being written, Washington's Utopian spell of premature spring was fast being blown away and the temperature was falling far below Utopian standards. But, as the poet says, "Can spring be far behind?" (Don't shout "Yes," you cad.)

But, Utopia—ah, that Dorothy Lamour!

Steel Raises Prices Again Before Union Drafts Wage Proposals

THE CIO Steelworkers will seek substantial wage increases and social insurance funds for its 875,000 members when the two-year contracts reopen on April 30.

Last week, however, before the union had submitted a single proposal, the industry announced a price rise on semi-finished products averaging $5 a ton.

Total additional income from this rise, plus that netted from an increase the industry took last October, would amount to $297 million a year, the union estimates.

Additional income received from other price hikes since last October, totaling $229 million, would have been sufficient to provide a "reasonable" wage increase said USA-CIO Pres. Philip Murray.

THE price boost was explained by the Wall Street Journal this way:

"What happened was that the steelmakers involved decided to shift certain price quotations from a basis of a 'gross' ton (2240 lbs.) to a 'net' ton (2000 lbs.). With this shift to a lighter weight the price quoted by Carnegie-Illinois, for forging grade blooms billets and slabs, for instance, actually dropped yesterday (Feb. 19) from $55 per ton to $54 per ton."

Thus, at the old rate, 2000 lbs. of steel would have cost $48; at the new rate it will cost $54—a 12½% rise.

Last wage increase received by the Steelworkers was a 15% hourly package boost in April, 1947.

A 175-man wage policy committee, meeting last week in Pittsburgh, endorsed the union's executive board call for the wage boost.

BEFORE wage talks begin, Murray said, some 610 conferences will be held involving about 75% of the union's membership. Formal notice of the wage reopening will be submitted to the companies on April 1.

In accordance with the no-strike, no-lockout provision of the contracts, the union will not call a strike to support its demands, Murray said. Neither will the union try to apply a pattern settlement with U.S. Steel "if that giant employer grants a wage increase"—to the steel fabricating industry, he said.

Auto: In Detroit, meanwhile, some 70,000 CIO Chrysler employes were tooling up to launch the United Auto Workers' wage drive.

Discussion of the Chrysler Division's demands for a 30c hourly raise plus an additional 5c for medical and hospital benefits and a pension plan will begin this week.

These talks will probably precede those at General Motors by about a week, since notice of the contract reopening must be submitted to GM by Feb. 28.

Talks with the Ford Co., third member of the industry's "Big Three," will not begin until May 15 under the two-year agreement.

Packinghouse: In Chicago CIO Packinghouse Workers officials set a strike deadline date after the union's 100,000 members voted to strike if negotiations fail.

Date for the strike, which would affect the industry's "Big Four"—Armour, Swift, Cudahy and Wilson—was not announced.

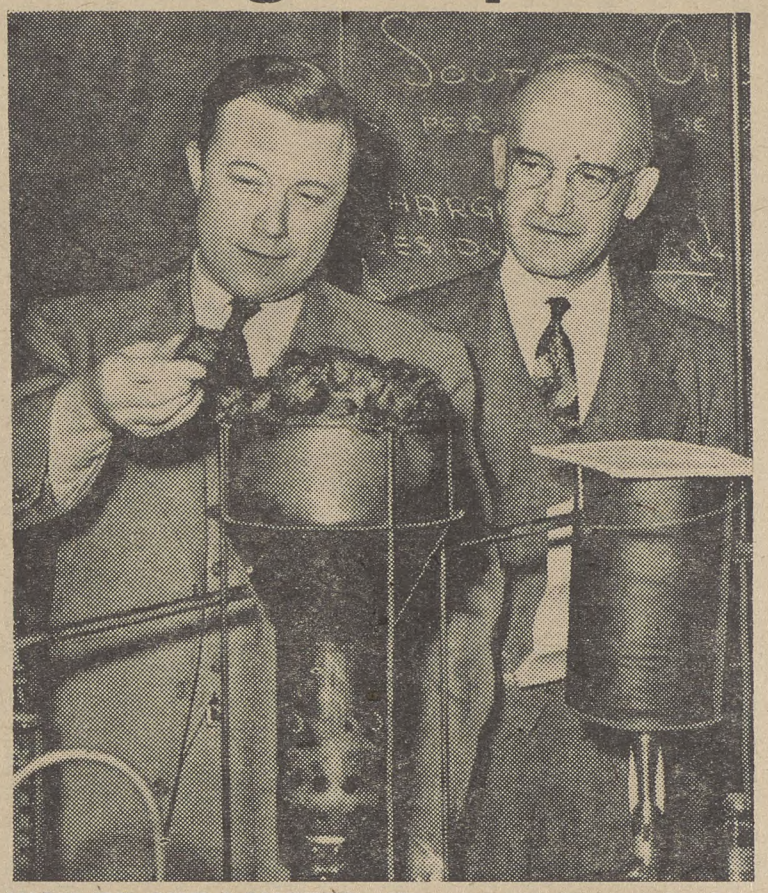
The union, now in negotiations, is seeking a 29c hourly boost.

Electrical: Contract parleys between the CIO Electrical Workers and Westinghouse Electric have been recessed until March 1. Affected by the talks are 70,000 employes in 25 main plants.

Although no wage figure has been announced, the union is expected to seek in the neighborhood of $13.03 a week, the amount by which, according to union officials, the workers' purchasing power has declined since January 1945.

Textile: At the expiration of CIO Textile Workers' contracts in the rug and carpet industry on May 31, the union will seek increases of 20c an hour plus 5c an hour to adjust present wage inequities.

About 35,000 employes will be affected by the negotiations. Last April they won an 11¼c hourly raise.



WAY TO CUT LAYOFFS: **When gas shortage paralyzed industry in Detroit, Pres. Reuther of the CIO Auto Workers (left) arranged this demonstration of a process that could produce huge quantities of gas from coal—as well as electricity, crude oil and smokeless fuel. L. C. Karrick, developer of the process, is at the right.**

T-H TEST MOVES TOWARD HEARINGS

CIO's test of the Taft-Hartley Act moved forward last week as Pres. Murray pleaded "not guilty" to violation of the law's ban on political expenditures by unions.

Murray, accompanied by his attorneys, appeared at U. S. District Court in Washington, D. C., for arraignment. Accompanying him were Charles Margiotti, former Pennsylvania attorney-general, and Lee Pressman, former CIO counsel, who have been retained to handle the case.

U. S. District Court Judge Alexander Holtzoff set the trial date for Monday, March 22.

CIO's counsel then filed a motion to set aside the indictment on grounds that the Taft-Hartley Act's ban on political expenditures by unions and corporations is unconstitutional.

The parties agreed on March 5 as a date for hearing CIO's arguments on the motion to kill the indictment.

THE motion to dismiss the indictment was filed in the name of CIO and of Murray.

It argued that section 304 of the T-H Act, which amends the Federal Corrupt Practices Act, abridges rights of freedom of speech, press, peaceful assembly and petitioning of the government, as set forth in the 1st and 5th amendments to the Constitution.

It asserted that the T-H Act's section 304 violates these constitutional rights both as applied and construed and on its face.

The law's provisions, the motion continued, "are based upon an arbitrary classification, and discriminate against labor organizations, their officers and their members"; "fail to provide an ascertainable standard of guilt" in violation of the Fifth and Sixth Constitutional amendments; and, the provisions, as construed and applied, "invade the rights of defendants," protected by the Ninth and Tenth amendments.

THE motion was backed up by a series of "points and authorities."

It argued that "Congress could not find that an evil would result from publication" of Pres. Murray's article in the CIO News endorsing Judge Garmatz in the Baltimore special Congressional election last July.

Labor political action "is an important and legitimate means for the effective exercise of political rights by working men and women," the statement asserted.

"The use of union dues by defendants to finance the publication (of the issue of the CIO News with Murray's endosement) could not create substantial evils of sufficient weight to warrant the curtailment of liberty of expression."

And it concluded that "even if an evil could result from the publication," Congress must correct the evil without suppressing civil rights.

The brief declares publication of an article of the type of Murray's by an "unincorporated association" such as CIO is a "vital aspect" of the right to free assembly and petition for the redress of grievances. It pointed out that the federal government may not impose "criminal sanctions" on one type of association —such as a labor union—for certain activities, while permitting other types of associations to engage in them.

The CIO and Murray were indicted by a federal grand jury Feb. 11. The government charges they violated the T-H law when the CIO News last summer carried Murray's endorsement of Judge Edward Garmatz, Democratic candidate for Congress in a special election in Baltimore.

Since the CIO News is financed in large part by the organization, the government charged that distribution of the paper in the 3rd Maryland district was an illegal expenditure in a federal election.

MEANWHILE, Washington reporters heard rumors that the government might soon move against Pres. Walter Reuther and the CIO Auto Workers for similar activity in a special Pennsylvania election in mid-September, 1947.

The election occurred in the Allentown-Bethlehem area, where unions supported Democratic candidate Philip Storch, who is a working member of the CIO Newspaper Guild.

The UAW paper carried an endorsement of Storch by Reuther, while Steel Labor, organ of the steel union, printed a statement by Pres. Murray.

THE USA-CIO executive board, meeting in Pittsburgh, pointed out that the action against Murray was no "ordinary criminal proceeding" but presents "the profound issue of whether a labor organization and its leader may be punished for an expression of political views in a newspaper."

"If the indictment is successful then the freedom of our entire press is at stake, for the Taft-Hartley law plainly prohibits similar activity on the part of corporations. . . .

"We are confident that the courts will vindicate those rights . . . which Senator Taft and Congressman Hartley have so arrogantly trampled upon."

'Price Drop Not Indicative Of Trend'

THE CIO while expressing the hope that the "inflationary pressures for higher retail food prices have spent themselves," last week warned "the public that this month's drop in retail prices is not indicative of a trend."

In a statement issued by CIO Pres. Philip Murray in the name of the CIO Full Employment Committee, the CIO said:

"The break in the commodity market which began on February 4 has caused considerable speculation among all gorups in America. Newspapers report that retail pirces of food have followed the drop in commodity prices.

"The Bureau of Labor Statistics reports, after a telegraphic survey, that retail food prices in the past month dropped 3.5%. This reduction on prices is in the best interest of the American people as a whole. We fervently hope that the inflationary pressures for higher retail food prices have spent themselves.

"But we feel constrained to remind the public that this month's drop in retail prices is not indicative of a trend. As a matter of fact, during six of the preceeding 19 months, retail food prices dropped, but each time they jumped back until in January, 1948, retail food prices were 44% higher than in mid 1946.

"THE retail price reductions reported by the BLS of 3.5% must be placed in their proper perspective.

"1. Retail food prices have increased 44% in the past 19 months.

"2. Prices of clothing and rents —the two other main components of the measure of the cost of living—instead of falling are continuing to rise and have risen in the past month.

"3. There is no indication at all that this month's retail food price drop is indicative of a downward trend.

"WE of the CIO believe that the inflationary factors that existed a few months ago, to a large extent, exist today. The demand for steel and consumer durable goods remain high. The prospects for the Marshall Plan expenditures indicate that our export balance may be almost as high as it was at the peak in 1947. The underlying position in agriculture still remains strong.

"We, therefore, see no reason to believe that the present commodity break will continue. We feel that the reduction in retail food prices which have occurred may not be long lasting. Already there are reports that retail food prices are inching upward, wiping out some of the retail food price cuts of last week.

"It must also be remembered that the average wage of workers in manufacturing industries at the end of 1947 was a little above $52.00 a week. The Department of Labor has very conservatively estimated in a budget which is nowhere near adequate, that it required approximately $66 at the end of 1947 to maintain a family in basic necessities.

"THE difference in actual wages and what the BIS conservatively estimates, is in excess of $13. Even if food prices do decline for another month or two, which we highly question, living standards of American workers still lag $13 to $14 behind what is necessary to maintain a family in basic necessities.

"The CIO at its executive board meeting on January 23 stated that, "The CIO proposes in the coming months to be actively fighting for substantial wage increases through collective bargaining and for passage of an effective anti-inflation program through the Congress." There is nothing that has occurred in the past few weeks that alters the CIO's determination to pursue these objectives."

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

Philip Murray President James B. Carey Secretary-Treasurer

Vice Presidents:

L. S. Buckmaster, Joseph Curran, Albert Fitzgerald, John Green, Allan S. Haywood, O. A. Knight, Walter P. Reuther, Emil Rieve, Frank Rosenblum.

Allan L. Swim, Editor and Publicity Director

Assistant Publicity Director: Henry C. Fleisher

Assistant Editors: Hollace Ransdell, Fred Ross, Arthur Riordan, Gloria Caplan

Business Manager: Richard E. Bauer

Editorial Office, 718 Jackson Place, N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

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PRESS COMMENT ABOUT US

We were slightly amused but generally pleased by editorial reaction to the recent indictment of the CIO and its president on a charge of violating the political expenditures portion of the Taft-Hartley Act.

We chuckled a bit over the efforts of those writers who used several hundred carefully-chosen words to reach the conclusion that the CIO wasn't doing wrong by seeking a test of the T-H Act.

Naturally, we got a kick out of the editorial which said that newspapers should "put up" support for the CIO in the case or "shut up" regarding freedom of the press.

We, of course, didn't shout with glee after reading a couple of pieces which said that the CIO News wasn't a newspaper, in the true sense of the word, and that we overstated our case when we claimed freedom of the press was involved.

The thing which attracted our attention most was the absence of comment in newspapers which ordinarily cut loose editorially every time a CIO official wiggles his ears.

Such silence deserves mention.

It particularly deserves special mention because Editor & Publisher, official trade journal for the newspaper industry and ofttime critic of CIO, declared editorially: ". . . in this job, the CIO deserves the support and assistance of individual newspapers and newspaper groups which have as much at stake in the issue as the labor press."

It probably deserves special mention because many of these papers shouted about freedom of the press in the past every time the Newspaper Guild said anything about wanting a union shop clause in its contract.

However, as we said before, we were generally pleased by press reactions to the CIO's efforts to assure press freedom.

* * *

Up, Up, Up, Down, Up . . . Prices went up. Labor complained. Prices went up some more. Labor complained again. Prices kept on going up—month after month. Finally labor said, "Something's got to be done about it." Nothing happened.

Then, a couple of weeks ago, there was a break in the commodity market. This provided a field day for some of the radio commentators and newspaper "experts."

They explained it to the nation. It was the old law of supply and demand at work. Prices had gone too high and consumer pressure was forcing them down. There was nothing to get alarmed about. The country wasn't heading for a major crash.

And some of the commentators appeared unable to understand why the unions didn't announce immediately that they were forgetting about their plans for securing wage increases.

Finally the market steadied. Prices started going up again. "Bargains" started disappearing from the grocery counters.

We're not experts, so we admit frankly we don't know what caused the market break.

We do know a couple of things, however:

There has been no real reduction in the cost of living.

The "experts" who guessed wrong when the market was nosediving won't quit experting in self retribution.

MORE PRODUCTION—NOT MORE HOURS

That's Labor's Goal, Mr. Businessman, Not a Lot of Money for Doing Nothing

By ALLAN L. SWIM

SOME commentators and business speakers would have the public believe the average unionists want to report for work at 12 o'clock, quit at noon and draw $400 a week for doing nothing!

Their pet theme is:

"Labor believes it can get more and more and still produce less and less. Production is the keynote of prosperity and full employment."

Part of that sounds pretty good if you say it real fast, but let's tear it apart and see how much truth it contains.

ANY guy who can count to four on his fingers knows you can't eat two apples if you produce only one.

He also knows that an apple doesn't do him any particular good if somebody else eats it.

If he was born in or prior to 1925 he can easily recall a period in which labor was crying for the privilege of producing—a period in which there was no prosperity but plenty of unemployment.

The depression years would at least indicate that something more than production — perhaps purchasing power and distribution machinery — regulates our economy.

This doesn't detract from the importance of production. It merely puts production in its proper place.

THE average production worker —be he a unionist or not—will give a good day's work in return for a good day's pay, but he's human enough not to want to work himself out of a job.

To him there seems to be something darn unfair about being laid off periodically although officers and office workers of his company draw salaries the year around.

There's something to the idea that men who have steady work will work steadily. Just ask employers who instituted the Guaranteed Annual Wage.

And there's something to the old saying that you can't expect to get a dollar's worth of work out of a man you pay only 75 cents.

PRODUCTION—not the number of hours an employe works—is the important thing from the standpoint of the smart employer.

Industry makes profit from the articles it sells, not from the amount of sweat it can extract from its workers.

Institution of the stretch-out is a poor substitute for installation of labor-saving devices and adoption of improved techniques.

Employes feel they should benefit from new machines, not become their victims. They feel that the benefits of new production techniques should be shared by the employer, the employe and the public and should not go to the employer alone.

SINCE the end of the war, labor has been yelling as loudly as management about the need for greater production.

Time and again the CIO has pointed out the need for expansion of steel producing facilities—but the steel industry has shown no enthusiasm for such a project.

There's nothing to show that labor has been laying down on the job. Latest statistics reveal:

1. Manufacturing production in 1947 was about 90% above the 1935-'39 level.

2. The number of persons employed in manufacturing last year was about 55% larger than the average for the 1935-'39 period.

Employment up 55%. Production up 90%. Draw your own conclusions.

This'll Tax Your Patience

CAPITAL COMMENT, Democratic Natl. Committee organ, carries this item:

"Congressman Bertrand W. Gearhart (R., Calif.), in a radio debate:

" 'The income tax is a creature of Communism . . . the sales tax is a tax based upon the principle of ability to pay.

" 'The poor man buys little and pays less. The rich man buys more and pays more.' "

"This is bunk. Under a sales tax, the poor man spends all of his income to support his family and pays a tax on all of his income. The rich man buys more; his tax bill is lowered since he pays no tax on the large part of his income that he does not have to spent for any day-to-day living.

"The sales tax follows the Republican formula of forcing low-income groups to pay more taxes while permitting high-income groups to pay less!"

CONGRESSMAN DRIPP — By YOMEN

"And may this drop be temporary so that high prices stay with us forever and ever. Amen."

Retired Worker Protests

HERE'S a letter from a 65-year-old retired railroad worker in New Mexico who has an annuity of $66.80 a month on which he and his wife have to live. The letter was written to A. B. Martin, national director of the CIO United Railroad Workers.

"We who are on retirement at this time and especially those of us on small annuities are having a very hard time to make ends met. My wife and I are finding it extremely hard to get by on just the necessities of life on our annuity of $66.80 per month.

"I had to retire at age 62 and come southwest where the weather is warm and dry on account of health. I had a good many years railroad service. My last continuous employment with the Santa Fe was over 30 years as B & B foreman at Kansas City, Kans.

"I am now past 65 years and it seems us old people have been forgot as we have to get by and pay the same high cost of living that all others have to pay which can hardly be done and live in any kind of decency.

"The Congress of the U. S. surely knows how badly we need an increase in our annuities in order to live the American way of life which should afford us with enough to eat and wear and does not at this time."

No Place Like . . .

The Republican - controlled Congress has refused to do anything about adequate housing for veterans.

But, Speaker Joseph Martin (R., Mass.), boss of the GOP, who could get a law passed if he said the word, declares piously:

"Life would mean little without the home."

How "Free Press" Reacted To Free Press Test

HERE is some of the editorial comment concerning the Taft-Hartley indictment of the CIO and Pres. Philip Murray:

Since only a relatively small number of newspapers commented on this freedom of press test, it is fitting that we start with comment from **Editor & Publisher,** official newspaper industry trade journal, which has often been at odds with CIO:

"The Department of Justice interpretation clashes head-on with the First Amendment to the Constitution."

"We do not believe it was the intent of Congress to put such restrictions on an important section of the American press. But that is beside the point, because that part of the law is so loosely drawn that the enforcement bodies can interpret it in that way.

"The Supreme Court determination of Section 304, declaring it unconstitutional, can't come too quickly. And if for some strange reason that should not be the final decision, then Congress should rewrite it or void it completely.

"In this job the CIO deserves the support and assistance of individual newspapers and newspaper groups which have as much at stake in the issue as the labor press."

AND, now, on to the liberal viewpoint of a paper founded by Alexander Hamilton:

New York Post (Independent): "It can't happen here! That was the reaction of many to the federal indictment. No, not in America, they protested, can a labor leader be dragged into court like a common criminal.

"Murray openly invited arrest by disobeying the Taft-Hartley law which forbids a national bank, corporation or labor union from making any expenditure in connection with a national or Congressioal campaign.

"In narrowest terms he's (Murray) fighting Republican attempts to emasculate the political power of the CIO. But he's also fighting for you . . . Murray has gone to bat for us."

THEN, let us go out toward the West to Wisconsin:

Madison, Wis., Capital Times (independent): "Powerful corporate interests that own newspapers may endorse what candidates they want and may crucify the candidates they don't want, but there is no interference with them. And there shouldn't be.

"But the unions do not have the same right. . . . If the American people permit this law to stand they have permitted American fascism."

NOW let's take a paper that calls itself "Independent Republican":

New York Herald Tribune: "We have expressed our welcome of this test and now would encourage Mr. Clark (Atty. Gen. Clark) to throw the book at the rest of the press, whatever its financial basis. Let's find out whether newspapers are still free to set forth their opinions of candidates, or whether, in this loosely drawn clause, the T-H Act supercedes the Constitution.

"It was, of course, never the intent of Congress that it should. That intent, obviously, was merely to forbid direct contributions to campaign funds by powerful interests, corporate or union."

THE identification of newspapers in this article as "independent," etc., comes from the N. W. Ayer & Sons Directory of Newspapers and Periodicals, 1947. It is strange that the New York Post, an acknowledged liberal organ, and the New York Sun, a consistent conservative representative, are both listed as "independent." That term in the past usually referred to papers such as the Post. Here's the Sun's reaction:

New York Sun: "Indictment will be recognized for what it is—a test of the constitutionality of those provisions of the law which prohibit union expenditures for political purposes . . . hence, the test case, by arrangement, so to speak."

IN the Nation's Capital:

Washington Evening Star (Independent): "The indictment . . . raises a constitutional question so clothed with doubt and so important that the need for judicial determination is self-evident.

"In deliberately seeking a court test, Mr. Murray is entirely within his rights. He is neither 'defying' the law nor flouting the authority of Congress, and, this being so, it should be entirely clear that no stigma attaches to his indictment."

From Baltimore's famed "Sunpaper":

Baltimore Evening Sun (Independent Democratic): "The issue as to constitutionality is one for the courts to settle. But if it should be decided that the indictment in this case is valid, a serious gap will have been found in the protection which the Constitution has supposedly thrown around freedom of speech and the press."

AND last, but certainly not least, we come to the syndicated column of David Lawrence, undaunted spokesman for industry, who senses a plot:

David Lawrence: "The Dept. of Justice may have mischievously drafted the indictment of Murray in order to bring Congress into ridicule for its law prohibiting expenditures by unions in political campaigns."

ONE of the last states where you'd expect to find a liberal viewpoint on this suit is Arkansas. But, read this one from the Arkansas Gazette (morning circulation 87,809 daily; Sunday 99,790):

Arkansas Gazette (Independent Democratic): "The T-H Act—passed at a time when public resentment against union abuses was running high—banned political contributions by unions, a worthy enough objective, but under the circumstances one hardly characterized by a sense of even-handed justice.

"Businessmen's organizations such as NAM and C. of C. constantly publish and disseminate political propaganda reflecting their special point of view. Their right to do so is beyond question. So should the right of labor organizations, such as we believe the Supreme Court will recognize when the case finally reaches it for decision."

However, most of the free press remained free—free from commenting on this test, involving free press.

Who's On The Spot

The following paragraph is from the Editor & Publisher story on the classified advertising clinic of the Pennsylvania Newspaper Publishers Association attended by classified advertising managers (CAMs) from six states:

"D B. (Barney) Barnhart, CAM of the McKeesport (Pa.) Daily News and chairman of the PNPA Classified Advertising Committee, who presided at the two-day sessions, told delegates they could expect to be 'on the spot' for the duration of the economic crisis. His own plan, he explained, is a new form of sales psychology, which prompts his staff of adtakers to say to a customer: 'You want this run for seven days, don't you?" and book the sale on that basis before the customer has an opportunity to choose otherwise."

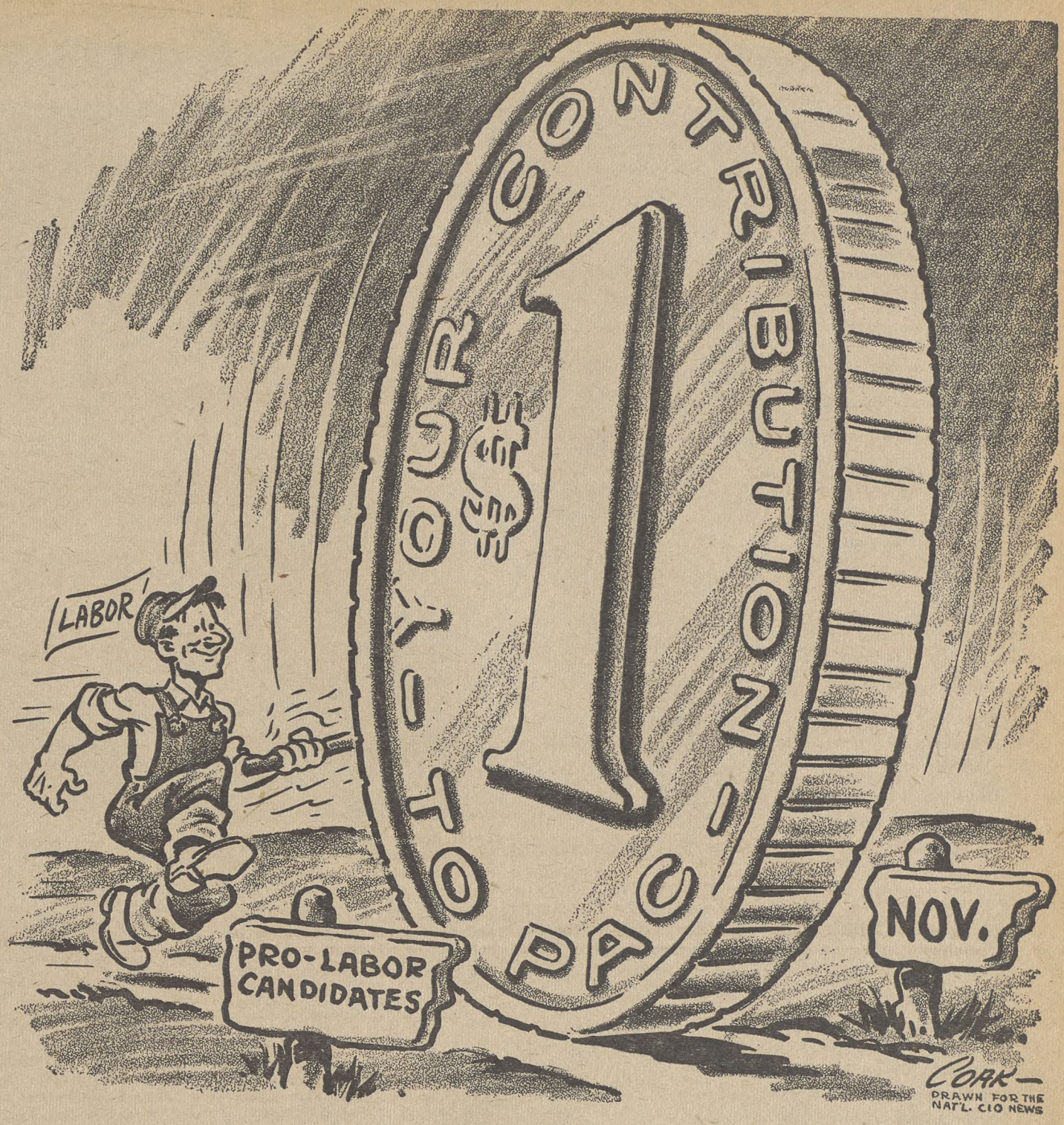
Payroll Data

The Civil Service Commission reports that the number of persons holding Classified Civil Service jobs in the departmental service in Washington, D. C., now totals 146,000.

The CSC says stenographers, typists and correspondence clerks, with 28,900 employes, make up the largest occupational group. Accounting and auditing workers, who total 15,200, come second; and mail, file and record clerks, 12,700, come third. Engineers, who total 7658, make up more than a third of the 21,689 departmental employes in the Professional Service. Engineering draftsmen, 617, and laboratory mechanics, 401, are the largest groups in the 2286-man, semi-professional service.

Guards, 2855, and messengers, 2518, make up the largest groups in the crafts and service occupations. Geologists, forestry workers, mail, file and record clerks and non-professional legal workers were the groups that increased most in 1947.

START 'EM ROLLING NOW



You Can Get Equal Pay Law —Truman To Women's Conclave

By HOLLACE RANSDELL

A HUNDRED YEARS ago women who had the nerve to ask for the right to vote, or for decent pay and better working conditions were considered "unnatural."

They were hooted, hissed and ridiculed publicly for wanting even a small part of the political and economic rights granted to men.

Only a few humble jobs outside the home were open to women in those days, and the pay was on a starvation level. When a woman married she lost all her property rights. She didn't even have the right to her own personal earnings. If she had property it was taxed without representation since she could not vote nor take any part in law making.

How far women have come since those days was brought out at a conference held by the Women's Bureau of the Labor Dept. last week in Washington to commemorate the 100th anniversary of the first women's rights convention in Seneca Falls, N. Y., in 1848.

President Truman, Labor Sec. Lewis B. Schwellenbach, Women's Bureau Director Frieda Miller, as well as trade union leaders and representatives of women's organizations, were among the speakers at the conference. It was attended by more than 250 women including delegates from 43 trade union groups, CIO, AFL and independent.

Urging American women to use their great power as consumers as a weapon in their fight against inflation, President Truman reminded them that "women control the bulk of the nation's wealth," and channel its day-to-day spending.

HE mentioned the equal pay bill now before Congress and other measures aimed to end specific sex discriminations. Women can get these and other things they want, Truman told the conference, "if you make your goals known and persist in demanding action."

Following President Truman's address, Secretary of Labor Schwellenbach discussed the Women's Bureau Conference specifically in the light of the Seneca Falls meeting 100 years ago, noting the great differences between the two gatherings.

There was then no Women's agency to work for improvements in the status of women. "Indeed, anyone who seriously suggested such a Bureau at that time would probably have been laughed to scorn," Schwellenbach said.

"A century ago the struggle of workers to unite to improve their conditions was a discouraging, often a dangerous one. Labor's right to collective bargaining was far from being recognized.

"Women's right to promote their economic welfare and political freedom was also a discouraging struggle, and sturdy as those women were, they must often have been heavy-hearted and discouraged. But this gathering here today shows that they never gave up."

Miss Miller's speech was crammed with basic facts and figures revealing the changing role of the American woman as worker, homemaker and citizen. Here are some she mentioned:

● The most basic single fact of concern to the conference, she said, was that 17 million women today are either working or seeking work. This is 28% of the entire labor force.

● Figures for December 1947 show almost three million more women in the labor market than in 1940.

● The census of 1870, the first one to give figures for women, recorded two million women in the labor force.

● While the entire labor force has more than doubled since 1900, the women in it have tripled, and now are 28% of the total force as compared to 18% in 1900.

● Today about half the women in the labor force are 35 years or older, a marked shift from the pattern of earlier years, when women in the 20-24 age group were most numerous.

● Significant changes in the occupational and industrial distribution of women workers are shown by the fact that in May 1947 women in durable goods manufacturing were about 13% of the total employed, as compared with 9% in 1939.

● Women's average wages still fall below those of even unskilled men, as shown by the figures for December 1947, when earnings of all workers averaged $53.72 a week; unskilled men averaged $43.46, but women's earnings averaged only $36.94 a week.

● Because of their new war-born training and skills, women are today, as never before, in a position to be used by unscrupulous employers as wage cutters.

"We cannot afford to risk the threat to general wage levels that unequal pay to women involves," Miss Miller said.

One of the main outside speakers at the conference was Gladys Dickason, vice-president and research director for the CIO Amalgamated Clothing Workers, who talked on American Women on the Job.

In discussing the opinion often expressed that women should only work if they had to support themselves or others, Miss Dickason said that any attempt to control employment of women on this basis would involve a Means test which would be a gross discrimination against women.

"Women should be regarded as people and treated on the same basis as men in regard to work," she said, pointing out that a great many men work who don't actually need to do so.

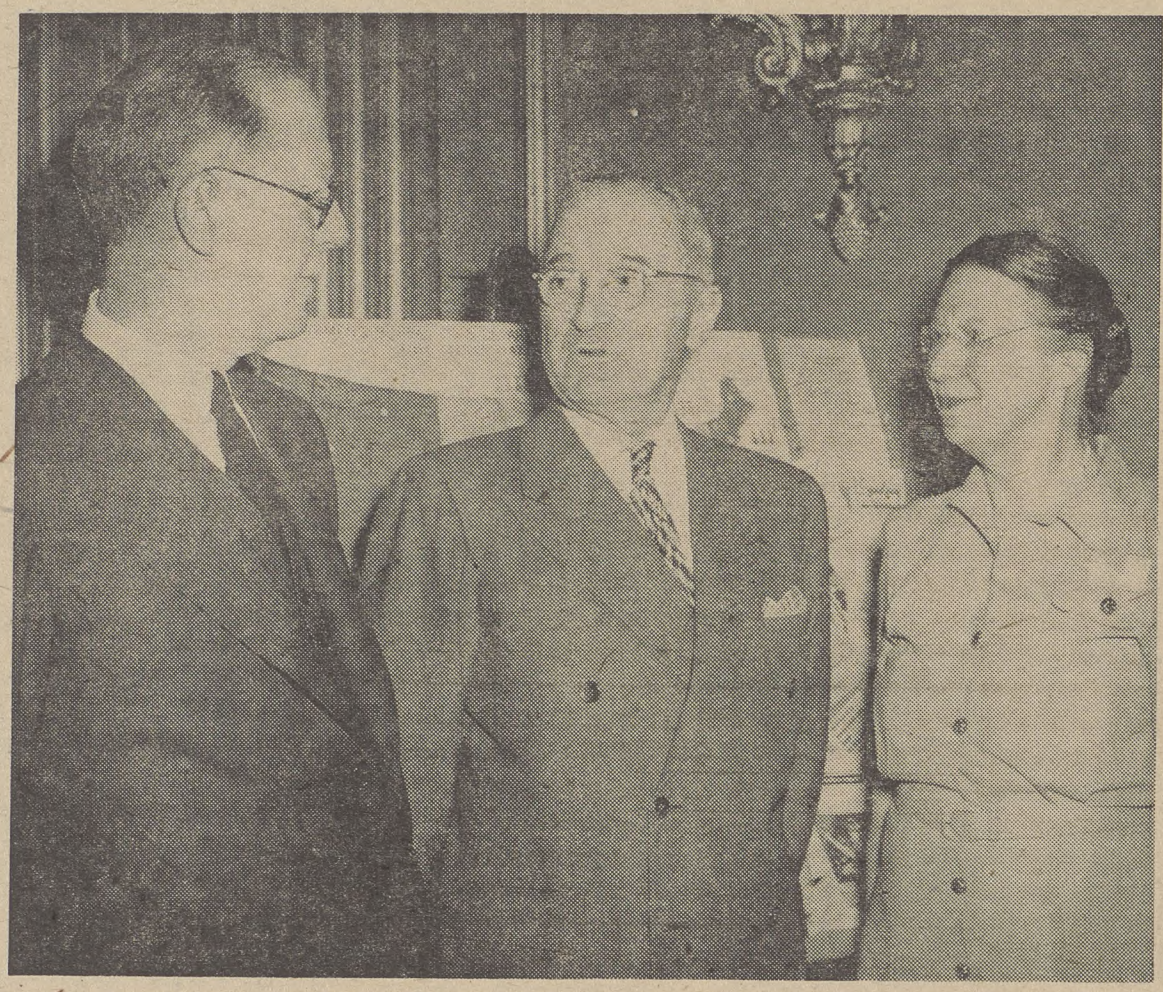
But recent surveys show that the large proportion of women who take jobs do it because they have to work, and not just to make some additional money to spend on themselves, she said.

Miss Dickason stressed the importance of maintaining minimum wage regulation and other protective legislation for women while the struggle continued to raise the standards for all workers, men and women.

"The line of progress lies in not giving up any of the laws protecting women," she said, while efforts are being made to improve legislation covering both sexes.

One of the greatest gains made by women in recent years, Miss Dickason declared, has been the benefits won for them by unions.

Through their unions to which they now belong in greater numbers than ever before, women today have greater opportunity to exercise their capacity for leadership, said Miss Dickason.



OPEN WOMEN'S PARLEY: President Truman (center) poses with Labor Sec. Lewis B. Schwellenbach (left) and Miss Frieda Miller, Director of the Women's Bureau of the Dept. of Labor, at the opening of a conference of women leaders in Washington. The meeting commemorates the 100th anniversary of the movement for women's rights. Women constitute 28% of the Nation's labor force, Miss Miller said.

GLADYS DICKASON

"Women should be regarded as people." Miss Dickason insisted at a meeting of women leaders. Vice-president and research director of the CIO Clothing Workers, she urged passage of equal pay bill for women.

Textile Local Hits Amusement Tax

The Textile Workers of Local 181, Hazelton, Pa., have denounced the city's new amusements tax.

The tax was adopted under a recent law passed by the Legislature, which gave cities power to levy taxes for revenue in any way they see fit. John Edelman, Textile Legislative Representative, told Local 181's members that the only fair system of taxation was one based on "ability to pay."

Scranton, about 45 miles from Hazelton and also in Pennsylvania's hard coal region, is considering a wage tax. Philadelphia has a similar tax, as do several Ohio cities.

Murray O. K.s Education Bill

IF CONGRESS is really concerned with improving industrial relations, it should certainly pass the Labor Extension Service Bill, CIO Pres. Philip Murray told the Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare last week. He called the bill "labor's challenge to the 80th Congress."

The proposed law would set up an educational service for workers in the Dept. of Labor similar in scope to the extension service provided for farmers under the Agriculture Department.

SEN. MORSE

Through Federal grants-in-aid, state schools and colleges upon request from local or regional groups, could set up educational programs for workers along the line of their special needs and as a means of promoting good labor-management relations.

Murray's statement endorsing Bill S. 1390 was read to the Senate Committee by Allan S. Haywood, CIO vice-president and director of organization.

STRESSING the importance of giving unionists the know-how needed for effective collective bargaining the statement declared:

"The bill, by providing the tools of fact and reason, will give labor educational parity with other citizens for the first time.

"All of the techniques that come under the heading of scientific management, the problems of job evaluation, time and motion studies, wage determination, and incentive plans are debated across the table.

"Certainly all union officers will not become industrial engineers, but adequate understanding of these methods is essential because they have become the core of collective bargaining. . . .

FOLLOWING the presentation of Murray's statement, Kermit Eby, CIO Director of Education and Research, told the committee it was important to extend educational facilities available to workers as a means of strengthening our democratic institutions.

Another CIO witness, Victor Reuther, education director, Auto Workers, also emphasized that the bill "would provide the tools we need to get greater democratic participation on the part of our people."

On the first day of the 5-day hearings, testimony in favor of the bill was given by Secy. of Labor Lewis B. Sshwellenbach, and Reps. Thor C. Tollefson R., Wash.), and Ray J. Madden (D., Ind.), the two sponsors of the bill in the House.

Sen. Elbert Thomas (D., Utah), a member of the Committee and together with Wayne L. Morse, (R., Ore.), a sponsor of S. 1390 pointed out that all wings of the labor movement favored the bill.

At the beginning of his state-Pres. Murray expressed the appreciation of the CIO "for the splendid work of the National Committee for the Extension of Labor Education and its chairman, Hilda W. Smith."

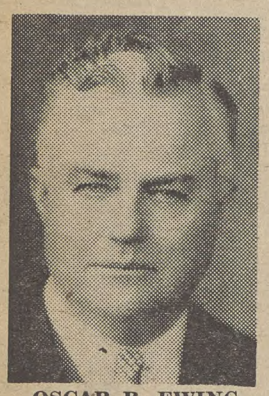
Frank Fernbach, staff member of the CIO United Steelworkers, and CIO liasion representative to the Natl. Labor Extension Committee testified on behalf of this committee

D. OF C. . . .

Negro Internes Get Break

SEGREGATION in the capital of the World's Greatest Democracy is beginning to be wiped out.

Latest example is an agreement in principle to allow graduates of Howard University, a Negro college situated in the District of Columbia, to become internes and/or residents at Gallinger Hospital. Gallinger is a general hospital. In the past, it has barred Negro internes and residents, who are now admitted only to Freedman's hospital in D. C.



OSCAR R. EWING

The agreement was reached among Oscar E. Ewing, Federal Security Administrator, Howard and the District Commissioners. Specific details were to be worked out, with the first Negro doctors receiving their posts next fall, when the new batch of internes and residents takes over.

Ewing revealed that Georgetown and George Washington universities have agreed to give up their exclusive arrangement to supply internes to Gallinger. Georgetown recently opened a new hospital which has announced it will have a policy of no discrimination against potential patients. The CIO presented Georgetown with $50,000 to outfit the F. D. R. Memorial Children's Ward.

There are now some 37 interneships and 25 residencies at Gallinger. The number of Negroes admitted will be determined when the details are worked out. Seventy percent of the patients at Gallinger are Negroes.

Under the agreement, Howard professors will treat patients at Gallinger and take their students with them on their rounds.

Howard University now trains about half of the Nation's annual output of new Negro doctors. Ewing said the district commissioners were "most sympathetic on the Gallinger proposal. The opening of the hospital's facilities to Negro doctors has long been the aim of Negro and other liberal organizations."

Leaves $10,000 GI Insurance To Branch Of NAACP

A NEGRO veteran of the European Theatre of Operations, always a firm believer in the objectives of the Natl. Association for Advancement of the Colored People, has left that organization a substantial token of his esteem.

Harold L. Finley named the St. Louis NAACP Branch as beneficiary of his $10,000 army life insurance.

As a result of his overseas service, he had spent considerable time in an Army sanitarium at Danville, Ill. Last November in a fit of despondency, Finley shot and killed his sister and then killed himself. Last week, the Army notified the St. Louis NAACP of the insurance.

St. Louis NAACP members believe the bequest is the largest single contribution ever made to a branch of the association.

Professor Hits House Group

The tactics of the House Committee on Un-American Activities —particularly its attacks on the Southern Conference for Human Welfare—have been analyzed in the Harvard Law Review by Dr. Walter Gellhorn, professor of law at Columbia University.

Gellhorn's analysis has been hailed by Dr. Mitchell Franklin, civil law expert at Tulane.

Gellhorn says: "We have sought to appraise the Committee report which denounced the Conference. That report is a document which discredits its authors rather than the organization it sought to destroy. The accusations that the Conference is insincere—that is, that its asserted interest in southern welfare is but a disguise to mask its service to the Soviet Union—are not founded on credible evidence. From semi-truths the Committee has drawn conclusions which would be strained even if the factual assertions of the report were beyond challenge.

Admen Launch Fight On Bias

The advertising profession — through the Advertising Council, Inc., has launched an ambitious counter attack against racial discrimination.

Virtually every type of advertising medium will be used in the campaign, which will stress: accept or reject people on their individual merits; do not listen to or spread rumors against a race or religion; speak up, wherever you are—in school, business, union meeting, social group — against group prejudice.

The program will be known as "The United American Campaign." Allan L. Swim, editor of the CIO News and Publicity director of the CIO, is a member of the council's Public Policy Committee.

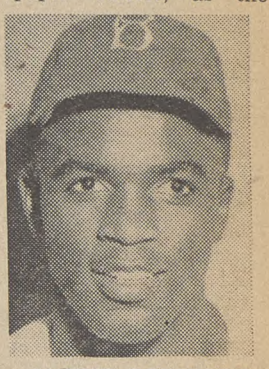
It is expected that many organizations will cooperate with the Council in this work of publicizing anti-discrimination work. Already many have indicated their intentions to participate in many ways.

MURRAY . . .

Honored For Tolerance

ANOTHER outstanding tribute for his many efforts to advance the cause of American democracy has been given to CIO Pres. Philip Murray.

He was elected, by a nation-wide balloting of organizations and newspaper editors, as the winner in the field of Labor and Industry, of the Thomas Jefferson Award for the Advancement of Democracy in 1947.



JACKIE ROBINSON

The award is presented annually by the Council Against Intolerance in America. Co-chairmen are Henry A. Atkinson, Arthur Capper and Bishop Francis J. Haas.

Ballotting was held to select the individuals in various fields of American life who, during the past year, accomplished the most for the advancement of the democratic ideal and the promotion of racial and religious tolerance and equity.

To reach its conclusions the Council contacted more than 1000 organizations and 500 newspaper editors.

The first Jefferson Award was given to the late George Norris in 1943.

The final tabulation of the Council's vote revealed that, in addition to Murray, the highest number of votes in other fields were won by Ford Frick, Branch Rickey and Jackie Robinson, in the field of Public Service; Archbishop Joseph E. Ritter, in Education; Cartoonist Bill Mauldin, the Arts; Sinclair Lewis, Journalism and Literature, and Charles E. Wilson, also in the field of Labor and Industry.

Presentation of the award to Murray will be made at a dinner April 11 in New York.

CIO Secy.-Treas. James B. Carey represented Murray and the CIO on Pres. Truman's Civil Rights Committee, which issued the Now-Famous "To Secure These Rights" report. That report has constituted the President's recommendations to Congress.

NAACP Leader Says:

Few In US Can Equal Truman's Record For Protecting Civil Liberties

FOLLOWING are excerpts from an article by Walter White, executive secretary of the Natl. Association for Advancement of Colored People. The article appeared in the New York Herald Tribune:

As was to be expected, Pres. Truman is being denounced not only by Southern Bourbons but conservative Republicans, and some of the supporters of Henry Wallace are charging him with "playing politics" because of his message to Congress on civil rights.

Others less active on the political front are puzzled even as they are gratified at the forthrightness of his stand on this issue. A distinguished liberal editor asked me, "How can he be so wrong on issues like Jim Landis and Marriner Eccles and so right on civil rights?"

Without going into errors of omission and commission, I can add a personal footnote on the history of the President's position on lynching, disfranchisement, discrimination in employment and segregation.

Few men in public life have ever had so consistent a record as Truman's. As a Senator, he voted consistently for anti-lynching legislation and other measures which were included in his memorable address to the Congress on Feb. 2.

His attitude on these issues has been in marked contrast with that of President Roosevelt. The late President was opposed to lynching and other evils which disgraced America at home and abroad.

But, he repeatedly told me that the time was not ripe for a head-on collision with the Southern Senators and Congressmen who, under the seniority rule of the Senate and as a direct by-product of disfranchisement, chaired important Senate and House committees.

Roosevelt issued his famous Executive Order 8802 establishing a Fair Employment Practice Committee, only when he was convinced that a threatened march on Washington was not a bluff.

Whenever the professional Southerners reared up on their hind legs and threatened secession from either the Democratic party or the Union Roosevelt would hastily dispatch Jim Farley or some other emissary to smooth ruffled Dixie feathers.

Truman's attitude has been markedly different. When a small delegation, representing labor, church and civic groups, presented to him on Sept. 19, 1946, the facts regarding the wave of lynchings and other anti-minority practices which were then sweeping the country, Truman's face became pale with horror.

His voice trembled with deep emotion as he assured us that steps must be taken immediately to stop this wave of terrorism before it got out of hand. It was at this conference that he made the decision to create the Committee on Civil Rights, whose memorable report is a current best seller.

It is this observer's measured opinion that if the President wanted to play politics he would have followed the course of his predecessors of evading or postponing action on this most explosive of American issues.

But if the President was thinking of votes as far back as 1946, when he started governmental machinery rolling against prejudice, he very shrewdly called the bluff of the professional Southerners who by their bluster have terrorized his predecessors.

The Governors, Representatives and Senators who have screamed loudest against the President and in defense of lynching, disfranchisement and racial proscription are realists. They don't want to lose their jobs. They most certainly are not going to support Henry Wallace nor the Republican candidate.

In this quiet Missouri fashion Harry Truman has demonstrated that he is in earnest when he says that "we must correct the remaining imperfections in our practice of democracy."

Politics Makes . . .

The political field is something to look at.

Case No. 1.

Pres. Truman certainly has diversified opponents.

Truman is opposed by Henry Wallace, who says the President is too tough on Russia.

Truman is opposed by Ex-Penna. Gov. George Earle (D.), who thinks the U. S. should drop an atom bomb on Russia. (Wallace and Earle don't support each other, needless to say.)

Case No. 2.

Says Sen. Wherry (R., Neb.):

"It was the Republican leadership that was responsible for ending OPA.

"I am pretty much convinced today more than ever high prices themselves are the surest cure for high prices."

Financial Writer Says:

Truman Tax Plan Not Politics But Blow At Inflation

President Truman framed his tax proposal as a means to maintain maximum production and employment, Nathan Roberstson declares, in an article appearing in the current issue of the Guild Reporter, newspaper publication of the CIO Newspaper Guild.

Excerpts from Robertson's article follow:

HOUSE approval of the Knutson tax bill has squarely put up to the voters of this country, particularly the members of organized labor, the issue of whether they are going to let Confress get away with wrecking our economic system and destroying all hope for continuing full employment.

Two years ago the people of this country, led by labor and liberal groups, forced Congress to pass a full employment law, designed to avoid future depressions such as the one that almost wrecked the country from 1929-1933.

The law set up a workable machinery for using our collective brains to avoid depression. The machinery now is working, and passage of the Knutson bill provides the first major test of whether we are going to use it, or let the Knutsons in Congress destroy it.

[The Knutson bill would give the several million families earning under $2,000 a year a tax saving of about $1 a week, but the 212,000 families making over $25,000 a year would save more than $85 a week, CIO economists point out.]

HERE are the basic facts the papers have ignored:

● The President's program was drafted not by his political advisers, but by the Council of Economic Advisers set up under the full employment law to direct the President in using the government's fiscal policy as a means of maintaining maximum employment and production.

● The program was based on a finding, included in the President's Economic Report to Congress, that despite shortages of goods in this country at the present time, our basic ability to produce was outrunning our ability to buy and absorb the goods we were making.

Only short term conditions, such as rapidly expanding credit, spending from war savings, and exports, were providing a market for the goods we were producing, the report said, and when these disappear, as they are bound to eventually, we are likely to head down into another depression.

● This unbalance between production and purchasing power—similar to the one which set off the depression in 1929—was developing as a part of the rapidly spiraling inflation, a more obvious threat to stability and continuing full employment.

● As long as we are not faced with depression, it is important to continue to collect more taxes than we spend, so we can pay off the terrific public debt which now exceeds $250,000,000,000 and requires interest payments that might wreck our economy in time of depression.

● But while we need to continue high taxes, we need to adjust those taxes to meeting the unbalance developing inside the inflationary spiral between production and purchasing power.

● The way to do this is to lower taxes on the low income taxpayers, because the purchasing power of consumers dropped by 8% during the past year, despite the monetary increase in consumer income. Purchasing power was maintained only because consumers increased their spending 3.5 billion dollars more than their incomes increased—through borrowing or spending of savings.

● At the same time, there is one segment of the economy that is experiencing the greatest prosperity in all history, and can well afford to pay more taxes. That is the corporations, whose profits rose last year from $12,500,000,000 to $17,000,000,000, after taxes, or 70% higher than ever before in history until last year. This profit total was more than twice what corporations netted in the fabulous boom year of 1929.

● Despite all the propaganda about how business needed more profits for expansion, business expenditures, for new plant and equipment last year were three times what they were in 1939, when taxes were comparatively low. Total private construction last year was almost 10 billion dollars as co mpared with 7.5 billion in 1929, when the boom was at its peak.

On the basis of these economic findings, the President proposed a tax bill that would add $3,200,000,000 to consumer purchasing power by cutting taxes $40 for each taxpayer and dependent.

This would mean that a family with four members would have $160 less taxes to pay. It would not necessarily mean, as conservative opponents have contended, that this would create that much additional purchasing power in time of inflation.

Many of those families during 1947 found it necessary to spend that $160 either out of their savings, or borrowing. If they got a tax cut they would not expand their spending, in most cases but would find it possible to more nearly get along on what they were earning.

The credit boom, which is worrying economists would perhaps recede a little.

In order to prevent this adjustment for the needy and fixed income people from lowering tax collections, and thus adding to inflation, the President proposed to transfer that tax burden to the profiteering corporations by enacting an excess profits tax that would collect about the same amount of money.

In most cases they could make still bigger profits, two or three times what they did before the war without getting caught. A company with an investment of $1,000,000 could make at least 15%, and probably much more, before paying an excess profits tax.

THIS tax program, which was shunted aside in Congress without any real consideration and wasn't even supported by the Democrats in the House, was a historic proposal. It was the first time a President has proposed a tax program not to raise more revenue or to cut taxes, but only to correct an economic maladjustment in our system.

The House has passed the Knutson bill, instead of the President's, in the face of a warning from Secretary Snyder that it would create a deficit of $2,000,000,000 at a time when we should do something about paying off the debt. Snyder showed clearly, incidentally, how the Knutson bill was designed to help bix taxpayers, instead of the little fellows who need help.

The battle is now in the Senate, where the full employment bill originally was saved two years ago. Only public pressure, led by labor and liberal groups, can save the national economy and the full employment program. This is the big test for that dream of lasting prosperity.

WouldDeport Ferd. Smith

FERDINAND SMITH, secretary of the National Maritime Union and an NMU representative on the CIO Executive Board, was arrested in New York Feb. 16 and held for deportation.

The CIO union official was charged with illegal entry into the U. S. and with being "a member of an organization advocating the overthrow of the government by force and violence." Smith is a native of Jamaica, West Indies.

FERD. SMITH

He was taken to the Ellis Island immigration station, following which the NMU's counsel, William Standard, sought his release on a writ of habeas corpus.

Smith, one of the CIO's executive board members who voted last month against the policy decision to oppose the current third party movement, has been a leader of the wing of the NMU opposed to the leadership of Pres. Joseph Curran.

In 1944, he resigned his union post after it had been charged that he held the office unconstitutionally. NMU rules provide that all officers must by American citizens. A year later he ran for office and was elected to his present post after announcing he had taken steps to acquire U. S. citizenship.

An early leader of the NMU, Smith is one of the nation's most prominent Negro union officials.

NMU Pres. Curran, who has frequently challenged Smith's right to hold national office in the NMU, issued no comment about the arrest.

Pres. Michael Quill of the Greater New York CIO Council, sent a strong wire of protest to Atty.-Gen. Clark. He said the deportation proceedings are "outrageous" in view of Smith's "patriotic leadership . . . in keeping ships sailing for victory in the war" and asserted that deportation powers are being used to "disrupt unions."

ORGANIZATIONALLY SPEAKING

By Allan S. Haywood

Regional Dir. Garst, St. Louis, Mo., advises: Local 12, Lowell Bleachery, St. Louis, Mo., 160 for Union, 1 against; Local 193, Absorbent Cotton Co., Valley Park, Mo., 93 for Union, 1 against; Local 611, St. Louis Braid Co., St. Louis, Mo., 62 for Union, 2 against; Local 977, Cerf Bros. Bag Co., St. Louis, Mo., 42 for Union, 3 against.

Regional Director Bender, Baltimore, Md., reports that the Textile Workers won two NLRB elections at Martinsburg, W. Va., on Feb. 11 at Berkley Woolen Co.: For, 369; against, 15. At the Dunn Woolen Co., three mills voted: For, 300; against, 44. Textile Reg. Dir. William DuChessi conducted the campaigns, assisted by Reps. James Blackwell and Samuel Fiore.

Regional Dir. Michael Livoda, Denver, Colo., advises of an election held in Pueblo, Colo., Feb. 13, by the Industrial Commission under the Colo. Labor Peace Act, for the employes of the Corwin Hospital, Colo. Fuel and Iron Corp. 187 were eligible to vote in this unit; 125 voted for the URWDS; 60 voted "no union," and there were 2 void ballots.

Regional Dir. DeShetler, Los Angeles, California, reports: Authorization for UAW Truck & Trailer Local 811 to bargain for union shops was voted in NLRB elections by workers in two Los Angeles shops under contract to the union. Los Angeles Gas Appliance, Los Angeles, Calif., vote was 13 to 0; Masterbilt Trailers, Los Angeles, Calif., vote was 34 to 1. Dale Pyle, Business Agent of the Local, expects negotiations for Union shop clauses to begin in March.

Dir. of Org. George Brown, Portland, Ore., wires: "South Umpqua Remanufacturing Co., Roseburg, Ore., IWA 26 no union 4. Union shop elections were won by IWA as follows: All at Roseburg, Ore. Tyee Mill & Logging Co., 31 for, 2 against; Porter Creek Mill 16 for, none against; Douglas County Lumber Co. 62 for, 4 against."

Reg. Dir. DeNucci, Columbus, Ohio, reports an NLRB election at the Shelmar Paper Co., Zanesville, Ohio, CIO 71, no union 4. Rep. Forest Calvert was in charge.

Dist. Rep. Salvatore Camelio, Rubber Workers, Boston, Mass., advises that the Rubber Workers defeated the AFL in an election at the U. S. Rubber Co. in Providence, R. I., by a vote of 1213 to 688. He states that this victory was made possible through the excellent cooperation and hard work of a number of our International Unions. The cooperation of Reg. Dir. Carmichael and the active participation of Rep. Robert Davis contributed immeasurably to the success of this campaign.

Reg. Dir. Copeland, Memphis, Tenn., reports that by a vote of 22 to 0, the United Brewery Workers won an election at the Pepsi Cola Bottling plant in Memphis. The election was conducted by Judge Ben Capell, without resort to the NLRB. E. W. McGrory of the Brewery Workers was assisted by Reps. J. D. Harris and Joe Rinaldi.

Reg. Dir. Joseph M. Walsh, Wilkes-Barre, Pa., advises a victory for CIO to represent eight bus drivers of Susquehanna Transit Co. at Lock Haven and Mill Hall, Pa., in State Labor Board election. Only three employes cast ballots. One was challenged and two voted for CIO, giving representation rights to CIO. Field Rep. Fred Fudge conducted the campaign with the help of UE local leaders at Mill Hall.

Dir. of Org. Thomas E. Andert, Optical Workers, St. Louis, Mo., reports that the Optical Workers Local 28 of Boston, Mass., won an election among stock workers at the American Optical branch CIO 18; no union 13. James Beattie, the Local's Boston representative, handled this matter.

The Telephone Traffic Employes Organization in California voted 1299 to 78 for affiliation with TWOC-CIO. This vote is significant. It can be reasonably assumed that the announcement after the end of the month from the UBTW in California will also record an overwhelming victory for TWOC-CIO affiliation.

A statewide election in West Virginia amongst the telephone workers has been ordered for March 25 and 26. The vote in Oregon is now being taken, and card-signing is progressing in Maryland.

Poll Shows Public For Upping Pay Base

The present Wage-Hour Law minimum wage rate of 40c an hour has been law since 1940.

Since before the war and during it, there have been several attempts to raise the minimum to a figure more consistent with the cost of living, Congress has failed to take any steps, having pigeonholed every move to increase the rate. Last week, the Gallup Poll indicated that the public was far out of step with Congress on this. Of those interviewed, 66% were for an increase to 75c; 29% for not increasing; 5% had no opinion.

Transport Union Wins 15c Increase

The Philadelphia CIO is preparing for a battle against a transit fare increase, requested by the Philadelphia Transportation Co. after 11,000 CIO Transport Workers won a 15c wage increase.

The wage settlement narrowly headed off a threatened strike.

CIO is expected to urge the State Public Utilities Commission to reject the petition for a fare rise on grounds that it would work undue hardship on the city's wage earners.

The company holds a complete transportation monopoly, operating all the bus, trolley and subway and elevated lines in the city.

Expect Rent Control To Be Extended at Least A Year

ALTHOUGH the Supreme Court has upheld the constitutionality of federal rent control and the Republican Policy Committee has endorsed the "principle" of extending control for "a year or so," tenants can't sigh "thank goodness" yet.

With tenants facing expiration of controls on Feb. 29, several encouraging—and other not-so-encouraging — developments took place on Capitol Hill:

● The Senate Banking and Currency Committee figuratively thumbed its nose at its subcommittee's attempts to raise rents. Rejecting Sen. Harry P. Cain's (R., Wash.) proposal to decontrol large areas and permit blanket 15% increases in others, the committee reported out what is considered by CIO a relatively agreeable measure.

● Fears expressed by union and tenant spokesmen that controls would expire before a new law was enacted—or that the legislators would ram through an ineffectual compromise measure to beat the deadline—were somewhat allayed. A 30-day extension of the current law was approved by the House Banking & Currency Committee, which has made no progress in drafting a permanent rent bill.

Sentiment in the Senate appears favorable toward the temporary extension, if the lower House fails to come up with a complete bill before Feb. 29. Such a move would eliminate the necessity for a last-minute compromise bill.

ON THE negative side of the ledger were other developments:

● Republican Sens. Cain and John W. Bricker (O.), rebuffed by the full Senate committee, warned they would try to get the help-the-landlord features of their original measure into the Senate bill through amendments from the floor.

To "give the landlords a break," the Ohioan said he would support, or possibly introduce, amendments to grant all landlords 15% rent increases in areas where a single landlord's operating costs have risen 30%.

Such a measure, CIO spokesmen have pointed out, would be unfair, since it ignores the landlords' increased income. Despite higher costs, there have been fewer vacancies. Furthermore, they stress the inaccuracy of using a single landlord's costs as a yardstick for the entire area.

Even more objectionable to the CIO is Bricker's proposal to decontrol areas which have at least a 2% vacancy rate. The majority of big cities in the country would be affected by this move.

ANOTHER amendment to aid landlords will be introduced by Republican Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (Wis.). This would give states which have their own rent control laws the final say on rent rises.

Chairman Jesse P. Wolcott (R., Mich.) of the House Banking Committee, indicated that his committee would be in no hurry to get to work on a long term rent-control bill.

● The Senate Banking committee postponed action for the second straight day on confirmation of Housing Expediter Tighe E. Woods until Congress enacts a rent bill. Woods has incurred the wrath of the real estate interests by his refusal to grant rent increases in city areas.

The Senate bill would:

1. Extend rent control for 14 months until May 1, 1949.

(CIO recommended a two-year extension.)

2. Maintain the 15% "voluntary" increases in the current law until Dec. 31, 1949.

(CIO recommended the elimination of this provision.)

3. Decontrol rented rooms in private homes but not rooming houses.

(The CIO sought control of all rental units.)

4. Decontrol all dwelling units renting for $225 or more a month.

(The CIO wasted no worry over those who could afford such rents.)

5. Permit the administrator to allow a recent increase where the landlord can prove he is operating at a loss.

6. Provide punishment up to one year in jail and a $1000 fine on any wilful violator of the law. The administrator would have the power to institute court action in such cases.

(The CIO recommended that this power be given the administrator.)

7. Require landlords to give 60-day eviction notice on all grounds except non-payment of rent or where the tenant is a "nuisance."

(The CIO recommended a six-months notice to enable tenants to find other quarters.)

The Lowdown On Rent Control

Rent controls are scheduled to die Feb. 29—unless

● The 30-day extension bill, now before the house, is passed by Congress; or

● Both Houses act with next-to-impossible speed to pass a long-range bill by the end of the month.

In the House: Rep. Wolcott's Banking Committee has made no move toward drafting a bill. Committee O.K.'d a 30-day extension of present controls.

In the Senate: A bill extending controls for 14 months is now on Senate floor. Banking Committee has not acted on a 30-day extension bill.

CIO urges members to send wires and letters asking enactment of both temporary and long-range bills.

REIGN OF TERROR FAILS TO DENT GEORGIA STRIKE

A REIGN of terror has failed to daunt the 250 members of the CIO Woodworkers who have been on strike for five months against the Burgin Lumber interests in Georgia to gain recognition of their union.

The strikers are employes of the Marion Box & Brokerage Co., and the Burgin Manufacturing Co., Buena Vista, and the Burgin Lumber Co., Cuthbert. The strike started last Sept. 18 at Cuthbert, but spread to Buena Vista, 70 miles away, Oct. 6.

The reign of terror was climaxed recently when shots were fired in meetings of the strikers at Springvale, near Cuthbert, and at a Buena Vista church. The Springvale meeting was shot up twice the same night.

E. P. Geiger, Auto Workers organizer, and Ned Kocher, Steelworkers organizer, assigned to the CIO Organizing Committee, who were at the Buena Vista meeting, said that the audience just got down on the floor when the shots started coming through the windows, and when the firing ceased continued their meeting.

THERE has been intimidation of strikers and organizers ever since the strike began. Several strikers were arrested in Buena Vista but were later released when they promised Frank Lowe, brother-in-law of the Burgin brothers, that they would go back to work. Special policemen were put on duty to keep CIO organizers from talking to strikers on the street.

Then Cuthbert Councilman R. F. Burgin, one of the Burgin brothers, and his fellow members passed an ordinance requiring organizers to pay a $1500 license fee. Charles H. Gillman, Georgia CIO director, had himself arrested, and that case is still pending on the courts.

The T-H act is also being used to harass the strikers, the mill operators charging a secondary boycott, because the sawmill workers supplying the Burgins decided to walk out.

THE strikers have no faith in the T-H Act. Several weeks ago they voted against letting the NLRB conduct an election.

Asked to explain the reason for the strikers' morale, E. L. Luter, CIO representative, said:

"It is the first time they ever had an opportunity to help themselves, and also it is the first time they were ever helped by anybody."

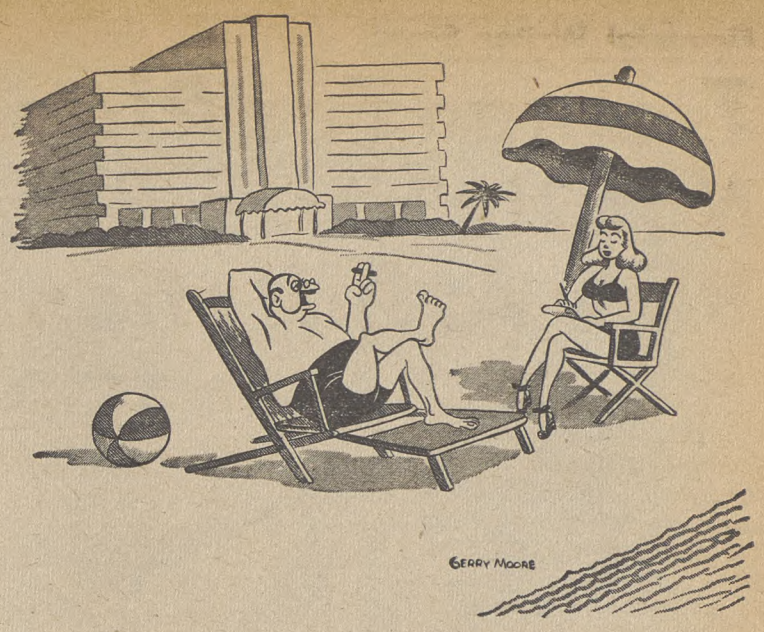
IUMSWA Picks Green's Slate

JOHN GREEN was reelected president of the CIO Shipbuilding Union unanimously and swept in an entire slate of supporters of his administration.

Secy.-Treas. Ross Blood was reelected, defeating Chris Flori, Local 13. Vice Pres. John Grogan was reelected over John McVoy, Local 13.

Elected to the board were Syd Rose, Local 12; John Driscoll and Angelo Verdu, Metal Trades; Michael Hermelin, Local 16; Gabriel Polito, Local 25; Charles Hansen, Local 18; Antony Loughney, Local 14; William Harker, Local 1; Richard Carter, Local 49; F. Taylor, Local 24; William Howell, Local 9; Charles Leone, Local 61; A. B. Martin and Richard Houlihan, Rail.

The board then elected Thomas J. Gallagher, director of organization, to the board, where he will have voice and vote. W. M. Sheets, Rail, was named as board alternate.



"Take a letter, Miss Smyth—"Gentlemen: Present circumstances do not permit me to meet with union representatives at this time . . ."

POOR STARVING NAM— NEXT IT'LL PASS CUP

SOON you'll see a number of pro-big business ads which shall be NAMless.

The ads, prepared by the Natl. Association of Manufacturers' public relations conference, will appear in many newspapers. They will carry the names of local business firms, rather than that of NAM.

The ads were planned at the NAM convention in December, "to overcome the fantastic misconception that the American people as a whole have about the size of corporate profits."

Each ad winds up with the statement that profits are only 4c on the sales dollar. One ad—so help us—actually shows a would-be John Wanamaker setting up a new business, working with youthful energy, and ending up his first month with 4c in his pocket!

And who is the New Wanamaker's best friend? His banker, natch. That benefactor solaces Jimmy with: "Few people realize how modest a profit margin American business operates on. But, don't be discouraged. Think what you've already done. You've made jobs in the factories you buy from. You've made jobs for your employes and you've ended up with a reasonable profit for yourself. That's pretty good."

(If this had been a Broadway musical comedy, Johnny would have then gone out on a tear with the four cents clutched in one chubby hand and a blonde in the other.)

* * *

NAM's drive will make no headway with housewives and CIO members, for our members recall that in December—in the same month that NAM was planning the ad campaign—the CIO had refuted its arguments in advance.

The refutation was done through the CIO Economic Outlook, monthly publication issued by the CIO Dept. of Education & Research.

The publication noted that profits for 1947 were at an all-time high of 17 billions, after taxes.

"When profits are high, corporations try to make them appear as small as possible," Economic Outlook said. "This disappearing trick is usually accomplished by:

"1. Understating true profits by padding costs and reserves.

"2. Relating profits to total sales instead of to net worth."

Economic Outlook took Armour & Co. as an example. Armour was claiming in nationwide ads that it was making only 1.8c profit on each sales dollar. Economic Outlook proved that actually Armour was making 30.7c on each sales dollar after "overlooked adjustments" were taken into account. And, Armour was typical of industry in general.

UE Says NLRB Broke T-H Law

CIO Electrical Workers have tried to turn the tables on the Natl. Labor Relations Board by charging the Board with violating the Taft-Hartley Act.

UE claimed that the NLRB violated the Act by holding hearings on whether to order a representation election at the Westinghouse Electric Corporation's Lamp Division plant at Bloomfield, N. J.

Two independent unions have requested an election at the plant, where UE holds a contract not due to expire until April 1, 1949.

Acting on the union's petition, Federal Judge Harold R. Medina temporarily restrained the NLRB from continuing the hearing, then denied a permanent injunction. The judge said he could issue an injunction only when the Board acted beyond its jurisdiction, a situation which did not apply here.

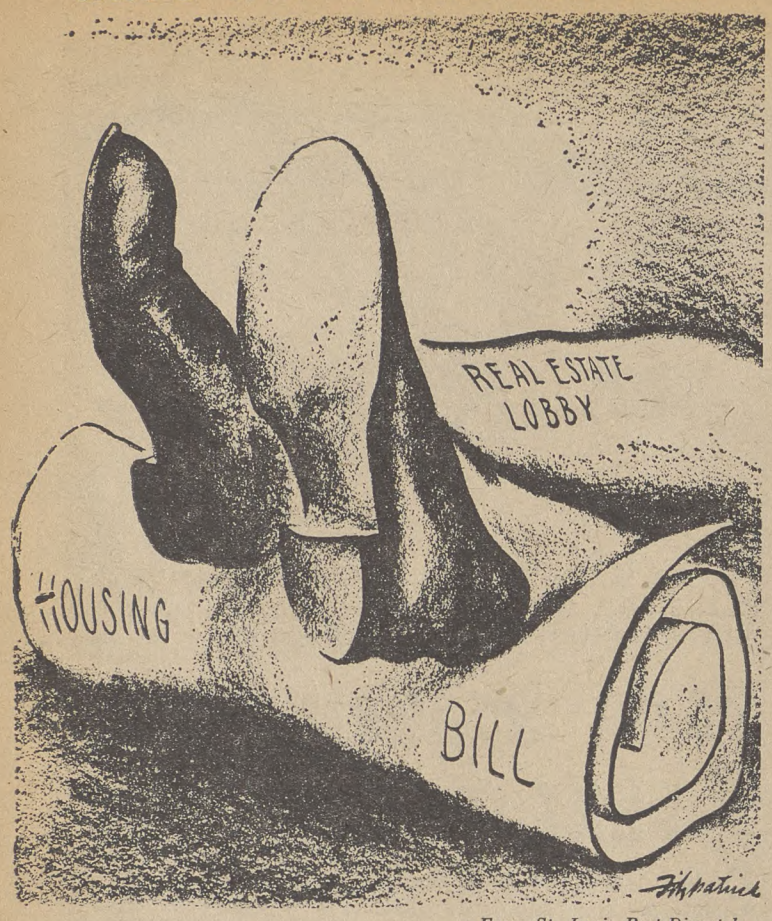
The union is now appealing the case in the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals.

Under Section 103 of the T-H Act, contended the union, the NLRB was prohibited from calling an election "before the end of the contract period or until one year after the effective date of the act, whichever first occurs." Aug. 22, 1948, therefore, would be the earliest date at which an election could be ordered, according to the union.

In Washington, meanwhile, the NLRB handed down three decisions affecting inspectors, foremen and plant watchmen.

The Board ruled that inspectors are eligible for membership in the same union as production and maintenance workers. Foremen and plant watchmen, even though not armed, uniformed or deputized, are not eligible.

WHO'S WHO ON CAPITOL HILL



—From St. Louis Post-Dispatch

Sens. Cain, Bricker, Buck Tried To Raise Rents 15%

By GLORIA CAPLAN

THERE would have been a powerful lot of Cain-raising around the country if Washington's Republican Sen. Harry P. Cain along with John Bricker (R. O.) and C. Douglass Buck (R. Del.) had succeeded in an attempt to raise rents by 15%.

To those familiar with these boys' past performances their scheme, squashed by the full Senate Banking Committee, came as no surprise.

Cain's one-year service in the Upper House has been studded with battles in behalf of the real estate interests.

In a House-Senate Conference Committee last June, drawing up housing legislation, Cain threw his weight in with Buck and Rep. Jesse Wolcott (R., Mich.) to knock out a provision which would divert vital construction materials from bowling alleys, skating rinks and other such non-essentials and channel them into sorely-needed housing for veterans.

(Columnist Drew Pearson last June reported Wolcott as telling the Natl. Association of Home Builders, one of the high-powered real estate lobbies, "It is my purpose to introduce legislation within the next week which will repeal with two minor exceptions, the Veterans Emergency Housing Act of 1946." He kept his promise.)

SO iron-clad is Cain's opposition to rent control, he was not even moved to protest when notice was served that his $175 a month rent in the exclusive Westchester Apartments in Washington would be upped 17½%.

Said he: "I believe in free enterprise even in the matter of rents. If the rent is raised too high, I'll move out."

(The Senator did not comment on how his philosophy would apply to less-moneyed tenants unable to find other quarters for the rent they could afford.)

Not so adamant in their opposition to controls were Westchester tenants Sens. Buck and Alexander Wiley (R. Wis.), both of whom fought rent curbs down the line, but balked when the issue hit closer to home.

Bricker, long a defendant of the property owners, is a director of the Buckeye State Building & Loan Association in his native Columbus, Ohio. The outfit is affiliated with the powerful U. S. Savings & Loan League, which employs Morton Bodfish as its very effective lobbyist in Washington. The League spends about half a million dollars a year for lobbying, according to Drew Pearson.

Pearson once quoted Bodfish as boasting in a confidential bulletin that Sen. Bricker was one of the realtors' friends, pointing out that the Senator had helpfully introduced four bills for them.

BRICKER obtained his directorship of the building & loan association through his friend and consultant John Galbreath, one-time head of the Natl. Association of Real Estate Boards, according to Pearson.

With Galbreath and Austin Wood, a West Virginia radio station and newspaper owner, Bricker has been trying since the fall of 1946 to obtain a license to erect a radio station in Columbus, Ohio.

As familiar as the Senator should be with the real estate lobby through his own and his friend's connections, he once denied indignantly that such a lobby even exists. This was following Pres. Truman's heated denunciation of the real estate lobby last July.

With a voting record 100% wrong, according to the CIO News Voting Record on the first session of the 80th Congress, Bricker fought to keep the Taft-Ellender-Wagner housing bill stymied in committee.

Last December, at a closed meeting of freshman Senators, he wrote off the existence of a housing crisis with the assurance: "The housing shortage should be over by the end of next year."

Of Buck, who—the CIO voting record shows—cast two "right" votes out of a possible 10, little more need be said than that he is related by marriage to the fabulous duPonts.

Hope Seattle Folks Read This Box

Sen. Harry P. Cain (R., Wash.) fought persistently in the Senate Banking and Currency Committee for a provision to decontrol rents in areas where 1% of the dwelling units are vacant.

When the committee rejected the proposal, he fought as valiantly for a 2% vacancy requirement.

But when the committee indicated it might go along with a 2½% figure, the Senator balked and withdrew his proposal altogether. The provision—with a 2% requirement—will be introduced as an amendment from the Senate floor.

Coincidentally, the largest city in the Senator's home state, Seattle, has a 2.2% vacancy rate.

END HOUSE SHORTAGE: COUNT SAME UNIT TWICE

IF you count the same house twice—once when it's begun and once when it's completed—you can arrive at the Natl. Association of Home Builders' impressive figures on the number of housing units completed and started in 1947.

It was the NAHB which complained most bitterly about former National Housing Expediter Wilson Wyatt's computation methods. The home builders have their own way.

In the organization's Feb. 13 newsletter appears the boast that the builders "completed and started" a total of 1,689,100 houses during 1947.

According to the U. S. Housing and Home Finance Administration, 854,600 housing units were started and 834,500 units were completed in 1947. Most of those begun in 1947 were finished during the year. Thus the same unit appears in both tallies.

By adding the two figures together, the NAHB arrived at its "total."

The Newsletter pointed out that this achievement was possible "during our first year of comparative freedom." (This refers to the annihilation of Wyatt's Natl. Housing Authority.)

No mention was made of the fact that some 340,000 of the units completed in 1947 were begun during Wyatt's administration.

The newsletter also neglected to note that the number of units begun was still far below the 1925 level of 937,000 units.

The CIO estimates that 1½ to 1¾ million new houses annually for the next ten years are required to fill current need.

Fishermen Hit Jury Selection

Is a trial jury "representative" of the general public if workers are under-represented on the panel from which the jury is selected?

That question may become a key factor in the government's anti-trust case against the CIO Fishermen & Allied Workers. The union and a dozen of its officers were convicted of alleged price-fixing by a U. S. district court in Los Angeles last July and fined a total of over $12,000.

The union's appeal to the San Francisco Circuit Court of Appeals was to be filed Feb. 23 by attorney Ben Margolis.

It argued that the defendants had not had a fair trial because of the absence of a just proportion of workers on the jury panel; and it said the anti-trust law was never intended to apply to groups of workers.

According to the union, the Los Angeles district court jury list is about 25 years old and has never been brought up to date. The union claims that the Society Blue Book, golf and country club membership lists and the telephone book—in one of which are workers adequately represented—are used as a basis for selection of panels.

Asks Swede To Vie In UAW Bowling

A Swedish bowling team planning to travel 4,900 miles to compete in the ABC Bowling Tournament in Detroit has been urged by Walter P. Reuther, CIO Auto Workers' president, to compete instead in the all-American International Bowling Tournament to be held in Detroit April 3 through May under the sponsorship of the Natl. Committee for Fair Play in Bowling.

Reuther addressed a letter on behalf of the committee to Hans Berger, president of the Swedish Bowling Association and a member of the team, informing him that "according to the regulations of the American Bowling Congress, Negroes and all other non-Caucasians are forbidden to participate in the ABC tournament and are excluded from all other activities in ABC."

Says Congress Aids Anti-Union Slander

Pres. Grant W. Oakes of the CIO Farm Equipment Workers has demanded an opportunity to answer testimony before a House agricultural committee by an industry spokesman who he said had "criticized, impugned and vilified" his union.

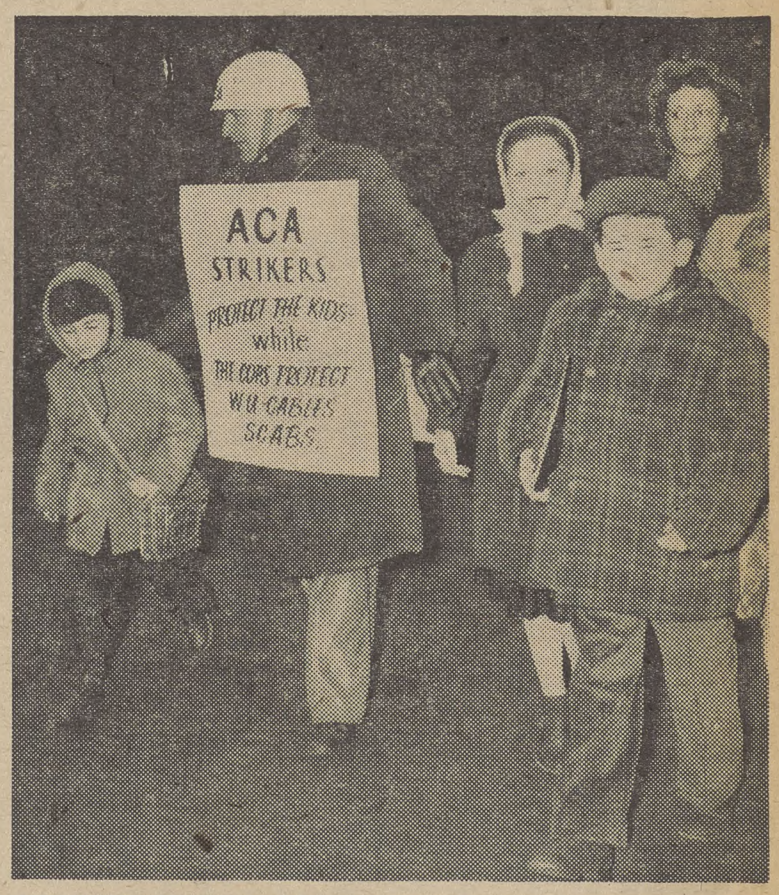
In a wire to the committee and Sec. of Agriculture Clinton Anderson, Oakes criticized the House committee for "allowing industrialists to utter irresponsible statements for public consumption while withholding notice of hearings from the union."

The testimony under question was offered by Pres. John L. McCaffrey of the Intl. Harvester Co., who heaped blame for shortages of farm implements on the union.

Name Calling

Henry A. Wallace has been attacked in many ways. But Robert Lenihan, delegate to the CIO Shipbuilding convention, used a new method.

Lenihan—assailing the Wallace third party, but urging formation of a workers' party now—attacked Wallace as "the son of a publisher."



STRIKER TURNS COP: When New York City police were too busy escorting strike breakers through the picketlines of the CIO Communication Workers at four cable companies in New York City, Chairman Frank Lenahan of Western Union Cables Local 11 guided school children across a busy corner. Mayor O'Dwyer promised indignant parents he would assign four policemen to the intersection and would install traffic lights.

THE ADVENTURES OF JIM BARRY

BECAUSE CONGRESSMAN DEWAFT GIVES STANLEY HAMKER A CLEAR ALIBI, THE GRAND JURY IS UNABLE TO INDICT HIM FOR THE MURDER OF A UNION LEADER! THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY...FOILED BY A CROOKED POLITICIAN...VENTS HIS ANGER ON THE CLERK WHO SOLD OUT.....

YOU CAN'T PROVE A THING!

NO, I CAN'T PROVE YOU SOLD THE EVIDENCE TO HAMKER! IF I COULD YOU'D BE ON YOUR WAY TO JAIL!

TUT! TUT! MR. D.A...YUH OUGHT TUH BE SMARTER THAN THET!

AT LEAST IT MAKES ME FEEL BETTER! I HATE THESE SKUNKS THAT SELL JUSTICE AND DECENCY TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER!

GLAD YUH FEEL BETTER! BUT THET SOCK IN THE JAW YUH GAVE HIM AIN'T GONNA WIN NO BATTLES FOR HONEST FOLKS! THERE'S BETTER WAY, YUH KNOW!

THERE'S NOT MUCH I CAN DO NOW.... EXCEPT GO BACK TO MY LAW PRACTICE, STANLEY HAMKER IS A POWER IN THE MANUFACTURERS NATIONAL COMMITTEE.... HE'LL SEE THAT MY POLITICAL CAREER IS SMASHED!

WAAL....I WOULDN'T EXACTLY PUT IT THAT WAY, NOHOW!

YUH OUGHT TO KNOW THET LABOR WILL ALWAYS BACK AN HONEST CANDIDATE RUNNING FOR OFFICE! WE AIN'T LOOKING FOR LABOR STOOGES...MIND YUH! NOT LIKE THE BANKERS AND WALL STREET MILLIONAIRES LOOK FOR STOOGES TO DO THEIR DIRTY WORK FOR THEM.....

WE'LL VOTE....YEP, AN' WE'LL ELECTIONEER, TOO....FOR ANY MAN THET'S GONNA PLAY FAIR AND SQUARE WITH THE WORKING FOLKS OF OUR COUNTRY....AND THE WORKING FOLKS OF THE COUNTRY HAPPEN TO ADD UP TO ABOUT **90%** OF THE PEOPLE.....

WHAT CAN LABOR DO IN AN ELECTION? THE TAFT-HARTLEY LAW HAS PUT A FASCIST GAG ON....

WE KNOW THET, MR. BRADLEY! AN' INDICTING ***PHIL MURRAY*** FOR DOING WHUT EVERY AMERICAN HAS A RIGHT AND DUTY TO DO AIN'T A-GOING TO SCARE US NONE!

LABOR'S IN THIS ELECTION TO CHASE THE LABOR-HATING, DEMOCRACY-UNDER-MINING RATS OUT OF CONGRESS! ORGANIZED LABOR'S GOT MORE THAN **20** MILLION VOTES! AND EVERY ONE OF THEM IS GONNA BE CAST TO CANDIDATES THETS GONNA REPRESENT THE PEOPLE.... AND NOT A BUNCH OF CORPORATIONS!

AT THAT VERY MOMENT, ANOTHER CONFERENCE IS TAKING SHAPE... AT THE HOME OF STANLEY HAMKER....

AH... HAMKER, YOU OLD DOG! WE'VE BEEN WAITING FOR YOU!

A SORT OF LITTLE RECEPTION COMMITTEE TO CELEBRATE YOUR VICTORY!

AND WE WANT A LITTLE TALK WITH YOU, TOO!

GLAD YOU, GENTLEMEN DROPPED IN! I THINK A CONFERENCE IS NECESSARY.

YOU MAY RUN ALONG, CONGRESSMAN DEWAFT, I WON'T NEED YOU ANY MORE. YOU CAN GO BACK TO WASHINGTON....

I BELIEVE WE ALL HAVE THE COMING ELECTIONS IN MIND ...AND A LITTLE PROBLEM THAT MAY ARISE...IF ORGANIZED LABOR EVER GETS WISE TO ITS STRENGTH!

THAT'S JUST IT, HAMKER! THEY ***ARE*** REALIZING THEIR STRENGTH! AND WE BETTER DO SOMETHING ABOUT IT! I MEAN ***QUICKLY!***

'DON'T HAGGLE ON ERP FUNDS'

By HENRY C. FLEISHER

THE democratic nations won "a brilliant military victory" in World War II but have failed to insure a stable peace. Adoption of the Marshall Plan is a necessary step towards gaining world peace and security, George Baldanzi, vice-president of the CIO Textile Workers, told a House group last week.

BALDANZI

Appearing as CIO's principal witness at House Foreign Affairs Committee hearings, Baldanzi declared:

"We didn't stop to figure on what to spend when the shooting war was on. We dare not, and must not, haggle or bargain at this point on the exact sums we should appropriate, or whether this or that estimate is correct, in order to positively and firmly assure the people of Europe those conditions which spell the difference between peace or war in the world."

Whatever the cost of the European Recovery Program, the sum is small, compared to that of another conflict, Baldanzi warned the Congressmen.

THE CIO spokesman said that adoption of the Marshall Plan would continue the American wartime objective of building world stability "by creating sound social conditions in those nations in which a peculiarly dangerous form of totalitarianism had become imbedded."

He would not favor the ERP proposals if he says any danger that constant improvements in American living standards would be postponed or hampered, Baldanzi declared. But if "fair and sensible sharing, or indeed any kind of sacrifices become necessary," he predicted the American labor movement will do its part.

Baldanzi's testimony was the first from CIO to the House group. Early in February, Sec.-Treas. James Carey and other union spokesmen appeared before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

Baldanzi, like other CIO witnesses appearing before Congress, urged that the aid program be free of political strings, that it be set up to permit labor participation, and that it be accompanied by anti-inflation measures to hold down the living costs of Americans and the long-run cost of the four-year program to help Europe.

ANOTHER CIO witness was Hoyt Haddock of the CIO Maritime Committee, who repeated the protests of other union officials against plans to transfer a large number of U. S. ships—perhaps as many as 500—to European governments.

CIO witnesses have contended that such a move would cripple the American merchant marine, rob thousands of seamen of their jobs, and do little to save the European country any appreciable number of U. S. dollars.

Under the Administration's proposals, the government would have power to sell or charter the ships to foreign countries. The Senate Foreign Relations Committee, in reporting out the ERP bill for the Senate debate, banned the sale of a projected 200 ships, but gave its o.k. to chartering 300 ships under foreign flags.

Sec. of State Marshall, in a letter to Chairman Weichel (R., Ohio) of the House Merchant Marine Committee, stuck firmly to the proposal that the government be authorized to dispose of 500 vessels.

Secy. of Defense James Forrestal admitted that the sale or transfer of 500 ships would have an impact on our military strength, but he claimed the U. S. stands to gain more than it has to lose by the transfers.

The Natl. Maritime Union and other seafaring groups have argued that the transfers will kill off up to 25,000 jobs directly, and that effects of the loss of American merchant vessels will be keenly felt in the ship repair and supply industries.

SENATE debate on the Marshall Plan is scheduled to start next week. It provides for an independent agency—the Economic Recovery Administration—to handle the program. House hearings on ERP are slated to end within another week.

There were indications that labor's demands for representation in the recovery organization have been heeded both by Congress and the Administration.

Louis Stark, veteran New York Times labor reporter, said that labor recognition in the set-up has been "assured." He declared Sen. Vandenberg (R., Mich.), who will guide the recovery bill through the Senate, has indicated agreement with the proposals and that "no objection will be interposed by the State Dept."

The story added that European labor movements are planning to ask the same status in their own governments' recovery organizations as that to be accorded American workers. That will include representation on advisory committees, and in the actual day-to-day administration of recovery funds and materials.

Importance of labor to the success of the recovery program has also been recognized apparently by two Congressmen who last year helped lead the campaign for the Taft-Hartley Act to weaken American unions.

Rep. Nixon (R., Calif.) and Rep. Kirsten (R., Wis.), who visited Europe recently, said that if Communists obtain control of the labor movements of western Europe, the Marshall Plan is doomed to failure.

NEWS reports from Europe indicated that a conference of unions in the 16 Marshall Plan nations seems in the offing, probably on March 8. The British Trades Union Congress said invitations to the meeting, which will be held in London over a 3-day period, will be endorsed by labor organizations in Belgium, Luxembourg and the Netherlands.

A British union spokesman announced that both CIO and AFL will be invited to attend the conference. Sec.-Treas. Carey and Intl. Affairs Director Michael Ross of the CIO are now in Europe.

They conferred a week ago with the British union heads, and then went to Paris for talks with the World Federation of Trade Unions.

NEWS agencies reported a dispatch from Tass, Soviet news agency, that Carey had been invited to Moscow for talks with Vasili Kuznetsov, head of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions and the Russian member of the World Federation of Trade Unions executive bureau.

The CIO secretary-treasurer was reported from Paris to have requested such discussions, in a series of cables and phone calls to Moscow, in the hope of working out agreement within the WFTU over Marshall Plan problems.

The WFTU bureau meeting has been postponed indefinitely since mid-February, reportedly because the Soviet, French and Italian members had been unable to find a satisfactory time for discussing the CIO's proposals for support of the Marshall Plan.

The British TUC stand indicated no basic conflict between the 16-nation meeting and the WFTU.

"The TUC took an active part two years ago in forming the WFTU," a British labor spokesman said, "and it is distinctly not our policy to do anything that would jeopardize the unity of European labor."

Keep Your Eye On Congress

BILL	WHAT IT DOES	WHERE IT IS	WHAT TO DO
Rent Control Bills	Controls expire Feb. 29. Long-range bills and temporary extension of present law both need action.	Senate Banking Comm. has okayed mild 14-month bill. House Banking Comm. has reported 30-day extension of current rent law.	Write, wire Senators and Congressmen to pass 30-day extension, then strong 14-month law.
Thomas-Wagner anti-inflation bill. S. 2126.	Proposes strong program. along CIO lines, to halt rising prices. Freezes prices, rations scarce goods, sets up enforcement agency.	Referred to Senate Banking & Currency Comm., now holding hearings. CIO testified last week.	Write, wire members Sen. Banking Comm. to support. Ask your two Senators to endorse.
Thomas - McCormack Minimum wage S. 2062, HR 5249	Raises minimum wage to 75c an hour, broadens coverage, abolishes child labor.	Referred to Senate Labor Committee.	Asks Sen. Taft & Labor Comm. members to give fast action. Ask your Senators to support.
Taft-Hartley Repeal Bills. S. 1628; HR 3945	Repeals Taft-Hartley Law Introduced at end of last session.	Referred to House & Senate Labor Comms. Action unlikely this session.	Write Senators, Congressmen to push repeal of this law.
Moore-Rizley Natural Gas Bill HR 4051	Would lift consumers' gas bill $50 million. Weakens U. S. control over natural gas pipelines and gas rates.	Passed last year by House. CIO testified Feb. 18 at Senate Interstate Commerce hearings.	Write Comm. Chairman. White (R., Me.) and your Senators to defeat bill.
Taft-Ellender-Wagner Housing Bill. S. 866; HR 2523	Provides long-range govt. aid for slum clearance, low-rent homes.	Senate Banking Comm. approved last session; House Banking Comm. has held no hearings.	Write Senators & Congressmen to force action on this vital housing measure.
Anti-bias Bill. S. 984; HR 2820.	Sets up natl. agency to enforce no-discrimination job policy in industry.	Approved 7-5 by Senate Labor Comm. Senate debate due this session. No action in House Labor Comm.	Demand quick action to secure passage.
Anti-Polltax Bill.	Outlaws tax as basis for voting in U. S. elections in 7 southern states.	Passed last year by House; no action in Senate Comm., and poll-taxers hint at filibuster.	Demand that Senate support and pass the bill.
Anti-lynching Bills.	Make lynching a federal crime, punishable through federal courts.	No action taken in Senate or House last session.	Demand quick action on this important civil rights measure.
Peacetime Military Conscription. HR 4278. Towe Bill.	Provides compulsory army service for all 18-year-olds in peacetime.	Approved by House Armed Services Comm., now before House Rules Comm. for scheduling.	Write Congressmen demanding defeat of forced military service proposals.

Address all Representatives at House Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.
Address all Senators at Senate Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.

NATURAL GAS GOUGE HIT AT HEARINGS

A PROPOSAL to gouge $50 million out of the pocketbooks of American natural gas consumers was roundly assailed last week by a CIO union representative at Senate Commerce Committee hearings.

The proposal is the Moore-Rizley Bill (HR 4051), already passed by the House and now the subject of Senate investigation. It would soften the government's control over natural gas pipelines and over rates charged by monopoly utility companies.

The complaints came from William Hanscom, Washington representative of the CIO Oil Workers.

Estimates by two-Federal Power Commissioners — Leland Olds and Claude Draper—have predicted that increased consumer costs will reach the $50 million figure if the bill is passed by Congress, Hanscom reminded the committee. Even supporters of the bill have admitted that it will result "in some increase in consumers' bills," he said.

HANSCOM scoffed at theories that raising the price of natural gas and giving looser rein to the big utility companies will result in more output of gas.

"We think that the bottleneck to increased distribution of natural gas is the current notorious shortage of steel pipe," the CIO official said.

And he made clear that raising gas prices will not mysteriously produce steel pipe for the transmission lines.

"Until steel is made available to produce pipe, and until pipelines are laid, rate increases for natural gas will do nothing to increase production," Hanscom predicted.

"The only thing increased rates will do is to increase the costs to American consumers for their consumption of natural gas."

HE SAID that increasing the steel industry's capacity, as recommended by CIO, is the only way to get materials for additional natural gas pipelines.

The Moore-Rizley Bill is an amendment to the Natural Gas Act of 1938, which permits the Federal Power Commission to license monopoly suppliers and to exercise control over rates.

The act, Hanscom said, has saved American gas consumers more than $140 million in rate reductions since 1940, while both the pipeline companies and the gas industry have been allowed a "fair and substantial profit."

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Subject of Controversey: "Rebels" from the South and "damn Yankees" from the North, and politicians and voters from all over the nation were arguing the merits of President Truman's civil rights program as the CIO held a national Civil Rights Conference at Cleveland. The controversy stemmed from the report which W. Richard Carter, CIO Ship union board member, is shown reading at the Cleveland meeting. (See stories on Pages 2 and 3 and editorial comment on Page 4.)

An Example of Brotherhood

By ALLAN L. SWIM

A Negro who formerly worked as a Red Cap presided.

An Episcopalian rector, the grandson of Woodrow Wilson, delivered the invocation.

An Irish Catholic mayor welcomed the delegates.

Principal speakers at the banquet were a white college president and a Negro attorney.

Nearly 300 men and women of many nationalities and creeds worked together for two days without friction resulting from their color or origin.

Thus the CIO Civil Rights Conference at Cleveland, Ohio, Feb. 19-20 provided a working example of the understanding and tolerance which the conference sought to foster.

It was a "work" conference, devoted largely to the development of techniques by which the CIO might do a more effective job in the field of civil liberties.

WILLARD S. Townsend, president of the Transport Service Employes and chairman of the meeting, said:

"America has two approaches to eliminating the inconsistencies and gaps between our stated ideals and our day-by-day actions.

"The first is the official approach through governmental acts and policies.

"The second is through the private acts and attitudes of citizens, religious groups, business groups, voluntary associations of workers and many other types of organizations in our communities.

"The recommendations contained in the Report of the President's Committee are a blueprint for action in both of these fields."

POLITICAL ACTION: Jack Kroll (standing), chairman of CIO-PAC, is shown leading a panel discussion of ways to improve civil liberties through political action. Kroll's panel was one of four at the CIO Civil Rights Conference at Cleveland which discussed methods of implementing the Report of the President's Committee on Civil Rights. Other panels discussed use of existing CIO facilities, publicity and education, and working with community groups. At the table with Kroll are Michael Mann (L.) and Philip Weightman.

ONE goal of the CIO is to "finish the fight on the civil rights front" within the next 10 years, said Victor Reuther, United Auto Workers education director.

"Our objective in this field is to wipe out the human deficit that threatens to drag us down into moral bankruptcy in the eyes of the world," he said.

"We have closed our eyes and our hearts to the daily injustices done to millions of our fellow Americans. That injustice has piled up bitterness all over the land, has weakened us spiritually and economically. Now history is calling for payment. Our credit is running out.

"Passing laws in Washington is not enough. We have to make civil rights healthy and strong in every factory, every union hall, every town meeting and every courthouse of every city and town. We need action—now."

THOMAS A. Burke, mayor of Cleveland, declared that it is "pretty silly to go out all over the world to fight for democracy and not practice it at home.

"Because of my religious beliefs I'm a member of a minority group in the State of Ohio—yet in Cleveland I'm a member of a majority group.

"All of this talk about minority and majority groups just doesn't make sense!"

CONSIDERABLE progress in the civil rights field can be made through the courts, "but the problem can't be solved there," said Thurgood Marshall, general counsel of National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

"There are those who say you can't legislate against prejudice. But it's not a question of legislating against prejudice. We're not trying to. We're merely saying that governments should recognize fundamental civil rights in their laws.

"The Supreme Court has ruled three times that we can have equality in a segregated system—when all of us know that it just isn't so.

"If we can ever break down the evils of segregation, many other evils will disappear."

Marshall denounced the government's "loyalty order," restrictive property covenants and balloting restrictions which prevent Negroes from voting.

DR. Edward J. Sparlin, president of Roosevelt College at Chicago, declared:

"The best way to secure human rights is to practice human rights."

He then told about the operation of Roosevelt College, which was founded in 1945 and now has 5000 students and a faculty of nearly 300.

"I happen to know that we have more Negro professors than any other college or university—not because we wanted Negroes but because they were best qualified for the jobs that were open."

Keeps Delegates Right on the Beam

One group of delegates tried unsuccessfully to get the Conference to condemn specific acts—such as the Government's effort to deport Secy. Ferdinand Smith of the National Maritime Union.

"We're not going to turn this into a protest meeting or into a criticism session," said Chairman Willard Townsend.

"We came here to work out techniques for implementing the Report of the President's Committee on Civil Rights—and we're going to stick to the subject outlined in the conference call."

THE Political Action Panel, headed by Jack Kroll, CIO-PAC chairman, made six recommendations:

1. CIO should join with church and educational groups, liberal public officials and "other progressive elements" in attempting to secure civil rights legislation.

2. CIO members should urge Senators and Congressmen to support Pres. Truman's civil rights message.

3. Local union delegations should visit Senators and Congressmen and "impress upon them the interest of the community in civil rights."

4. "Every union member should be encouraged to discuss civil rights in his union meetings, in the shop, in the neighborhood and in his daily life."

5. Voting records and committee activities of legislators on civil rights legislation should be widely publicized.

6. Broad "public and private discussion of the Bill of Rights and its significance in civil rights" should be encouraged.

THE panel on "How to Utilize Existing CIO Facilities, headed by George Guernsey, assistant CIO education director, suggests:

1. International unions should create machinery "responsible for the carrying out of the civil rights policies of the CIO."

2. Civil rights work among young people should be increased, with special material, such as film strips and comic books, created for this purpose.

3. Discussion of civil rights should be included in programs of all educational conferences and institutes conducted by CIO groups.

4. A bulletin "which records CIO progress in implementation of President Truman's Civil Rights Committee Report" should be issued periodically.

THE Panel on Publicity and Education, headed by this writer, recommended:

1. Stories dealing with civil liberties should be "dramatized and humanized to obtain the most effective reception and to lessen tedious indigestible editorializing and sermonizing."

2. The CIO should make available to labor papers, cartoons, special features, editorial suggestions and pictures dealing with civil liberties, and should provide research material showing the economic cost of discrimination and segregation.

3. CIO members should "impress upon the daily and weekly papers, the wire services and radio stations their responsibility in dealing effectively with civil rights."

4. Educational groups should "integrate civil rights material into classes, institutes, conferences and summer schools programs which are not devoted specifically to minority group problems."

5. Use of movies and strip films should be given greater consideration.

6. School boards and other educational groups should be urged to set up courses in human relations "which would give full recognition to civil liberties."

7. Greater attention should be given to the preparation of posters, leaflets and pamphlets dealing with civil rights.

The panel on Working With Community Groups, headed by Leo Perlis, head of the CIO Community Services Committee, suggested that the CIO help "organize community action" to publicize the Report of the President's Committee, apply its findings to specific local situations and to rally support for state and national measures recommended in the report.

About Page One

W. Richard Carter, the man on the cover, was a cook and a Baptist clergyman before he was elected president of Bay City, Mich., local of the CIO Marine Shipbuilding Workers. He was only one of 28 Negroes in a membership of 1800.

Carter has served on his international union's executive board since 1942, receiving the highest number of votes at the recent convention. CIO Pres. Philip Murray appointed him a member of CIO Committee to Abolish Discrimination in 1946.

WELCOME: Rev. Francis B. Sayre (standing), an Episcopalian rector and grandson of Woodrow Wilson, and Thomas A. Burke (seated), Catholic mayor of Cleveland, welcomed delegates to the two-day Civil Rights Conference. They pointed to the need for fighting race and religious prejudice.

Willard S. Townsend, president of the Transport Service Employes, is shown presiding at the conference.

MY BUSY DAY: **Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt listens intently and takes notes during the Americans for Democratic Action Convention at Philadelphia. She is pictured at a meeting of the Foreign Policy Commission.**

EVEN GOP, PRESS SCREAM AT STEEL PRICE HIKE

By GLORIA CAPLAN

THIS time even the Republican stalwarts and the usually-friendly press couldn't stomach the steel industry's price hike.

The steel companies had committed the unpardonable sin, they said. At a time when some Republicans were pointing to breaks in the commodity market and small declines in commodity prices to support their case against price controls and wages increases—the steel industry snafued the works by announcing a price increase.

It was a $5 to $7 a ton hike on semi-finished products such as plates, sheets and bars, and it would raise prices on these items by $68 million a year.

Compared with increases the industry had taken between October 1947 and January 1948, the recent boost was fairly small. In those three months price boosts had brought the steelmakers an additional $189 million a year, assuming the production of 63 million tons of steel a year.

THE extra $189 million went virtually unnoticed; but the $68 million announced last week ushered in a small earthquake.

As a result

- The Justice Dept. and FBI are investigating.
- The Commerce Dept. is investigating.
- The President's Council of economic Advisers is investigating.
- The Federal Trade Commission is investigating.
- Sen. Robert A. Taft's Joint Economic Committee is investigating.

Rep. Jesse P. Wolcott (R.-Mich.) thought the price boost would be reflected in immediate hikes in the price of consumer goods.
the price boost would be reflected in immediate hikes in the price of

Rep. Claude I. Bakewell—a staunch adherent to the Taft-Hartley Act—feared that the boost had given "the labor unions an unanswerable argument for higher wages."

Pennsylvania's Republican Gov. James H. Duff called both the steel price boost and the steelworkers' desire for wage increases "shocking disregard for the national welfare."

THERE were rumbles about a return of excess profit taxes and government control of the steel industry.

Rep. Norris Poulson (R. Cal.) said the steel companies are "asking for an excess profits tax and price controls, whether they realize it or not."

Sen. Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D. Wyo.), longtime foe of monopoly, urged adoption of an excess profits tax and appropriation of funds to permit the Federal Tax Commis to publicize the methods used by big business to drive up prices and "exploit the public." The steel industry, he said, was virtually inviting Congress to declare it a public utility.

The possibility that the price rise would create sentiment for government control of the industry frightened the Scripps-Howard Newspaper chain.

"We frankly fear," it said editorially, "that among the patterns it (the industry) has been creating there may develop one for government operation or control which would jeopardize our free economic system."

In the midst of the hub-bub, Irving S. Olds, chairman of the board of U. S. Steel, made a speech to some Yale alumni about inflation. His suggested cure: Raise prices on a number of commodities without increasing the money supply. Then buyers will have less money to buy other needed goods; consequently the prices of these goods will decline, thus stabilizing the price structure.

Politics and Civil Rights

Expect Senate Units To OK Anti-Poll Tax Bill

By HENRY C. FLEISHER

A LATE-WINTER thaw appears to be developing on the months-long freeze that has halted all action on important civil rights legislation.

- The anti-poll tax bill, passed in the House last July, seemed due for fast committee action in the Senate—with a chance that it may reach the floor in the next two weeks.
- Anti-lynching legislation, long demanded by liberals in North and South alike, received the green light from a House Judiciary subcommittee. There are indications that the GOP will push passage of the measure in the House.

A third civil rights measure (CIO has demanded action on all three) is making slower progress. The anti-discrimination bill, which would establish a national Fair Employment Practices Committee to crack down on bias, has been approved by the Senate Labor Committee, but its future remains uncertain.

The Southern bloc met the growing threat of action to buttress basic civil rights with sound and fury, political threats and new talk about "state rights."

Typical of the fury was a long speech delivered in the House by Rep. Tom Murray (D. Tenn.).

Referring to the widely acclaimed Report of the President's Committee on Civil Rights (of which CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey was a leading member), the Tennessee Congressman screamed:

"I only wish that every white Southerner could read the 175-page report of this outrageous attack upon conditions in the South. If they could, it would make their blood boil in indignation and resentment. . . ."

(The Report called for passage of civil rights legislation and warned that racial discrimination is a danger to American democracy and to the country's prestige abroad.)

THE poll tax bloc, however, seems faced with a strange "coalition" of liberal Northern Democrats—who have long called for new civil rights laws—and Northern Republicans, who don't mind slipping an occasional pin into the Democratic donkey.

Effects of the joint action were indicated in the Senate's subcommittee on Privileges and Elections, where a unanimous vote in favor of the anti-poll tax bill was expected as this paper went to press. Members of the subcommittee are liberal Sen. Myers (D. Pa.) and two Republicans not known for their liberalism—Jenner (Ind.) and Bricker (Ohio).

Their report will go to the full Senate Committee on Rules, whose GOP leadership presently plans to act on the bill next week.

Officials of the Natl. Committee to Abolish the Poll Tax hope the bill will come up for Senate debate and vote within the next six weeks, before any large number of Senators leave the city on political junketing. A cloture rule to cut off debate—which requires a two-thirds vote—will probably be needed to cut off a Southerners' filibuster.

The bill now in committee is HR 29, introduced last year by Rep. Bender (R. Ohio) and passed in the House in July. It forbids the collection of poll taxes as a basis for voting in federal elections and primaries in the seven Southern States where poll taxes now keep down the number of voters and bar millions of low-income families from using their ballots.

BENDER, speaking at a dinner of the anti-poll tax committee in Washington last week, pointed out that the tax has been outlawed in every State where that could be done by legislative action.

"In the remaining States," he pointed out, "the poll tax is so embedded in the State constitutions that the disfranchised are powerless to enfranchise themselves."

THE anti-lynching bill's approval in the House Judiciary sub-committee carried by a 4-2 vote. The bill, introduced by Rep. Case (R. N.J.), is reported to have the support of Speaker of the House Joe Martin (R. Mass.).

Washington observers expect that the GOP leadership—on the make to pick up stray votes throughout the country—can easily push the bill through the House—though this bill too will face the opposition of a Southern filibuster when and if it reaches the Senate.

Reacting bitterly to the threat of civil rights legislation and to Pres Truman's recent call for such action, Sen. McClellan (D. Ark.) urged the Democrats to get another Presidential candidate.

And Rep. Clare Hoffmann (R. Mich.), one of the oldest and strongest, if not the smartest, foe of labor and the New Deal, suggested that the GOP make a "deal" with the Southern Democrat poll-taxers. In return for Southern Democrat support of a Republican presidential candidate, Hoffman said perhaps Republicans could be induced to "kill this program of civil rights."

Deals have happened before in Washington.

'Rights' Score

Here's what key civil rights bills provide, and where they stand in Congress:

- **Anti-polltax bill** (HR 29), to kill voting tax in seven Southern states. Passed by House last year; due soon to get Senate Committee approval.
- **Anti-lynch bill** (HR 3488), makes lynching a federal crime. Approved by House judiciary sub-committee.
- **FEPC anti-bias bill** (S. 984), bars discrimination in jobs. Approved by Senate Labor Committee but may be pigeon-holed. No action in House as yet.

Extend Rent Curb 30 Days

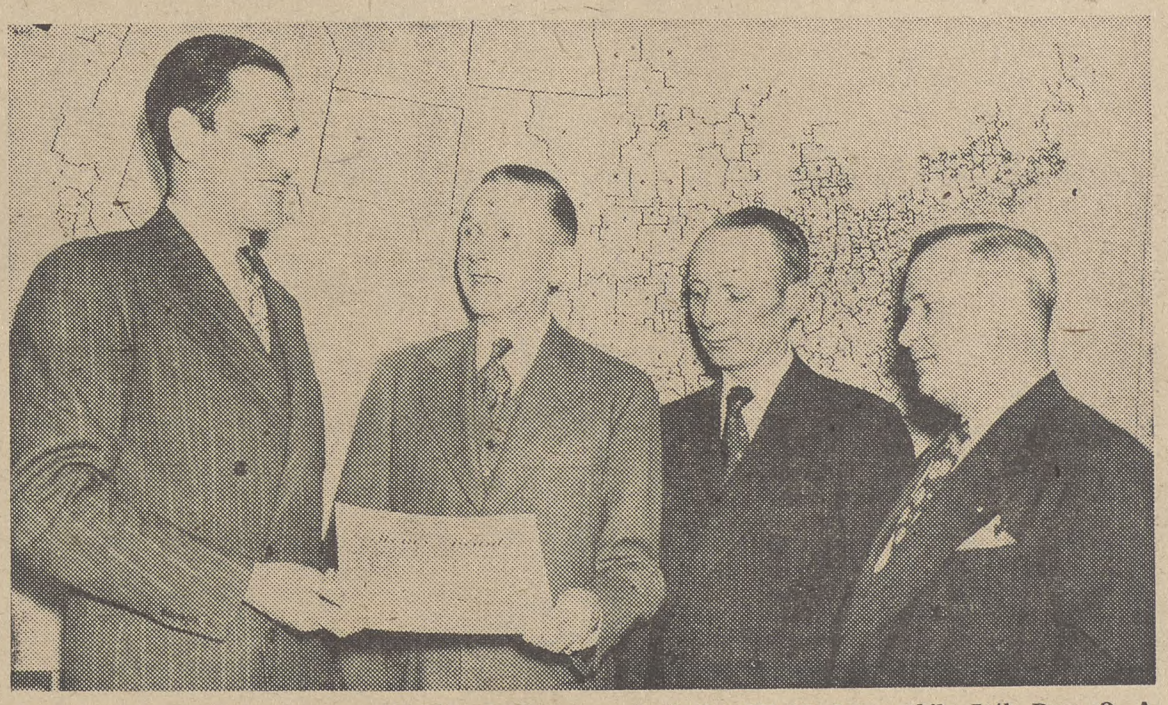
TO Sen. Harry P. Cain (R. Wash.) the rent control questions sums up something like this:

There **is** a severe housing shortage—but there **isn't** a housing shortage. We need rent controls—but de **don't** need rent controls, because rent controls are the cause of the housing shortage (which doesn't exist) in the first place, and the sooner controls are dumped, the sooner the illusion of a shortage will disappear.

This was the gist of the Senator's three-hour introduction of the Banking Committee's rent bill to the Senate last week.

The bill Sen. Cain was unhappily presenting was passed by voice vote in the Upper House, succumbing to only one weakening amendment, which eliminated criminal penalties for landlord violators of the Act.

The following day the Senate approved a 30-day extension of the 1947 Rent Law, previously passed by the House. Thus the Senate's long-range bill providing controls until April 30, 1949, traveled on to Republican Rep. Jesse P. Wolcott's House Banking Committee, which now will have ample time to scrutinize it.



OVER TOP FOR PAC: **Tilford Dudley, assistant PAC director, (1.) presents an honor award to Pres. Thomas J. McCarthy of the Washington, D. C., local of the Oil Workers, while Intl. Pres. O. A. Knight of the Oil Workers (third from left) and William Hanscom, Washington representative, look on. Members of the local gave 277% of their quota.**

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

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STEEL STEALS A MARCH

It reminded us of a three-act play — with the last act missing.

Act No. 1 got under way when the commodity market took a nose-dive and the radio and newspaper "experts" decided to declare a field day.

"This is it," we were told. "The old law of supply and demand has gone to work—just like we said it would. This is the beginning of a downward trend in prices."

Then the expected happened just as expected. The price break, the public was told, meant that the trade unions would no longer have reason to ask for wage increases.

Republican politicos began licking their chops. They had been vindicated, hadn't they? Events were beginning to prove that the NAM was right when it claimed everything would soon be lovely if OPA was killed.

The tempo of Act 1 began slowing down near the end, when some prices started going back up and the public began realizing that the overall cost of living had been affected only slightly.

Act No. 2, which hadn't been billed in advance, opened with a bang.

The steel industry suddenly upped prices again!

Those who thought they'd been running the show were flabbergasted. They started screaming, "You can't do this to us." They—along with President Truman and others—decided it was time to call the steel industry on the carpet and ask, "How come?"

Act 3 hasn't really begun yet—but we'll wager it will be a dandy and that the "experts" will come up with a perfectly simple explanation: "Organized labor was responsible for it all. Didn't it say it was going to ask for substantial wage increases?"

It, of course, will be ham acting at its worst, so don't be surprised if the public, burdened with a new price increase, seems inclined to boo instead of applaud. ★ ★ ★

The New Kind Of Democracy

The new type of "democratic action" that is wiping out "capitalistic imperialism" in Eastern Europe makes us remember a little guy named Adolf who had a silly mustache and a desire for world conquest.

Under this new "democratic action" technique you simply substitute police powers for the ballot and place your political opponents under arrest.

Of course, you never do such a thing without first cooking up some propaganda that your opponents are plotting to overthrow the government.

Oh, no! We're not talking about Communism. We're referring to Russian democracy.

The people in Czechoslovakia know what we mean.

★ ★ ★

E. & P. Has Our Thanks

Editor and Publisher, often regarded as the "Bible" of the newspaper publishing business, said that "In this job the CIO deserves the support and assistance of individual newspapers and newspaper groups which have as much at stake in the issue as the labor press."

E. & P. was referring to CIO efforts to prove that Congress cannot gag the CIO News and other union publications.

Obviously E. & P. realized that freedom of the press means freedom of the entire press.

Not A North-South Squabble

Civil Liberties Campaign Shouldn't Create A Regional Battle

By ALLAN L. SWIM

THE controversy over President Truman's civil rights program for all Americans should not be permitted to degenerate into another struggle between the "damn Yankees" of the North and the "rebels" of the South.

It could become just that unless our politicians and writers start shedding more light and less heat on the subject.

Our contribution, suh, will be an attempt to explain why the folks down in Dixie start squealing like stuck pigs when No'theners try to impose some more "outside interference" on them.

They're just plain opposed to too much "help" from the outside, and not entirely without justification.

MUCH of the industry in the South has been owned or controlled for years by Northern interests, which adopted the Southern policy of paying substandard wages and shipped their profits back to the North and East.

The region has long been burdened by the Southern freight rate differential, which gives the North and East a real advantage in the field of commerce.

It has been criticized often and ridiculed occasionally by Northern newspapers which write reams about bad conditions and bad habits in the South but ignore the filthy slums and protective property covenants of Northern cities.

It can't understand why there should be such a furor for federal laws to handle unorganized mobs which infrequently lynch Negroes without there being a hue and cry for similar laws to handle organized Northern mobs which cut down members of minority groups with sub-machine guns.

Any CIO representative who has attempted to set up unions below the Mason-Dixon Line can give you a good slant on abroagation of civil rights.

He'll tell you that the Northern owner of Southern plants will exploit race and religious prejudice just as quickly and as cleverly as the native Southern industrialist.

He can cite case after case involving Northerners who established plants in the South in an effort to get away from unions which demanded decent pay and equal treatment for all employes.

He can tell you, too, that it hurts no more to be beaten up in Gadsden, Ala., than in Akron, Ohio.

THIS is an effort to explain—not excuse—some of the Southern attitudes regarding civil liberties.

They must be understood and appreciated—not ridiculed—if we are to make nation-wide progress in the civil rights field.

We should regard a race riot as a damnable thing—whether it occurs in Detroit, Mich., or Columbia, Tenn.

We should recognize the evils of segregation wherever they exist—in Birmingham or Chicago, on street cars or in residential districts.

We should not excuse one region because its civil rights violations are of one type and condemn another region because its violations are of another and perhaps more flagrant type. The current furor caused by politicians fighting the President's civil rights program is, of course, inexcusable.

PAYMENT of poll taxes should not be spoken of merely as a device for disfranchizing Negroes. It should be known for what it really is—a device used to control elections.

Political machines such as the one run by "Boss" Ed Crump in Memphis want Negroes to vote as long as they vote "right" and will pay their poll taxes to get them to do so.

All voting restrictions that can be used to manipulate or influence elections should be removed.

The nation's capital should set the example by giving its residents (you can hardly call them citizens) the right to vote.

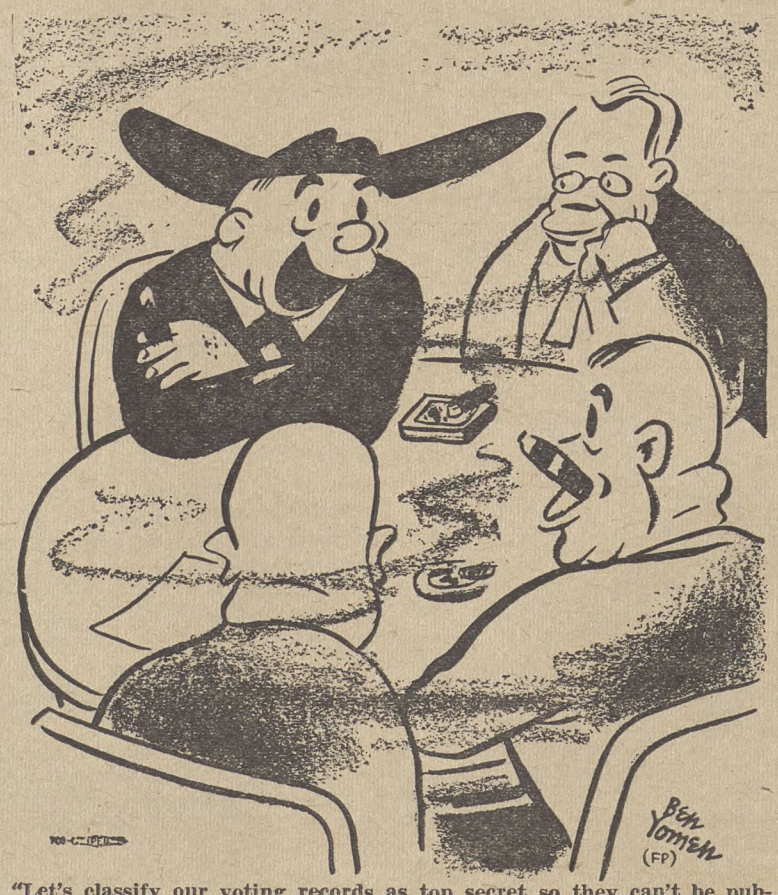
IT is impossible to legislate prejudice out of existence—but legislation can eliminate bad practices that result from prejudice.

So the job of those who seek to expand our civil liberties and make them secure is not one of merely designing the right kind of laws.

Education—a lot of it, and the right kind—is needed.

Understanding and appreciation of our problem and the other fellow's viewpoint also is needed.

CONGRESSMAN DRIPP **BY YOMEN**



"Let's classify our voting records as top secret so they can't be publicized anywhere."

Knight To Go To CTAL Meet

CIO will be represented when the Latin American Federation of Labor (CTAL) holds its third convention in Mexico City starting March 22.

O. A. Knight, a CIO vice-president and head of the Oil Workers International Union, will address the meeting and bring fraternal greetings from workers in the U. S. to those south of the Rio Grande.

Both Knight and OWIU Sec.-Treas. T. M. McCormick have been named by their union to attend a pan-American confab of oil unions to be held in Mexico City in connection with the CTAL meeting.

CTAL Pres. Lombardo Toledano said the convention had originally been scheduled for Santiago, Chile, but the "mounting anti-labor campaign" conducted by Chilean President Gonzalez Videla had forced a change in plans.

Toledano announced that Louis Saillant, secretary general of the World Federation of Trade Unions, will also attend. Toledano represents Latin America on the WFTU executive bureau.

CIO's Latin-American Affairs Committee is headed by Pres. Jacob Potofsky of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers. Knight has represented the organization at a number of previous meetings in Mexico and Central America.

Use T-H Against Hiring Hall

The CIO Longshoremen & Warehousemen will fight "till hell freezes over" to maintain their San Francisco hiring hall.

That was Intl. ILWU Pres. Harry Bridges' answer to the Waterfront Employers Association's recent request for a meeting with the union to discuss possible changes in the 14-year old hiring hall provision.

Bridges said the union may be willing to make some concessions to conform to the Taft-Hartley Act, but none weakening union control of work regulations.

They Tell Editors What They Think

THERE is one irate gentleman out on the West Coast who obviously holds Henry Wallace in high regard but feels quite differently about the editor of the CIO News.

He said so—pointedly and bluntly—in a recent letter to the editor.

It was that "third party" cartoon that we ran recently which had him in a lather.

That diabolical drawing, said he, "left a very unpleasant odor here."

It was so bad, he continued, that "one angry member confiscated" a bundle of CIO Newses "and filed them away next to the commode . . .

In the same mail with several laudatory letters was a scorcher which declared the CIO position on the third party convinced him the "CIO leadership is a fake similar to the AFL."

Then he really got down to business:

"People hold you in such contempt that any move you recommend would surely lose.

"Next election you'll see how much influence you have for the common man."

After more of the same he concluded:

"For my part, I'm sick and tired of hearing you jackasses bray!"

WE must be just plain stupid, because nothing but stupidity could make us behave like we do, said a fellow from out in Ohio.

Declaring that he was pretty fed up with us, he wrote:

"You have been snorting and 'yapping' re 'fat profits' and a 'lousy deal,' but largely because of your own shortcomings.

"And, of course, you want some of that 'gravy' without possessing the mental ability to produce exact blueprints and properly run the business end of a commercial factory enterprise in order to earn some of the fat.

"The loudest noise you made in a recent issue was the fact that you did no 'yapping' about Henry (Henry the Wall.)"

FROM Arkansas came a communication from a farmer who seems a bit fed up with the whole stupid mess, including, of course, our position on matters political.

"We can and we must take over the government," said he. "This is the only way to save it.

"Let our slogan be, 'Scare hell out of them by voting for Wallace.'

"Quit begging crumbs from the rich man's table and take your message to the farmers—and you can win the whole loaf."

SOMEBODY has been giving us some lousy advice—or something, said the letter of a disgruntled Philadelphia reader.

"Labor leaders appear to be guided to too great a degree by a fear of their members who take suggestions from the experience of labor in the USSR and those who take dictation from the Vatican," he said.

An Oklahoman opined that God should have pity on any "sorrowful creature" who dares to ignore the third party movement.

WE'RE inclined to believe no editor could be all of the things he's accused of being because—

Some letters said we were "tools of Wall Street," "damned old reactionaries just like Bilbo," "a Chicago Tribune in sheep's clothing"—

And others said we were "tools of Moscow," Red radicals who ought to go back to Russia," "underminers of the public's faith in constitutional government"—

And still others said we were a pretty nice guy.

A. L. S.

A SAD TALE

COAK—
DRAWN FOR THE NAT'L. CIO NEWS

CIO Moves Closer To Court Test Of T-H's Anti-Freedom Section

SUIT to establish the unconstitutionality of all the prohibitions on political expenditures by unions imposed by Section 304 of the Taft-Hartley Act has been filed in U. S. District Court by Pres. Walter P. Reuther and Secy.-Treas. Emil Mazey and the CIO Auto Workers.

The UAW complaint seeks a declaratory judgment that Section 304 is unconstitutional and asks an injunction against its enforcement by the Attorney General because of the censorship imposed by its prohibitions on free speech, press, assembly and petition by unions in connection with federal elections. These prohibitions, it is charged, prevent free elections, deprive union members of the equal protection of the laws and constitute a real danger to the democratic institutions of the United States.

THE CIO and Pres. Philip Murray have been indicted by a Federal Grand Jury on charges he violated the T-H law when he ordered the CIO News to carry an indorsement of a Baltimore Congressional candidate and directed that the News, printed in Washington, D. C., be distributed in Baltimore.

A hearing will be held this Friday on a motion to quash the indictment. Murray has pleaded innocent.

The UAW complaint charges that "Section 304 unlawfully attempts to immunize the said Taft-Hartley Act from repeal by a subsequent Congress by restricting the rights of these plaintiffs and other labor organizations and their members freely to exercise their rights to secure the election of a Congress composed of members who would repeal that law."

THE complaint was filed on behalf of Reuther, Mazey and the UAW by Irving J. Levy, UAW general counsel, and Joseph L. Rauh, Jr., both of Washington, D. C.

The Court is asked to issue an injunction to prevent Attorney General Tom C. Clark from enforcing Section 304 against UAW-CIO officers or local unions "because of any expenditure which they may make in the forthcoming elections or conventions."

The complaint charges that Attorney General Clark has threatened to prosecute Reuther and other officers of the UAW-CIO. Reuther indorsed a candidate in a Pennsylvania congressional election.

Reuther stated that this suit will provide an opportunity to secure a decision from the Supreme Court on the constitutionality of Section 304 before it adjourns and in time for the 1948 election campaign.

The case will be first heard by a special three-judge court with a direct appeal by either side to the Supreme Court. Such an appeal has precedence over other cases.

The 'New' Patriotism

My employer, right or wrong: You may think you owe allegiance only to the flag and your country. You're wrong. Detroit's station WJR has added something new.

It's all neatly packaged in "An American's Pledge of Loyalty," which is read regularly over the station. To make sure you don't miss it, WJR has turned it out in a patriotic red, white and blue leaflet.

"I pledge devotion to God and the brotherhood His word proclaims; I offer loyalty to the United Nations and the world order it maintains; I vow to defend America and the opportunities it contains; I promise to give my best to American Industry and the homes it sustains." (From Ford Facts, UAW-CIO Local 600).

'A Sick Man'

Statement by CIO Pres. Philip Murray in Labor Reports:

"The man who nourishes in his heart prejudice against his fellowmen because of differences in race, color or creed, is a really sick man, made so by his own distorted thinking. The man who knowingly harbors such prejudices is an infected man. Either requires treatment administered with varying degrees of the patience that must attend all educational processes.

"The harboring of prejudice never fails to react adversely on the one who indulges in it. At the very least he becomes steadily a more unhappy man. And very often, the outraged principles of his fellowmen overflow into retributive action against him.

"Prejudice must go. There is simply no room for it in a decent world."

The Cincinnati Plan:

AFTER PAC WINS—U. S. WINS

By ARTHUR RIORDAN

Any City Can Do It

Herewith we present an article to show what political action by labor can accomplish for your community.

The City of Cincinnati is chosen as typical of such results—but also because it is the stamping ground of Sen. Robert A. Taft (R., O.)—and of Jack Kroll, PAC director!

CINCINNATI is the Queen City of the Mid-West.

Cincinnati is the home area of Sen. Robert A. Taft (R., O.).

Cincinnati is the home of CIO-PAC Director Jack Kroll.

And, Cincinnati provides a perfect example of what PAC-indorsed candidates can accomplish for all the people after being elected to office.

For, Cincinnati is the city where a Good Government group—the City Charter Committee—last fall elected a majority of the City Council and has embarked on a broad program for civic improvement.

The new Council majority had the full backing of PAC, of the AFL, of the many civil groups who subscribe to the principles of the Charter. The five men who comprise the majority of the City Council are:

Albert D. Cash, who was chosen Mayor.

Edward N. Waldvogel, Vice-Mayor.

Rollin H. Everett, CIO member, who was named president pro tem of the Council.

Charles P. Taft, brother of Sen. Taft.

Harry D. Proctor, AFL member.

The four other Council members are Republicans.

WHEN you consider the Cincinnati Story, you must study three aspects. They are:

1. What Charter plans for its City.
2. Just what Charter is.
3. How the ticket was elected.

Keystone of Charter's platform is the Master Plan—initiated by Charter when it was a minority in the previous City Council. (Cash, Everett and Waldvogel served then). The platform envisions clearing out slums and rebuilding new industries and moderate-rate housing; effective flood control; modern express ways for truck and auto traffic; complete smoke control (the Charter minority forced a smoke control measure through the council last term); promotion of sound labor relations at City Hall; increased police efficiency; broader representation on public boards; a first-rate airport system; sewage disposal plants; improved recreation facilities; a fair share of state tax funds for Ohio cities.

When you arrive by train in Cincinnati, you are filled with awe by the city's amazing Union Terminal. The murals in that station give you an insight into Cincinnati's history. But, in the areas down by the river, there are still many slums.

THE day this writer visited the office of Mayor Cash, the executive had just finished meeting with a group of civic and business leaders. His eyes lit up as he retold what he had said to the conference. He pleaded with them to help him set up a $500,000 risk corporation, which would make it possible to secure loans and carry out housing developments totalling $5,000,000.

At the conference were men from life insurance outfits, from steel companies, realtors, hotels, labor, stores, etc. Most expressed a determination to see that the money was raised. For instance, one family pledged $50,000.

Cash explained that it would require building 6,000 housing units a year for 20 years to replace the present large number of obsolete, sub-standard homes. He said he had found that what the average family wanted was a small, modest home, not an apartment.

Incidentally, Charter is one of the few Good Government movements (skeptics and scoffers call them "Goo, Goos") that have returned to power after losing control of a city government. It is definitely not called "Goo Goo."

In 1924, Americans were "Keeping Cool With Cal." French troops were evacuating the Ruhr. Nikolai Lenin died. The Dawes Reparation Plan was agreed to by the Allies and Germans. Clarence Darrow won life terms for Loeb and Leopold, murderers of little Bobbie Franks. The Prince of Wales (now the Duke of Windsor) toured the U. S., started a fad for turned-down hat brims. Nellie Taylor Ross of Wyoming, was first woman ever to be elected a U. S. governor; Ma Ferguson of Texas, followed her by a month. This writer was graduated from high school.

And, in 1924, Cincinnati's Charter movement began.

YOU hear a lot about Charter throughout Cincinnati — at the station, in the lobbies of the Gibson or Netherlands Plaza, on street cars. And you really learn a lot about it when you sit down across the desk from Executive Director Forest Frank in Charter's Carew Tower office.

He recalls the history of Charter something like this:

Before 1924, Cincinnati and Hamilton County had 683 precincts and 6,800 jobs to be filled —a rich political plum of 10 jobs to every precinct. That block of votes controlled primary elections for more than 40 years.

In 1923, political conditions had become intolerable.

A feeling of revulsion swept the city and a new cry arose: "Vote for Men and Not Birds!" The cry was raised by the Birdless Ballot League—which wanted to eliminate the political party symbols, eagle and rooster, from municipal ballots.

THE Birdless were ridiculed by the political bosses, but to their cause rallied many a group which previously had all been for civic betterment, but which had failed to coalesce. The coalition drafted a charter amendment which would eliminate the office of elected mayor and the council of 32 members and substitute a council of nine elected by proportional representation and a city manager elected by the council.

The Republican organization fought the proposal. Since it was a national election year, it was feared that the GOP opposition might have a bad effect on the Charter drive, for the area was predominantly Republican.

But, when the ballots were counted it was 95,000 for Calvin Coolidge; 26,000 for Democrat John Davis; 31,000 for Robert M. LaFollete and 92,511 "yes" to 41,105 "no" on the Charter. A victory dinner was organized. At that affair, the City Charter Committee was formally set up.

For five straight elections, Charter-indorsed candidates won a majority; then came the lean years and four Republicans and an independent took over. Last fall reversed the situation.

THREE times, the machine politicians have tried to throw out PR, because the machine, even when it elected a majority, couldn't get the full control it wanted. All three attempts failed—in 1936, in 1939 and last fall, when PR was retained by a vote of 82,017 to 74,415.

Last fall's election showed some interesting statistics.

(Under PR, suppose there are five jobs to be filled. As many candidates as have qualified can run. The voter votes for five—or less—but votes for them in the order of his preference. John Jones is his No. 1 choice; Sam Brown No. 2, etc. The ballots are counted in the order of preference. A quota—some set percentage of the valid ballots cast, such as 16,218 last Fall—is set. As soon as John Jones gets that quota—if he is lucky—then your second choices are handed over to Sam Brown, and so on down the line. Sometimes the last place choices actually elect a candidate.)

Last fall, the Charter candidates received a total of 77,522 first choice votes to 77,527 for the Republican candidates — an amazing difference of only five votes in a normally Republican city!

Highest first choice vote was cast for the then mayor, Carl W. Rich—23,976. Of the Charter victors, Cash had 15,918; Taft, 14,842; Everett, 11,289 Proctor, 10,715, and Waldvogel, 10,651.

There is hardly a chance that the Charter Five, in their two-year term, will have an opportunity of selecting a City Manager, since the incumbent, W. R. Kellogg looks like he's going to stay a long time (a Cincinnati city manager stays in until he dies, resigns or is removed for some specified dereliction of duty.)

OH, yes, Jack Kroll has been a member of the Charter board since 1935.

Rollin Everett, a veteran newspaperman, went into the labor movement and also into politics with his eyes wide open.

Take a typical Wednesday for Everett (the council meets on Wednesday.)

He gets up at about 7 a.m., at 8:30 he reaches the office of the CIO Sun—of which he is editor—at 15th E. 8th St. Maybe he hadn't got home the night before until nearly midnight after attending a number of meetings.

He opens his mail. His phone starts ringing—and keeps it up constantly. Some of the calls are union business, most are civic problems. Somebody wants a traffic sign moved. (Everett and his colleagues are lucky; they couldn't fix a traffic ticket even if they wanted to; it just can't be done except by a judge.)

Some are screwball calls. But many are heartrending: someone is being evicted; someone is accusing a policeman of brutality; some want relief. He must in all cases take down notes and prepare to look into the grievance.

"Whenever any citizen, whatever his social or economic level, whatever his race or religion, complains to me he shall have a hearing."

Between calls, he talks over the Sun's problems with his pretty blonde assistant, Nancy Lay.

AT 12:30, the Charter majority meets for its weekly luncheon session. There, they go over the calendar for the afternoon's lunch meeting; they plan their program, decide what they will support as a bloc (no one is bound by any partisan rule to vote together, only by moral ties.)

On a typical Wednesday recently, the calendar for the day included items from the Mayor, from the city manager, from the clerk of council, from the City Planning Commission, from the city treasurer, from the finance committee, from the highways committee, from the law committee, from the public utilities committee, from the sewers committee (Proctor is its chairman), from the traffic committee, etc.

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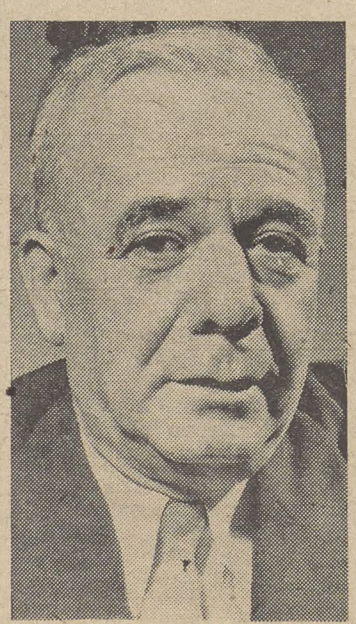
CHARTERITES: Here are Cincinnati's five Councilmen planning a le... ed, left to right, are Harry D. Proctor, who is Mayor Albert D. Cash, Vice Mayor Edward ...

Rollin Everett

When you pay a visit to 3230 Hardisty ave., Cincinnati, you are in for a good time. For that is the home of Rollin, Eleanor, Peggy, Polly, Patty and Mike Everett—and of Rollin's mother, too. Rollin learned politics in as good a laboratory as you could find. That was when he was a reporter on the Kansas City Star and saw Boss Pendergast in full sway. He was disgusted with machine politics and when he moved to Cincinnati in 1934, he began to take an active interest in Charter and PR. He served the Cincinnati Post for 10 years as reporter, City Hall correspondent and assistant city editor before taking over editorship of the CIO Sun. He's one of the founders of the CIO Cincinnati Newspaper Guild, served it twice as president. He has carried on a CIO radio program—"The Other Side of the News." In 1946, though he was in the minority, he argued city Council into passing a resolution calling for continuance of OPA. He's serving his second Council term.



JACK KROLL

Albert D. Cash

Husky Albert D. Cash is serving his sixth term in Cincinnati's council . . . his favorite projects: urban redevelopment, slum clearance, improved employer - employes relationships, fair gas and electrical rates, better transportation facilities, fairer representation for his city in the State Legislature . . . he's a lawyer, member of the firm of Dolle, O'Donnell and Cash . . . his dad, Dennis F. Cash, was close to Cincinnati's famed reform mayor, Henry T. Hunt, served him as safety director . . . the new mayor is a Democrat, but feels national parties should not interfere with administration of purely local affairs . . . has been active in Charter many years . . . His sister, Mrs. Joseph Lambert, managed his last three campaigns . . . while she and Mrs. Cash were campaigning, her five children and the five Cash kids were in the care of another sister, Miss Marty Cash . . . the mayor's first wife, Mrs. Esther Boehlein Cash, died in 1940 . . . early last year, Cash married Mrs. Elizabeth Cassatt Reid, widow of Dr. Mont R. Reid and the only woman ever elected to City Council under PR.

Charles P. Taft

Charles P. Taft is the perfect personification of the phrase "civic leader." He is the first lay president of the Federal Council of Churches —and yet he finds time to serve in Cincinnati's City Council.

Though he was the son of the former Pres. Taft, he entered World War I as a buck private, rose to a first lieutenancy. In World War II, he went to Washington, at Pres. Roosevelt's request, as

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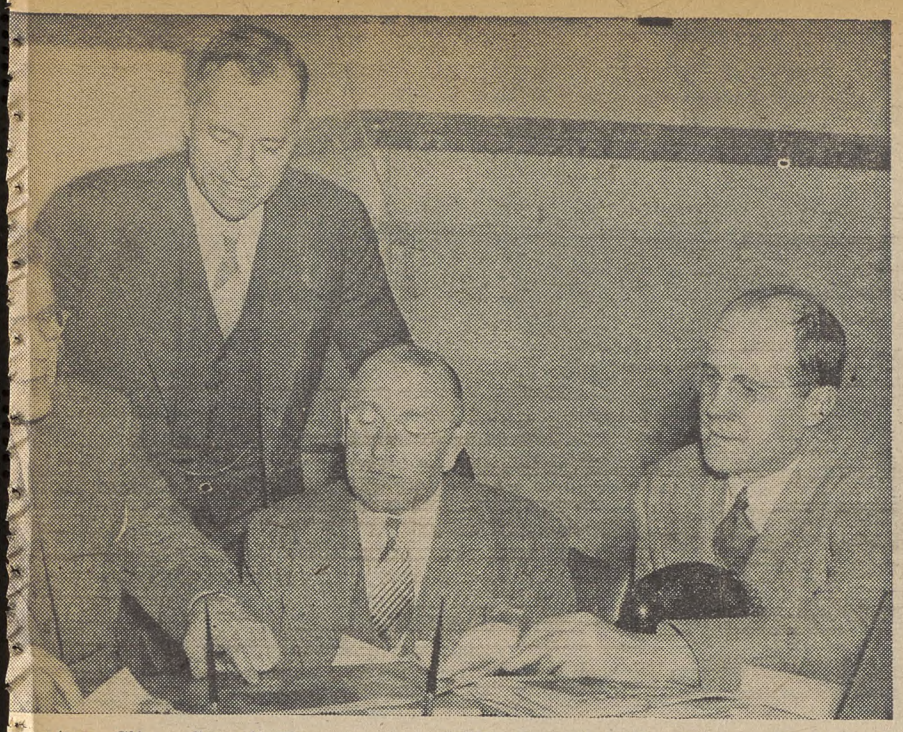

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Council Pres. pro tem Rollin Everett, CIO member. Standing is Charles P. Taft. The Charter group organized the council by a 5-4 vote. The matter being studied is a blueprint of the Cincinnati Master Plan for an express highway system.

Maybe it last two hours. In the afternoon, he has meetings of other committees: Council Planning Committee (he's chairman); traffic, highways, etc. Lots of hearings are held.

As to engagements, a week or so ago, on Tuesday, he attended a Civic Club luncheon; in the evening, he had three meetings, including the Old Ball Players. On Wednesday at noon, a movie on the Expressways project; at night, the State Farm Bureau Co-ops. On Thursday, a PAC luncheon; at night, a PTA meeting at Central Vocational High; Friday night he miraculously was able to spend at home. On Saturday, he had two political dances.

Mrs. Everett goes to many of the meetings with Rollin. She can do that because Everett's well-informed and vivacious mother is only too glad to be the "sitter"—she just can't decide which kid she likes best; "all of them, I guess," she says.

CIO and AFL campaigned hard last fall. They had different organizations, but both urged their members to vote both for Everett and Proctor.

An intensive drive was staged in wards, precincts, blocks, at meetings, by pamphlets, by word of mouth, on the radio, by buttonholing.

One campaigner was 75 years old, a resident of a home for the aged. A campaigner for Everett was legless. A noted pianist became a doorbell ringer.

Since there was also a statewide referendum on a soldiers' bonus, veterans took an active part in both that campaign and for Charter (there are thousands of vets in the city who lack adequate housing.)

The fight by Cash and Everett for an anti-smoke ordinance was remembered by the voters, and that provided more volunteers. Everett spoke before every CIO union local at least once; sometimes he made as high as seven or eight speeches a day.

Many Cincinnatians recalled that years back Cincinnati had been purposely given the reputation of being a low-wage town. Signs had been erected in Kentucky saying "Come to Cincinnati, plenty of jobs.' The heavy influx of labor in those days was designed to drive out unions.

But, in 1887, Cincinnati was one of the forerunners in the formation of the AFL. At that

(Continued on Page 10)

QUEEN CITY

CINCINNATI has had a colorful history—both in the usual sense and politically.

Its site was the center of the mound-builders' civilization. It has had perhaps the most successful "Good Government" movement in the history of America.

Immigrants from Kentucky and New Jersey arrived early. A town was laid out in 1789 around Fort Washington. The settlers decided to call it Losantville (which is a hybrid word signifying "City Opposite the Mouth of the Licking", or so the Encyclopedia Britannica says).

In 1790, the town was renamed in honor of Gen. St. Clair, governor of the Northwest Territory, who was president of the Pennsylvania Society of Cincinnati.

The Indians didn't like the idea of the settlement and a warpath was beaten often to Cincinnati's door. In 1791, Gen. Anthony Wayne won the Battle of Fallen Timbers at Maumee Rapids. That brought peace with the Indians.

The immortal Harriet Beecher Stowe lived in the Queen City from 1832 to 1850 and there she gathered much of the material for Uncle Tom's Cabin.

The city's history is studded with floods which turn the lovely Ohio into a virago. In 1937, the worst of all was reached.

As to political history, perhaps the first real significant move was in 1884, when the "Cincinnati Riots" occurred. Mobs, infuriated by alleged laxity in law enforcement, stormed the city jail, seeking prisoners they claimed had been held under mild manslaughter charges but who, in actuality, were murderers.

The prisoners had been removed, so the mob burned the jail. The militia was called and 45 persons were killed and 148 wounded before peace was restored. How the city enacted its present type of government is told elsewhere on this page.

The city has a Catholic archbishopric; Protestant Episcopal and Methodist bishoprics; Cincinnati's Hebrew Union College is considered America's most important rabbinical school.

Under the educational system it is possible to go, by city expense, all the way from kindergarten through the graduate schools of the University of Cincinnati (municipally owned).

The City also founded the "cooperative" system of supplementing college education by practical work in shops and manufacturing establishments.

Cincinnati is also home of the Cincinnati Reds of the National Baseball League. The Reds won the N. L. pennant and the World Series in 1919 and 1940 and won the pennant but not the Series in 1939. Last year, the Reds finished fifth.

Railroad City

Cincinnati is the only city in America that owns a railroad. The line is the Cincinnati Southern (336 miles) which runs to Chattanooga, Tenn., carrying passengers and freight. The Cincinnati Southern is leased by the Cincinnati, New Orleans, Texas & Pacific, which is in turn a part of the Southern Railway System.

IT'S IN THE FAMILY: Cincinnati City Councilman Rollin Everett finds a little time off from his duties as a city official and as editor of the CIO Sun to read the news to his attractive family. The children are (left to right): Peggy, 7, who has the same birthday as Dad; Patty, 12; Mike, 9, and Polly, 6, who came within a few days of also having Dad's birthday. Mrs. Eleanor Everett knits a sweater for one of the kids.

PAC IS BUSY: The Cincinnati PAC Committee meets constantly on local and national problems. Seated around desk are (left to right, beginning with man at left, paper in hand): Ben Herman, former PAC chairman; William Black, CIO Council president, who is now PAC co-chairman with Robert J. Davidson, CIO Regional Director (absent on business when picture was taken); Elmer Kauffman, PAC treasurer; James McLendon, secretary; Jack Methard, field director; George Grigsby, and Ray Sowder. Standing are Amalgamated Clothing staffers who presented the committee with some suggestions for PAC work.

ORGANIZATIONALLY SPEAKING

By Allan S. Haywood

Robert W. Starnes, CIO Director, Mississippi, reports that the CIO Textile Workers won its first cotton mill collective bargaining election in Mississippi at the Stonewall Mills in Stonewall. The results of the NLRB election were 261 for TWUA, 109 for AFL and 16 void or challenged.

United Shoe Workers of America report three victories in NLRB elections as follows: Myrna Shoe Co., Manchester, N. H., USWA 162, no union 145; component parts plant, International Shoe Plant, Bald Knob, Ark., USWA 163, no union 65, AFL 1. Somersworth Shoe Co., Somersworth, N. H., USWA 253, no union 28. Walter Harris, Arkansas CIO director, was in charge at Bald Knob; USWA Director George Ficteau at Somersworth.

Regional Director Robert J. Davidson, Cincinnati, Ohio, advises that the United Paper Workers won an election at the Shellmar plant, Mt. Vernon, Ohio; UPA 71, against 4.

Regional Director Irwin L. DeShetler, Los Angeles, Calif., reports that results in an election held without use of the NLRB, at Western Nipple Mfg. Co., Los Angeles, Calif., were CIO Steelworkers 39, against 18. Balt Yanez, Local 1981 organizer, was in charge and Ben Young are to be credited with signing up most of the workers in the union.

Dir. of Org. George Brown, Portland, Ore., reports the following union shop elections in Springfield, Ore.: E. P. Boyer Lumber & Coal Co., 16 for, 6 against; Don Bar Lumber Co., 58 for, 1 against; Blue River Lumber Co., 27 for, 2 against; J. P. O'Neil Lumber Co., 27 for, 2 against; Van-Deines-Johnson, Inc., 27 for, 4 against; Al Clements Lumber Co., 30 for, 4 against.

Paul E. Miley, Dir. of Region 2A, UAW-CIO, announces that the first election for a Union Shop under the provisions of the T-H Act involving a local union of UAW-CIO in Ohio resulted in an overwhelming victory for the union. Miley stated that 229 workers at the Empire Plow Co. in Cleveland voted for the union shop in an election conducted by the NLRB. Only 12 voted against the union shop. The Empire workers are members of the big Cleveland UAW Amalgamated Local 217.

Loren Houser has been assigned as Regional Director of the Indianapolis area to take the place of Powers Hapgood, who has been assigned to National duties. Brother Houser is one of the early members of the United Auto Workers and served this splendid organization in several capacities, as well as the CIO. Such training well-fitted him for this important assignment.

The announcement of the vote of the United Brotherhood of Telephone Workers in Northern California and Nevada is expected to be made during the first few days in March. Preliminary conferences have been arranged to meet with these telephone groups to prepare for a western conference at a later date.

Lowest Paid U. S. Mill Votes 2 to 1 For CIO

WHAT is said to be the lowest wage mill in America (41c minimum) went CIO when the employes of Stonewall Cotton Mill, Stonewall, Miss., voted more than two to one for the Textile Workers over the AFL in an NLRB-conducted election.

The Stonewall mill was placed high on the agenda for the CIO Southern Drive last year when a group of workers called on R. W. Starnes, Mississippi CIO director, saying they were "highly dissatisfied" with the AFL, which had been the bargaining agent for about 10 years.

The employes said the AFL had adopted a "do-nothing" attitude and, despite the fact that during the war the War Labor Board had approved a seven-cent wage increase, the AFL had settled for a one-cent wage boost in exchange for maintenance of membership and check-off provisions in the contract.

The balloting was a run-off election following an inconclusive election May 16. The run-off was thrice postponed as the result of company protests and Taft-Hartley red-tape. The election was variously set for June 13, 1947, Feb. 5, Feb. 6 and finally held Feb. 12.

Although approximately 725 workers were eligible to vote, only 386 cast ballots with 261 going to CIO, 109 to AFL, 14 challenged and two spoiled ballots. The light vote was contributed to the fact that all roads leading to the schoolhouse polling place were a sea of mud due to two weeks of torrential rains. Bogged-down cars hauling workers to the polls, were pulled out by a Jeep owned by one of the CIO staff members.

"It appears we won by 153 votes and a Jeep," Starnes remarked after the votes were tallied.

Launch Drive In Georgia

AN all-out CIO organizing drive on the non-union textile mills of Georgia was launched at Atlanta, Ga., recently when 300 textile workers in a state-wide meeting pledged themselves to carry out the task.

Van A. Bittner, director of the CIO Organizing Committee, and George Baldanzi, executive vice-president of the Textile Workers, presented the program to the textile workers, who came from both organized and unorganized mills throughout the state.

"You are the real organizers," Bittner said, "All the paid organizers on the CIO staff couldn't bring you the benefits of union organization unless you wanted it and were willing to fight and sacrifice for it."

Baldanzi drove home the fact that, with so many textile mills in Georgia unorganized, the benefits gained by members of TWUA were constantly " in danger."

Mine, Mill Union To Ask 30c, Health Insurance

HOURLY wage boosts of 30c plus employer-paid health and accident insurance will be asked by the CIO Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers in negotiations this year.

The contract proposals were formulated by more than 100 rank-and-file leaders at a week-long meeting in Salt Lake City, Utah, recently.

The delegates also voted to seek improved holiday, vacation and shift differential provisions.

Henry Wallace gained the support of the union's intl. executive board, which at the same time delivered a scathing attack on Pres. Truman. The board issued a statement which said:

"Our positions of leadership in this union charge us with the responsibility of making the same fight for our membership that Wallace is making for all Americans. Our Executive Board and our membership find common cause with Wallace in the fight for a people's government."

Following the action of the IEB, the union's District 3 organizing staff located in eight states, supported the board's action on Wallace.

During the rank-and-file session, 30 delegates moved out of the Newhouse hotel after it had discriminated against two Negro delegates. The union cancelled a reservation for a conference room in a letter which concluded:

"We are not impressed by the argument that all major hotels in Salt Lake City discriminate against Negroes. Experience in other cities has proven that a courageous stand by one leading hotel can break a city-wide Jim Crow conspiracy.

"We call upon the Newhouse to take this step as a contribution to democracy in Salt Lake City, the State of Utah and the United States of America."

ACA Sues Two Cable Firms For $1 Million, Charges Wagner Act Violation

A suit against two struck cables companies for $1 million and an injunction to halt the companies' alleged refusal to bargain has been filed in the U. S. District Court in New York City by the CIO Communications Workers.

The union, on strike for two months against four cables company, charged that Mackay Radio and Commercial Cables—both subsidiaries of Intl. Telephone & Telegraph Corp.—violated the Wagner Labor Act in refusing to bargain with it.

Under the Taft-Hartley Act the union, which has not filed non-communist affidavits and financial statements, has no recourse to the NLRB. ACA pointed out, however, that while the NLRB is obliged to protect the public interest, it was appealing to the courts to protect its private rights.

Before the Wagner Act was amended by the T-H Act, the union pointed out, "exclusive" jurisdiction over unfair labor practices rested with the NLRB. The word "exclusive" was stricken out by the T-H Act, ACA said, thus opening the way for court action.

IN a similar case involving CIO Textile workers at the Amazon Cotton Mill, Thomasville, N. C., a federal district court judge in North Carolina recently ordered the company to bargain with the union. The Textile Workers have signed the non-communist affidavit, however.

Judge Johnson J. Hayes slapped at both NLRB General Counsel Robert N. Denham, who asked dismissal of the case, and at the company, which he found guilty of depriving the workers of their rights.

"If a labor union is unable to protect its membership in the courts," he said, "then its very existence is at stake. Its power is utterly dissipated." The company is now appealing the decision.

While the ACA will prosecute its case "with all the vigor of which it is capable," ACA Pres. Joseph P. Selly said, the union would not depend on it to win the strike. "The strike will be won on the picket line," he emphasized.

CIO Pres. Philip Murray last week sent an appeal to all CIO international unions for funds to assist the ACA strikers.

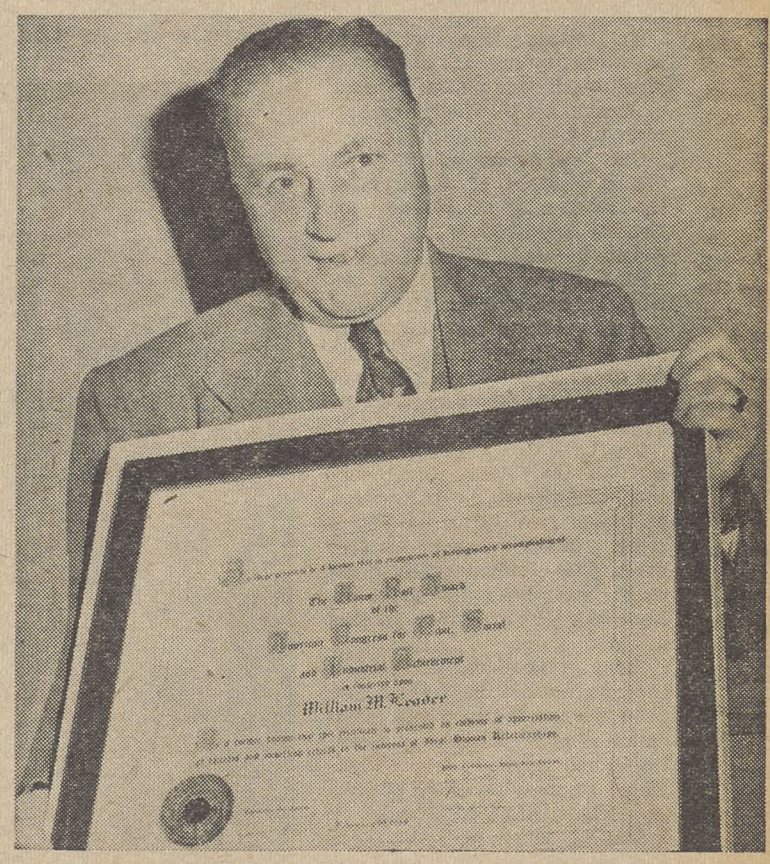
The Steelworkers and Packinghouse have already contributed $500 and $250 respectively, he said. Contributions, Murray said, will be used exclusively for supplying the basic needs of the strikers, rather than for administrative costs.

The letter accused the four struck companies of taking advantage of the T-H Act to break the strike and shatter the workers' morale. "The union," he said, "is striking for well-deserved wage increases and improved working conditions."

Shoe Clerks Win $5.50 in 100 Cities

CIO retail clerks in 100 cities have won a $5.50 a week wage boost, a $50 minimum and an agreement to hire new emplyoes through the union hiring hall.

The settlement ended the possibility of a strike by Local 65, Retail & Wholesale Workers at A. S. Beck and Miles Shoe stores. Settlement with the Lerner dress shops chain followed immediately.



HONORED: William M. Leader, president of Local 1 of the American Federation of Hosiery Workers and vice-president of the Philadelphia CIO Council, is holding the award presented to him by the American Congress of Civic, Social and Industrial Achievement for "faithful and unselfish efforts in the interest of ideal human relationships."

'TIS AN ILL WIND THAT BLOWS NO POLITICS

SPRING was sightseeing around Washington last week.

Whether it was a long stay or a short one, the CIO News was unable to discover as it went to press.

But, one thing was certain, politics — Presidential politics —was certainly in Washington and a lot of other places to stay.

There was politics in the Congress; there was politics in a rebellion—perhaps a windbag rebellion, perhaps not—by professional Southern politicians against Pres. Truman's civil rights program.

There was politics—unfortunate politics—in the Palestine UN situation; there was more unfortunate politics in the startling Czechoslovakian situation; there was politics in Henry Wallace's appearance before House Committee to oppose the Marshall Plan; there was politics in the criticism of Wallace's stand.

There was politics in sudden and surprising attack by the Progressive Citizens of America on Rep. Melvin Price (D., Ill.); there was naturally politics at the Philadelphia convention of the Americans for Democratic Action.

THE ADA convention—its first formal gathering—set up a national organization, adopted a constitution amid thorough debate, came out forthrightly for the Marshall Plan, demanded repeal of the Taft-Hartley Law, condemned the candidacy of Henry A. Wallace, declared it was tied to no political party, sought a just distribution of income taxes, opposed Universal Military Training, took positions on basic civil liberties issues, etc.

UAW Pres. Walter P. Reuther, making one of the major addresses to the convention, declared:

"I do not propose that we waste our substance in sterile argument. I do not propose we fight against something, but that we fight harder for something. I propose that we take away their weapons by making democracy work. That's what we mean by the creative alternative, the third force."

ADA chose Leon Henderson, former head of OPA, as chairman, succeeding Wilson Wyatt, former Housing Expediter.

Members of labor unions elected included these from CIO unions: Emil Rieve, Textile, and Detroit City Councilman George Edwards, UAW, who are two of the six vice chairmen; and, to the board: L. S. Buckmaster, Rubber; James B. Carey, John Green, Shipbuilding; Allan Haywood, Steel; Reuther, Samuel Wolchok, Retail.

THE attack by the Progressive Citizens of America (PCA) on Rep. Price came in a statement by the 25th Illinois Congressional District PCA. The statement said of the district's congressman:

"Lately, mainly because of pressure from the Truman Administration, and also possibly because he has been spending too much time in the hysterical-reactionary atmosphere of Congressional committee rooms, and not enough time among the rank and file people of his constituency, Mr. Price has given evidence of a steady retreat from the New Deal policies of Roosevelt."

The PCA said "now is the time for him to declare himself, otherwise, the independent progressive and New Deal forces will have to run an independent New Deal candidate."

The crusading St. Louis Post-Dispatch, published just across the Mississippi from Price's district, declared editorially:

"The fact is that Mr. Price has been an unusually able, alert and progressive member of Congress. He has identified himself with good causes and pursues his objectives tenaciously."

Carey Seeks To Avert Split In WFTU Over Marshall Plan

TWO officials of the CIO went on a new "mission to Moscow" last week in the hope of avoiding a split in the ranks of world labor.

In the Soviet capital were CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey and Intl. Affairs Director Michael Ross, who earlier had talked with union leaders in London and Paris. At Moscow they were scheduled to confer with Vassili Kuznetsov, secretary of the 26-million-member All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions and a leading figure in Soviet affairs.

The talks with Kuznetsov were sought by Carey in the hope of finding a bridge over basic difficulties in the WFTU executive bureau, where CIO and the British Trades Union Congress have sought to win approval of Marshall Plan recovery proposals.

The WFTU has so far failed to call a meeting of its executive bureau to discuss the CIO proposals. CIO leaders have argued that the recovery program is right up the WFTU alley, since its basic constitution calls for support of economic measures to relieve the world of its wartime injuries.

MEANWHILE, CIO will be represented by Carey and Ross at a special meeting of labor unions in the 16 Marshall Plan countries. The parley, called by the British unions, will be a three-day affair, opening in London on March 8. The AFL, also invited, is sending two representatives—Frank Fenton, its organization director, and Irving Brown, its European representative.

Many of the unions attending the London meeting are also affiliated with the WFTU and have been hopeful of getting the World Federation to sponsor a similar meeting.

Herbert Tracey, prominent British labor writer and a frequent spokesman for British unions, pointed out last week that the WFTU faces "a serious crisis."

PRESSING MARSHALL PLAN: Secy.-Treas. James B. Carey was greeted by Jules Moch, French minister of the Interior, at a Paris meeting of British and French labor officials. Labor's participation in the Marshall Plan was discussed at the meeting. Carey later went to Moscow to discuss with Vassili Kuznetsov, head of the Soviet trade unions, the seriousness of a delay in calling a WFTU executive meeting to discuss the aid program.

WHILE the AFL has refused to join the WFTU since its creation during the war, CIO has been an active charter member of the organization.

CIO leaders have often noted that it offers one of the few meeting places where spokesmen from the labor unions of Communist and non-Communist areas can present their views and seek solutions in the interest of workers everywhere.

Kuznetsov, head of the Soviet trade union organization, has twice visited the U. S. on labor delegations, but has not attended WFTU executive meetings for the last year.

Kuznetsov, an engineer by profession, studied several years ago at Carnegie Tech in Pittsburgh, and is considered an expert in metallurgy.

Prof. Morse To Student Stassen:

Re T-H: 'Oh, Aristotle, What Fallacies Are Spoken In Thy Memory'

SOMETIMES words speak for themselves. Sometimes they don't need any "extra writing" by the editors of this paper. Here, in excerpts from a Senate speech by Wayne Morse (R., Ore.), is an example of words speaking for themselves:

(Referring to a paper he had read at Cornell U.).

In the course of this paper I discuss the position taken by certain aspirants for the Presidency in regard to the Taft-Hartley law.

During the past few days my very good friend, Harold Stassen, has been campaigning in Oregon.

I am exceedingly fond of Harold Stassen. The friendship goes much deeper than any difference of opinion I may have with him on any political issue.

I know Harold Stassen, as a former student, to be the one who always seeks to be guided by the facts of issues. He has a brilliant mind. I am satisfied that there is ground for great hope that in respect to T-H he will reach some conclusions contrary to the conclusions which he has been expressing in Oregon.

As a former teacher of Stassen in a class of argumentation, I take the liberty of recommending this paper (the Cornell paper) to the distinguished Minnesotan, because I know he will at least seek to find the answers to some of the premises I lay down. But I wish to say most respectfully that I think Stassen is attempting to sell a non sequitur to the American people with regard to T-H, because I am informed he is contending that T-H is a great success because there are fewer strikes today.

If Harold were in my old argumentation class, I am sure I would say "Oh, Aristotle, what fallacies are spoken in thy memory." I am sure this Republican knows that just because two phenomena occur in the same time period, it does not necessarily follow that there is any cause and effect relationship.

First, there is a group of many hundreds of employers who have entered in contracts with unions since passage of T-H whereby they have attempted to contract themselves out from under the law. They have granted the major economic demands of unions. They have entered into what I have in the past referred to as "bootleg" contracts—subterfuges, evasions, subrosa agreements. Of course, there have been no strikes in those instances.

"Time is going to show very clearly that these employers seek only to postpone a contest, hoping for a more favorable time or hoping that Congress will amend the law.

So when Stassen argues that today there are fewer strikes than there were before T-H, let him weigh the fact that there are a great many employers who have attempted to contract out from under the terms of the law.

I suggest to him that he take into account some other related time statistics since passage of T-H, namely statistics based on the fact that the cost of living has kept rising since passage of that law. I am not arguing that the T-H law is responsible for that; but I am simply pointing out that the increase in cost of living is another phenomenon which has occurred during the same period of time covered by Stassen's statistics on strikes.

Then there is a third group of employers, which I am certain is in the minority, but there are too many. They comprise the union-busting employers, the groups which have never recognized the fact that freemen always from now on are going to organize themselves in an attempt to better their economic status.

They (these employers) follow the advice of great employer organizations. What is the word going down the line? This: "Now is not the time, boys. Just let things sleep for a while. Oh, have a test here or there, but don't rock the boat right now. Give us a chance to spend a few more millions by way of propaganda opiates with which we hope to becloud public opinion."

I say it is easy for the politicians to tell the people that T-H is working because there have been fewer strikes. But these politicians cannot support their case, be it Harold Stassen or anyone else.

So I recommend to my party that the leadership of Congress give closest consideration to the legislative needs of the country in the field of social legislation, such as sorely needed amendments to the T-H law and such as the passage of civil rights legislation which will protect the dignity of individual citizens.

Union's Walking Blood Bank Saves The Lives Of Two Members

OUT in Janesville, Wis., a town of some 25,000 persons, are two CIO members who probably owe their lives to their union.

One of them is Ben G. Hess, chairman of CIO Auto Workers Chevrolet Local 121, who was given a transfusion from the walking blood bank which he was instrumental in forming as chairman of the local's welfare committee.

BEN HESS

Hess was given the transfusion during a serious stomach operation. Had the blood not been readily available—as it was not before the bank was set up—it is doubtful whether blood could have been obtained in time to have helped Hess.

Elmer Knox also doubtless owes his life to the bank. During a serious operation he was given 10 transfusions, six of them with blood supplied by members of his UAW local.

BACK of these dramatic incidents is the more prosaic story of how the bank came into existence. One Sunday afternoon a year or more ago, Hess met Dr. H. C. Danforth by chance in a Janesville restaurant.

Almost before the two men knew it, they conceived an idea that solved the problems of both men.

The idea was the walking blood bank—a list of union men who had been given the required tests, typed for blood, and were willing to donate blood whenever they were needed.

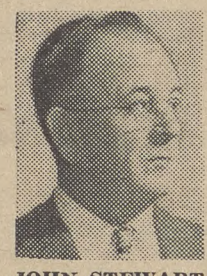
Hess took up the blood bank plan with the local's executive committee where it was approved and presented at a regular union meeting. The members liked the idea and Hess was authorized to proceed with the necessary arrangements.

Dr. Danforth, assisted by Dr. Herbert Snodgrass, went to work three different nights they typed blood of 104 men and gave them Wassermann tests.

Later, 68 more names were added, bringing the total to 172. Come spring, the union plans to bring the number of members on the list to 250.

THE list of volunteer potential blood donors, giving names, addresses, phone numbers, blood type and other information, was presented to Dr. W. T. Clark, chief of the Mercy Hospital staff. Lists were also given to each doctor on the staff, and copies kept on hand for Local 121 Pres. John Steward and Welfare Chairman Hess to be readily available for all emergencies.

Mercy Hospital was deeply grateful to the union. A doctor's staff meeting planning the blood bank. On



JOHN STEWART

adopted a resolution thanking the union for "making available to the citizens of this community a service which is most useful and may very well prove lifesaving in times of emergency."

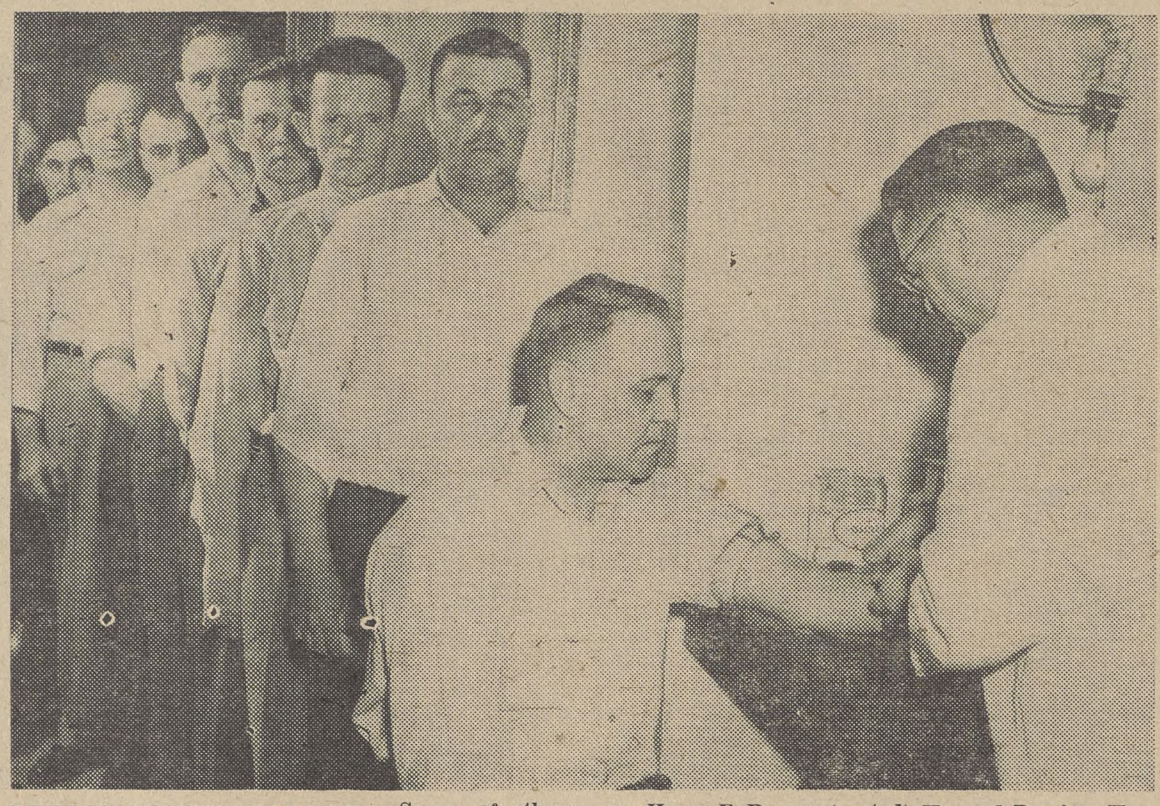
The doctors praised the union for "the unselfishness and desire to be of use to the citizens of the surrounding territory so powerfully exemplified by the act."

Dr. Danforth was also commended for his initiative and perseverance in carrying through the work necessary to obtain complete data for the project, and Dr. Snodgrass was thanked for his assistance in the work.

The 67 men who have donated blood to date on day and night calls have helped some of Janesville's citizens on a quicker road to recovery.

AMONG other similar CIO-sponsored projects already in existence is the free blood bank sponsored by the Black Hawk CIO Council in Waterloo, Iowa. (An account of this appeared in The CIO News, Dec. 8, 1947.)

Here more than 2,000 CIO members have given blood to the free blood bank organized by a joint committee from Packinghouse Local 46 and UAW Local 838.



READY WHEN CALLED: Some of the 104 members of the CIO Auto Workers in Janesville, Wis., who volunteered for a walking blood bank. Dr. H. C. Danforth (right) is typing their blood. In the line are Harry E. Berger (seated) Howard Dominy, Harold Schwanke, Leonard J. Prueher, Elmer Edwardson, Donald Kellogg, John M. Stewart, Sylvester Sndyer and Harry V. Johnson. Other CIO groups are doing similar work.

Both PAC And U. S. Win

(Continued from Page 7)

time, and for many years afterwards, there was also a strong Socialist movement. But, now Cincinnati is only 27% industrialized compared to Cleveland's more than 50%.

Charter—with the solid backing of labor—goes ahead, pushing for the future. It is demanding better Cincinnati representation in the State Legislature—under Ohio law, each county gets at least one representative. Vinton County—population 11,000—has one representative. Hamilton County (home of Cincinnati) is about 60 times larger, but has only nine representatives.

THE Natl. Municipal League, in a pamphlet, "Citizen Organization for Political Activity—the Cincinnati Plan," says:

"For those interested only in 'cleaning things up,' this report on the purposes and organization of the Cincinnati City Charter Committee will have no value.

"On the other hand, if the purpose is to re-establish democracy permanently, to organize the citizens so as to create continuing interest in public affairs and to make that interest effective, then this report of the successful operation of a system of citizen organization in one of our great cities should be useful. In smaller communities, the degree of organization will, of course, be less, but the form of organization set forth here is applicable to a community of any size."

Says Everett:

"The hope for our American system of demorcacy lies in settling our industrial problems over the collective bargaining table. Otherwise, in some future depression we will come to complete government dictation of economic life.

"There must be men of ideals attracted to both sides of the bargaining table, if this is to be accomplished. And we must recognize that differences of opinion are inherent in democracy. As long as they may be honestly expressed, democracy will be safe."

Lithographers Union Wins $5 To $8 Raises in New York

SOME 7,000 CIO Lithographers in New York City have won raises of from $5 to $8 weekly following three months of negotiations.

The new contract also provides a 36¼ hour work week and employer-paid hospitalization, accident and health insurance for employes and their families.

To combat unemployment, the lithography firms have agreed to share available work among employes and to distribute layoffs evenly. No lithographer is to be laid off more than once in three month until all employes in the same department have shared equally.

Several clauses protecting the union from the Taft-Hartley law are included. Immediate termination of the contract is provided if an employer asks the lithographers to handle material coming from a non-union or struck shop.

Red Cross Campaign Backed By Murray

Pres. Philip Murray has pledged CIO support to the 1948 American Red Cross.

Murray emphasized the importance of the new national blood program and asked that the public give its "wholehearted support" to the campaign. "There must be no let-up in the disaster relief and rehabilitation work of the Red Cross," he said. "Aid must be extended to victims of explosions, floods, fires and tornadoes."

He added that other important services of the Red Cross, such as first aid and accident prevention program, must continue.

Buckmaster Added To NPA's Board

L. S. Buckmaster, president of the Rubber Workers and a CIO vice-president, is one of the newly-elected members of Natl. Planning Association's board of trustees. He had been a member of the NPA Labor committee since December 1946.

STRIKING LITHOGRAPHERS: Now in their fourth week on the picket line, these CIO Lithographers are holding firm for wage increases and reduction of the work week. The three Washington, D. C., companies—Guthrie Lithograph, Sauls Lithograph and Webb & Bucorselski—have taken advantage of the T-H Act to demand an open shop. The strikers receive $40 weekly benefits from the union.

THE ADVENTURES OF JIM BARRY

TWO CONFERENCES TAKE PLACE AT THE SAME TIME..... ONE AT THE HOME OF STANLEY HAMKER – WEALTHY MANUFACTURER – AND THE OTHER, IN THE OFFICE OF AN HONEST, LIBERAL MINDED, DISTRICT ATTORNEY.....

THERE ARE FAR TOO MANY SIGNS, WHAT WE FEARED IS NOW HAPPENING. LABOR UNIONS ARE BEGINNING TO CAMPAIGN FOR *THEIR* CANDIDATES!

THERE'S A DANGER THAT WE – MEN OF WEALTH AND POSITION ARE GOING TO LOSE OUR GRIP ON THE GOVERNMENT IN THIS ELECTION!

WE CAN'T LET THAT HAPPEN!

HORRIBLE!

THAT'S THE REASON I'VE CALLED IN A VERY CLEVER MAN TO HELP US! HE KNOWS POLITICS INSIDE OUT, I DARE SAY YOU GENTLEMEN KNOW JAMES FYKSOR!

"GENIAL JIM" FYKSOR! THE VERY MAN!

A STROKE OF GENIUS CALLING HIM IN, MR. BARBELL!

HE IS ALREADY PREPARING HIS CAMPAIGN PLANS – OUR MEETING HERE IS TO GET SOME IDEA OF HOW MUCH MONEY WE SHALL RAISE!

YOU CAN COUNT ON MY BANK FOR A HUNDRED THOUSAND! OF COURSE NOT IN ONE LUMP – MY WIFE AND I WILL DONATE FIVE THOUSAND EACH – I'VE GOT SIX GRAND-CHILDREN.... PUT THEM DOWN FOR $ *5000* APIECE....

YOU BETTER MAKE IT A *THOUSAND* APIECE FROM YOUR GRAND-CHILDREN, VAN DALE – AFTER ALL, THEY'RE ALL UNDER TEN YEARS OF AGE, IT MAY NOT LOOK *RIGHT* YOU KNOW!

AND AT THE OTHER CONFERENCE.....

I'VE ALWAYS BELIEVED IN LIBERAL, PROGRESSIVE IDEAS. IF I GET INTO CONGRESS I'M GOING TO FIGHT FOR PROGRESSIVE LEGISLATION!

THAT'S ALL WE ASK – ORGANIZED LABOR WILL BE A THOUSAND PERCENT BEHIND HONEST, FAIR-MINDED CANDIDATES!

A RIGHT THINKING PERSON HAS TO DO *MORE* THEN JUST FEEL SORRY ABOUT A REACTIONARY CONGRESS, I'M GOING AFTER THE JOB!

YOU RUN FOR CONGRESS, MR. BRADLEY – AND WE'LL SHOW YOU WHAT ORGANIZED LABOR CAN DO!

IT'S A CINCH!

IT WON'T BE A CINCH!

YER DERN RIGHT, JIMMY, MY BOY – THE WALL STREET SKONKS WILL SEND *MILLIONS* AGAINST OUR NICKELS AND DIMES!

U.S. MAIL

166

WE'VE GOT MILLIONS OF MEN AND WOMEN BEHIND OUR PROGRAM, IF WE CAN GET EACH ONE TO DONATE JUST *ONE DOLLAR*.....

LABOR WOULD HAVE A FIGHTING FUND OF MILLIONS TO USE AGAINST THE REACTIONARY MEMBERS OF CONGRESS!

YOU ARE PIPPING WITH IDEAS, YOUNGSTERS! THAT'S WHAT, WE ARE AGOING TO DO! RAISE A REAL *FIGHTING FUND* AS A FIRST STEP!!

AR

N

MURRAY DEMANDS PALESTINE ACTION

THE U.S. should not go back on the United Nations decision to partition Palestine—and it should immediately lift the embargo on shipment of arms to the Jewish People of the Holy Land.

Those demands were placed before Pres. Truman last week by CIO Pres. Murray, after announcement by the American representative at UN that the government does not favor trying to enforce the partition proposal.

Decision of the UN General Assembly, Murray wrote, "received world-wide approval" and our representatives in the UN "should most certainly abide by the decisions which they originally urged in UN Councils."

Murray's letter voiced severe criticism of the action of the Arab League—representing leaders of several Arab countries in the Mid-East—in threatening to counter the partition program with armed force.

The Arab League's action, Murray said, has been a "serious challenge to the United Nations. The whole principle on a question of world peace is thus jeopardized by a dissident group that has coupled its defiance with open and official threats of armed violence."

THE U. S. position, as voiced by Warren Austin at UN headquarters in New York, showed a marked turn-away from earlier stands in the Palestine debate. His speech relied heavily on technical points to explain the government's decision that the General Assembly's recommendation could not be enforced in Palestine.

The partition plan would divide Palestine into sections, one governed by Arabs, the other by Jews. Official Jewish groups accepted the UN plan, but leaders of Arab groups in the feudal Middle East reacted against it.

Involved in the situation are the big Middle Eastern oil supplies, some of them controlled by American corporations. Part of the Arab poker game against the UN decision has involved control of these supplies and of rights covering their distribution.

MURRAY, in his letter to the White House, took note of recent Arab-Jewish violence in Palestine and warned that "mere words will not be enough to meet the growing tension in Palestine.

"The high-sounding decision of UN must be implemented," he said. "The nations must prevent bloodshed, if need be by the interposition of police agencies that will prevent the rash result of flaring tempers."

Recalling that threats against the Jews have been "openly and officially made," the CIO president declared:

"A defenseless people invites open aggression. On the other hand, a people prepared to defend itself has a much stronger guarantee of continued quiet.

"In our judgment, the American embargo on necessary arms and equipment for the Jewish people in Palestine should be lifted at once.

"It is unthinkable that virtually the whole world should submit to the intimidation and threats of the Arab League. The only consideration to be given any weight is that of world peace."

THE AMERICAN government's statement disputed the right of the UN Security Council to enforce a "political decision" such as that recommended by the Assembly on Palestine.

Seriousness of the challenge to UN's future activity was indicated by UN Sec.-Gen. Trygve Lie, one-time Norwegian labor official.

Asked what the effect of failure to enforce the Palestine decision might be, Lie replied:

"It would have a bad effect. If nothing happens, if chaos results, then it is quite clear that it will reduce the prestige of the United Nations, and world confidence in the UN will be worse than now."

Keep Your Eye On Congress

BILL	WHAT IT DOES	WHERE IT IS	WHAT TO DO
Rent Control Bill S. 2182	Extends present rent control law until April 30, 1949.	Passed by Senate. House Banking Comm. sitting on similar bill, hasn't yet ordered hearings.	Wire Chrmn. Wolcott (R., Mich.) to hold House Banking Comm. hearings. Wire your Congressmen to force action.
Thomas-Wagner Anti-Inflation Bill S. 2126	Proposes strong program, as urged by CIO, to halt rising prices. Freezes prices, rations scarce items.	Senate Banking Comm. held hearings, but action stalled since tumble on commodity market.	Wire Chrmn. Tobey (R., N. H.), your Senators & Congressmen for action.
Thomas-McCormack Minimum Wage Bill S. 2062, HR 5249	Raises minimum wage to 75c an hour, broadens coverage, abolishes child labor.	Referred to Senate Labor Committee.	Ask Sen. Taft & Labor Comm. members to give fast action. Ask your Senators to support.
Taft-Hartley Repeal Bills. S. 1628; HR 3945	Repeals Taft - Hartley Law introduced at end of last session.	Referred to House & Senate Labor Comms. Action unlikely this session.	Write Senators, Congressmen to push repeal of this law.
Taft-Ellender-Wagner Housing Bill. S. 866; HR 2523	Provides long - range govt. aid for slum clearance, low-rent homes.	Senate Banking Comm. approved last session; House Banking Comm. has held no hearings.	Write Senators & Congressmen to force action on this vital housing measure.
Anti-Polltax Bill HR 29	Ends polltax as bar to voting in U. S. elections in 7 Southern states.	Passed by House last July. Senate Rules Comm. OK expected soon, with hope for vote by April.	Write Sen. Taft as GOP leader, and your Senators to favor earliest possible vote.
Anti-Lynching Bill HR 3488	Makes lynching a U. S. crime, with punishment for lynchers and police-collaborators.	Approved by House Judiciary subcommittee. Possible vote in next 2 months. No action in Senate.	Write Congressmen to press for quick vote. Ask Senators to push for action.
FEPC Anti-Bias Bill S. 984; HR 2820	Sets up U. S. agency to enforce anti - bias job policy in industry.	Approved by Senate Labor Comm. No action yet in House.	Write Senators to seek early vote; ask Congressmen for action.
Labor Extension Service Bill S. 1390; HR 4078	Sets up govt. program for labor education, thru unions and schools.	Senate Labor Comm. ended hearings. No hearings yet in House Labor Comm.	Write Sen. Taft & other members Sen. Labor Comm. to approve. Ask Chrmn. Hartley to call House Labor Comm. hearings.
Peacetime Military Conscription. HR 4278. Towe Bill.	Provides compulsory army service for all 18-year-olds in peacetime.	Approved by House Armed Services Comm., now before House Rules Comm. for scheduling.	Write Congressmen demanding defeat of forced military service proposals.

Address all Representatives at House Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.
Address all Senators at Senate Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.

Housing Director Named By Reuther

Walter Reuther, auto union president and chairman of the CIO's Committee on Housing, has announced appointment of Leo Goodman of Washington as director of the committee.

The 15-man Housing Committee, appointed by CIO Pres. Philip Murray, will meet March 9 at its offices, 1129 Vermont Ave. N. W. Washington.

Goodman, a former research director of the Shoe Union and a Washington representative for the Retail & Wholesale Workers, filled labor posts in the Treasury Dept. and OPA during the war. Later he was director of the Natl. Fair Rent Committee.

UAW Wins $16,650 For Blind Man

FIEDOR SAHARCHUK has been working for the Ford Motor Co. since 1913.

In 1936, he was operated on for a cataract in his right eye. Subsequently, he lost sight of that eye.

In 1937, he was able to return to work.

On July 15, 1947, on instructions of his foreman in the Motor Bldg. he attempted to lift from the floor a stock box which weighed 200 pounds. While trying to place the box on the under shelf of a bench, his foot slipped.

The accident caused a "detached retina" in the left eye. He remained two months in Ford Hospital. Upon discharge, he had merely "light perception" in the left eye. That condition is described as "industrial blindness of the left eye."

On Oct. 23, 1947, officers of Local 600 asked that he be placed on a job according to his senority and ability. This was done. Then, the local started steps to win compensation for Saharchuk. The local's Compensation Dept. engaged Atty. David Bernstein to handle the case.

Bernstein processed the case. After the award, he made the following analysis for the local:

"Sarachuk is now entitled to Workmen's Compensation for the specific loss of his left eye, viz, 150 weeks at $21.00 per week or an aggregate sum of $3,150.

"However, . . . under the second injury fund (so called) of the Workmen's Compensation Law, Saharchuk will be entitled to an additional recovery of 600 weeks, or an additional sum of $12,600 from the State, he being under said law, deemed totally and permanently disabled.

"In other words . . . an aggregate sum of $15,750, in addition all of his hospital bills approximately $900. Eventually, Saharchuk will receive the sum of approximately $16,650."

Saharchuk is now working at the "blind man's bench" in the Motor Building handling bolts. The award in the case is not affected by the fact that Fiedor is working.

Saharchuk, after receiving the news of victory, expressed his gratitude by saying, "I am sure that the Union is mainly responsible for this."

AID TO BLIND: Katherine Saharchuk watches as her father, Fiedor Saharchuk (right), and William McKie discuss a compensation case involving the father, who is blind. A State Workmen's Compensation referee ruled that Saharchuk, a member of CIO Auto Workers' Ford Local 600, should receive $16,650 compensation.

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The CIO News

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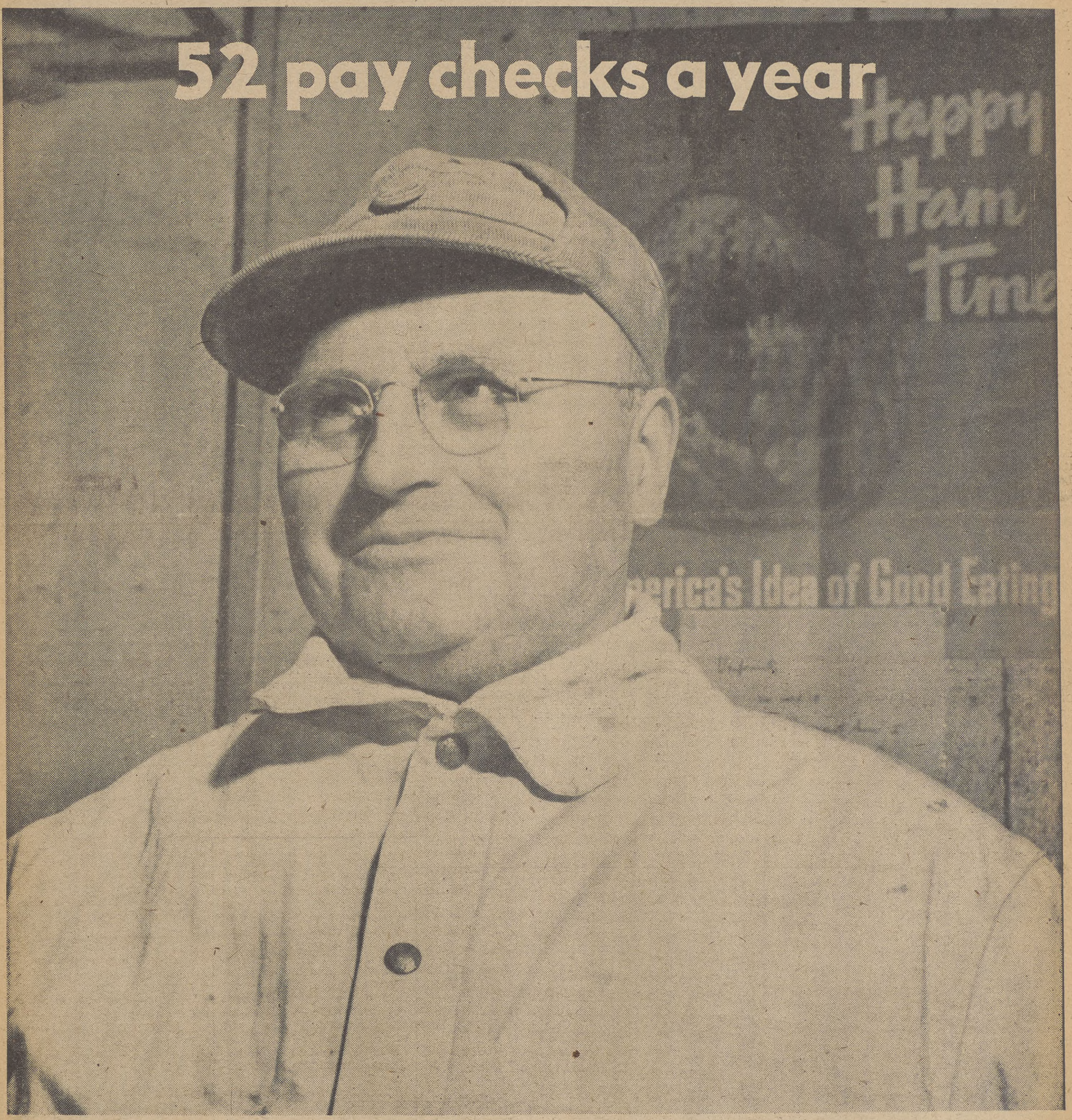
52 pay checks a year

Happy Ham Time

erica's Idea of Good Eating



PAY GUARANTEED: This is William Enright, an official of the CIO Packinghouse Workers. He's employed in the beef cure department of the Hormel plant, Austin, Minn. Enright and all the other Hormel workers are covered by a guaranteed annual wage plan worked out by Hormel and their union. Enright is a city alderman, as are two other Hormel production workers and two plant clerical workers; Mayor is a Hormel worker, too. For other pictures and news of the Hormel guaranteed wage plan, See P. 6-7.

In PAC:

N.Y. State, Ohio Hit 3rd Party

SEN. Arthur H. Vandenberg (R., Mich.) was playing hard to get with Nebraska Republicans . . .

Another paradox hit the political scene: Harry S. Truman, opposed by Henry Wallace as being too rightish, incurred the wrath of former Gov. Joe Ely (D., Mass.), who called him too New Dealish (Ely was a bitter foe of F. D. R.). Mayor Curley of Boston, sore because the Government made him serve a sentence for mail fraud, joined Ely in a paean for Gen. MacArthur.

In Atlanta, Ku Klux Klan Grand Dragon Samuel Green gleefully cried that Truman is a "gone goslin" over the civil rights program.

And, in Louisville, Ky., newspapers quoted Michael Quill, president of the CIO Transport Workers, as also predicting that Truman couldn't be reelected. He conceded that this "leaves the very good possibility" that Sen. Taft will be the next President. Quill said the Wallace candidacy would "make both Reps and Dems toe the line."

There were plenty of rumors that Ike Eisenhower, now that, among other things, he's settled the question of whether or not Lou Little will stay on as Columbia U.'s football coach, might be induced to run as a Democratic candidate. (Don't bet too much money yet, though.)

(The Republicans must be getting mighty sore. First, they tried to get Eisenhower to say he was a Republican—now Democrats are wooing him! A considerable branch of the GOP has been plumping for Gen. MacArthur; now Curley and Ely want MacA. to run as a Democrat.)

ON the CIO-PAC scene, actions by the New York State and Ohio State CIOs highlighted the news.

The New York State CIO, by a vote of about 2 to 1, decided to set up a state-wide Political Action Committee to oppose the Wallace third party, promote the Marshall Plan and secure the election of liberal candidates to Congress and the Legislature.

The Ohio State CIO, by a vote of 14 to 5, also indorsed CIO policy against a third party. PAC Director Jack Kroll is president of the Ohio CIO.

Other typical actions in CIO circles (not complete):

1. The CIO Auto Workers' board threw its weight back of the national CIO policy, but stated that it hoped for the start toward a real progressive third party after this fall's election.

2. The North Carolina State CIO-PAC voted overwhelmingly against a third party and for the Marshall Plan.

3. The Greater Boston Industrial Union Council voted 115 to 8 against a third party. James Malvey was re-elected president.

4. The Indianapolis CIO Council went on record overwhelmingly for the statement "we should not support a third-party movement in 1948."

5. The Memphis Council, with only three dissents, backed ERP and nixed Wallace.

6. The Allen County (Ind.) PAC "pledges itself to follow CIO policy all the way," says a release from Viola Pascoe (Electrical), just elected recording secretary. Other officers: Pres. James E. Kelly (Amalgamated); Vice Pres. Glenn Miller (Steel); Fin. Secy. Wallace Clayton (UE); trustees: Carl Kramer (Hosiery); Marvin Walters (Auto), Harold MaBeth (Brewery). Fort Wayne is in Allen County.

7. Harry Boyer, Pennsylvania State PAC chairman: "Labor is not for the third party because the third party is not for labor."

8. The executive board of the Mine, Mill Union indorsed the Wallace candidacy.

9. The convention of the Office & Professional Union voted 687 to 131 "expressing the delegates' personal conviction that support for the Wallace candidacy was the most effective means to secure higher living standards, security and peace."

FROM the Greater New York City CIO Council — through secretary Saul Mills—came a letter to the CIO News stating:

"We must take issue with the story in the Feb. 23 CIO News on the election of Leo Isacson to Congress from the 24th District, Bronx; wherein:

"1. The impression is given that that CIO did not indorse Isacson and had no participation in the campaign whatsoever.

"2. By implication the CIO lines itself up with Democratic Natl. Chm. McGrath in reading the Isacson election as a defeat, and attempting to explain it by criticising the 'failure of the Democrats to get their people to the polls.'

"Isacson was endorsed by the G. N. Y. CIO Council first through executive board action and secondly through a formal resolution by the council delegates' assembly . . . we proudly share in its victory for labor throughout the country."

Last week, Isacson, who was backed by Henry Wallace, announced that he had engaged John T. McManus as his secretary. McManus is a vice president of the CIO Newspaper Guild and a member of the executive Board of the G. N. Y. CIO Council. When the Guild's national board recently backed the CIO's policy against a third party, McManus was the only dissenter. He has taken a leave from his job on PM.

New Orleans Elects CIO Man To State Legislature

By JACQUELINE McCULLOUGH

ORGANIZED labor in Louisiana is guaranteed one direct representative in the state legislature when it convenes in Baton Rouge in May.

He is Thomas A. Russell, CIO staff representative, who was elected state representative from New Orleans' First Ward in the recent second Democratic primary in which Earl K. Long defeated Sam Jones for governor.

Backed by the Orleans Parish Political Action Committee, Russell was second man in the first primary, but picked up enough votes to defeat the Sam Jones-backed candidate by a vote of 1773 to 1386.

A native of New Orleans, Russell has been on the CIO staff for approximately eight years. Two days after his election as representative, he was re-elected president of Local 167, Chemical Workers.

In addition to his pledge to support labor and to fight its battles on the floor of the House, Russell also promises to fight for better housing, improved teachers' salaries and a better and more extensive old-age pension and state welfare and medical program.

Russell was one of 17 victorious candidates out of a slate of 20 recommended by Orleans PAC.

Kroll's Stand

CIO-PAC Dir. Jack Kroll says that PAC repudiation of the Wallace third party movement does not mean support for Pres. Truman.

CIO-PAC "has no pets," Kroll told a press conference after a board meeting of the Ohio CIO, of which he is president.

A. J. Goldberg CIO Counsel

ARTHUR J. Goldberg, of Chicago, has been appointed general counsel of the CIO and the Steelworkers, succeeding Lee Pressman, resigned.

Pres. Philip Murray said Mr. Goldberg would assume his new post March 18.

Goldberg is a native of Chicago, a graduate of Northwestern University School of Law and a senior member of the firm of Goldberg, Devoe and Brussell. He will retain his connection with the law firm.

During the war, Goldberg served as a special assistant to Maj.-Gen. Wm. J. Donovan, director of the Office of Strategic Services, with the rank of major in the Army.

He is a member of the board of directors of the Amalgamated Bank of Chicago and of the Amalgamated Life Insurance Co., which are operated by the CIO Amalgamated Clothing Workers.

Associated with Goldberg in the operation of the CIO and Steelworkers' legal departments will be Frank Donner, who has been on the legal staff of both organizations for several years.

Tenn. Upholds Ban

The Tennessee Supreme Court has unanimously upheld the constitutionality of a state law barring the closed shop. The law, passed in 1947, also outlaws the union shop.

Rent Is Issue

Rep. Charles K. Fletcher (R., Calif.) is president of a savings and loan association. He also is the freshman member of Congress who authored the 15% rent increase lease arrangement in the first session of the 80th Congress.

At least one of his 23 district constituents — and there must be a lot more — doesn't like Fletcher's stand on rent and other things. Seeking Democratic nomination to oppose Fletcher is Clinton D. McKinnon, founder of the San Diego Daily Journal, a liberal paper founded during the war. McKinnon declares: "I am concerned about the deadlocks which block any effective action on housing, with the result that 2,600,000 young married couples are living doubled-up and veterans are denied decent homes they risked their lives to insure." Fletcher defeated Rep. Ed Izac (D.) in 1946.

Curran Denounces Arbiter's Decision

An arbitrator's decision giving a 6.3 per cent cost-of-living increase to 30,000 CIO Maritime Union members has been termed inadequate by Pres. Joseph Curran.

He added, however, that the union would have to accept the award because of a prior agreement by all parties to abide by the ruling. All 90,000 NMU members will get the increases, Treas. Hedley Stone said, as other shippers not directly involved in the decision follow suit.

Retroactive to Dec. 15, 1947, the boost represents the rise in living costs between June 15 and Dec. 15, the date of wage reopening talks, arbitrator Frederick R. Livingston said.

In Texas:

Politicians Find It's No Soap

By HARVEY O'CONNOR

WHILE political demagogs in Texas are waving the bloody shirt over the civil rights issue, the people of Fort Worth have their eyes on issues such as wages, taxes, housing and price control.

The Tarrant County PAC discovered this after a city-wide sampling poll by its neighborhood workers. Upward revision of the federal minimum wage law from 40c an hour to 75c was found to be the most popular issue. The vote on that was 603 for and 20 against.

A proposal that the Fort Worth Housing Authority build low-cost rental housing, with preference for veterans' families, drew a vote of 572 to 25.

Closest vote was on universal military training, with 272 favoring and 347 opposing.

The Tarrant County PAC had a double purpose in taking the vote. "We wanted to know how people felt on these controversial issues," officers said, "Even more, we wanted to stimulate discussion on the real issues facing the voters, rather than the fictitious issues being exploited. We find the people are a lot more interested in bread and butter questions than they are in phony ones."

The poll ballots were distributed by a corps of 80 block workers.

FORT WORTH daily newspapers kept inquiring day after day for the results, and gave prominent publicity to the returns.

It was the first indication in the commercial press that there were any current issues in the city, state or nation except race-hatred propaganda being stirred by professional politicians on the civil rights issue, and the propaganda campaign for giving the tidal oil rights cheap to the oil corporations through state's rights.

OTHER questions in the Fort Worth poll:

Should poll tax be eliminated? Yes, 468; No, 160.

Should Legislature enact sales tax? Yes, 23;

OR should Legislature tax gas, oil and sulphur corporations? Yes, 430.

Should Congress enact price control on staple commodities, and better rent control? Yes, 415; No, 76.

Should Congress lower the Social Security retirement age? Yes, 572; No, 35.

Should Congress enact Truman proposal cutting income tax by $40 a person? Yes, 472;

OR should Congress enact the Republican tax cut proposal favoring the wealthy? Yes, 15.

UAW Asks Michigan To End Guard Bias

The CIO Auto Workers have asked Michigan Gov. Kim Sigler for immediate action to end segregation in the State National Guard.

William Oliver, co-director with Pres. Walter P. Reuther of the UAW Fair Practices and Anti-Discrimination Department, asked Sigler to follow the precedent set by the state of New Jersey.

PAC-STERS: PAC Dir. Jack Kroll addresses the Ohio State CIO board. He's president of Ohio CIO. Next to him are Lillien Foster, office secretary and Secy.-Treas. William Lavelle of the State CIO. The board voted to back CIO policy on the third party and also indorsed several state candidates.

H. Bridges Out as CIO Director

CIO Pres. Philip Murray last week announced he had relieved Harry Bridges, president of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, as CIO regional director in Northern California, effective today.

At the same time, Murray announced that he had named Tim Flynn as Bridges' successor as regional director for the district, with offices in San Francisco. Flynn, a former board member of the CIO Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers, is presently on the CIO organizing staff. In recent months he has been assigned to West Allis, Wisconsin, to assist the United Automobile Workers in an organizing campaign at the Allis-Chalmers Co. plant there.

Murray made public a letter sent by Allan S. Haywood, CIO vice-president and director of organization, who is now in Los Angeles, to Bridges, it said:

"YOUR letter of Feb. 26 in reply to mine of Feb. 18 has been forwarded to me here in Los Angeles. After reading same, and after the conferences I had with you last night in San Francisco, it is obvious that you, as president of the ILWU, find yourself in an untenable position as CIO regional director relative to effectuating the policies laid down by the CIO Executive Board meeting held in Washington, D. C., Jan. 22-23.

"The CIO, as you are aware, has as its political arm the PAC. Both the CIO Executive Board and the PAC declared unmistakably against the formation of the third party in 1948.

"The CIO position is that the launching of a third party by individuals without the labor movement as its base can only result in creating division and confusion amongst members of organized labor, and can only result in the election of reactionary candidates to public office and in the defeat of the progressive candidates. This will hereby endanger organized labor and thwart any efforts to bring about the repeal of such vicious legislation as the Taft-Hartley Act.

"I pointed out to you in my letter of Feb. 18 that the duties of the selected representatives of both International Unions and CIO are mainly to carry out policies of their respective bodies.

"THE position you have taken . . . does not give encouragement to those in our movement who desire to carry out CIO policies and declarations. On the contrary this gives encouragement to those who, by their failure to carry out these policies, divide our forces and jeopardize the accomplishment of our objectives.

"In conference I suggested that you resign so that there will be no embarrassment to you and less injury to our organization. This you said you would not do.

"Your position leaves me no other alternative but to take necessary action so that those who are selected to carry out CIO policies as CIO regional directors, are supporters of such policies. Therefore, I am officially notifying you that effective Monday, March 8, 1948, you are relieved of the position of CIO regional director for Northern California."

Steel's 'Extortion Driving U. S. To Economic Fear'—Murray

By VINCENT SWEENEY

EFFORTS of the steel industry to pass off recent price increases as insignificant brought a complete expose by CIO and Steelworkers' Pres. Philip Murray which shows a steel price boost of one billion dollars in a little over a year.

Answering a statement by Pres. Benjamin Fairless, of United States Steel, before a Congressional committee, which depreciated a recent $5-a-ton increase in semi-finished steel products, Murray told a meeting of the Catholic Conference on Industrial Problems, in Boston:

"It's foolhardy for the steel industry to argue that they (price increases) don't amount to much. Their impact will be felt by all—in the price of refrigerators, in washing machines, in automobiles, in farm machinery, and finally in food and other essential items."

HE cited this "graphic portrayal of the extent to which the steel industry has gone in increasing prices":

From November, 1946 to March, 1947 steel increased prices $5.37 a ton.

In August, 1947, another increase averaged $5.59 a ton.

From October, 1947, and including recent increases of 1948, steel increased prices an average of $5.73 a ton.

This is a total of $16.69 a ton and based on U. S. Steel's production of 20 million tons annually amounts to $333,800,000. For the industry the increase amounts to one billion dollars annually.

"Unfortunately," he said, "United States Steel in a very implied way stated that responsibility for high prices in steel is attributable to labor.

"This cannot be supported by facts. The last wage increase was in April, 1947, but most of these price increases came in later 1947 and 1948. It is hard to understand the intricacies of price increases in steel, but they show the extent to which the industry is going to gouge the American people."

MURRAY recalled the fight CIO carried on to retain price control and how industry had fought for its elimination with the argument that free competition would take care of prices and inflation.

"But what happened?" he asked. "The net profit for 1947 amounted to over 17 billion dollars for all industry, an increase of 59% over 1946.

"The net result is that labor finds itself forced to petition industry to make more concessions. But Mr. Fairless says there will be no relief; that wages must be left alone or they will affect the inflationary spiral.

"But what industry does in raising prices goes under the head of free enterprise.

"I am going to state that we do not have free enterprise. We have legitimate, licensed extortion and it is driving the people of the United States into economic fear; and apparently industry does not care!"

IT is the position of CIO, he said, that the "only effective means to protect the people from being gouged is for price control to be returned and for prices to be rolled back."

"Never in the history of this country has there been such an orgy of extortion," he continued. "It must be stopped and we are going to need the help of the American people to stop it or we are headed for the most devastating economic depression in the history of our nation.

"It isn't enough for Senator Taft to say to Mr. Fairless: You shouldn't do those things.

"The people want action. They want representatives in Congress who will defend the people against the rapacity and greed and selfishness of industry."

Steel Hikes 'Help' Public —Fairless

U. S. Steel Corp., which cleared 127 million dollars in net profits last year, is looking for your sympathy.

The company raised prices about $5 a ton on many of its products, following a series of other price boosts during recent months.

The action—apparently to the corporation's surprise—got everybody mad.

CIO Pres. Murray, speaking in Boston, called it "licensed extortion."

Senate Republican leader Taft—who had hoped the break in commodity prices would make the public forget about GOP's share of responsibility for the cost of living—screamed like a man hit in the middle of his campaign.

Sen. Flanders (R., Vt.)—who has shown more anger at rising prices than most of his Republican colleagues — accused the company of printing only half-truths in a series of full page newspaper advertisements.

But Ben Fairless, head of U. S. Steel, blithely told a Congressional hearing that the new price increases are "in the public interest."

Indeed, said Fairless, even though Big Steel has increased its prices, unions should not ask for wage increases. That would be inflationary, he told the Congressional joint committee on economics.

TAFT, however, thought U. S. Steel's action would naturally encourage unions to ask for higher wages—on the basis that Big Steel's action is a hint of further price increases to come all along the line.

Fairless—who had admitted the price boost will give an extra zip to the company's profit record for '48—thought no wage demands would be justified, price increase or no price increase.

What would really be inflationary, the U. S. Steel president predicted with an air of certainty, would be a third-round of wage increases for industrial workers whose pay now averages about $50 a week.

Fairless said he didn't believe a wage raise was "necessary," and that it would bring "distress" for many people.

CIO SEEKING END OF INDICTMENT

SECTION 304 of the Taft-Hartley Law, "on its face and as applied to defendants, is unconstitutional," and therefore an indictment of the CIO and Pres. Philip Murray should be dismissed.

Thus argued attorneys for Murray and the CIO in a brief filed last week with the U. S. District Court in Washington, D. C.

The indictment had come as a result of a test of the T-H Law by Murray. The CIO president last summer ordered the CIO News to carry an indorsement by him of a Congressional candidate and to distribute the issue of the paper in Baltimore, scene of the election.

The district court brief, filed by Attorneys Charles Margiotti, Lee Pressman and Frank Donner, lists five major arguments against the constitutionality of Section 304:

(1) It abridges freedom of speech and of press in violation of the 1st and 5th Amendments;

(2) It abridges freedom of speech and press as well as the right to peaceful assembly and petitioning of government for redress of grievances;

(3) It is based upon arbitrary classification and discrimination against labor organizations, as differentiated from all other forms of associations;

(4) The operative words of section 304 are so "extremely vague and indefinable" as to make impossible the setting of standards of guidance for labor union activity;

(5) The section curtails the right to political activity—the protection of which is outlined in detail throughout the Constitution and the Bill of Rights.

THE brief pointed out that the issue involved in the case is "of transcendent importance," since it would limit freedom of the press, would bar access to the "political process" by organized workers, and would cause "profound" injuries.

It urged the necessity of prompt action so that defendants may have the "opportunity to exercise their political rights in a meaningful and effective way, namely, in connection with the momentous election which is now pending."

The brief stated that the case at issue is not one "in which a civil liberty has incidentally fallen to a broad regulatory statute directed at other ends" but "the precise purpose of the enactment was to interfere with defendant's freedom of press. It was the design and aim of Section 304 . . . to silence the press of labor organizations . . . It is accurate to state that there has never been a case before the Supreme Court involving the freedom of the press in which the motive to restrain has been so clear and unadorned."

The fact that Section 304 places the prohibition on expenditures rather than upon the exercise of political activities does not affect the case, the CIO brief declared since the proscription on expenditures "merely emphasizes the Congressional purpose to bar defendants from access to the most vital areas in which political liberty may be exercised, and to bar that access completely and without modification."

This prohibition, the brief continued "constitutes a blackout of freedom of expression."

SECTION 304, the brief declared does not mean the three "basic requirements" indicated by the Supreme Court in past decisions on legislation involving the invasion of civil rights:

(1) That the statute be "narrowly drawn" to deal with the "precise evil" under consideration;

(2) That the conduct which is sought to be regulated must be so "specifically defined" as to leave the individual free to engage in legal activities "free of the fear of discrimination in enforcement which a loosely drawn statute invites";

(3) The affected conduct must present a "clear and present danger" to substantial interests of the state.

Appeals To U. S. In Deportations

EVERY "constitutional guarantee of protection" should be provided to trade union officers now being held at Ellis Island for possible deportation, CIO Pres. Murray wrote last week to Atty. Gen. Tom Clark.

Murray's letter was written in connection with the cases of Sec. Ferdinand Smith of the Natl Martime Union; Charles Doyle, a board member of the Gas, Coke & Chemical Workers; and Irving Potash, vice-president of the Intl. Fur & Leather Workers.

Together with two leading Communist officials, they were held without bail on charges of being aliens advocating overthrow of the government. About the time Murray wrote his letter, Potash—represented in court by Lee Pressman, former CIO counsel—was freed on $5,000 bail. All five men had been on a hunger strike to dramatize demands for release on bail.

Murray wrote that the three union officials "have long been residents in this country" and "undue stress is now being laid on the point that they are aliens."

To magnify that fact, the CIO president said, is to "totally ignore" protections guaranteed to all people by the Constitution. "We deplore this attitude on the part of Immigration officials as inimical to the cause of civil rights."

He said that they should be assumed to be innocent until proven guilty and that every doubt should be resolved in their favor "under our accepted legal procedures, both in the matter of admission to bail and to a prompt, open and speedy trial."

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

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THAT NOISY LITTLE DECREASE

Once upon a time there was a greedy big guy who loved to pick on a little fellow who lived around the corner.

One day he caught the little fellow in an alley, bopped him on the head a couple of times and took from him a quarter that he had been saving for a rainy day.

The spunky little guy began squawking. "I've been robbed!" he shouted. He said it again and again and again.

The big guy just smiled, shrugged his shoulders and went his way.

Later the little guy's squawking began to annoy, then worry him. He got one of his big pals—to serve as a witness, you understand—and went to the little fellow's home.

"Here's that money I took from you a short time ago," said the big lug, shoving a coin into the little fellow's pocket. "I brought my publicity man, Joe, along so he can tell all the newspapers that I'm all square with you again."

The little fellow felt pretty good about the whole thing, especially after he read all of the stories about what a fine thing the big guy had done.

Then he took the coin from his pocket and examined it closely. "Well, I'll be d . . . . . !" he declared.

The big lug had given him back a penny—not a quarter!

Now, this may sound like fiction, which, of course, it is.

It's just like the fiction you've been reading in other newspapers lately about the "big" decrease in commodity prices.

The boys down in the Research Dept. have just informed us that reduced commodity prices lowered the average person's cost of living by approximately 1%. ★ ★ ★

52 Paychecks Every Year

This business of being on the payroll one week and off the next makes a man old before his time and causes him to miss all of the enjoyment that comes from reasonable job security.

Many of our business leaders say that periodic layoffs—without pay, of course—are a necessary part of our industrial system.

We can't go along with that kind of thinking—and neither can the folks out in Austin, Minn.—and they ought to know something about the situation.

Austin is the home of the Hormel packing company, which has a smooth working Guaranteed Annual Wage plan and a good contract with the CIO Packinghouse union.

The best thing about the Hormel scheme is that it works—to the advantage of the employer, the employes and the entire community. Results of the plan are shown pictorially on Pages 6 and 7 of this issue. ★ ★ ★

This Might Be Illegal

Not being attorneys, we're in no position to advise ourselves regarding the legality of what we've got on our minds and, anyhow, our lawyers are busy with that "press freedom" indictment against the CIO and its president.

Maybe we're violating the Taft-Hartley Act but we feel duty bound to mention that the CIO has a committee usually referred to by its initials, the middle one of which is "A."

This committee engages in the kind of action which the T-H Act seeks to curb.

It needs plenty of you-know-what to do an effective job.

Now It's Down In Black and White

Bill Finally Drafted After Months of Argument Over ERP

By ALLAN L. SWIM

BACK in the "good old days" a fellow learned the real value of having good neighbors when his house burned down.

The folks who lived nearby provided him and his family with temporary shelter—and then they pitched in and helped him build a new home.

That old custom has largely fallen by the wayside, but the spirit of neighborliness is still a potent force in America.

This is demonstrated by the way aid is given to an area that has been devastated by a flood or tornado.

It is demonstrated, too, by those supporting the idea that the United States should help war-torn European countries get back on their feet.

IF the average American is badly confused—and even a bit bored—by all of the conflicting talk about the Marshall Plan he can't be blamed much.

It's been called practically everything under the sun. People who knew almost nothing about it have made long speeches praising or condemning its provisions.

This was because there actually was nothing that could rightfully be called the Marshall Plan until recently. Previously there was little more than an idea expressed by Secretary Marshall—an idea that the United States should help rehabilitate European countries that were badly in need of aid.

But now we've got S. 2202.

THE Senate has begun debate on S. 2202, which also is known as the Connally-Vandenberg Bill and the ERP Bill.

CIO legislative representatives who have examined this measure carefully say that it comes close to meeting all of the 10 points considered by the CIO to be necessary to a successful European recovery program.

These representatives are seeking an amendment to that part of the bill permitting transfer of U. S. merchant ships to foreign registry, a provision to which the CIO objects.

But in the main the measure "measures up" to CIO policy.

A lot of people seem to have the cockeyed notion that the ERP proposal can be understood only by those well versed in international affairs and that it is of real concern only to the top-flight "policy-makers."

What will happen if the measure is—or isn't—passed will affect the future of the average "Joe" as much as it will those of wealth and power.

The difference between future peace and war, prosperity and depression, democracy and totalitarianism could easily hinge on the fate of S. 2202.

And that's not stretching it.

THE CIO at its Boston convention last year adopted a resolution favoring a program of aid and rehabilitation for war-torn nations.

The CIO Executive Board at its last session voted in favor of the Marshall Plan.

There's still a big job to be done—and quickly.

Every CIO member should use his influence to get Congress to pass S. 2202 in a hurry—without a lot of crippling amendments.

Washington Post Lauds Labor Education Bill

Unstinted praise for the Labor Extension Service Bill (S. 1390; H.R. 4078) was given in a recent editorial in the Washington Post:

An education extension program for industrial workers on something like the pattern of the Agricultural Extension Service, which makes educational assistance available to the farm population, is so sensible an idea that it is a wonder it wasn't put into effect by Congress long ago. A Senate Education and Labor Subcommittee has just completed hearings on a bill to establish such a program—a bill introduced in the last session of Congress by Senators Morse and Thomas of Utah. The AFL, the CIO and the Railway Brotherhoods joined in supporting the proposal, and such progressive industrialists as Charles Luckman and Cyrus Eaton gave it their indorsement.

It is hoped that the House Labor Committee will find time to consider the measure soon.

The bill has been carefully drafted in such a way as to make Federal funds available as grants-in-aid for a labor extension service while retaining effective control of the program in the hands of the participating universities and the industrial workers desiring its benefits. That great numbers of workers need and want such a service has been abundantly demonstrated. In point of fact, some 79 colleges and universities are now carrying on some sort of labor education program—Wisconsin, Michigan, Bryn Mawr, Harvard and Yale among them. But these cannot, of course, begin to meet the demands of 42 million wage-earners. Under the Morse-Thomas bill, Federal funds would be made available only when a local labor group, having worked out with a local institution of learning a program approved by a State labor extension council, requested aid and when 25 per cent of the funds required were made available locally.

This program is not aimed in any sense at vocational training. Neither is it supposed to take the place of high school or regular college education. Its concern is with labor problems and industrial relations—with the responsibilities of workers as union members and citizens. It would equip labor to carry out its share of the collective bargaining process more effectively in its own interest and in the public interest. In doing this, it could serve greatly to promote more stable and peaceful relations between unions and managements.

CONGRESSMAN DRIPP By Yomen

"And now—figure out a way of showing how higher steel prices help labor."

Senators O.K. Reorganization

Acceptance of the President's reorganization plan—which would place two important government agencies in the Department of Labor—has been recommended by the Senate Labor Committee.

Meanwhile, CIO Legislative Dir. Nathan Cowan, in a letter to Senators, urged they vote to approve the plan. It would place the U. S. Employment Service and the unemployment compensation agency in the Department.

The House has already voted to turn down the President's proposal. Under Congressional procedure, the plan will be put into effect unless both Senate and House vote its rejection.

Cowan's letter charged that killing of the reorganization plan is "first step in a program planned by big business groups to wreck government aid to labor."

The committee vote to approve transfer of the two agencies to the Labor Dept. was 8-4. It was an all Republican opposition: Sens. Taft (O.), Donnell (Mo.), Ives (N. Y.) and Jenner (Ind.). Five Democrats and three Republicans voted in favor.

Face Is Red But He Doesn't Care

ED STONE probably would crawl into a hole and pull the hole in after him if he could quit laughing long enough to promote a good disappearing act.

He's guilty of the "unpardonable sin" of the public relations business—gross understatement.

He didn't give his client the proper build-up. He sold his organization short.

He added some figures together and then came up with what looked like the right answer, but he was wrong. And he's got official government figures to prove his mistake!

STONE, caught in the trap of his own bookkeeping system, confessed his "sin" in a letter to the CIO News. He said:

"My face is red. And it's not from sunburn. I am blushing from abject mortification.

"Every profession has its code of ethics. A doctor has his Hippocratic oath. A lawyer swears never to violate the trust of a client. As a former newspaper man, I know that any reporter who reveals a source is banished to Coventry.

"And I also know that for a publicity man to fail to extol the virtues of his product as colossal, stupendous or anything short of the best is guilty of misfeasance, malfeasance or downright mugatory.

"And now I find myself, as public relations chief for the CIO's Southern organizing drive, guilty of understatement."

IT WAS at this point that Stone started building up what looked suspiciously like the usual alibi.

After all, no man—much less a publicist—likes to be caught with his statistics down.

And, then, it's a well known fact that most public relations men depend on researchers for the information on which they build their cases.

It would have been logical to assume that Stone would have tossed the blame right in the lap of the bookkeeping department or at least would have said something about a faulty adding machine.

But he stood right up and took it like a man.

WITHOUT looking for the customary loophole through which one can crawl to vindication, Stone stated his case:

"You will recall that my year-end (end of 1947) report proudly stated that we had won 604 elections as a result of the Southern Drive.

"I felt pretty good about the whole thing until the NLRB came out with its yearly report and revealed that we had won 692 elections as of that date."

Egad, said Stone. Where were those 88 elections which he hadn't listed?

Yep, it appeared that he sold his client short.

STONE, with gleeful frankness, said, "Of course I immediately started looking for an out—for an alibi.

"The best I can come up with is the fact that when we win an election in a firm with five or six branches, we list it as one victory while the NLRB credits us with five or six wins.

"This revelation vindicated the bookkeeping detail, but let us face it—I am still guilty of understatement.

"I repeat, my face is scarlet!"

Stone also mentioned, more or less casually, that the score is now 752 election victories for CIO and that a large number of unions were established at plants where NLRB elections were not held.

HIGH AS A KITE

COAK—
DRAWN FOR THE NAT'L. CIO NEWS

Broun Would Have a Word For Steel

ON THE staid financial pages of the New York Times, Edward H. Collins last week gave a nod to the late president of the CIO American Newspaper Guild, Heywood Broun.

Wrote Collins: It was the late Heywood Broun, if memory serves, who, after watching Harvard's immortal Charlie Brickley toss away a baseball game by his ineptness at the bat, turned in one of the classic sports-story "leads" of all time.

"When Charlie Brickley was born," wrote Broun, "a little fairy flew in the window and hovered over his crib. It waved a tiny wand and said: 'Charlie, you are going to grow up to be a fine football player.'

"THEN a second little fairy flew in, repeated the ceremony, and said: 'Charlie, you are going to be the greatest drop-kicker that ever lived.' But a third little fairy flew in, paused, waved its wand and said: 'Charlie, you're going to be a sucker for a curve ball!' "

This is not as irreverent or as irrelevant as it might perhaps seem at first glance. Were Broun writing today, instead of when he was, and were he writing on finance, instead of sports, it is easy to imagine him starting a column along these lines:

"When the American steel industry was born, a little fairy flew in the window and said: 'You are going to grow up to be the number one industry of the country.'

"THEN a second little fairy flew in, and it said: 'You are going to revolutionize the business of steel making. You are going to change the face of the nation and shift the balance of industrial power from the Old World to the New. And you are going to represent the difference between defeat and victory in two world-wide wars against the forces of totalitarianism.'

"BUT a third little fairy flew in the window, and it said: 'You are going to be a stumblebum when it comes to public relations!' "

Ole Miss Redeems Self

Mississippi's secret police force, set up in 1947 to smash an AFL bus strike, has been disbanded.

Gov. Fielding Wright (D.) secured repeal of the MBI law, claiming the emergency had passed. However, observers credited an article by A. J. Liebling, in the New Yorker Magazine, which had chided the nation's press for generally failing to note passage of the law.

Songs For Unions

A collection of 100 labor, folk and work songs complete with music that should be in every union hall and home where there is a piano or guitar has just been published under the title "The People's Song Book."

Old union favorites such as "Hold the Fort," "Solidarity," "We Shall Not Be Moved," and "Union Train" are in the volume together with many less widely known tunes and lyrics.

Any union audience would love "The Union Way" sung to the tune of "Little Brown Jug." The first verse and chorus goes:

My wife and I, we live alone
In a broken down shack that we call home.
But since my plant got organized,
We're living much more civilized.

CHORUS: Oh Ho Ho, you and me,
Union button, how I love thee;
Shorter hours and higher pay,
A better life the union way.

Or the one about Joe Hill:

I dreamed I saw Joe Hill last night,
Alive as you and me,
Says I, "But Joe, you're ten years dead,"
"I never died," says he.

"The copper bosses killed you, Joe,
"They shot you, Joe," says I.
"Takes more than guns to kill a man,"
Says Joe, "I didn't die."

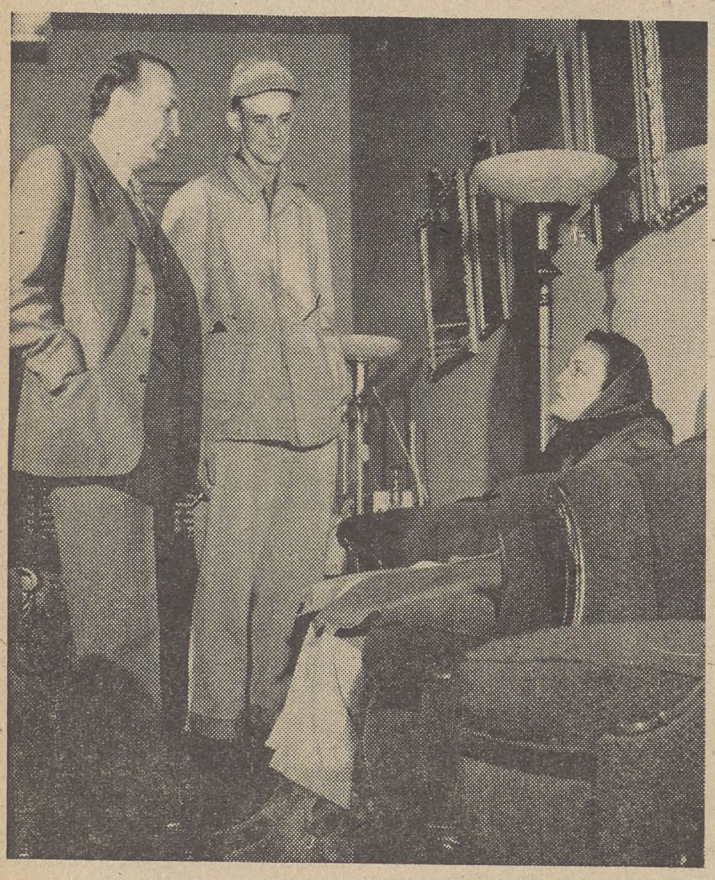
And standing there as big as life,
And smiling with his eyes,
Joe says, "What they forgot to kill
Went on to organize."

The collection which combines for the first time, folk, labor and community songs in one volume, was edited and arranged by Marc Blitzstein, Earl Robinson, Harold Rome and other distinguished composers and musicologists. H. R.

(*The People's Song Book, Boni & Gaer, N. Y. Price* $2.50.)

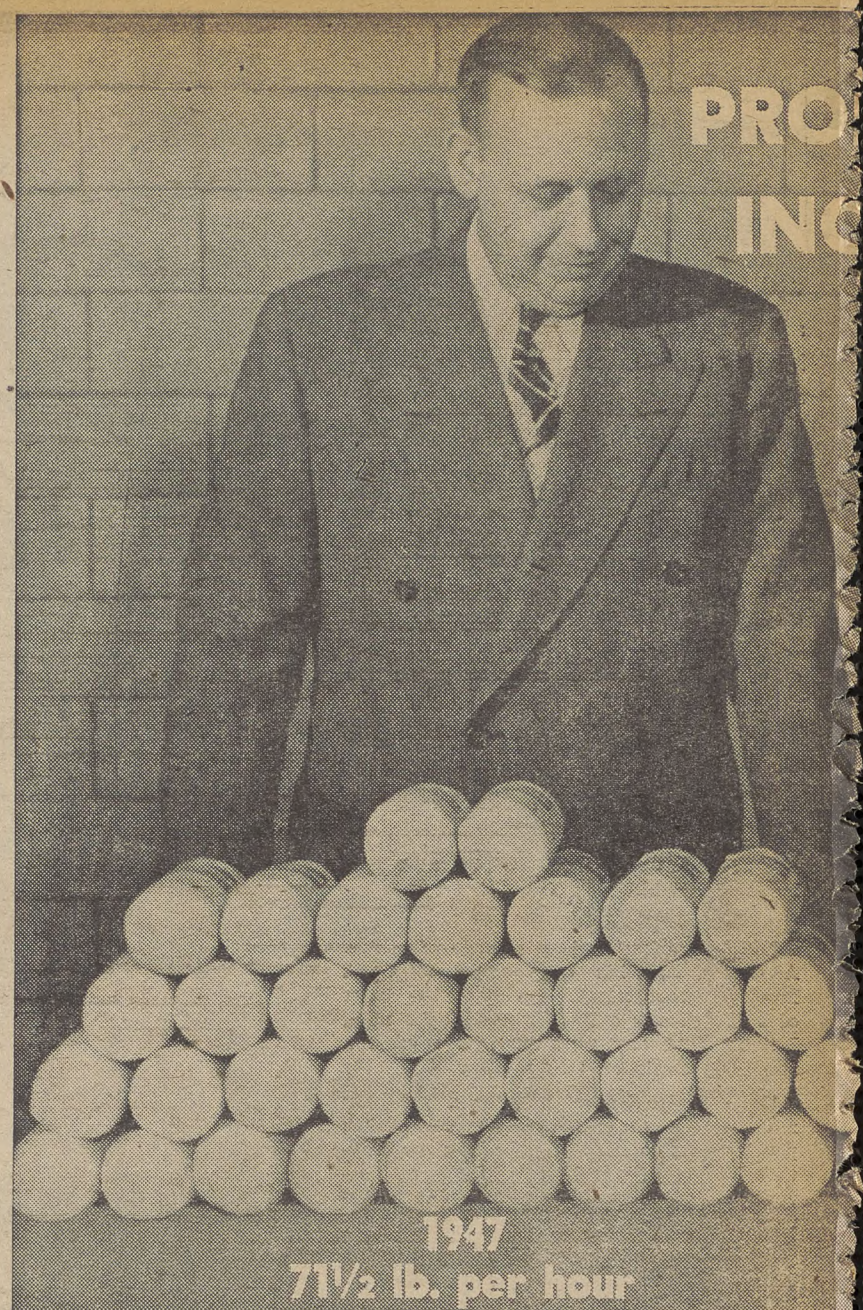
LABOR-MANAGEMENT: A meeting of union officials and management representatives is held at the Hormel plant. The subject is a grievance of an individual employe. This meeting, provided for in the contract, is the last court of resort on grievances. Agreements have always been reached. Frank W. Schutz (left), president of the local, heads the executive committee, members of which are in the picture. Robert F. Gray (right at head of table) is company executive vice president, in charge of Labor Relations.

EARLY IN, EARLY OUT: At the left is parking lot of the Hormel plant, crowded with workers' cars. More than 90% of the autos were bought after start of the wage plan. Purchase of other durable goods also has risen. At right, workers leave plant at end of day's stint. Under the Hormel-CIO plan, workers go home when work scheduled for day is completed—because 52 full pay checks a year are guaranteed.



AIDS BUSINESS: William Stephens (center) and his wife, who were married in January, are both Hormel employes. Since the annual wage permits long-term budgeting, they invested $1200 in household furnishings. William Wolf (left), owner of this furniture and clothing store, says plan has aided sale of better-grade goods.

FINERY: Ronna Clund, bacon packager, lives in one-room apartment, has fine wardrobe. She was able to buy fur coat, much needed in chilly Austin.



More Sausage: The Hormel guaranteed annual wage plan has incr production, as this cut plainly shows. Hormel Vice. Gray, left, shows the production average of pork sausage for 1947, in two-pound

GUARANTEED ANNU

THE CIO, at its convention last fall, indorsed the guaranteed annual wage as a goal which would ensure full employment.

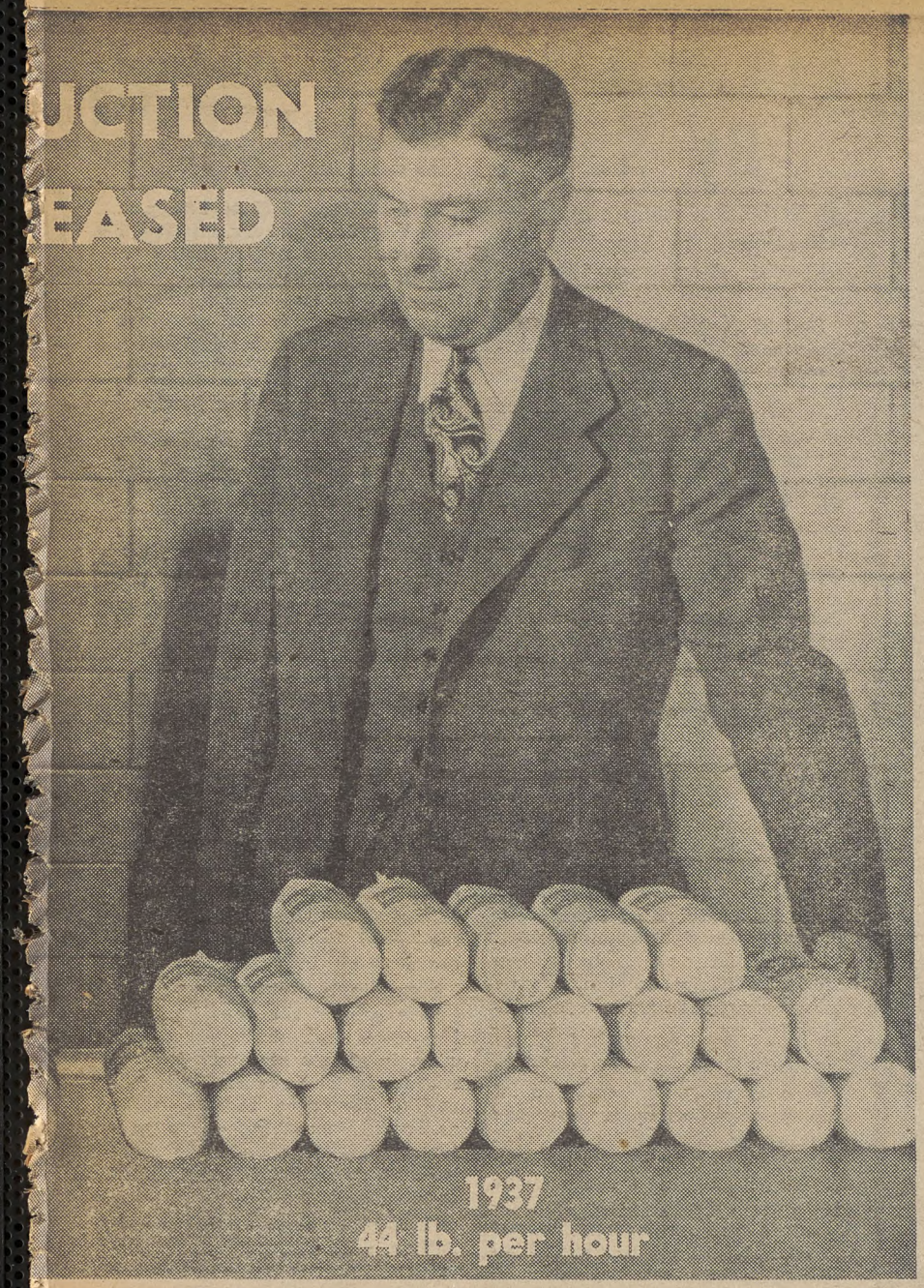
The plans in existence vary somewhat in their terms, but here is how the one at the Hormel packing firm at Austin, Minn., works:

Workers receive 52 pay checks a year. Each is based on a full number of hours per week at the standard rate for the employe's type of work, regardless of the number of hours worked.

Different departments have different numbers of hours per work week, ranging from 36 to 40. The hour-week is determined by dividing by 52 the estimated hours required for a given number of workers to do the depa entire ye

During stock rec work up hours in straight he gets tra hours annual slack se labor as week. W

GOOD HOUSING: There is no distinct "working class district" in A Hormel packinghouse workers have homes in pl residential sections. Here is a perfect example. At the left is the home own



To the right is packing division vice president C. A. Nockleby, who indicates what the production rate per man per hour was in 1937. Exactly the same production methods were used in the two years, Hormel says.

L WAGE IS CIO GOAL

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centive pay, payable weekly.

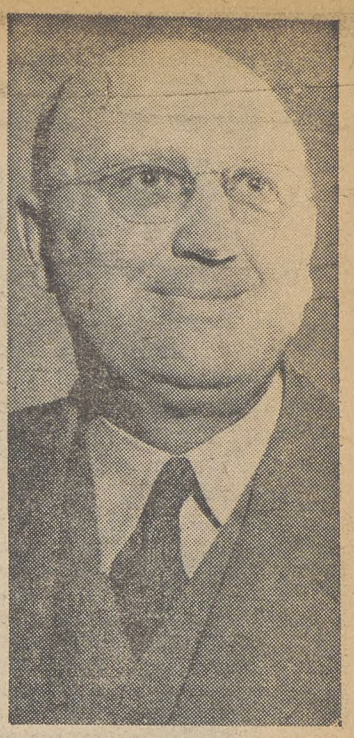
In the contract, the CIO Packinghouse Workers "agrees to maintain itself" as a collective bargaining agency "since the annual wage plan requires that the union be the bona fide agent of the workers. It is Jay Hormel's belief that unionization puts the plan on a much sounder basis.

There is an amazingly low rate of turnover among the employes of Hormel. And, the whole community benefits, as is evidenced by the fact that only 681 persons out of a population of 40,000 are unemployed in the Austin area.

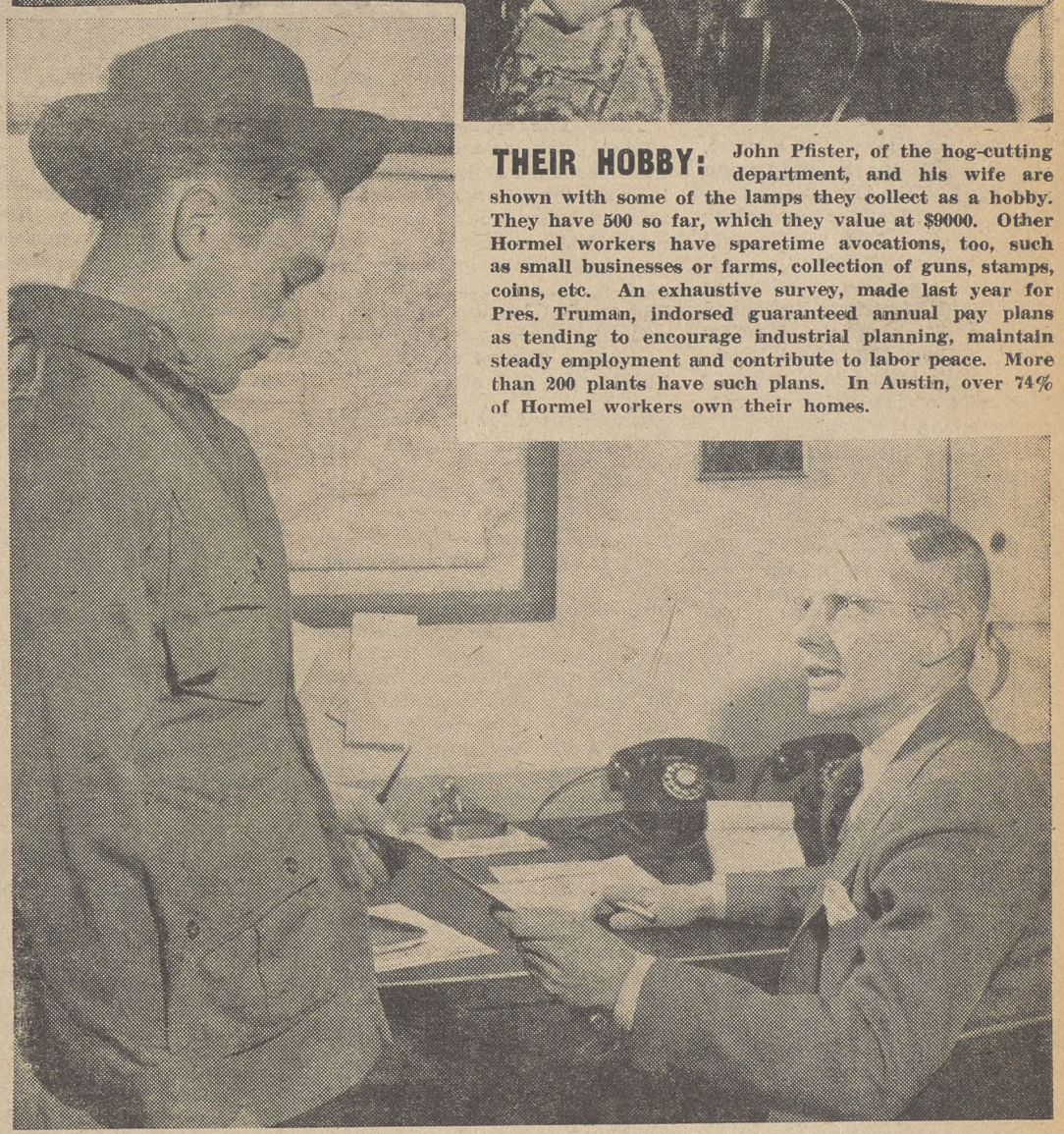
Hormel has more than 15 packinghouses in various parts of the country, all under wage plan. Another packing industry wage plan is in effect at Tobin Co., Fort Dodge, Iowa.

Archie Thorsheim of the Hormel beef-boning department. At right is the residence of Arthur Stevens, executive of the packing division. This is pretty much the picture throughout Austin.

UNION'S GHQ: Here is the office of Local 478. Though working conditions are good, local keeps a close eye on enforcement, plans ever for even better conditions. There have been no home foreclosures in Mower County (Austin) for 12 years—and tax delinquency is almost non-existent.



HAPPY: This smiling gent is Charles Wilkins, president of Austin's 1st Natl. Bank. Plan has been a boon to his institution.



THEIR HOBBY: John Pfister, of the hog-cutting department, and his wife are shown with some of the lamps they collect as a hobby. They have 500 so far, which they value at $9000. Other Hormel workers have sparetime avocations, too, such as small businesses or farms, collection of guns, stamps, coins, etc. An exhaustive survey, made last year for Pres. Truman, indorsed guaranteed annual pay plans as tending to encourage industrial planning, maintain steady employment and contribute to labor peace. More than 200 plants have such plans. In Austin, over 74% of Hormel workers own their homes.

THE 'EXTRA GANG': This is part of the basic wage plan operation. "Gang" members substitute for absentees and vacationists, serve as auxiliaries in specialized departments at peak seasons. They do not participate in the incentive pay plan. Instead, they get $6 weekly hour-bonus work on yearly basis as do the others. Here, a "gang" member receives his day's assignment from the employment manager. Hormel's annual report says: "Quality of workmanship is very good." Firm says its customers are in agreement on this.

UOPWA ADMINISTRATION AND CRITICS CLASH

By GLORIA CAPLAN

BOTH administration and anti-administration delegates shouted "We want Wallace" at the CIO Office & Professional Workers' 7th national convention in New York City last week.

The cheers were directed at two Wallaces, however.

DURKIN

Biggest ovation went to third party presidential candidate Henry Wallace, whose appearance as principal speaker at the four-day meeting forecast the delegates' personal endorsement of his candidacy on its last day.

It was Leo Wallace, delegate from Lynn, Mass., leader of a small opposition group, who elicited the cheers of the anti-administration delegates.

The third party head appeared in response to an invitation sent by the union to five presidential aspirants — Pres. Truman, Gov. Dewey, Sen. Taft, Harold Stassen and Gov. Warren. Wallace alone accepted the invitation, UOPWA Pres. James Durkin said, and only two others acknowledged the invitation.

THE appearance of an opposition group for the first time in the union's 10-year existence forced roll call votes on four issues: signing of T-H affidavits, support of the third party, the Marshall Plan and constitutional changes.

Preliminary to the test votes, all of which the administration won handily, the opposition group issued a press release announcing its existence. The release said the union was following the leadership "of such organizations as the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, the Furriers and the Farm Equipment Workers . . . We intend to change the leadership of our union no matter how long it takes."

Issuance of the statement, widely used by the press, prompted vehement attacks by both officers and delegates, who accused the dissidents of "consorting with the enemy." Subsequently the convention approved a proposal submitted by the Committee on the Officers' Report limiting contact with the press to regular union channels.

First roll call defeat suffered by the opposition occurred on the issue of filing non-Communist affidavits and financial statements. By a 10 to 1 vote, delegates decided not to fulfill these requirements for utilizing the NLRB.

OPPOSITION leaders stressed, however, that there was no variance of attitude toward the T-H Act itself. They subscribed to the resolution's description of the law as a "weapon handed to employers by the NAM and its representatives in Congress to lower the living standards of the American people; to destroy trade unions, the bulwark of democracy; to take away the civil rights first of trade unionists and then of all the American people."

Minority leader Leo Wallace said, "Refusal to sign affidavits will give insurance companies the opportunity they've been looking for to break the union when contracts expire this fall."

Those who opposed filing the affidavits felt, as a delegate from the Hazelton, Pa., local expressed it, that "you can only fight a measure when you're completely against it."

A resolution recommending support by the membership of Henry Wallace, but leaving the decision with the locals, was adopted by a roll call vote of 687.4 to 131.4. There were 21.5 abstentions.

ON the need for wage increases there was complete unanimity.

UOPWA is a "white collar" union. Its members are the traditionally underpaid clerical workers, social workers, mailing company employes, insurance agents, as well as the relatively better paid engineers, scientists and draftsmen.

Accompanying a 56% gain in its membership since the last convention two years ago were union-won salary increases totaling $25 million, the officers reported.

This year the goal will be increases of 25% or $15 a week, whichever is greater, plus a $1 hourly minimum wage law.

FOUR delegates, representing four of the union's divisions, aired their special problems to the CIO News.:

Edward J. Knoska, a Metropolitan insurance agent, Chicago, Ill.: Insurance agents are going to shoot for a $65 weekly minimum base pay plus a $15 increase when contracts expire in December. "Management used to say 'It's not the bum debit, but the bum on the debit,'" he said, and the union will be battling that attitude in its negotiations next December.

("Debit," in insurance language, means the agent's territory.)

Mary Kaem, accounting employe at 20th Century Fox, New York City: Mary's chief gripe is MGM, which she says has the worst salary schedule in the industry and usually sets the pattern. The union has been fighting practices by several movie companies which laid off many employes, then hired outside replacements. The Screen Guild has contracts with seven major companies in addition to a number of smaller firms.

Irene Hobbs, social worker, Los Angeles, Cal.: Chief obstacle to increases for social agency employes in Los Angeles, Irene says, is the "Community Chest wage freeze." A pattern of salary scales drawn up by the Community Chest and affecting all agencies except the Federated Jewish Charities has hampered wage rises, she says. The union will seek a $45 minimum for clerical employes and a $65 minimum for professionals.

Helen Bochenek, clerical employe, Federal Telephone & Radio Corp., Clifton, N. J.: Helen accuses the company, now in negotiations with the union, of stalling since it is allotting only one day a week over a two-month period to wage talks. The union is seeking a $15 weekly increase for its 1150 members there.

WHITE COLLAR BLUES: **Harriet Singerman, clerical employe in a New York City social agency, contemplates the CIO Office & Professional workers economic brief between convention sessions. The report reminds that prices have gone up faster than wages, and Harriet can testify to that. In the past two years, her salary has increased 20%, while prices in the period rose 25%.**

Durkin Re-elected; 11 Added To Board

Pres. James H. Durkin was reelected international president of the CIO Office & Professional workers. He was first named to that post in June 1947 by the Executive Board to replace Lewis Merrill, who resigned.

John J. Stanley was re-elected secretary-treasurer and Leon W. Berney, Lewis Alan Berne and Joseph H. Levy were returned as vice presidents. The executive board was increased from 31 to 42 members.

CIO Hits Editorial Airing By Radio Stations

SHOULD a radio station be allowed to broadcast its editorial views over the airwaves?

Should it be allowed to urge enactment of anti-labor legislation or of good housing legislation; to call for the election of a bad Republican as President or of a good Democrat for Congress?

The CIO last week said "no" to questions like these. At hearings before the Federal Communications Commission, Asst. Publicity Director Henry C. Fleisher testified that there's a fundamental difference between newspapers and radio broadcasters. He said radio stations should present facts and ideas but not express an opinion.

Heads of three big networks—CBS, NBC and ABC—together with spokesmen for some independent stations, argued for the right to editorialize. Taking the opposite position were a number of labor groups, liberal organizations and civil rights associations.

The hearings were called by the FCC to review its "Mayflower decision," handed down in 1941. That decision has helped keep station editorial opinion off the air—although it hasn't been 100% effective.

ABOUT two years ago, the powerful Natl. Association of Broadcasters began to beat the drums for a reversal of FCC policy. Supporters of the non-editorial position have charged the broadcasters with being less interested in presenting editorial broadcasts than in shaking off all possible government regulation of their highly profitable industry (you can buy an hour program over ABC from 8:00 to 9:00 p.m. each Sunday night for a year for just under two million dollars).

Fleisher, representing the CIO, told the commission that if it reversed its stand, "the country would be deluged constantly with radio editorials expressing essentially a single viewpoint—that of large corporations.

"We fear that the opportunity available to other community groups for replying to this type of editorial expression would be neither effective nor at all times possible.

"We fear that because of the large holdings of radio stations by newspapers, many communities in the country would find their channels of communication of thought controlled even more tightly than at present by a single publisher-radio broadcaster, or by a small group of people associated with such a corporation."

RECITING a long series of difficulties encountered by unions when they have sought to get radio time, the CIO official said unions have "become skeptical of the good intentions of many broadcasters in connection with public service programs."

Demand for the repeal of the Mayflower decision, he added, has come in all too many cases from stations which have not made full use of programs to give their audience "something more profound to chew upon than chewing-gum commercials, soap operas or whodunits."

"The proprietors of this multi-million dollar industry have developed, quite naturally, the thought patterns of other big businessmen," Fleisher said. "Radio stations have demonstrated that they are in business to make money. Their editorial positions cannot be expected to stray far from that principal interest."

Because the number of stations which can be licensed is fixed by the width of the broadcast band, not everybody who wants to own a station — or who can afford to start one—is able to do so.

If radio must "be limited to the expression of certain viewpoints," Fleisher said, "it is clearly preferable that no viewpoints be presented at all—but merely the basis for people to establish their own ideas after full consideration of all the facts."

THE radio network heads argued that there is no longer any "scarcity of stations"—about 2,000 regular broadcasters have been licensed, plus FM and television stations. They pleaded "freedom of speech" and promised up and down that they'd allow "both sides" to air their thoughts.

But a major portion of their testimony was criticism of government regulation of the airwaves, which they claimed was censorship.

"The American public today has precious little control over broadcasting policies," Fleisher told the FCC. "To sacrifice even the modest powers at hand appears to us to be shortsighted and unwise."

"OF course, to me the all-together supremely important thing in this campaign is peace," Henry Wallace told the convention.

He named several domestic steps which he considers necessary to peace:

- Freedom of speech without fear of losing jobs.
- Stoppage of inflation.
- Freedom of labor to engage in collective bargaining without fear of injunctions.

IN support of his contention that "We are in serious danger of becoming a police state if this kind of thing continues," he cited several instances of professional friends of his whose jobs or citizenship were jeopardized by knowing or supporting Wallace.

The game, he warned, "is to create fear in all of you . . . So that you don't dare speak out . . . so we will willingly serve without asking questions of our betters."

Wallace said he had been asked many times his price for returning to the Democratic party. He would do so, he said, as soon as the party opposes Universal Military Training, lends money to needy countries through the UN on the basis of Nazi devastation and need, repudiates the "Truman Doctrine," and fires about seven-eighths of the "Wall Street men and military men."

Rename U. S. Transport For Nisei GI Hero

The renaming ceremony for the U. S. Army transport, Wilson Victory, in honor of Pfc. Sadao S. Munemori, lone Japanese American holder of the Congressional Medal of Honor, was held at the Brooklyn Army Base last week. The ship was redesignated the Pvt. Sadao S. Munemori.

Vets Put GOP Over Barrel On Housing

By FRED ROSS

REP. Jesse P. Wolcott (R., Mich.) had a headache one afternoon last week.

Two big delegations from the 1500-man National Veterans Housing Conference had been in his office to ask why the House Banking Committee which he heads has been sitting on the Taft-Wagner-Ellender Housing Bill for two years.

Wolcott's secretary, Isabel H. Niehaus, told both delegations that Wolcott was not in.

Later arrangements were made for Wolcott to see several leaders of the conference, but not until they had called on Brazilla Carroll Reece, national chairman of the Republican National Committee.

"My boss needs an aspirin," Wolcott's secretary said to the waiting veterans as she took a glass of water and the tablets into his inner office.

The committee reported in the conference later that Wolcott's headache did not prevent him from saying:

"I told Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr. (one of the conference sponsors), to keep his shirt on because some housing legislation would be enacted. When the T-E-W bill passes the Senate, we'll begin holding hearings."

(Roosevelt later replied he had "worn lots of shirts off his back fighting for the T-E-W bill," but he will continue to fight for the measure.)

"I'm not definitely for, not definitely against the bill," Wolcott was reported as saying. "If Taft (Sen. Robert A. Taft, R., O.) will take action and push it through the Senate, the House Committee will hold hearings within a reasonable time. I'm not making any commitments on the bill.

"Have you talked to Taft? I understood that he was going to separate the public housing feature from the rest of the bill . . ." (The bill has been approved by the Senate Banking Committee.)

IF Taft had any such intention, he did not tell the conference when he addressed it several hours earlier. Both Taft and Sen. Allen J. Ellender (D., La.) told the conference that if the bill of Sen. McCarthy (R., Wis.) gets to the floor instead of theirs they will try to amend it and include public housing.

Before the conference opened, McCarthy was urged by 28 national organizations including the AVC, CIO and AFL to include public housing in his bill.

It is because of the accumulated housing headaches of veterans that 1500 of them came to Washington. They represented more than half dozen veterans organizations, the American Veterans Committee, the Veterans of Foreign Wars, the Disabled American Veterans, the Catholic War Veterans, the Jewish War Veterans and other smaller groups.

The American Legion was not represented officially. Nor was the American Veterans of World War II. The Legion had voted against supporting the T-E-W bill, and AMVETS had taken no stand on the legislation.

REP. JESSE P. WOLCOTT
Indifferent to T-E-W

The idea of the conference was born at the AVC convention last year when it was resolved that such a meeting should be held. The sponsors, in addition to Roosevelt, who represented AVC, were: Rep. Jacob K. Javits (R., N.Y.), JWV; Rep. John F. Kennedy (D., Mass.), VFW; William E. Greener, Jr., AMVETS; Paul R. McCauley, American Legion; Audie Murphy, DAV; Robert F. Wagner, Jr., CWV, son of Sen. Wagner (D.- N. Y.), one of the sponsors of the T-E-W bill.

DELEGATES to the conference did three big things:

- They obtained promises from 65 representatives that they would sign Discharge Petition No. 6. Fifty-two names were on the petition when the conference met. One hundred and one more signatures are needed to get the necessary 218 which would require the House Banking & Currency Committee to let the House act on the T-E-W bill.
- They served notice on the politicians that they are not going to be fooled by a lot of double talk about wanting to do all they can for veterans, but not being for the T-E-W bill.
- They established a permanent organization to carry on the fight for the bill.

A COMMITTEE of top leaders reported that Reece said:

"I am not disturbed by the public housing features of the T-E-W bill. The bill does not interfere with private enterprise.

"I have not made sufficient study of the details of the bill and cannot urge Congressmen one way or another to sign the discharge petition . . ."

Sen. J. Howard McGrath, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, was reported by the committee as saying: ". . . You know where I stand."

NOBODY kidded the veterans about some other housing bill being just as good as the T-E-W bill. They put McCarthy through a sharp inquisition after he said that the T-E-W bill was a 1946 measure and what they needed was a 1948 model bill such as his.

After he was forced to admit in so many words that he was opposed to the public housing section of the T-E-W bill, he said that if his bill gets to the floor instead of the T-E-W bill he would try to amend it to include public housing, but he would nonetheless fight public housing.

Senators and Congressmen friendly to the T-E-W bill were roundly applauded, particularly Sen. Tobey (R., N. H.), chairman of the Senate Banking Committee, which has approved the T-E-W bill. They rose to their feet and applauded as he said:

"Don't be misled by men in public life down here with substitute legislation. There is more to this question than getting the vote at election time. The little people can't be helped by lobbies."

Tobey was apparently referring to McCarthy, who through a parliamentary maneuver in committee had kept Tobey from being chairman of the Joint Housing Committee, which brought out the report on which the McCarthy bill will be based.

Sen. Wagner, a member of the committee, who conducted a survey on slum clearance by sending questionnaires to 500 persons including the governors of all states, the mayors of all cities of 50,000 population or more, and prominent citizens, reported:

"Sixty-nine per cent of those who replied felt that the formula under the T-E-W bill, under which the Federal government would supply two-thirds of the write-down costs, with the balance assumed by the locality was adequate and equitable. A majority of those who disagreed felt that federal participation should be even higher. The lack of results achieved so far under redevelopment laws enacted in several states has been due to the fact that State funds are unavailable or insufficient."

Walter P. Reuther, president of the Auto Workers and chairman of the CIO Housing Committee, replied to the questionnaire:

"Our experience demonstrates that the need of this type of the broad housing legislation (the T-E-W bill) is more urgent and evident now than when the bill was first introduced."

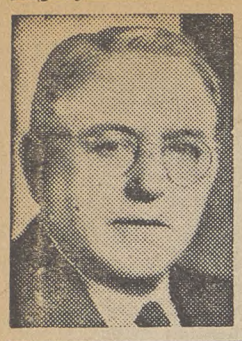
Our Cities' Shame

U. S. Mayors, in reply to a questionnaire from Sen. Wagner, estimated the number of families living in slums or substandard housing as follows:

Los Angeles, 58,400; San Francisco, 38,678; Waterbury, Conn., 4,000; Jacksonville, Fla., 17,000; Atlanta, 40,000; Chicago, 100,000; Peoria, Ill., 4,500; Louisville, 25,000; New Orleans, 50,000; Baltimore, 50,000; Boston, 45,000; Fall River, Mass., 6,200; Detroit, 68,000; Saginaw, Mich., 9,000; Minneapolis, 11,000; Kansas City, 42,000; Omaha, 10,000; Camden, N. J., 11,864 (of which 3,919 are unfit for habitation); Newark, 38,423; New York, 450,000; Utica, N. Y., 2,500; Fargo, N. D., 200; Cincinnati, 75,000; Cleveland, 25,000; Bethlehem, Pa., 4,400; Philadelphia, 83,703; Providence, R. I., 12,000; Charleston, S. C., 6,200; Memphis, Tenn., 45,000; Dallas, Texas, 33,369; Fort Worth, Texas, 22,583; Charleston, W. Va., 8,000; Madison, Wis., 600.

VET DELEGATES: These delegates to the National Veterans Housing Conference were on their way to call on Rep. Wolcott, chairman of the House Banking Committee, which has been sitting on the T-E-W housing bill two years and has not even scheduled hearings. Wolcott was not in, but he told conference leaders later that he "was neither for, not against the bill." The committee is the bottleneck halting House action on the measure. The Senate Banking Committee has given it the green light. Delegates pictured here are not only from Wolcott's home state of Michigan, but also from Illinois, Missouri and New York. All delegates resolved to continue the fight on their return home by telling their Congressmen the merits of T-E-W.

WOMEN INTERESTED: These women delegates to the National Veterans Housing Conference were waiting in front of the Capitol to join their state delegations when they called on Congressmen. They are, l. to r., Miss Shirley Barnett, Miami Beach, Fla., AVC, and former WAVE; Miss Rosalyn Gutman, Chicago, AVC, former WAVE; Miss Nellie Kaminsky, New York City, AVC Auxiliary; Mrs. Anne Phillips, New York City, AVC Auxiliary; Mrs. Shirley Plaat, New York City, AVC Auxiliary; Susan Braver and her mother, Mrs. Ruth C. Braver, Chicago, AVC Auxiliary.



ORGANIZATIONALLY SPEAKING

By Allan S. Haywood

The Telephone Workers Organizing Committee-CIO came through again. Members of the United Telephone Employes of Oregon have voted in a referendum for CIO affiliation. Credit must be given Stanley Earl, chairman of the Ore. TWOC; Ruth Wiencek and June McDonald of TWOC national staff; Dan Harris and E. W. Nitcher of ACEW; Len Loring on loan from CIO Textile Workers, and others.

In Northern California and Nevada, the United Brotherhood of Telephone Workers led by Frank Murphy and associates recently came through with a smashing victory for affiliation with TWOC.

Brother Charles L. Cowl has been named CIO Regional Director for the State of Florida. He is a member of the United Steelworkers, and has served the movement with credit. For the past months he has been engaged in the Southern Organizing Campaign in that State.

Reg. Dir. Edward McCrone, New Haven, Conn., advises that the Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Union won a State Labor Board election in the Drug Store Division, Apothecaries Hall Co., in New Haven, the vote being CIO 20, no union 1. He also advises that the CIO Textile Workers, Local 109, won a union shop election, 83 voting yes, none against, out of 88 eligible to vote.

Reg. Dir. James J. Leary, Kansas City, Mo., reports that the UAW-CIO won an election at the Federal Cash Register Co. John E. Rinkenbaugh was in charge. The results were UAW-CIO 67, no union 11, challenged ballots 5.

Acting Reg. Dir. Gilbert E. Lewis, Wilmington, Del., advises that the NLRB conducted an election among the employes of the Wilmington Paper Box Co. With 14 voters eligible, the result was 12 for the United Paperworkers and 2 against. Lewis was assisted by Gene Derrickson, Field Representative.

Reg. Dir. Frank Carmichael, Boston, Mass., reports an election at Roxbury, Mass., among the employes of New England Tea Packing Co. Of the 25 employes in the unit, 16 voted for UPA-CIO, 3 against. Rep. Lewis Hartford conducted the election.

Dir. of Org. Thomas Andert, Optical & Instrument Workers, St. Louis, Mo., reports that in a union shop election among the employes of Bay State Optical Co., Attleboro, Mass., the union shop received 207 votes. Twenty votes were cast against the union shop and six votes were challenged. Organizer Joseph Duggan was in charge.

Dir. of Org. George Brown, Portland, Ore., reports 15 voted for a union shop and none against at the Rose Lumber Co., Springfield, Mass.

Reg. Dir. Irwin L. DeShetler, Los Angeles, Calif., sent word of victories in the following union shop elections: Worth Brothers, CIO Textile Workers 103, against 5; Sani-Mode Mfg. Co., CIO Textile Workers 30, against 3; challenged 2. Intl. Rep. Harry Stillman of TWUA-CIO was in charge.

Thomas G. Evans, Ohio Representative, Playthings, Jewelry & Novelty Workers Union, CIO, reports the signing of an agreement covering the 75 production and maintenance employes of the Max Wocher & Son Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.

The agreement includes provisions for maintenance of membership if and when the union applies for and wins a Union Security election, one week's vacation for one year's service, two weeks' vacation for two years' service, and wage increases of from 20c to 30c per hour. The contract was negotiated by Local 258's Negotiating Committee consisting of August Schroeder, Cliff Rinehart, Dempsey Britton and Carl Labermier, assisted by Evans.

CIO State Director William Smith, Charlotte, N. C., announces that the CIO Organizing Committee of North Carolina won 80 elections and signed 35,000 new members since the organizing drive started in that state 20 months ago.

Tobacco manufacturing and processing plants head the list of companies where the CIO is bargaining representative for the workers. Important gains have been made recently in lumber and woodworking mills and wholesale and retail establishments. The Safie textile manufacturing company in Rockingham, with 1005 eligible voters, was the largest mill in which the CIO won an election. In two elections, the CIO received a 100% vote.

Reg. Dir. Delmond Garst, St. Louis, Mo., reports that the Shoeworkers won a NLRB election at International Shoe Plant, St. Louis, 53 to 29. Reps. Long and Darmann were in charge, assisted by Dave Wilson.

RAISE MONEY FOR STRIKE: **Responding to a plea from CIO Packinghouse Workers on strike at the Henderson Sugar Refinery at New Orleans, members of CIO Marine and Shipbuilding Workers at the Alabama Dry Dock & Shipbuilding Co. gave $303.50. Around the table are, l. to r., past Pres. George W. Warford of Local 18; Mrs. Paul Schoell and Paul Schoell, of the sugar workers' delegation; Executive Secy. C. W. Risher of Local 18; Miss Ethel Cook, Joe Bouche and Thelma Cook, members of the strikers' delegation.**

Latin Labor To Hear ERP Aims

CIO's support of the Marshall Plan will be explained to the convention of the Latin-American Federation of Labor (CTAL) at Mexico City March 22.

The CIO Latin-American Affairs Committee — headed by Pres. Jacob Potofsky of Amalgamated Clothing—said the committee had instructed its observer at the CTAL meeting to emphasize ERP. CIO will be represented by Pres. O. A. Knight, Oil Workers.

Potofsky said, after a meeting in New York, that the CIO Latin-American group is anxious to prove to Latin American union representatives attending the Mexico City confab that ERP is "not a creature of Wall St."

The committee also announced it had sent David McDonald, secretary-treasurer of Steelworkers, to "study the much confused labor situation in Cuba."

The committee condemned the murder last December of Jesus Menendez, head of the Cuban Sugar Workers Union. The statement said that his murder at the hands of Cuban army officers has had "the most profound repercussions in the hearts of laboring men and women everywhere."

UAW Gives GM Opening Note

The CIO Auto Workers have formally notified General Motors that the union wants to change its agreement with GM, due to expire April 28. The move was approved by the National UAW GM conference.

The conference also approved a series of non-economic demands for contract changes, including the union shop, check-off, improved grievance machinery and other general subjects.

Wage demands, outlined and approved at an earlier conference held in January, call for a 25c an hour increase of which up to 10c an hour may be allocated for establishment of an old age retirement plan; 5c an hour for a comprehensive insurance coverage; equalization of rates by job classification on a corporation-wide basis, a guaranteed 40-hour work week and other provisions.

The union's letter to GM, signed by UAW Vice-Pres. John W. Livingston, and T. A. Johnstone, asst. director of the GM Dept. asked that negotiations be arranged immediately. Under the terms of the agreement they must start within 10 days after notice is served.

Moon Takes Post On NAACP Staff

The Natl. Association for the Advancement of the Colored People has announced the appointment of Henry Lee Moon as director of public relations.

Moon, author of the forthcoming book, "Balance of Power, the Negro Vote," was for four years assistant to the director of PAC, serving both under Sidney Hillman and Jack Kroll. Before that he was regional racial relations adviser with the Federal Public Housing Authority.

Moon is a graduate of Howard and Ohio State universities. He has 20 years of newspaper and public relations experience. Papers for which he worked included the Cleveland Call, the Cleveland Herald, the Amsterdam News and the Chicago Defender. He has contributed to the New York Times and Post, the Crisis, the New Republic, Opportunity, Phylon, the Nation, Survey Graphic and the London Tribune.

CIO Asks Changes In Rent Curb Bill

The CIO legislative committee has recommended some changes in the rent control bill passed by the Senate and now before the House Banking Committee's subcommittee on rents.

The amendments would:

Empower the Justice Dept. to bring criminal prosecution against willful violators named by the Housing Expediter.

Empower the Expediter to bring damage actions where overcharged tenants fail to initiate such action or settle their claims within thirty days.

Recontrol non-transient rooms in hotels predominantly occupied by non-transient tenants.

Continue control over furnished rooms in private homes.

Strengthen eviction controls.

Seek To Avert Meat Strike

Federal Conciliators are busy trying to settle a threatened strike of 100,000 workers in the meat packing industry. The CIO Packinghouse Workers has scheduled a walkout for Mar. 16 to back up demands for a wage increase.

The union's initial demand was for a 29-cent hourly increase to bring wages in the packing industry up to the standard set by the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, which maintains that a wage of $1.39 an hour is the minimum needed for a family of three.

An offer of nine cents an hour made by the major packers was turned down as "unrealistic."

Ralph Helstein, union president, pointed out that two-thirds of packinghouse workers earn less than $1.10 an hour. Present minimum rate in the industry, he said, is $1.02 an hour in large cities, with lower rates paid in the South and smaller communities.

Packing concerns involved are the "big four"—Armour, Swift, Cudahy and Wilson—Morrell & Co., and a number of "independent" firms.

Labor Fights Canadian T-H

CANADIAN labor is trying to avoid anything like a Taft-Hartley law in the labor bill expected to come before the current session of Parliament.

Under the terms of a draft National Labor Code proposed by the Canadian Congress of Labor, a union which can show a majority would be certified automatically by the Labor Board without a vote.

The draft code outlaws company unions, provides explicitly for the check-off and union security, and protects unions against court actions of any kind, except as specifically provided in the bill itself.

It forbids use of labor spies and threats to shut down or move a plant during a strike, and forbids interference in the choice of a bargaining agent, failure or refusal to bargain collectively in good faith.

A government bargaining bill introduced at the 1947 session but not passed when the session ended, was called inadequate by the CLC at that time. A similar government bill is scheduled to come before the present session but so far only preliminary steps have been taken, although Parliament has been in session since December.

The CLC's proposed labor code have been sent to all members of Congress and will be placed formally before the government later in the current session.

House Again Hits At News Carriers

It takes more than a Presidential veto to stop the 80th Congress.

By unanimous voice vote, the House last week passed a bill of Rep. Gearhart (R., Cal.) to rob newspaper and magazine carriers of social security coverage. The bill has been strongly supported by big publishers.

A similar bill passed by both branches of Congress was killed last year by Pres. Truman's "pocket veto."

THE ADVENTURES OF JIM BARRY

"POP" STORM.... RETIRED UNION ORGANIZER WHO REFUSES TO RETIRE WHEN THERE'S WORK TO BE DONE.... IS A MAN WITH IDEAS! HAVING CONVINCED SAM BRADLEY, AN HONEST DISTRICT ATTORNEY, TO RUN FOR CONGRESS, "POP" NOW HAS TO SHOW THAT LABOR WILL FIGHT FOR LIBERAL MINDED CANDIDATES...

THEY'VE GOT PLENTY OF MONEY TO THROW BEHIND THEIR STOOGE CANDIDATES! BUT WE GOT SOMETHIN' A DURN SIGHT BETTER... WE GOT PEOPLE!

A DOLLAR A HEAD CONTRIBUTION FROM OUR MEMBERS... AND WE'LL HAVE A FIGHTING FUND!

RIGHT, ME LAD! AND WE GIT TO WORK PRONTO! THE OFFICE OF THE UNITED LABOR PRESS IS GONNA BE OUR HEADQUARTERS... UNTIL WE GOTTA GIT A BIGGER PLACE!

HI, MARGIE! ROLL UP YOUR SLEEVES, KID, THINGS ARE GOING TO HUM AROUND HERE FROM NOW UNTIL ELECTION TIME!

OH, OH, JIM BARRY'S GOT ANOTHER BRAINSTORM! WHAT IS IT NOW, JIM?

ELECTIONS, MARGIE, ELECTIONS! AND IT ISN'T MY BRAINSTORM.... IT'S POPS!

WELL, THAT'S SOMETHING DIFFERENT FOR A CHANGE! I THOUGHT YOU WERE GOING TO PLAY DETECTIVE AGAIN... I'M THANKFUL FOR THAT!

YOU'RE NOT AS HAPPY AS I AM, MARGIE! EVERY TIME THAT BIG GOOF OF MINE STARTS CHASING CLUES... MY HEART DOES SOMERSAULTS!

THAT'S WHAT YOU GET FOR FALLING IN LOVE WITH A GUY LIKE JIM, PEGGY! NOW TAKE MY HEART-HEART... UM... UM....

MY SUGAR... PETE DELLY... NICE, QUIET BOY... GOOD UNION MAN... STEADY JOB... AND HE LOVES ME. WHAT MORE DOES A GIRL WANT?

WHAT MORE? I'LL TELL YUH.... A PROGRESSIVE CONGRESS AND A RIGHT MINDED PRESIDENT! THUT'S WHAT! NOW LET'S GET TO WORK, LASS! WE GOT TO SEND LETTERS TO EVERY UNION LOCAL IN THE COUNTRY.... REMINDING THEM THERE'S AN ELECTION COMING... I'LL FIX UP THING'S WITH THE STATE LEADERS FOR US TO GO AHEAD!

AND SO, SOME DAYS LATER.... IN MANY UNION OFFICES....

SAY, MARTY, THIS IS GREAT STUFF! OLD POP STORM AND JIM BARRY ARE GOING TO WORK ON THE ELECTIONS, GOING TO HELP US ORGANIZE OUR CAMPAIGN AND...

SHUCKS, JOHN, WHAT'S THE RUSH? ELECTIONS DON'T COME OFF UNTIL NOVEMBER....

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THEY'VE GOT THE RIGHT IDEA, JOHNNY! THE MONTH BEFORE NOVEMBER IS WHEN ALL THE PHONEY POLITICIANS CRAWL OUT OF THEIR HOLES WITH PROMISES TO LABOR! THE HONEST PROGRESSIVE-MINDED OFFICE HOLDER IS FOR THE PEOPLE ALL YEAR ROUND!

BC

WHAT WE HAVE TO DO BETWEEN NOW AND ELECTIONS IS FIND OUT **WHICH** CANDIDATES ARE HONEST.... AND WHICH PROMISE EVERYTHING.... AND THEN, DOUBLE-CROSS THE PEOPLE! **WE'RE GOING TO TAKE UP JIM BARRY'S PROPOSITION AND SWING INTO ACTION!!**

HOUSE UNIT APPROVES ANTI-LYNCHING BILL

THE score was 2-1 in favor of civil rights on Capitol Hill last week.

● The House Judiciary Committee approved federal anti-lynching legislation by an 18-8 vote. Prospects are that the bill may come up for a vote in the next few weeks.

● The Senate Labor Committee, following up action taken last year, called for passage of anti-bias legislation. The committee pointed out that the U. S., by accepting the United Nations Charter, had pledged itself to respect human freedoms regardless of race, sex, language or religion.

The opposition scored when Rep. J. Parnell Thomas's House Un-American Activities Committee launched a bitter attack on a leading government scientist. The charges, against Director Condon of the Natl. Bureau of Standards, rested heavily on quotations from a letter signed by J. Edgar Hoover of the FBI.

Thomas neglected to quote another sentence from the letter clearing Condon of any charges of disloyalty.

THE scientist was backed up by Sec. of Commerce W. Averill Harriman, who refused to turn over confidential personnel files to the Thomas Committee. Dr. Condon called for the Congressional Committee on Atomic Energy to intervene, and said "the whole scientific life of the nation is involved" in the Thomas Committee's headline-hunting expedition.

The Un-American Committee's technique of making sensational charges without much supporting evidence was denounced by editorial writers, columnists, scientists and government officials.

Favorable action on anti-lynching in the House Committee and the call for a vote on FEPC legislation gave new strength to predictions that the Republican leadership would push through some civil rights action before Congress adjourns.

The anti-lynching bill — introduced by Rep. Clifford Case (R. N.J.)—provides for fines up to $10,000 and jail sentences to 20 years for persons convicted of organizing, inciting, participating in or helping a lynch mob. Case said he expected the powerful House Rules Committee to give the bill a favorable spot on the House calendar.

"Equality of economic opportunity" was cited by Senate Labor Committee majority members as the purpose of the FEPC bill, which was approved 7-5 by the group about a month ago.

It said the bill was designed to "close the gap between our professions and practices of democracy."

Possibility of action on the anti-lynching bill, the anti-bias bill and the anti-polltax bill had stirred up a high degree of sound and fury among Southern Democrats in Congress.

WHILE the southern Senators and Congressmen—most of them from poll-tax states—talked angrily of bolting the Democratic party, Washington observers looked for a political spot into which they could jump and could find none.

Keep Your Eye On Congress

BILL	WHAT IT DOES	WHERE IT IS	WHAT TO DO
Rent Control Bill S. 2182	Extends present rent control law until April 30, 1949.	Passed by Senate. House Banking Comm. sitting on similar bill, hasn't yet ordered hearings.	Wire Chrmn. Wolcott (R., Mich.) to hold House Banking Comm. hearings. Wire your Congressmen to force action.
Thomas-Wagner Anti-Inflation Bill S. 2126	Proposes strong program, as urged by CIO, to halt rising prices. Freezes prices, rations scarce items.	Senate Banking Comm. held hearings, but action stalled since tumble on commodity market.	Wire Chrmn. Tobey (R., N. H.), your Senators & Congressmen for action.
Reorganization Plan #1 H. Con. R. 131	Passage of resolution would kill plan to place U. S. job placement & jobless compensation bureaus in Labor Dept.	Plan was voted down in House. Senate vote due soon.	Wire Senators vote against H. Con. R. 131.
Taft-Hartley Repeal Bills. S. 1628; HR 3945	Repeals Taft - Hartley Law introduced at end of last session.	Referred to House & Senate Labor Comms. Action unlikely this session.	Write Senators, Congressmen to push repeal of this law.
Taft-Ellender-Wagner Housing Bill. S. 866; HR 2523	Provides long - range govt. aid for slum clearance, low-rent homes.	Senate Banking Comm. approved last session; House Banking Comm. has held no hearings.	Write Senators & Congressmen to force action on this vital housing measure.
Anti-Polltax Bill HR 29	Ends polltax as bar to voting in U. S. elections in 7 Southern states.	Passed by House last July. Senate Rules Comm. OK expected soon, with hope for vote by April.	Write Sen. Taft as GOP leader, and your Senators to favor earliest possible vote.
Anti-Lynching Bill HR 3488	Makes lynching a U. S. crime, with punishment for lynchers and police-collaborators.	Approved by House Judiciary Comm. Vote due in next few weeks. No action in Senate.	Write Congressmen to press for quick vote. Ask Senators to push for action.
FEPC Anti-Bias Bill S. 984; HR 2820	Sets up U. S. agency to enforce anti - bias job policy in industry.	Approved by Senate Labor Comm. No action yet in House.	Write Senators to seek early vote; ask Congressmen for action.
Labor Extension Service Bill S. 1390; HR 4078	Sets up govt. program for labor education, thru unions and schools.	Senate Labor Comm. ended hearings. No hearings yet in House Labor Comm.	Write Sen. Taft & other members Sen. Labor Comm. to approve. Ask Chrmn. Hartley to call House Labor Comm. hearings.
Peacetime Military Conscription. HR 4278. Towe Bill.	Provides compulsory army service for all 18-year-olds in peacetime.	Approved by House Armed Services Comm., now before House Rules Comm. for scheduling.	Write Congressmen demanding defeat of forced military service proposals.

Address all Representatives at House Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.
Address all Senators at Senate Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.

Newsy News About Newsdom: A Non-Professional Profession

By ARTHUR RIORDAN

THE guy who's writing this story is happy to find that the Natl. Labor Relations Board thinks newspapermen aren't professionals.

For years, it's been a racket with newspaper publishers—those staunch defenders of the free press—to declare newspapermen are professionals. Not in the paycheck, natch, but in the work they do. Journalists, you know. Because of the CIO Newspaper Guild, the wishful thinking never got anywhere.

Well, along came the Taft-Hartley Law. That law, in Section 2 (12), says:

The term professional employe means:
"(a) Any employe in work (1) predominantly intellectual and varied in character as opposed to routine mental, manual, mechanical or physical work; (2) involving the consistent exercise of discretion and judgment in its performance; (3) of such a character that the output produced or the result accomplished cannot be standardized in relation to a given period of time; (4) requiring knowledge of an advanced type in a field of science or learning customarily acquired by a prolonged course of specialized intellectual instruction and study in an institution of higher learning or a hospital, as distinguished from a general academic education or from an apprenticeship or from training in the performance of routine mental, manual or physical processes; or

"(b) Any employe, who (1) has completed the course of specialized intellectual instruction and study described in clause (4) of paragraph (a) and (2) is performing related work under the supervision of a professional person to qualify himself to become a professional employe as defined in paragraph (a)."

Why does T-H go so far to define a "professional?" Well Section 9 (b) (1) of the act saith:

"That the board shall not . . . decide that any unit is appropriate for such purposes (collective bargaining) if such unit includes both professional employes and employes who are not professional employes unless a majority of such professional employes vote for inclusion in such unit."

UP IN Hoboken, N. J., there's a daily rag (that's journalese; an affectionate name for a newspaper) called the Jersey Observer. It is presidented by a character named F. A. Seide.

Last year, his ungrateful employes committed the heinous sin of joining the Guild and asking that he bargain for a contract. In an attempt to delay that bargaining and to louse up the Guild, Seide and his labor advisers looked around for a straw to grasp. The "professional" sections of T-H looked just like that straw.

So, the Observer (daily circulation about 48,000) grabbed.

When the Guild asked for recognition; Mr. Observer said, "Oh, no, we haveta have an NLRB election." When the Guild tried to expedite that, Mr. Observer said, "We have a lot of professionals, they gotta be handled under Section 2 and 9." When asked which employes he meant, the company listed these:

Advisory editor, telegraph editor, North Hudson-Hoboken-Bergen county editor, Jersey City editor, night editor, sports editor, Jersey City City Hall reporter, courthouse reporter, Union City editor, Chancery Court editor, Hoboken City Hall reporter, Secaucus reporter, Cliffside Park-Edgewater - Fairview reporter, assistant sports editor, legislative correspondent and columnist, North Bergen reporter, Weehawken reporter, Hackensack Courthouse reporter, West Newark reporter, Union City night reporter, Lyndhurst-Rutherfod-East Rutherford - Carlstadt reporter, and two rewrite men.

(We can imagine the Secaucus reporter describing a "raucus Secaucus caucus" and the Weehawken reporter writing about a "Weehawken walkie talkie."

(The title "editor" is applied loosely to a multitude of duties on a newspaper. There's often a stamp editor, a pen pals editor, a cooking editor, a fashion editor, a punjab editor, a bridge editor, a bowling editor, a South South St. editor, a North South St. editor, a soap box derby editor, Mother's Day editor, etc. Why the Observer didn't include them, too, is a mystery.

(None of those jobs—nor any the Observer claimed—has any hiring or firing authority; the title is just for identification purposes. But when you see the title editor—just plain editor—that's the guy who can speak with authority. He's it.)

On a paper the size of the Observer, those "professionals" would probably constitute a majority of the staff. (Comparable jobs are invariably covered by the Guild.)

THE NLRB held a hearing last summer. Time dragged on and on and on. Finally, last week, came down a ruling from the NLRB (unanimously approved by Chm. Herzog and members Reynolds, Murdock and Gray with Houston absent). The ruling said:

"The evidence indicates that all the reporters in the editorial department perform substantially the same type of work and are subject to the same overall departmental supervision.

"All receive weekly salaries; all regular employes work a 40-hour week. Although judgment and discretion are involved to a greater or lesser degree, much of the employer's coverage consists of routine news items and, in other stories, the individual reporter governs himself according to the known policies of the employer. None of the employes are required to have a license or to undergo specialized training in a school of higher learning.

"We are of the opinion that the employes asserted by the employer to be professional employes are not professional employes."

So.

(Nothing in the ruling or in this article is to be taken to mean that newspapermen are not "predominantly intellectual." Quite the contrary, all newspapermen are predominantly intellectual. Quite.)

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The CIO News

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STRIKERS AID PAC: Members of the AFL Typographical Union, on strike since November 24 against all Chicago newspapers, know that the picket line must be backed up by political action. Here, Elmer Pierce, (left), ITU striker, beams after handing $251, contributed voluntarily by fellow strikers, to Michael Mann (right), CIO Regional Director. In between them is Walter P. Reuther, president of the CIO Auto Workers. The scene was taken at a Chicago rally. Among contributors were ITU Intl. Pres. Woodruff Randolph and Pres. John Pilch, Chicago ITU Local 16. More news about this presentation and rally on Page 2. The Chicago Council has already enrolled 1054 block workers, has a minimum goal of 8000.

Chicago Block Workers:

INSPIRED BY STRIKING PRINTERS' DONATION

IT'S the talk of the Loop.

It's a senation back of the yards.

It has the Gold Coast worried.

It's taken the wind out of Windy City.

What is it? It's the Chicago PAC's block worker drive.

On a recent evening, more than 700 block workers jam-packed a meeting whose purpose was the first city-wide mass mobilization of CIO men and women who will work the precincts between now and election day.

The meeting was a prelude to other meetings of a similar nature. The workers came from all international unions and live in all sections of the city.

The chairman of the meeting was CIO Reg. Dir. Michael Mann, who is also director of the Chicago PAC, an arm of the Chicago Industrial Union Council. The featured speaker was CIO Auto Workers' Pres. Walter P. Reuther, who is also a member of the National PAC Board.

The council has already enlisted 1054 block workers. A minimum goal of 800 workers was announced by Mann at the meeting. "We'll cover every block and precinct in this town not with one worker, but with two or more," Mann asserted.

The most dramatic highlight of the rally was the entrance of a delegation of AFL printers, members of the Chicago Typographical Local 16, on strike against the Chicago newspapers.

The CIO Regional Office has been made available to the AFL strikers since they hit the sidewalks in their fight against the Taft-Hartley Law.

As soon as the typos entered the door, every man and woman in the room sprang to their feet, applauding and cheering the strikers, who had come directly from the picket lines with their strike signs on their backs.

When the ovation had died down and the strikers were seated in their places of honor in front of the platform, one of their spokesmen, Elmer Pierce, a striker from the Chicago Sun-Times asked if he might speak. As he stood before the microphone, a hushed silence fell over the audience. In simple words packed with human emotion, he stated:

"We strikers know that you, like us, are fighting against the vicious T-H Law which aims to destroy our unions. What you are doing in political action we are now doing on the sidewalks. We felt that we must do everything possible to win this fight against the law and we are now donating to the CIO the sum of $251 to be used by your PAC—every dollar of which came out of the pockets of the striking AFL printers."

He then presented Mann a long list of the names of the strikers and their donations, along with the wad of bills they had collected.

Again the meeting broke into pandemonium with delegates cheering and applauding.

In the long list of donors were the names of ITU Intl. Pres. Woodruff Randolph and John Pilch, president of the striking local.

Reuther, touched by what he termed "this practical demonstration of real unity," declared that if such unity and cooperation between the AFL and CIO could be demonstrated throughout the country, the powerful forces of reaction and their puppets in the Congress would "shake in their BVD's."

Reuther, in outlining the necessity for a strong block workers organization, recounted the "astronomical profits grasped by monopoly industries in their exploitation of the people." He appealed to the block workers to stand "shoulder to shoulder" and urged that they bring to the people the realization that a full icebox at home requires the right kind of votes in the ballot boxes on election day.

Mann ripped into the 80th Congress and "its failure to pass progressive legislation." Denouncing T-H he stated that "in addition to depriving us of many of the gains we have achieved through bitter sacrifice, the most dangerous aspect of T-H is that if it is permitted to remain on the books, it will destroy the American labor movement, one of the strongest bulwarks of democracy."

Mann then declared, "We have the answer if we but want to use it—the answer is political action."

Willoughby Abner, assistant director of Chicago PAC, explained the organizational structure for block workers. He outlined how the breakdown of membership should be accomplished in the locals and checked against the master list in the Chicago Council Office to ferret out the unregistered voters. He said block workers would be called together on a Congressional and ward level.

Other speakers included Secy.-Treas. Frank Annunzio of Illinois State PAC, UAW Region IV Director Pat Greathouse, Maurice McElligott, representing Pres. Joseph Germano, who was ill and Pres. Albert Towers of the Chicago CIO Council.

GRATITUDE

The Typograpical Union pays a pension of $14 a week to all retired members who are 60 years of age or over and who have been with union 25 years. Locals often supplement the pension (Local 16, Chicago, adds $11 weekly.)

The Local 16 strike Committee received this letter from a pensioner:

"I regard it as an honor and privilege to pay something out of my pension as an 'assessment', even though my union has been swell enough to exempt me. I'm selfish, of course; I know that if the strike were lost my pension would be lost, too. God bless the strikers. We'll win."

How They Voted

Here's how Chicago's 10 Congressmen voted on the motion to override Pres. Truman's veto of the Taft-Hartley Law:

Right: Dawson, Gorski, Sabath, O'Brien, Gordon (All D.).

Wrong: Vail, Busbey, Owens, Twyman, Church (All R.).

CIO Aids ITU

The CIO is aiding the AFL Intl. Typographical Union in its fight to beat an injunction sought under the Taft-Hartley Law by the Natl. Labor Relations Board.

The ITU has been on strike against all Chicago papers since Nov. 24. Two weeks ago, ITU job printers in Philadelphia also struck.

IN A BLOCK: A crowded audience hears speakers at Chicago's PAC blockworkers' rally. A number of PACsters had to stand through the meeting, so intense was the interest. All unions in the area were represented.

TYPO STRIKERS: Here is a delegation of striking AFL printers, who were guests of honor at the Chicago PAC rally. The Typos collected $251 from picketers and contributed it to PAC.

Brophy Warns CIO Councils

STATE and local industrial union councils have been told by CIO Director of Councils John Brophy that they have an "obligation to take a forthright stand in support of national CIO policies" against a third party in 1948 and in support of the Marshall Plan.

Brophy made public a circular letter addressed to CIO's 397 councils in which he said "the official national policy of the CIO is one of express opposition to any third party in 1948 and one of positive support for the Marshall Plan."

". . . The CIO does not evade these basic issues," Brophy said, "and does not take a compromise position upon them."

Brophy, commenting on the letter, pointed out that "the CIO in no way is seeking to dictate the voting choice of its individual members, who are, of course, free to support any candidate they choose. But the CIO does have the right and the power, under rules adopted by its convention, to secure compliance with its national policies by its chartered councils."

Local and state CIO councils must back up the CIO position, he added.

"No evasion or compromise on this score is permissible," the CIO letter said.

"Rejecting, tabling or ignoring communications and statements from or by CIO officers, CIO-PAC or the CIO Executive Board on these matters or the CIO communications and statements, is action in conflict with CIO policy. Action in conflict with CIO policy is expressly forbidden by Rule 8 of the CIO rules governing councils."

(Rule 8 provides that local and state councils shall confine their activities and statements to issues of local or state concern and to matters of general policy approved by the national CIO. It provides that "councils shall take no action or issue statements in conflict with CIO policy.")

'Don't Be Too Late With Too Little'

"DON'T BE too late now with too little!" That appeal, in behalf of the Marshall plan, has gone to members of Congress from the executive board of the Louisiana Political and Legislative Action Committee, CIO.

The board also commended CIO Vice-Pres. Allan Haywood for relieving Harry Bridges of his duties as CIO regional director; set up a committee for a study of the civil rights program; and renewed appeals to Congress for legislation boosting minimum wage to 75 cents an hour.

The board's statement on the Marshall plan declared that "freedom of speech, of thought, of religion and of trade unionism has been severely restricted or has vanished altogether wherever Communists rule."

The PLAC board declared the "third party move can result only in division and confusion" and thereby "help in the election of reactionaries."

The board commended Haywood's "forthright action" and added that it would "applaud similar steps wherever they might be needed to scotch action of any who, by their failure to support national CIO policies, might cause division within CIO forces, or who might give the appearance of causing such division."

The board observed that where "large segments of the population" are disfranchised "there exists 'cheap labor,' with its attendant evils: Poverty, ignorance and disease."

The board added that "the urgent need, regardless of legislation, is to help the whole people to see clearly that poverty, ignorance and disease hurt not only the minority, but the majority as well."

PAC Indorses In Ohio Races

THE Ohio State PAC Central Committee has indorsed these candidates:

Governor: Ray T. Miller (D.) (Both Gov. Thomas J. Herbert (R.) and ex-Gov. Frank J. Lausche (D.) were denounced.)

State Treasurer: Harry V. Armstrong (D.)

Congress: At large, Stephen F. Young (D.) (Last year, Ohio PAC backed incumbent George H. Bender (R.), but now sharply attacks his labor voting record.)

Fourth District, Earl Ludwig (D.); 6th, James McElhaney (R.) and James G. Polk (D.); (following indorsements are all Democratic); 8th, John T. Siemon; 9th Thomas H. Burke; 11th, Joseph C. Allen;

Twelfth, James F. Coady; 14th, incumbent, Walter B. Huber; 16th, John McSweeney; 20th, incumbent Michael A. Feighan; 21st, incumbent Robert Crosser; 22d, Jack G. Day.

MURRAY DEMANDS ERP BY APRIL 1

Urges Locals Give It No. 1 Priority

CIO affiliates were urged today by Pres. Philip Murray to act with "utmost speed" in making known to members of Congress their support of the European Recovery Program.

"The ERP Bill (S. 2202) should be passed by both houses of Congress and signed by the President not later than April 1," Murray said in a letter sent to CIO groups throughout the country.

"The CIO's position on the ERP was clearly outlined by action of our 1947 convention and by the last meeting of the CIO Executive Board. In accordance with this position, I am requesting that all affiliates of the CIO give No. 1 priority to the task of making our support of S. 2202 fully known to our Senators and Congressmen.

"I believe it advisable for the CIO to give full support to those who are pushing S. 2202 toward enactment. Whatever action is taken by your particular CIO group should be taken immediately.

"I feel that the CIO within the next 10 days must roll up a nationwide demand for ACTION NOW—action that will help defeat attempts to delay passage of S. 2202 or to tack on crippling amendments."

ACCOMPANYING Murray's letter was a "warning sheet" listing charges made against ERP and the CIO's replies.

The reply to the accusation that it is a "Wall St. Plot," states:

"It isn't. Secretary of State Marshall, who proposed the idea last June, isn't a Wall St. man. He is a former soldier who thinks it possible to establish a peace among free peoples in a civilian, peaceful way; he prefers it to another war which no one might win.

"The Bill is based on the Harriman Report. The Report was written by a committee including representatives of the CIO and AF of L. Its chairman was former Sen. Robert M. LaFollette, who has spent his life fighting Wall St. and all forms of monopoly and special interests. ERP is a genuine American idea and plan.

"With labor representatives on the Public Advisory Board and other committees, we have ourselves to blame if the Economic Co-operation Administration (which would administer ERP) gets off the track."

THE "warning sheet" warns that "if the ERP idea should collapse tomorrow, a recession would follow immediately because (a) outlets for goods would be cut off and (b) we would be closer to chaos and totalitarianism in Europe and (c) would be close to a regimented economy in which half of our manpower and material would be devoted to military preparation for war."

"The CIO holds that a nation which poured out industrial production that won World War II, at a maximum rate of $7 billions a month and a total cost of $340 billions, can do a production job for peace costing only $5.3 billions the first year and a four-year total of $17 billions . . .".

SHARP issue is taken in the "warning sheet" with statements that ERP will rebuild a militaristic Germany. It states:

"Nowhere does the bill provide for or promote such rebuilding. What is provided for is inclusion of Germany in a European economy, and, of course, the ECA administrator and the Public Advisory Board will not devote their energies to rebuilding a war machine that has twice thrown the world into devastating armed conflict.

"Unless the entire German people are to be abolished and the rest of Europe is to struggle to survive without some of the continent's most basic necessary resources, they must be allowed the opportunity to return to the society of civilized nations, but with adequate safeguards against building up the war potential that was developed before."

The "sheet" says S. 2202 does not provide military aid "because this is a civilian economic rehabilitation job."

Replying to statements that ERP "doesn't do the job through the United Nations," the "sheet" states:

"How could it? It's 22 vetoes too late for that. But the bill does call for maximum use of agencies of the UN and other international agencies."

ACT NOW

Wire or write your Congressmen and Senators **IMMEDIATELY,** urging them to pass S. 2202—the European Recovery Program bill—without delay.

That was the request made today by CIO Pres. Philip Murray and the CIO Legislative Committee.

"Determined action carried out with utmost speed is needed" to assure passage of S. 2202 without "undue delay," Murray said.

"I suggest that mobilization of support for S. 2202 be made the top order of business at all CIO meetings within the next few days and that special meetings be called when needed to obtain quick action on this matter."

'Significant'

"S. 2202 is a significant victory for the CIO position on European recovery," Murray said.

"It meets substantially all of the 10 basic tests outlined by the CIO in my letter of last Nov. 16 to Pres. Truman and later in statements to the Senate and House."

European Labor Meets on ERP

LABOR spokesmen from the U. S. and countries on the receiving end of the Marshall Plan aid program met in London last week and voiced confidence that American help will benefit the workers of Europe and the world.

CIO was represented by Sec.-Treas. James Carey and Intl. Affairs Director Michael Ross. Also attending the meeting, called by the British Trades Union Congress, were representatives of the AFL and the railway brotherhoods.

(Next issue of The CIO News will carry more detailed news of the meeting based on reports from the CIO spokesmen).

The conference urged full support of the European Recovery Program, according to press reports, adding that without ERP "almost insurmountable difficulties" stand in the way of economic recovery.

Refuting hostile propaganda, the unions said they were satisfied that "no unacceptable conditions are attached to the offer of American aid and that there shall be no interference in the internal affairs of any participating country."

U.S. Shocked By Suicide Of Masaryk

THE coup in Czechoslovakia startled official Washington, but was received in general with cynicism.

However, the suicide of Jan Masaryk—son of a father whose very name was a symbol for democracy—shocked the Capital out of its lethargy. Finally, the mills of Congressional action began to move fast on the European Recovery Plan.

As the CIO News went to press, the Senate was about to vote finally on the measure, with approval virtually certain.

These were the other developments:

- Labor scored a victory when the Senate, on a voice vote, knocked out a provision which would have authorized the chartering of 300 U. S. ships to European countries.
- The chamber soundly defeated a move to substitute the "Wallace Plan" for the Marshall Plan. The move was made by Sen. Glen H. Taylor (D., Idaho.), who will be Wallace's running-mate on the third party ticket. The vote was 74-3, with only Sens. Claude Pepper (D., Fla.) and William Langer (R., N. D.) with Taylor. (Langer two years ago voted against ratifying UN. Pepper favors ERP principles, wants UN to run it.)

Taylor's motion was acted on with the greatest dispatch of the session. Sen. Arthur Vandenberg (R., Mich.) took the rarely-used procedure of suspending the rules for an immediate roll call.

Before his motion, Taylor delivered a 35,000-word attack on ERP. Among other things, he called ERP a Wall St. plot.

- The New York Chamber of Commerce refused to indorse the Marshall Plan at a stormy session. One ERP opponent, Capt. John B. Trevor, retired industrialist, said the U. S. would spend "497,000,000 to save Ireland from Communism" and accused the British Labor Government of advocating principles "indistinguishable from those that have finally reduced the Russian people to virtual slavery."
- The Senate was moving fast, but the House gave too many indications of intending to proceed at snail's pace.

Republican leaders decided to wrap all foreign aid bills into one package.

Russ 'Wants Way' in WFTU-Carey

THE World Federation of Trade Unions—in which a dispute over the Marshall Plan has existed for several months—has called meetings of its two top executive groups.

The nine-man bureau and the 22-man executive committee will meet in Rome, Italy, for about 10 days starting April 30.

CIO and the British Trades Union Congress have been pressing for discussion and support of the European aid program in the WFTU. Sec.-Treas. James Carey visited Moscow recently for talks with Vassili Kuznetsov, head of the Soviet trade unions, in an effort to get the matter on the agenda and to seek possible agreement.

Intl. News Service, in an interview from Berlin, quoted Carey as saying that "we talked bluntly across the table" and that "the Russians are very sensitive to labor opinions in the United States."

The INS story added that Carey said: "The Russians . . . want badly to prevent a breakup of the WFTU, but the honeymoon is over. The Russians want their own way in the WFTU—and they're not going to get it."

Carey, according to the INS interview, told the Russian union leaders that the Marshall Plan was not political, and that "they didn't consider lend-lease political. They took ten billion dollars of the American taxpayers' money, with plenty of strings attached.

"Now they don't want European workers to let American taxpayers help them feed their families, with no strings attached."

'Poverty and Hunger Aiding Communism In Europe,' Says ACW Vice-Pres. Levin

STARVATION and chaos can be averted in France and Italy only by quick shipment of machinery and raw materials from the United States under the Marshall Plan.

That warning was brought back from Europe last week by Vice-Pres. Sam Levin of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers after a nine-week visit to the Continent.

"Poverty and hunger, the lack of real purchasing power, are making for communism in western Europe," he said upon his arrival in New York.

"Unless reconstruction is aided at once, and these countries are permitted to produce for export, as well as for home consumption, the results will be disastrous," Levin warned.

The Amalgamated official, who lives in Chicago, went abroad to serve on a World Federation of Trade Unions mission to Palestine, but the trip was called off when the British refused to assure safe conduct for the group.

He said that Europeans "of all classes and groups" were strong supporters of the United Nations plan to partition Palestine but were perturbed by the apparent reversal of the American position.

"Palestine is the last hope of the thousands of displaced Jews in Europe," Levin declared. "Since no other country is taking them in any appreciable numbers, unless they get to Palestine they will die.

"The Jews are being sacrificed to the machinations of power politics, in which our own State Dept. is playing a most dubious role," Levin added.

The CIO union official visited numerous union-supported institutions in both France and Italy. Together with ACW Vice-Pres. August Bellanca, he spent some time in Massacarrarra, Italy, where the Amalgamated plans to start a cooperative clothing factory for Italian clothing workers. The union has raised half a million dollars in the U. S. to build and equip the plant.

"Conditions in Italy are even worse than in France," Levin said. ". . . I found the extremes of great poverty and wealth in Italy.

"Here also the need for raw materials and machinery was clear, and it is imperative that we send them as soon as possible, if we do not wish Italy to go under."

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

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THOSE WONDERFUL PROMISES

Remember those speeches the Republican Congressional candidates were making back in the summer of 1946?

What the country needed, they said, was a complete shake-up in House and Senate. The GOP, they claimed, would straighten out all of the nasty messes created by the war and the Democrats.

Republicans gained control of Congress in November 1946 and those elected took office in January of last year.

Fourteen months have passed since then, so let's take a look at the record and see what Congress has actually done.

It enacted the Taft-Hartley Act, which gave management a great advantage over labor and placed strong political curbs on labor unions.

It weakened rent control, although extending it.

It twice passed the Knutson "aid for the wealthy" tax bill, which President Truman twice vetoed.

It passed the Gearhart bill, which would have taken Social Security benefits from about a half million persons had it not been killed by a pocket veto.

It adopted Wage-Hour amendments, outlawing portal-to-portal pay and weakened the basis for enforcement of the act.

It cut appropriations of agencies which were in a position to aid labor and gave additional funds to the National Labor Relations Board after it became a T-H agency.

Now a rump revolt within the GOP threatens the fate of the vitally important European Recovery Plan.

Senator Wherry of Nebraska is leading the drive to sabotage or at least delay passage of ERP legislation. Senators Jenner of Indiana and Kem of Missouri have been making bitter attacks on the program.

Attempts are being made to link military aid provisions to ERP, which would delay passage for months if not bring about its defeat.

Yes, the Republicans made some wonderful promises—but their record is most unimpressive. ★ ★ ★

It Doesn't Make Sense

Our booby prizes this week go to the House Un-American Activities Committee and to the State Department in recognition of undistinguished service performed under the guise of national security, or something.

We can't find a better term than "disgraceful smearing" to characterize the Committee's activities in the case of Dr. Edward U. Condon, director of the Bureau of Standards.

The word "stupid" seems to fit the action of those in the State Department who opposed sending Newspaper Guild President Harry Martin to Geneva for the UN Freedom of Information Conference.

We don't know whether Dr. Condon is guilty or innocent of the charge that he's a "weak link" in our atomic security chain. Our complaint is that the Committee attempted to try the "case" in the headlines without providing the full and impartial hearing requested by Dr. Condon.

Martin received "thumbs down" from the State Department because the old Dies Committee listed him as a founder of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare. Martin has never attended a meeting of the Conference, although many of the country's distinguished citizens have.

And we doff our hats to the White House because it overruled the State Dept. in the Martin case.

The Stakes In This Game Are High

Elimination of Abuses Now Would Provide Ace-In-Hole Later

By ALLAN L. SWIM

SOUTHERN politicians are now blowing their collective tops because President Truman "dared" to recommend legislation that would enforce basic civil rights guaranteed by the Constitution.

The CIO is smarting under an indictment resulting from the publication in the CIO News of an indorsement of a political candidate.

Textile workers in Georgia who express too much interest in unionism are learning again the meaning of the blacklist.

State police in Tennessee, armed with tear gas and sub-machine guns, are serving as strike-breakers at the Nashville Corp.

UNCLE SAM is investigating the latest price increase of the steel industry, hoping to determine, among other things, whether the public was the victim of monopoly action.

There is a campaign under way to weaken seriously or destroy the Federal law which establishes 40 hours as the standard work week and provides a pitifully inadequate minimum wage of 40 cents an hour.

The housing mess is still a mess—and the real estate lobby seems determined to keep it that way.

The trade union movement is hamstrung by the Taft-Hartley Act, which seeks to perpetuate its backers by placing strong political curbs on organized labor.

And the NAM is still beating the drums for its own peculiar brand of "free enterprise."

WE COULD go right on down the line, mentioning such things as the terribly high cost of living, the campaign to kill rent control, the serious power shortage, inadequate medical facilities. . . .

Somewhere near the end of the list we'd have to mention a profit structure that could make big business blush with shame. It doesn't—but it should.

And we'd have to top the whole thing off by pointing out that the average consumer is having a devil of a time making ends meet—right in the midst of an inflationary boom.

When you add it all together you get a good idea of the great struggle that is going on inside the United States.

CALL it "human rights vs. property rights" or call it anything you like—but don't underestimate the importance of the struggle or its possible consequences.

Don't forget for a minute that domestic Fascists are hoping for an opportunity to move in from the right and that the Communists are pushing with all their might from the left.

The stakes are high—mighty high. After all, the United States is the only powerful nation in the world which has a good opportunity to demonstrate that capitalism, democracy and real freedom for the little guys can exist within the same framework.

We either demonstrate that or we try something new. If you doubt that, just look at what is happening throughout the rest of the world.

YES, we should take a good look at what's happening in Europe and the Orient and we shouldn't put on our rose-colored glasses before doing so.

Even a quick glance will show the United States is the only big nation left which thinks it can afford the luxury of abusing democracy and the competitive enterprise system and still retain them.

Maybe we can afford the abuse now—even if we abhor it. But if another depression comes we're likely to learn that our people will destroy an entire system just to make sure they get rid of the abuses.

It would be better—much better—to clear the junk out of our backyards now!

Moore-Rizley Gas Bill Has 'Bad Odor'

POWERFUL support to the opponents of the Moore-Rizley Bill came from the St. Louis Post-Dispatch. The CIO also is urging defeat of the bill.

Here's what the Post-Dispatch says:

If the industry-sponsored Moore-Rizley bill squeezes through Congress, users of natural gas may as well get set for higher rates.

Under present law, the Federal Power Commission fixes prices in the natural gas fields on the basis of cost of production plus a reasonable profit. The proposed amendments would substitute a vague formula called the "prevailing field price" or "commodity value."

Sponsors of the Moore-Rizley bill say it would permit a price increase of only 5 or 10%. But there is great danger that it would turn out to mean "what the traffic will bear."

That is the hope, presumably, of its congressional sponsors, Sen. Moore, the Oklahoma oil man, and Rep. Rizley, also of Oklahoma. Rizley's legal clientele, as he admits, includes some of the natural gas companies which want the raise.

The potent natural gas lobby in Washington is not content with merely trying to weaken the law governing regulation of natural gas. It also wants a Federal Power Commission amenable to its will.

The commission now has four members with one vacancy. The members are divided evenly regarding changes of the type sought in the Moore-Rizley bill. Leland Olds, who has a fine record as a public official, is against the changes, and so is Claude Draper, a holdover from the Hoover Administration. Until a year ago Chairman Nelson Lee Smith took the same stand, but now he has switched. He is joined by a new member, Harrison Wimberly, who, like Moore and Rizley, is an Oklahoman.

A great deal depends on who fills the vacancy. President Truman has nominated Burton N. Behling of Illinois, who is reportedly favored by Commissioner Wimberly, Edwin Pauley, the California politician and gas-and-oil lobbyist and former Gov. Kerr of Oklahoma, who also has extensive oil holdings. Behling has indicated he would, if confirmed, go along with Commissioner Smith and Wimberly.

Whatever happens to Behling, the Moore-Rizley bill should be pigeon-holed. The natural gas companies are making handsome profits already. Yet it is estimated that even a 5% increase in the price of natural gas would give the companies operating in the Texas Panhandle alone additional profits of more than a billion and a half dollars over the expected life of these reserves.

The bill would also defeat the ends of conservation and hasten the depletion of a great natural resource. The Moore-Rizley bill carries the same disagreeable odor that the tidelands oil bill carried. Its fate will be another index of whether this Congress is serving special interests or the people.

CONGRESSMAN DRIPP **By YOMEN**

"—and then he was dumb enough to ask the union delegation what they thought of his record."

Harry Martin Is 'Temporarily Unfit'

HARRY MARTIN, Newspaper Guild president, was saved on the count of nine by the White House after the State Dept. had counted him out.

Involved in the somewhat fantastic story are the old Dies Committee, a college official and the United Nations Freedom of Information Conference which opens soon in Geneva.

Martin almost became the victim and not the hero of the story because of an "awful indiscretion."

MARTIN, amusement editor of the Memphis Commercial Appeal, served on the UN sub-commission which discussed freedom of the press at Lake Success, N. Y.

He did a good job, according to those who saw him in action, and somebody in the State Department got the idea that he should be one of the U. S. delegates to the meeting in Switzerland.

Martin was asked, unofficially, of course, to drop in at the State Department and discuss the matter—off the record, of course.

Then he was given what looked like the nod by those most directly concerned with the case.

TIME passed and Martin began wondering why he hadn't been notified of his appointment. Finally he got word to come to Washington.

At the State Department he received the firm but polite word that he wasn't going to Geneva. Somebody "high up" in the department had turned thumbs down on him.

He was told that he had been investigated thoroughly and that somebody had found an old Dies Committee report which said Martin was one of the founders of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare.

The Conference, he was reminded, was considered by some folks to be left-wingish.

FIGURATIVELY speaking, Martin hit the ceiling—and so did a lot of other Newspaper Guildsmen.

They said they didn't know whether the the Southern Conference was leftish, rightish or middlish but they knew about Martin.

For 10 years he had been one of the top leaders of the right-wing element of the Newspaper Guild. He had been elected Guild president on an anti-Communist platform.

There was nothing in his record—absolutely nothing—to show he was in sympathy with any form of government other than American democracy.

MARTIN, contacted early last week in Memphis, told the CIO News:

"I didn't know there was such a thing as a Dies Committee report regarding me until the State Dept. told me about it the other day.

"BACK in 1937 or 1938 I got a letter from the president of one of the South's leading universities. He asked me to serve as a sponsor for a meeting at which the organization now known as the Southern Conference for Human Welfare was to be established.

"It sounded like a good idea to me, so I told him I'd help sponsor the meeting. I didn't show up for the session, however, because Guild business took me elsewhere.

"The fact of the matter is that I've never attended a meeting of the Southern Conference. No, sir, not a single meeting!"

SEVERAL newspaper reporters and radio commentators got hold of the story—and what they wrote and said about the State Dept. wasn't too complimentary.

Somebody over at the White House, who was quoted by a newspaper friend as saying he was "getting d---- tired of conviction by association," intervened.

Last Friday night the UN delegation was announced—and among those selected was Harry Martin. A. L. S.

PURE HAM

Tie Roosevelts With Communists Radio Boss' Order

SOME of the news you read in the papers or hear on the radio is "slanted." Sometimes it's the way facts are assembled in a story, or the inflection in a radio announcer's voice.

Any union member who's been in a strike, or whose union has been under fire from employers or politicians, has seen the "slanting" process in operation.

Usually the "slanting" of a story is a subtle job. It's hard to spot, hard to analyze, hard to prove.

Now two radio newsmen who formerly worked for big, 50,000-watt radio Station KMPC in Los Angeles have come up with evidence of direct orders to "slant" the station's news presentation. They've produced a series of photostated memoranda and letters alleged to have been written by the station owner on how the news should be "slanted" for the public ear.

The story, printed exclusively by "The Billboard"—a show business trade paper—has caused a sensation in radio circles. Two former employes of the KMPC news room—Clete Roberts and George E. Lewin—say the documents show that its policy was ordered by G. A. Richards, boss of KMPC, of WJR, Detroit, and of WGAR, Cleveland.

LEWIN'S statement said in part:

"Mr. Richards told me many times to seek news items derogatory to the New Deal, as he always referred to the Truman administration. He told me to plug always for General MacArthur and Tom Dewey, and to keep hammering at the Jews, who are, he said, all Communists.

"Specifically, Mr. Richards told me always to follow any story about Communists with a story (derogatory) about any member of the Roosevelt family. He ordered me to use the same treatment of news stories tying in the names of David Lilienthal, Henry Wallace, Howard Hughes, Henry Kaiser and others whom he considered to be dangerous men.

"During the Senate hearings on Lilienthal's confirmation as head of the Atomic Energy Commission, Mr. Richards ordered me to give extra long treatment to charges against Lilienthal and to suppress anything favorable to Lilienthal. Lilienthal, he said, was a Communist."

Another memorandum signed by Richards and written on the letterhead of the three stations, said in part: "I believe in making a chump of this adm. (Administration) at every turn, as Roosevelt did for 15 years—give 'em hell where it hurts."

REFERRING to the children of former Pres. Roosevelt, the memo said: "They are the rum pots, dead end kids of the royal family that all but wrecked the world. If these facts are nailed down we can win in 1948—if not, no."

The memorandum on the station's letterhead said the issue in the 1948 elections is "Marxism vs. Christianity. Our form of gov. (government) or socialism leading to communism. . . .

"The Catholics are good subjects to work on as they think more of their church duties than Protestants as a rule and they have for most part voted dem. (Democratic). They can be changed over by hard work and that's what is cut out for us all in 1948. (So let's go all out.)"

A third letter bearing Richard's name said General MacArthur would be one of our greatest presidents and added: "Get this over. Again and again and again."

"The Billboard" story said that stories about the practices at KMPC have been the subject of local radio gossip in Hollywood for a long time but the letters produced as evidence by Roberts and Lewin were the first "tangible" evidence of the station's policies.

They Make Charges

Charges of "slanting" the news by Station KMPC, Hollywood, were made by two veteran radio news men. Clete Roberts is a former ABC network war correspondent, while Lewin was newsroom manager for KMPC. Both men have several ties with the station.

Lewin indicated the "slanting" was nothing new to him.

"The treatment of news stories ordered by Mr. Richards was identical with that which I had encountered while working for Hearst, Cissie Patterson (publisher of the Washington Times Herald), Capt. Joe Patterson (until his death publisher of the New York News), and Scripps-Howard."

'The U.S.A. Vs. CIO and Philip Murray'

By ARTHUR RIORDAN

THE press sat in the jury box . . . the courtroom was fairly well filled with a variety of spectators . . . the judge spoke with the drawl of the West Virginia area where he is stationed . . .

The court reporter had the unusual name of Chloe S. MacReynolds . . . the central figure in the case sat in the front row among the spectators . . .

It was proceedings in the District Court for the District of Columbia, sitting for some reason or other in the local D. C. court.

Subject matter was a motion to quash the indictment in the case of the "United States of America vs. Congress of Industrial Organizations, Philip Murray, officer thereof."

Murray's case was handled by:

Charles J. Margiotti, former Attorney General of Pennsylvania.

Lee Pressman, former CIO general counsel.

Frank Donner, associate CIO counsel.

The Government was represented by:

Turner Smith and

Jesse Climenko, assistant attorneys general.

Each side presented lengthy briefs, but the real drama was in the oral presentations.

(Murray and the CIO were indicted on charges that Murray, in violation of Section 304 of the Taft-Hartley law, had ordered the CIO News to carry an article indorsing a Congressional candidate and further directed that copies of the issue be distributed in Baltimore, scene of the election.)

Margiotti, opening the presentation, didn't waste any time in stating the issue — he stated it time and again to be sure there was no mistake. Sometimes he stated it as it is reprinted in the box at right. Sometimes like this:

"And the issue is a very simple one, Your Honor. The question is whether Congress may constitutionally make it a crime for a labor organization, and for an officer of a labor organization, to consent thereto, to publish a newspaper endorsing a candidate for public office.

"That is the simple issue that is before this Court, and nothing else, and that is what has been done here."

When Climenko went on for the Government, he put the issue like this:

". . . the violation is charged against an aggregation called the CIO for having deliberately expended its money for the purpose of—the phrase is 'in connection with' but it means for the purpose of—affecting the outcome of a federal election and that is Count 1 of that indictment.

"Count 2 says that Philip Murray, who is the president of that organization, violated it because he consented to the expenditure . . .

"The Government contends that the statute is constitutional, and it is the Government's position before Your Honor that the motions to dismiss, however considered; whether as phrased by the defendants alternatively on behalf of the defendant CIO or on behalf of its president, or as they purport to do, in terms of at least one set of their motions, on behalf of their members, the Government contends that, on all counts, and on consideration of the only question before Your Honor—the competence of the Congress who has enacted this measure, the Government contends the measure is Constitutional, and if the Court agrees with the Government, we shall attempt to show why this is a constitutional enactment — then the Government will urge that these motions be dismissed.

With those two definitions, Margiotti and Climenko had joined the issue.

MARGIOTTI has had a long career in court cases. Perhaps this is the first time he ever defended a man whose test was lauded in the New York Herald-Tribune as showing Murray's "true Americanism."

Margiotti started out by saying that though all elections are important, this year's is crucial. "These injuries (to civil liberties) are very serious and particularly because of the approaching election when it becomes necessary for the people to consider many important phases of economic and social legislation that involves peace or war; legislation that involves prosperity or depression and legislation that may involve security and want."

Margiotti noted that the preamble to the CIO constitution says "we are dedicated to the responsibility for furthering political participation."

"This act," he declared, "affects about 60,000,000 persons who are engaged in and belong to organized labor. These persons and their families and their friends will be required to exercise a right of franchise at the coming election, at this important election. It is important that they know whether organized labor may be permitted through the press, through its publication, through pamphlets, through word-of-mouth, through assemblage, through meetings, hired halls, sending post cards . . . or whether they are going to be gagged and silenced."

THE COURT: "Let me see, do you challenge the constitutionality on the ground of unions being selected as the target of the prohibition?"

MR. MARGIOTTI: "That is one of our arguments. First we take the position that the statute is aimed solely at labor organizations and at no other type of unincorporated associations . . . For instance, there are organizations that are unincorporated that are against unions, they do not come within the prohibition of the act."

THE COURT: "It (T-H) does not purport to extend the prohibition to all corporations but only to those organized under authority of the U. S.?"

MR. MARGIOTTI: "No. First it does that, Your Honor. It takes national banks that are organized under authority of the U. S., and corporations that come under the U. S., and then later on takes any corporation whatsoever — covers them all, whether they are for profit or non-profit, commercial or eleemosynary, no matter what they are, it just covers everything.

("Eleemosynary—1. a. Or, pertaining to, or dependent upon charity of alms; charitable. 2. n. A recipient of charity." — Frank & Wagnalls Dictionary.)

THE COURT: "In other words, it prevents any comment at all about elections."

MR. MARGIOTTI: "That is right."

THE COURT: "By the press."

MR. MARGIOTTI. "That is right, but it doesn't say the press. It says an expenditure for that purpose."

And, elaborating on expenditures, Margiotti said:

"Of course, in order to exercise them (civil liberties) it costs money. It can't be done without the cost of money, no matter whether it is little or much . . . They can't hire a hall. Even if they own their own building, if they go in to have a political meeting in their own building, the turning on of the lights would be a violation and that is prohibited by this act, it is that broad."

(After his presentation, one of the reporters present said to Margiotti: ("Aren't you, Pressman and Donner also violating the act in that you are expending CIO money in this test of the act—this political test?" (Margiotti laughed and said: "Say, you've got something there. I think we are.")

HE took several cracks at Sen. Robert A. Taft (R., O.), co-father of the law.

"Taft said in the debate, and he has said publicly time and time again, that he was trying to protect the union men who are not in sympathy with the will of the leaders of the union in support of a candidate, or policy, or a party, that is the use of his funds for that purpose when he takes the opposite position . . . but, when a person joins the union, he knows he is poining for that purpose, among other purposes, and when he pays his dues he knows he is paying them for that purpose; and he is not complaining.

"You take a labor man by himself, as a general proposition his income is not such that he could contribute much to a political campaign, but when you take them all and band them together, a little here and a little there makes a sum that is necessary for their very existence.

"This unfair act is aimed at silencing, gagging and muzzling the press of labor unions."

THE COURT: "Has the contribution feature of this act, as distinguished from the expenditures feature, been passed on? I mean a similar act, or the preceding act?

MR. MARGIOTTI: "If your honor please, it has not been passed on by the U. S. Supreme Court or by any Circuit Court of Appeals. It was passed on in a case in Pittsburgh . . . Is that correct?

MR. SMITH: "That is right.

MR. PRESSMAN: That is right.

MR. CLIMENKO: "That is right."

AS to the Fifth and Sixth Amendment, Margiotti further said:

"We raise the question that the act fails to provide an ascertainable standard of guilt. . . . You notice the act prohibits the expenditure of money in connection with any election or any primary.

"Well, the question arises, when does an election begin? When does a primary begin? Does it begin the moment a candidate gets to thinking about being a candidate?

"There is no full definition of the word 'expenditures' in this act as to what is included in expenditures. You may have one thing called an expenditure and something else not an expenditure."

He concluded:

"It is a serious matter for our people; it is a serious matter for this country and particularly for labor because it is an act, as I say, aimed directly at them, and certainly is unconstitutional under our laws."

PRESSMAN began: "I must confess at the outset that I am rather disturbed by two points that were raised by the Government.

"First, with respect to an interpretation of the statute, and particularly with the indictment. Then the second point is the cavalier fashion with which the constitutional issue cases of the Supreme Court protecting the exercise of free speech, free press and assembly, were dismissed by Mr. Climenko with a statement that that was just a notion that the counsel for the defendants may have in defending their case."

He tore into Climenko's definition of the case. "Mr. Climenko pointed out that 'in connection with' really means 'for the purpose of influencing an election.' And added that that of course was the essence of the indictment.

"I have read the indictment with great care. I find not a single reference to any expression that the expenditure was made for the purpose of influencing the election."

He criticized Climenko's heavy emphasis on what Taft and others said during debate on the bill. "After all, a clear statute does not have attached to it as an exhibit either Sen. Taft or the Dept. of Justice the statute stands on its own."

Referring to Smith's analysis of the history of Government controls on contributions to political campaigns, Pressman said:

"Contribution is something distinct from an expenditure, when made in connection with the exercise of freedom of speech, of press, of assembly."

He chided Smith for quoting from the minority report of a Senatorial committee in 1945, where it was proposed that expenditures by unions in elections be banned. "I don't think minority reports have much more standing when a case is to be cited than the minority decision of a Supreme Court case."

HE remarked to Judge Moore: "I think your Honor put it excellently when you asked Mr. Climenko: If anybody else, any individual, had printed precisely the same statement that Mr. Murray did, in a private leaflet, and distributed that leaflet in Baltimore, would that be an offense against any law or could it be made one, and the answer was obviously no.

"In other words, this statute prohibits a speech, a meeting, a leaflet, or a pamphlet, which cannot be said to be unlawful because Congress said: 'We have another evil to attend to'."

THE COURT: "You insist that your client has violated the statute if it is valid, and not just tried to do it?"

MR. PRESSMAN: "I hope your Honor will agree we have violated the statute."

He referred to the seriousness of this situation. "In the Thornhill

(Continued on Page 7)

Hornbook Law

"It is not necessary for me to cite any cases showing that labor has a right to organize. I am not going to refer to them because I think it is fundamental and Hornbook law."—Charles J. Margiotti to Judge Ben Moore.

("Hornbook Law" is lawyers' lingo for basic, every day law.)

'T-H Silences, Gags, Muzzles Labor'

"A Blackout on Labor"

"The meat of this Act as it applies to us involves this: The prohibition against any labor organization to make a contribution or an expenditure—and in this case an expenditure, because a contribution is not involved—in connection with any Federal election or any primary

". . . If this were to be let stand it would amount to a blackout on labor organizations in the free expression in Federal elections. This is what it would amount to."—Charles J. Margiotti, council for CIO, in "United States of America vs. CIO, Philip Murray, officer thereof."

SECTION 304 OF T-H

Sec. 304. *Section* 313 *of the Federal Corrupt Practices Act,* 1925 (*U. S. C.,* 1940 *edition, title* 2, *sec.* 251; *Supp. V, title* 50, *App., sec.* 1509), *as amended to read as follows:*

"Sec. 313. It is unlawful for any national bank, or any corporation organized by authority of any law of Congress, to make a contribution or expenditure in connection with any election to any political office, or in connection with any primary election or political convention or caucus held to select candidates for any political office, or for any corporation whatever, or any labor organization to make a contribution or expenditure in connection with any election at which Presidential and Vice Presidential electors or a Senator or Representative in, or a Delegate or Resident Commissioner to Congress are to be voted for, or in connection with any primary election or political convention or caucus held to select candidates for any of the foregoing offices, or for any candidate, political committee, or other person to accept or receive any contribution prohibited by this section.

"Every corporation or labor organization which makes any contribution or expenditure in violation of this section shall be fined not more than $5,000; and every officer or director of any corporation, or officer of any labor organization, who consents to any contribution or expenditure by the corporation or labor organization, as the case may be, in violation of this section shall be fined not more than $1,000 or imprisoned for not more than one year, or both.

"For the purposes of this section 'labor organization' means any organization of any kind, or any agency or employe representation committee or plan, in which employes participate and which exists for the purpose, in whole or in part, of dealing with employers concerning grievances, labor disputes, wages, rates of pay, hours of employment, or conditions of work."

Organizing 6,000 In Virginia

THE CIO Organizing Committee in Virginia, with a successful 1947 behind it, is in high gear for an even better 1948. Present organizing work in the state is concentrated on eight companies and involves nearly 6,000 employes.

New members are signing up rapidly and in six of the plants the CIO already has a majority, State Director Ernest B. Pugh reports.

Largest of the units involved at present is the Craddock-Terry Shoe Corporation. Craddock-Terry has seven plants in the state.

At Bristol, a large majority of the employes of the Universal Moulded Products Corporation have signed application cards for CIO membership.

Also at Bristol, the United Electrical Workers have been organizing the Monroe Calculating Machine Company plant and now have a majority of the employes signed up.

At Scottsville, a rayon thread plant of the U. S. Rubber Company has been well organized.

Other plants where majorities are already established or are rapidly being built up are:

Aberfoyle, Inc., Norfolk.

Altite Bearing Company, Fredericksburg.

Jobbers Pants Company, Martinsville.

American Pigment Corporation, Hiwassee, where United Chemical Workers have filed a petition with NLRB.

Optical Workers Hit 3d Party; o.k. ERP

The national executive Board of the CIO Optical & Instrument Workers Organizing Committee, meeting in Buffalo, has voted unanimously to support CIO policy against a third party in 1948 and in favor of enactment of the Marshall Plan.

The board also formulated an intensive organizational program. The officers also praised the program of CIO, as adopted at the convention, Chm. Thomas E. Andert reports.

Block Work

"The block worker is the foundation stone upon which the success of the campaign depends. It is his or her duty to know every voter in the block, to know as far as possible every voter's political faith, to get every voter and every indifferent voter to register and vote ... calling on every voter, urging registration where necessary, and compiling a report for the precinct captain that shows the population of eligible voters of the block or apartment building, the number registered, the number of opposition voters, the number of uncertain voters, and the number of and names of those who will be out of town on election day."—From "Citizen Organization for Political Activity," published by the Natl. Municipal League.

'Unions Practise Golden Rule,' Says Minister Turned Organizer

IF a worker really wants to be a good Christian, he'll be a good union member, for the two go together, Dave Burgess believes.

Burgess is a national representative for the CIO Textile Workers Union in the South. He is also an ordained minister of the Congregational-Christian Churches. Burgess and his wife worked for more than three years among migrant farm workers and tenant farmers in New Jersey, Arkansas, Mississippi and southeast Missouri under the Board of Home Missions of his church.

BURGESS

Their experiences caused him to enter the labor movement.

Troubled by the opposition to the CIO he runs across now and then among working-class church members, Mr. Burgess did a little private prying to find out why these people object to belonging to the union. He related some of the things he discovered in a recent speech over the radio in Rock Hill, S. C.

One friend told him: "My Bible tells me not to be equally yoked with unbelievers. You see I can't join the union because some sinners are members."

"Like any public organization," Burgess answered, "the union must be open to all workers in a mill—the saved and the unsaved, the sweeper and the loom-fixer—everyone! The union cannot refuse membership to any worker if it is to remain democratic. For we can no more exclude any worker from membership than we could arbitrarily exclude brunettes, Anglo-Saxons, spinners or Baptists.

"In fact a labor union is so democratic and non-exclusive that in the organized mills of this town, the union benefits all workers—both members and non-members. An elected shop steward in a department handles all grievances both for members and non-members.

"The union not only helps the members who actually pay the dues and shoulder the responsibilities, but it helps all workers without discrimination. The union is merely putting into practice the church's golden rule—'do unto others as you would have them to do unto you.'"

THE friend was not yet won over.

"OK," he said, "granted that the union is democratic and fair. But if the membership is open to all workers in the mill, isn't it always possible that some person of inferior personal character might be elected a steward or shop committee member?"

"Now let's admit that's always possible in a democratic organization," Burgess replied, "especially if Christians like you refuse to lift a finger and take responsibility. All of us church members should be concerned about who is elected to positions of leadership in a union . . . for a true Christian does not sit on the sidelines carping, criticizing and finding fault with every sincere effort of working people to better themselves.

"A genuine Christian is one who joins a worthy organization, devotes his time to it, and if the occasion arises, accepts an elected office in the union as a sacred trust. . . . Do you refuse membership in the American Legion, the State Legislature, the City Council, the Ladies Aid Society or the Board of Deacons because some of your fellow members do not live up to your standard?

"Now apply this principle to the labor movement, and I think we will all agree that the mark of a responsible Christian is one who joins and does his part."

Fundamentally, Burgess said, support of the labor movement or opposition to it is determined by faith or lack of faith in the working people of the South.

Those who believe that workers do not have "enough common sense, integrity, and courage to form their own organization for their mutual protection and advancement," put their faith "solely in the employers—the rich, the privileged few; but they have no faith in working people like you and me."

CIO IN COURT

(Continued from Page 6)

Supreme Court case, the court said: 'If the exercise of your civil rights is to have any meaning it necessarily must be exercised at a time when it takes on real meaning.'

"Now, to say to a labor organization 'You may discuss issues, you may discuss candidates, but don't you dare do that when the question is up to whether your message has any meaning or not, you can't do it then'—well, I would say that would be reducing the First Amendment to sheer mockery."

CLIMENKO, in his rebuttal, began: "I should like to use these five minutes as though I were thinking, as I sometimes like to believe that I was thinking, the way a court would have to in appraising and approaching this problem, and so I will lay aside some things that I think were said in a snide way by Mr. Pressman."

Judge Moore had several sharp words over the length of presentations. He broke in on Climenko to say: "I think you ought to close soon, Mr. Climenko, because it is now 12 minutes of four."

He broke in on Pressman to say: "I call your attention to the fact that the court can't stay in session much longer." Pressman replied: "I am just about to finish." Climenko then said: "May I have five minutes, Your Honor, at the end?" Moore replied: "It depends on how long Mr. Pressman takes." Pressman said: "I shall try to adjust myself to Mr. Climenko's needs."

Exactly five minutes after Climenko started, Moore broke in: "Your time is up."

Climenko: "I thank your honor."

AVC Says Stop Aggression

Chat Paterson, national chairman of the American Veterans Committee, has announced that the AVC national executive board approved a statement urging the U. S. government to take "immediate, definite, and forthright action to obtain agreement among peace-loving nations on measures to stop the pattern of aggression exhibited in Czechoslovakia."

"We do not believe that peace can be maintained by appeasement," Paterson said. "Appeasement was ineffective in 1938; it will be equally ineffective in 1948.

"We are deeply concerned and distressed by the Munich of the East, the demise of democracy in Czechoslovakia. It is all too reminiscent of the Munich of the West, the demise of democracy in Czechoslovakia under pressure of Hitler in 1938."

"We are profoundly concerned about the pressure now being exerted against Finland, and with the increased Soviet pressure on Scandinavia, Italy, France, and the rest of Europe. Therefore AVC urges that the government of the U. S. take immediate, definite and forthright action to obtain agreement among peace-loving nations on measures to stop this pattern of aggression."

Paterson said that the statement had been approved by the 24-member AVC National Planning Committee.

'Screwy' Law Fails To Halt Textile

THE CIO Textile Workers recently won union shop elections conducted under the Willey law in all 27 of its New Hampshire mills in spite of handicaps imposed by "the screwiest set-up" ever devised, reports J. Harold Daoust, the union's New Hampshire-Vermont director.

The state law goes the Taft-Hartley Act one better by requiring that a union must not only get the votes of a majority of the eligible workers, but also two-thirds of those who go to the polls.

But this is only half the problem, says Daoust, because the administrative details "are even worse." First, state officials refused to agree to joint elections which would cover requirements of both laws. This meant two separate elections for every mill.

Then the Willey law election notices and sample ballots were posted. "TWUA officials nearly swooned," the union says, for nowhere did either document simply ask workers if they wanted a union shop.

The election notice said the balloting would determine "whether or not the renewal contract shall contain provisions that would otherwise be prohibited by Section 21 of this chapter." Underneath in two foot-long columns of small type, the Willey law was printed in full.

The question as it appeared on the ballot read:

"Do you desire to have this local enter a contract which would otherwise be prohibited by Section 21 of Chapter 212, Revised Laws, as amended by Chapter 195, Laws of 1947?

Another twist was the use of sample ballots bearing the name of a different union from that in the mill.

When voting actually started, union officials discovered that no time was specified for the polls to close.

At the big Nashua Manufacturing Co., state officials were more than an hour late in opening up the polls. At least 1,000 workers grew tired of waiting and left.

Despite all this, the TWUA won every election.

Sugar Strikers Win Raise, Holidays

By JACQUELINE McCULLOUGH

FATTER paychecks are rolling in again for the more than 300 employes of the Henderson Sugar Refinery at New Orleans, La.

The paychecks are fatter because Local 1095, the Sugar and Allied Products divisions of the CIO Packinghouse Workers, stood fast for 13 weeks in the first strike ever called against a Louisiana sugar refinery.

Highlights of the new contract, which carries an expiration date of July 31, 1949, and a reopening clause as of July 31, 1948, are an immediate 9c hourly wage increase; five paid holidays; an improved vacation plan and a job evaluation program.

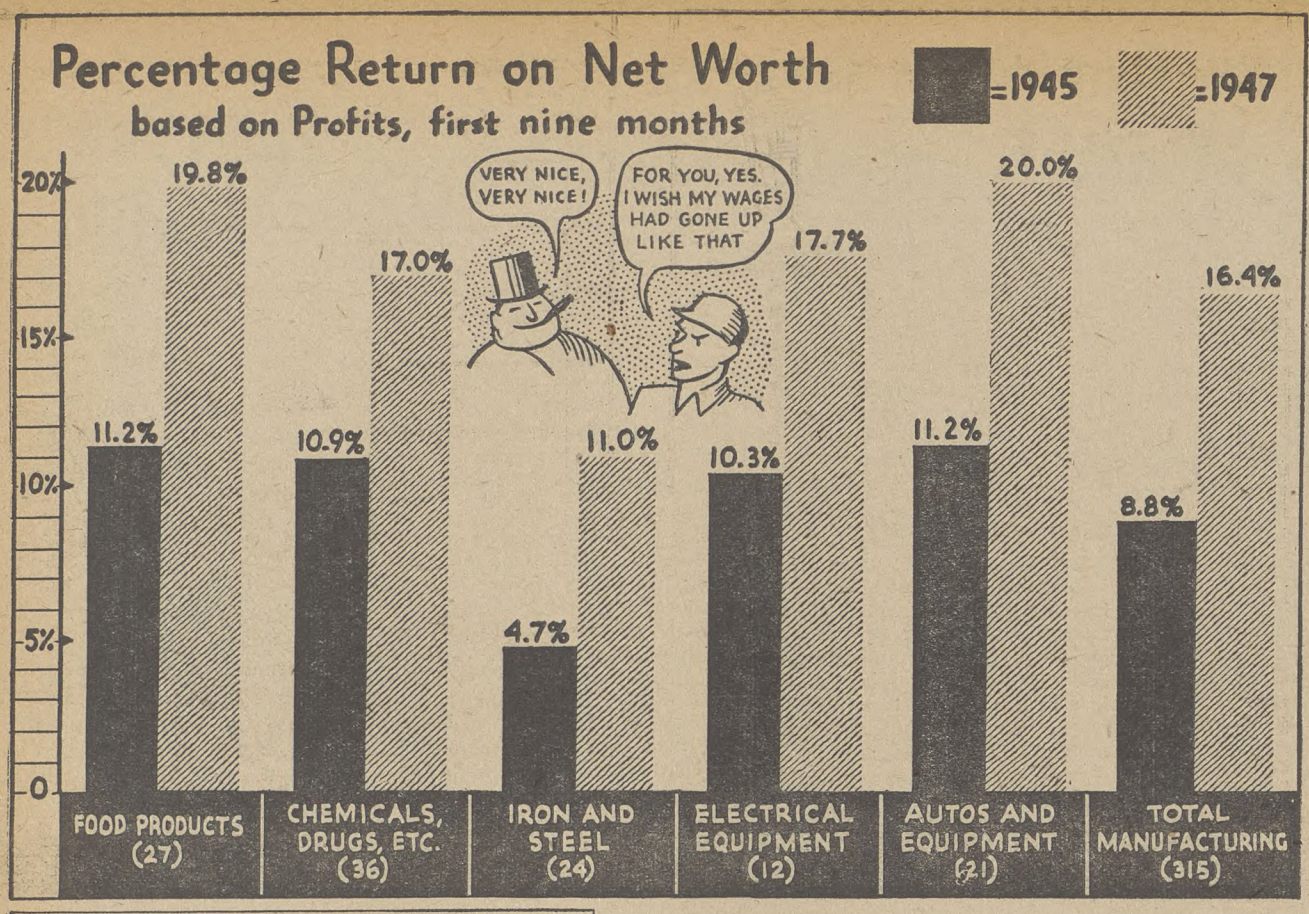
Henderson workers will receive an additional two cents an hour increase on July 31, upon completion of the job evaluation program, retroactive to Nov. 1, 1947.

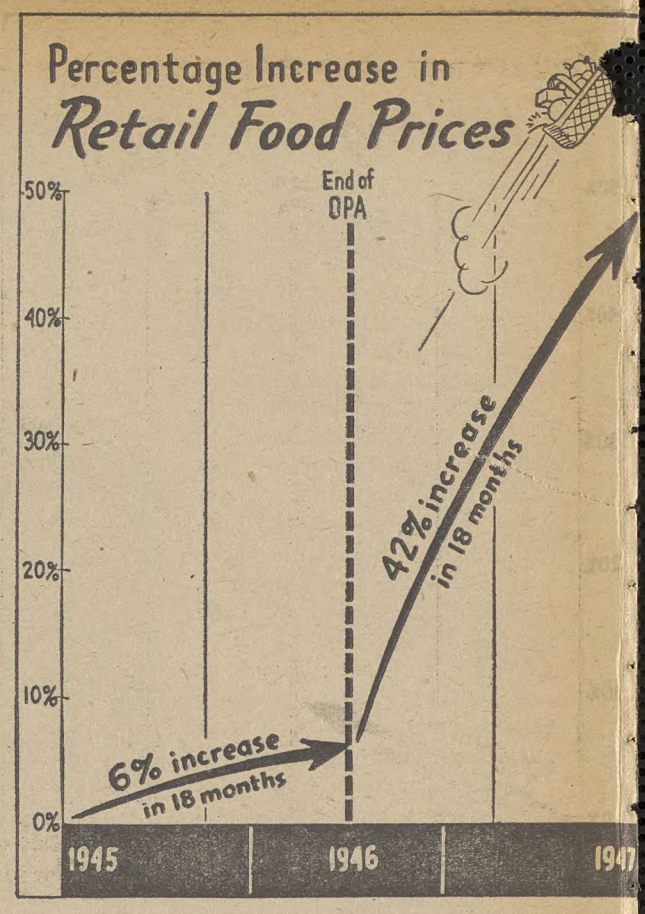
The holiday provision gained is the first ever received in the plant. The contract also provides for maintenance of membership through a voluntary check-off of dues.

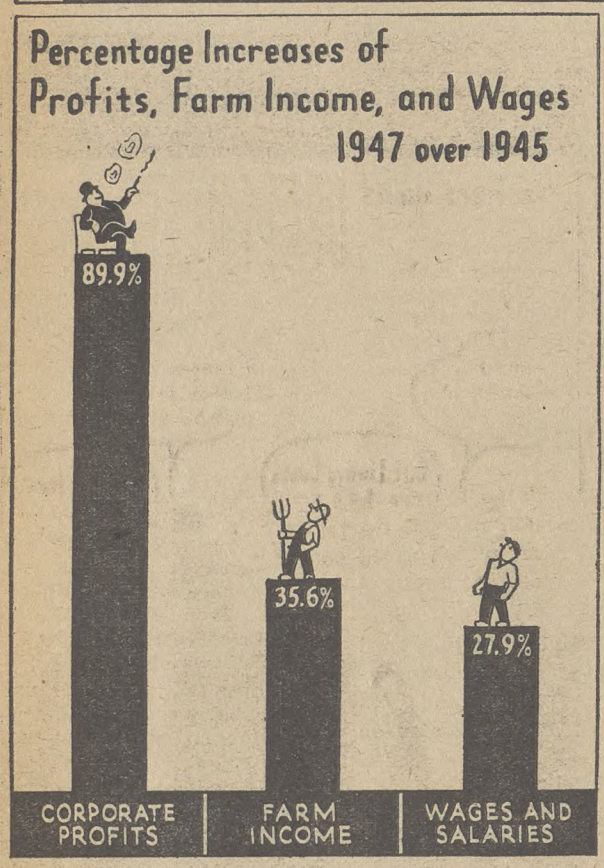
Vacation provisions range upwards from six days with 48 hours pay after one year to 16 days with 128 hours pay after 12 years. Since at least 40% of the employes have worked for Henderson for more than 12 years, they will be especially benefitted by this clause.

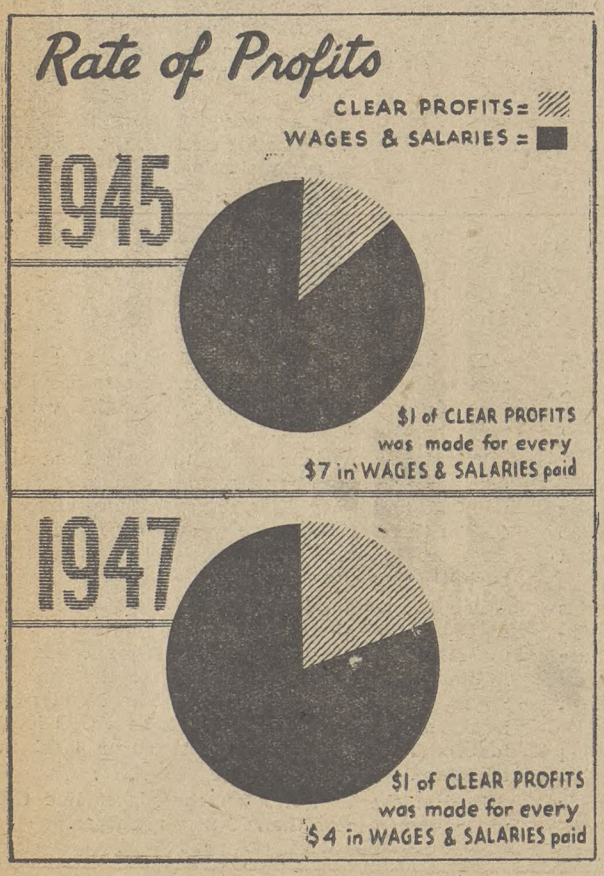
The expiration date of July 31, 1949, is the first step toward a uniformity in expiration date for all Packinghouse Workers' sugar contracts in the southern area, according to the union's Sugar Director Alex Summers. The Henderson local, chartered in January, 1941, as a CIO local industrial union, is the oldest sugar local in the state.

During the 13 weeks on the picket line the union gained more than 25 new members.









Economics Prove Good Boosts Possible

DO YOU deserve a substantial wage increase?

Can American industry afford to give you a substantial wage increase?

Will industry keep sufficient profits if you get a substantial wage increase?

The CIO comes up with an emphatic "YES" to all three questions.

The answers—contained in a special issue of CIO Research Education Department's Economic Outlook—are presented as the "CIO's 1948 Wage Case." The Outlook is a fact-studded argument that labor and the nation will be helped by wage increases in the next few months.

"Families have had to spend their hard-earned savings, go into debt, and reduce purchases of basic necessities," the Outlook says. "As the result of soaring prices, profits have reached extortionate levels. These profits permit substantial wage increases without further increases in prices."

THE CIO's wage case is a point-by-point examination of what makes the American economic system tick—and of what's wrong with the situation today.

Profits—as you probably know—have shown "tremendous increases" over and above the high wartime levels.

In 1947, corporation profits were **$17** billion after taxes. In 1945, profits were about **$8.9** billion. At the previous wartime peak, in 1943, they were **$10.4** billion. Back in prewar 1939, profits were only **$5** billion.

Tremendous profits of the past two years, the Outlook says, "coincided with the price inflation" and resulted from it.

Profits were high not only in themselves, but as a return on invested capital. In 315 manufacturing firms, profits represented **16.4** cents for every dollar of investment. In 1945, the same companies made only **8.8** cents on each dollar invested.

(*Corporation advertisements in the press have sought to make record-breaking profits look small by comparing them to sales. The Treasury Department and businessmen themselves don't put much stock in profits per dollar of sales—and there's no reason why you should, either.*)

THE big "take" in profits during the past few years has made American corporations richer than ever in history.

In 1939, the undistributed surplus of all corporations amounted to **$46** billion. At the end of 1947, the figure had exactly doubled—to **$92** billion.

Instead of passing out these surplus profits to the stockholders in the form of dividends, corporations more and more are keeping the money in their own treasuries and reinvesting it.

So the comparatively few people on the Boards of Directors of American corporations now "exercise power over huge amounts of savings." Only 16% of the new investment in plants and equipment comes from loans or sales of stock. "This in effect means that the consumer, by pay exorbitant prices, is largely financing the tremendous p war expansion in plant and equipment.

Profits have not only jumped up—they've jumped farther and faster than either wages or farmers' income

From 1945 to 1947, for instance, profits rose **89.9**. Farm income and wages were pikers by comparison; th went up **35.6%** and **27.9%** respectively.

"Increases in profits at the expense of farm inco and wages and salaries make our economy more and m unstable," says the Outlook.

When people have enough income to buy all the g on the market, the economy gets some stability. Inste "inflation has rapidly pushed us back." Now prosperi depends on "artificial props" like big corporation inve ments, the spending of savings and spending by gove ment. If those are stopped, "our economy may collaps

American workers have had to dip down far into t sock to keep themselves going in this era of rising prices.

Since the GOP and some of the polltax Democra killed OPA in June, '46, prices have risen—need we remi you? Retail foods are **42%** more costly, clothing is up 22 and rents—still somewhat controlled—have gone up 6 in 18 months.

The results can be seen in Treasury figures on U. savings bonds.

● Back in 1945, the Treasury sold **100** $25 bonds f every **53** that were cashed in.

● In the first half of 1947, the Treasury sold **100** $ bonds for every **193** that were cashed in.

(*The Treasury is still selling far more* $1000 *bonds than being cashed in. Times aren't too tough for big income earners*

If American corporations as a whole were to grant **10%** wage increase, they'd still have $12.5 million profits equal to their 1946 earnings. If they gave an **18%** increas they'd still be making their 1945 profits of $8.9 billion. they gave **20%** wage boosts, they'd clear $8.4 billion— much as they made in the boom year of 1929.

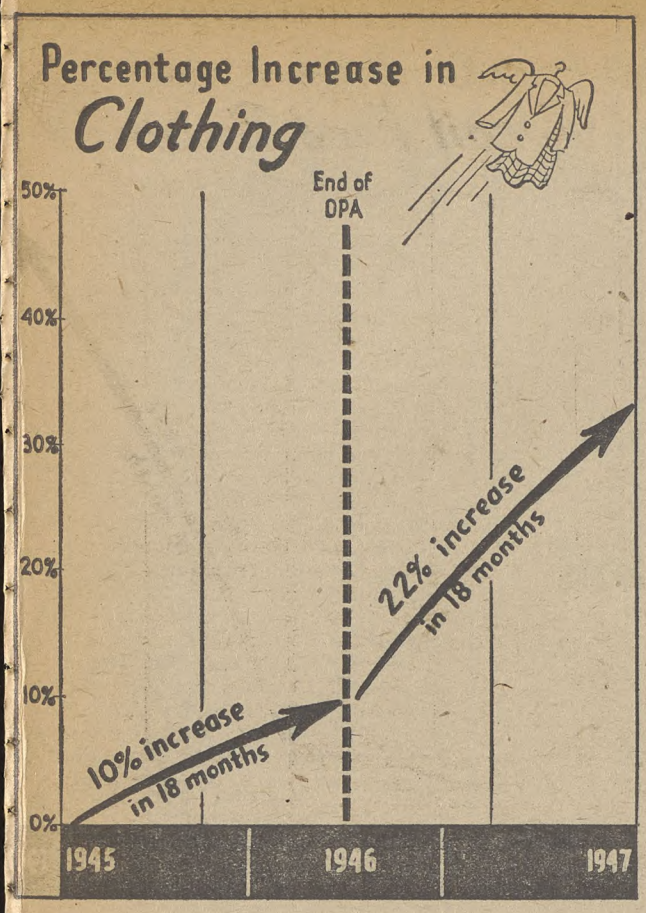
Did Your Income

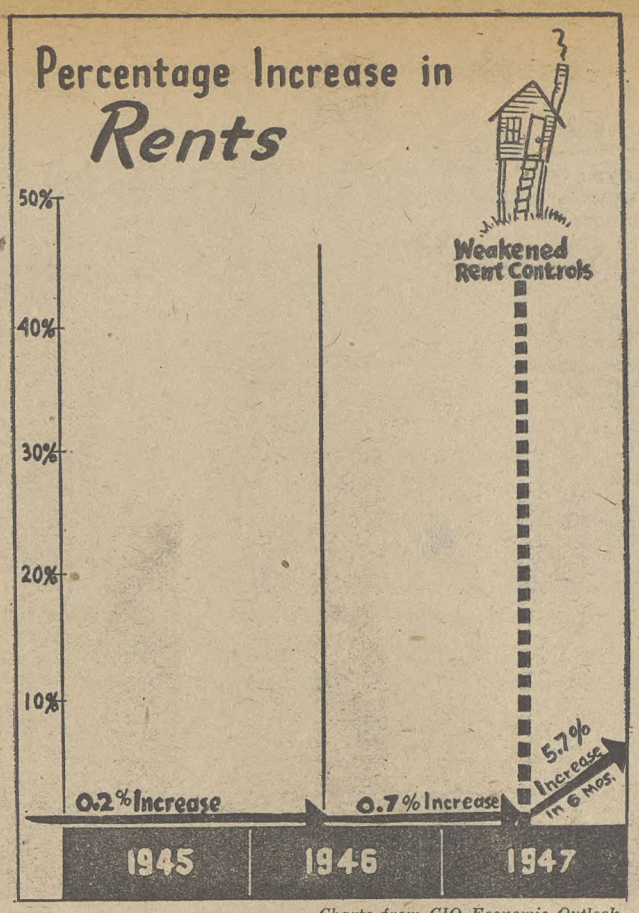
Are profits profitable?

With a straight face, we present to you some gleanings from one day's bag of profits' statements from the New York Times' financial pages:

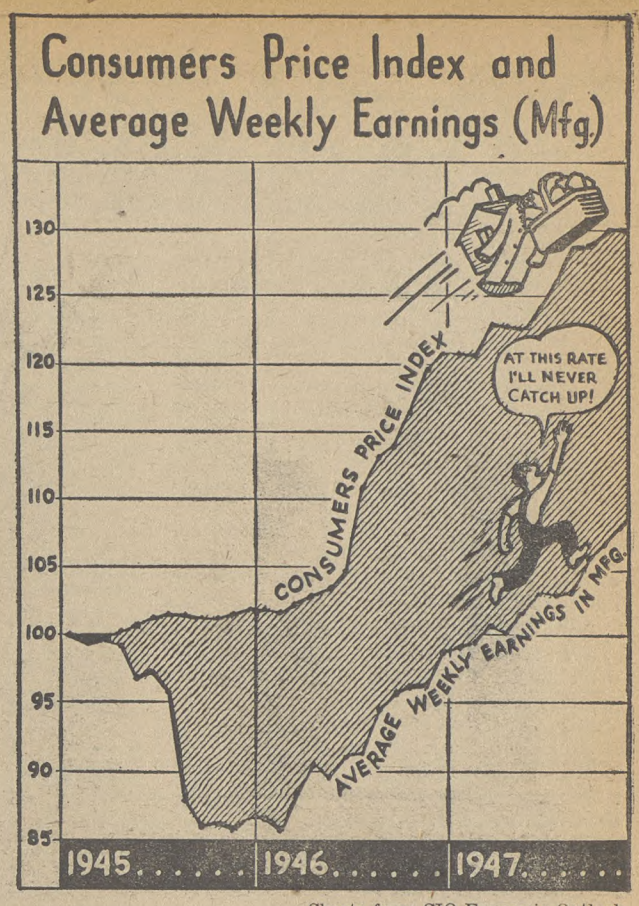
Westinghouse: Net income (profit) of $48,806,41 in 1947, compared with $8,823,846 in 1946 (four-month strike that year). This is an increase of about 500%

Natl. Lead: New high of $12,180,132 in 1947; f was $9,677,084 in 1946.





Charts from CIO Economic Outlook



Charts from CIO Economic Outlook

—But Industry Uses Ads To Woo Public

AMID a flood of industrial tears dripping from nationwide newspaper ads, CIO unions proceeded to push for wage boosts to plug the holes inflation ate into pay checks.

CIO Packinghouse Workers, numbering over 100,000, were girding for a strike on March 16. A month of negotiations with the industry's "Big Four," the union claimed, had produced a blunt "no" on the union's wage demands, scaled down from 29c to 19c an hour.

The companies' offer to pay CIO workers the same 9c previously granted some 11,000 AFL employes was termed by the CIO union "an attempt to make the tail wag the dog."

In quarter-page ads, Swift & Co. last week bid for the public's support. They omitted reference to union charges that the packers had raised prices by $33.3 billions to offset wage increases of $5.7 millions. Nor was there any mention of profits, which in Swift's case jumped 107% from 1946 to 1947, according to the union. The ad did point proudly to the AFL's docile acceptance of 9c, however, which, from CIO's point of view, would be insufficient to maintain a standard of decency.

ELECTRICAL: With the CIO Electrical Workers charging that General Electric was "doing most of its negotiating in the newspapers," the union stuck to the bargaining table in an effort to regain lost purchasing power.

GE's announced determination not to offer a red cent stems from its concern for the public welfare, it says in the ads.

Less conscious of the "public welfare" before mention of wage increases, electrical industrial equipment manufacturers raised prices 47% after OPA. Between June 1946 and June 1947 prices of radios jumped 70%, on washing machines 44%, on refrigerators 31%. At the same time production of these items, according to the Dept. of Commerce, increased respectively 12%, 67% and 39%.

Ignoring its own price hikes and increases in production, GE's ads called for more production, urged "each businessman . . . to try to accomplish voluntary price reductions," urged "each of us" to put away the "savings gained from lower prices" (sic), and to undergo "some temporary self-denial" to lick this inflation.

UE's immediate reaction to the suggestions was that GE itself had not practiced either of the latter two recommendations.

Oh, yes—GE did reduce some prices by 3 to 10%.

The very day GE's ad in defense of the public appeared in the newspapers the U. S. Supreme Court found it guilty along with Westinghouse and 10 other electrical manufacturers of price fixing.

AUTO: Negotiations with General Motors on the CIO Auto Workers' proposals for a 15c hourly boost, plus 10c an hour for a pension fund and 5c for hospital and medical insurance, began last week.

Chrysler negotiations, begun earlier, were resumed at the same time.

In a statement of objectives the union's Intl. Executive Board in January claimed that rising prices would leave a gap of 18.8% by May between wages and living costs. Restoration of June, 1946, buying power would therefore require a 25.1c hourly increase, it said.

STEEL: As some 850,000 CIO Steelworkers in the U. S. were looking toward the beginning of negotiations in April, some of their fellow unionists were winning increases in Canada.

Following a five-week strike at two Dominion Bridge plants in Vancouver, B. C., CIO Steelworkers won wage hikes of 10c a hour and improved vacations.

At Hamilton, Ont., 2,000 employes of Intl. Harvester won 13c an hour, while 1,200 Steelworkers at the Natl. Steel Car Co. gained increases of 13½c.

The gains at Natl. Steel were in addition to a 6½c raise granted as a "down payment" last November when wage talks began, bringing the total to 20c.

CAFETERIA Workers: In the nation's capital, meanwhile, Rep. Clare E. Hoffman and his House Labor subcommittee, were accused of twice breaking up a "sure settlement" of the 10-weeks strike of Negro cafeteria workers.

The accusation was leveled by George E. Strong, government-appointed conciliator in the dispute between the CIO Public Workers and Government Services, Inc., private corporation which operates cafeterias in 42 government buildings.

In a letter to Federal Works Administrator Philip B. Fleming, Strong, an attorney and former Army colonel, said:

"Just when I thought I had the strike settled, the subcommittee would get in contact with GSI, or issue subpoenas, or hold a hearing at which GSI's representatives would make commitments under oath which they could not modify to effect a settlement."—**Gloria Caplan**

e 500% Last Year?

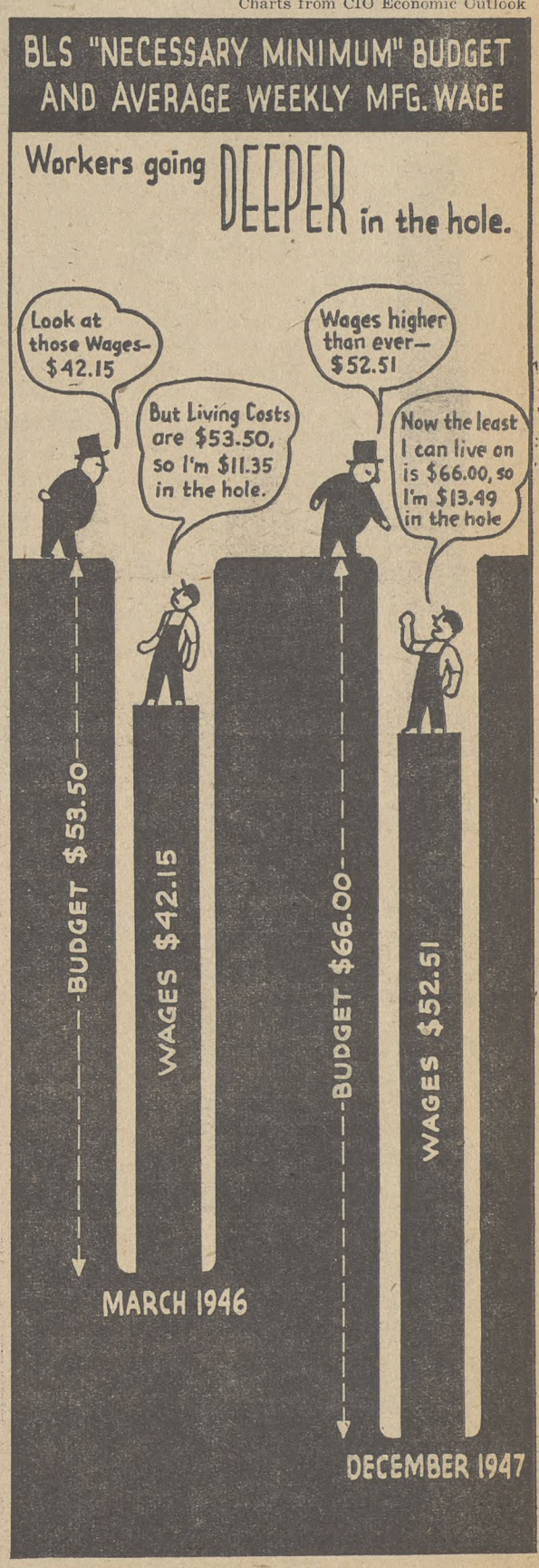
General Electric: Net income of $95,298,940 in 1947 —it was $48,008,850 in 1946.

DuPont: $120,009,760 in 1947 vs. $112,619,706 in 1946.

P. Lorillard (Old Gold): In 1947, $5,515,925; in 1946, $3,512,213.

Rayonier (wood cellulose): $8,505,906 in 1947—$2,500,944 in 1946.

St. Regis Paper: $14,631,325 in 1947 opposed to $5,563,603 in 1946.



IT CERTAINLY PAYS TO ADVERTISE AGAINST DISCRIMINATION

THE slogan, "It pays to advertise," is paying off in the anti-discrimination campaign.

Nationwide publicity, both in publications and on the radio, has been given the Advertising Council's "United America" program. United America has this keynote:

"1. *Accept—or reject—people on their individual worth.*

"2. *Don't listen to, or spread, rumors against a race or religion.*

"3. *Speak up, wherever we are, at home, in business, in our school, labor, church, or social groups, against prejudice, for understanding.*"

Typical newspaper stories included these:

New York Times: The objective of the drive is "making racial prejudice as unpopular as B. O."

New York Herald Tribune: Quoted Lee Bristol, council coordinator, as saying: "Every means of advertising which could possibly be useful will be mobilized in this fight against prejudice."

Christian Science Monitor: A council spokesman says: "Our wartime accomplishments show that advertising can get results in social fields."

Radio Daily: "Far over three-quarters of a billion listener-impressions were circulated by radio in 1947 in strong support of the council's campaign, aimed at fighting intolerance. Exact figure was 811,120,000 listener-impressions."

THE council's drive is utilizing every shade of the industry's talent to push across its drive. Highly-paid copywriters, artists and idea men are on the job. Last year, for instance, United America announcements were on network shows that had a combined Hooper rating of 1600, which was 55 times the radio coverage chalked up by Fibber McGee & Molly in mid-December, during which time Fibber had the top Hooper.

Radio shows which cooperated included It Pays to Be Ignorant, Jack Benny, Vox Pop, Bob Hope, Ellery Queen, Dennis Day, Bob Burns, Vaughn Monroe, Red Skelton, Mr. District Attorney, One Man's Family, Natl. Farm & Home Hour, Dick Haynes, Louella Parsons, Bill Stern.

Special messages were aired by Eddie Cantor, "A Date With Judy," Breakfast in Hollywood, Charlie McCarthy, Winner Take All, Kraft Music Hall.

The council has prepared ads (a sample on this page) for insertion in newspapers. The promotion article with the ads starts off with this quotation from "To Secure These Rights"—report of Pres. Truman's Civil Rights Committee:

"In the time it takes to read this report, 1000 Americans will be born. These new Americans will come into families whose religious faiths are a roster of all those which men hold sacred. Their names will be strange and varied, echoes from every corner of the world. Their skins will range in color from black to white. A few will be born to riches, more to average comfort, and too many to poverty. All of them will be Americans.

"These new Americans, drawn from all the races of mankind, provide a challenge to our American democracy. We have a great heritage of freedom and equality for all men, sometimes called the 'American way.' Yet, we cannot avoid the knowledge that the American ideal still awaits complete realization."

In an appeal to newspaper publishers, editors and advertising managers, the council asks:

"Here is a campaign, one unique in that it is sure to receive overwhelming local support. The Mayor's friendly relations committees public-spirited individuals, public officials, the clergy, labor, interested groups, all are awaiting such a campaign."

THE ad which appears on this page speaks for itself. Other ads include one which shows a picture of a football team—the usual lineup shot, with linemen kneeling and backfielders standing—captioned "The best team State ever had." The lineup is printed just below the picture and includes:

Zabishensky and Adams, ends; Tersinni and Minoupilis, tackles; Christiansen and Garcia, guards; Goldstein, center; O'Grady and Johnson, halfbacks; MacGregor, quarterback, and Schmidt, fullback.

The ad continues: "'All-America.' people said . . . and it was. For State played as a team . . . always . . . with perfect cordination between line and backfield. MacGregor never refused to pass the ball to Johnson because of the color of his skin, or to O'Grady because he went to a different church on Sunday. Nor did Goldstein fail to take out a man because it meant that Schmidt would score a touchdown."

CIO Secy.-Treas. James B. Carey served on Pres. Truman's Civil Rights Committee. Allan L. Swim, CIO Publicity Director and editor of the CIO News, is a member of the Public Policy committee of the Advertising Council.

Copies of the ads can be obtained at the Council, Dept. T-25, 11 W. 42d st., New York City 18, N. Y.

OTHER news from the civil rights front:

Bowling: The CIO Auto Workers has urged the official Hawaiian bowling team to refuse to play in the American Bowling Congress tournament "even if you are ruled eligible." The UAW pointed out that ABC bars all non-Caucasians and that Detroit bowling officials have ordered alleys there to bar match play by the Hawaiians.

The AB tourney is scheduled for Detroit.

The Natl. Committee for Fair Play in Bowling and the UAW are sponsoring a genuine Intl. bowling tournament, also in Detroit, from April 3 to May 2. It will be open to all. The Hawaiians have been invited to participate.

Hoffman: Rep. Clare Hoffman (R., Mich.)—that man who appears often in these columns, but who is definitely no friend of ours or yours is at it again.

He's reiterated his pleas to his Rep. colleagues to make a "deal" with Southern Dems. who are raging at Truman's civil rights program.

Hoffman reminded Reps. that they had received the support of "many a Southern Congressman" since the "honeymoon days of the New Deal."

School: The Supreme Court, with Justices Black, Vinson, Murphy, Douglas, Frankfurter, Rutledge and Burton voting for and Justice Reed against in an 8-1 decision, ruled that a system of voluntary religious instruction in a Champaign, Ill., public school is unconstitutional..

The order affects only that school, but is expected to open the way for similar suits to that filed by Mrs. Vashti McCollum. Mrs. McCollum, an avowed atheist, did not want her 10-year-old son taught religion.

Static: Noisy protestors of the status quo in Southern civil rights asserted that they had the constitutional right to be given time on the air—to attack the civil rights program!

The South: All the newspapers were jam-packed with stories about the revolt of Southern politicians. But we didn't see any which carried a significant item from Atlanta.

There, the Southern Regional Council held a meeting with the CIO, AFL, Georgia Workers' Education Service, United & Georgia Councils of Church Women, the American Veterans Committee, the Southeastern Urban League, the Anti-Defamation League, the Natl. Board of YWCA and the Southern Regional Association for Adult Education.

More than 400 Southerners—white and Negroes—urged the enactment of federal FEPC legislation, a realistic federal minimum wage law and the inclusion of job security provisions in labor contracts..

Resolutions declared: "We stand for equal opportunity to be employed, with opportunity for advancement according to ability and skill . . . greater economic justice would contribute mightily to safety and security of the person." Discrimination in Government employment was criticized and the President was urged to set up a fair employment agency for federal employes.

The "revolt": Pres. Truman and the Natl. Democratic Chairman, Sen. Harold McGrath (D., R. I.) stood pat last week on the President's civil rights program. Truman told Congress to write its own laws within the framework of his recommendations. McGrath refused to be swayed by protests.

The two Senators from Alabama sought peace in the party and were reportedly making headway. Big shots of the organization met at the White House (eating a lunch of smelts presented to Truman by two GOP politicians) and reportedly discussed the entire political picture, including civil rights. In general, Northern and Western Democratic leaders are for the liberties program.

"To Secure": Meanwhile, the report of the President's Civil Rights Committee, "To Secure These Rights," was a best-seller. Hundreds of thousands of copies had been sold by the Government Printing Office, by a commercial publisher and by the Newspaper PM. The latter, incidentally, did the unusual, took advertising space in the New York Times to promote sales of the report.

Los Angeles: The CIO and other groups sought an end to that city's Jim Crow hospitals.

Philadelphia: Four years after the notorious anti-Negro traction strike (which was opposed by the CIO), Negroes were a common sight at the controls of trolleys and not a single act had occurred of the violence predicted by the fomenters of the strike.

"Freedom" of Press: Newspapers also ignored four recent instances of brutality against Negroes in Mississippi.

They were:

1. A Negro vet in Jackson was arrested in a cafe for drunkenness . . . He was pushed into the street, where a cop shot him in the hip on the pretext he was trying to escape . . . A large crowd gathered and many testify that the cop and other officers beat the Negro unmercifully . . . He was thrown into a police car, wounded and bloody . . . The cops then turned on the crowd with drawn revolvers, ordered only Negroes to leave the scene.

2. Also at Jackson, a one-armed Negro Navy vet ran when spoken to by a cop . . . The officer chased him, caught him, began to beat him . . . Soon, 16 cops were beating the one-armed man . . . He lay unconscious in a pool of blood . . . One cop stood on his only arm while a white civilian turned him over to see if he were dead..

6. In Kosciusko, a cop shot a Negro vet to death claiming the man had tried to strike him while being taken to jail . . . The Negro had been seized while fleeing a mob.

4.. At Edwards another vet was shot dead while being taken to jail . . . the officer said he shot in self-defense . . . marks on the vet's clothing showed he had been shot in the back.

SUSAN HAYWARD . . . Protestant

SPENCER TRACY . . . Catholic

EDDIE CANTOR . . . Jew

FRANK SINATRA . . . Immigrant's Son

MARIAN ANDERSON . . . Negro

SONNY TUFTS . . . Mayflower Descendant

BUT WHO CARES?

DID it ever occur to you to rate a great performer by his race, creed, or where his parents came from?

Of course not. You don't care. You judge him on his performance, on his merits. You think of him as an *individual*—not as a member of some particular group.

Why judge your neighbor or fellow worker any differently? Yet—think a minute—how often do you pin a group label on someone before he has a chance to prove his own personal qualities?

All that any member of any racial or religious group in America asks is the right to be considered on his individual merits. Like him or dislike him as you choose—but do it because he's the kind of a person he is—not because of his race or religion.

There are people in this country who would have us do otherwise—who would breed disunity and trouble by damning whole groups just because they are of a different creed, color, or national origin.

Don't play their game! It's dangerous.

For our own sake—for America's sake, we can all do these three things to help the cause of unity:

1. Accept—or reject—people on their *individual worth*.
2. *Don't listen* to, or spread, rumors against a race, or a religion.
3. *Speak up*, wherever we are, at home, in business, in our school, labor, church, or social groups, *against* prejudice, *for* understanding.

Remember—*that's* being an *American*.

Post this message in a public place. Extra copies free: Write Advertising Council, Dept. T-20, 11 West 42nd St., New York, N. Y.

ANTI-BIAS: This is one of the ads being distributed by the Advertising Council as part of that organization's battle against discrimination.

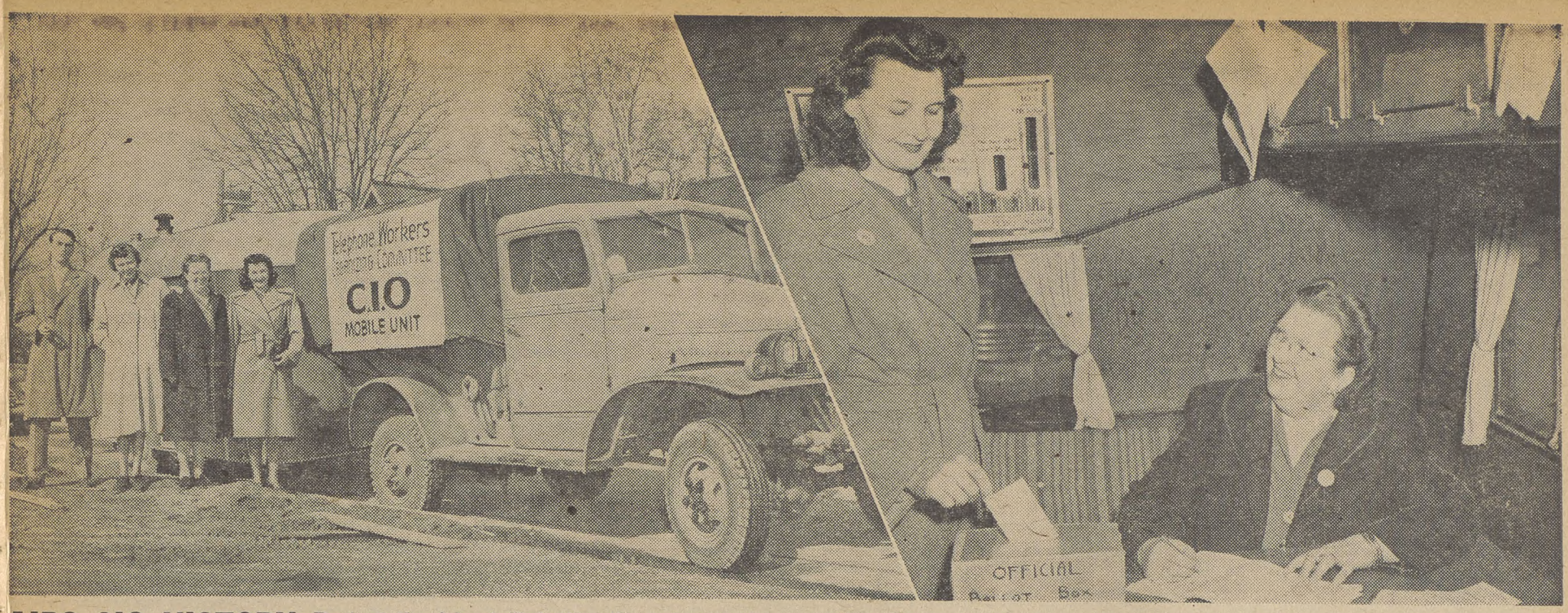
The Council also sponsors radio spot announcements which have a wide distribution on some of the major and most popular programs.

Beats Bias

Manhattan College, New York institution run by the Catholic Christian Brothers, has won its fight against discrimination. Manhattan had refused to play in the Natl. Intercollegiate Association basketball tournament at Kansas City because of a ban on Negro players. The ban was lifted. (P. S. Manhattan has no Negro players.)

It All Ads Up

The Advertising Council reports that in peacetime over 1100 magazines have donated at least a page a week to advertising public causes; innumerable newspaper space is given; the outdoor ad industry furnishes 3000 panels a month; the transportation ad industry allows 100,000 car cards a month; others are aiding.



AIDS CIO VICTORY: Part of the job of "bringing the union to the workers" was this travelling election booth, which telephone employes of Oregon took to telephone officers during balloting. The workers chose affiliation with the CIO Telephone Workers Organizing Committee. Shown beside the mobile unit in Grants Pass, Oregon, are TWOC Field Reps. E. W. Nitcher and J. McDonald, UTEO traffic Rep. Adelaide Murphy and UTEO member Erna C. Bjorge. At right, Erna C. Bjorge casts her ballot for TWOC inside the trailer as Adelaide Murphy checks the list..

(See Organizationally Speaking in adjoining column)

Representation Polls Fall Off 84% Under Taft-Hartley

AFTER a six months dose of Taft-Hartley, the law's supporters were saying "See, it's not as bitter as you expected." But union officials pointed out that a careful analysis of the NLRB's activity under the law won't bear that out.

According to the Board's own records, the number of representation elections it conducted fell sharply after T-H, as did the number of unfair labor practice charges filed against employers. But the unfair charges filed by employers, which get priority under the law, rose, as did company and independent unionism, encouraged by the law.

Busy processing such innovations as union shop elections, decertification elections and employer requests for injunctions, the Board found time to conduct only 507 representation elections out of 1395 requested during the first four months of T-H. In a similar period in 1946 the pre-T-H board conducted an average of 3500 elections. This is a decrease of 84% in elections held.

AT an estimated cost of 50c a ballot the NLRB conducted 689 union shop polls, only four of which resulted in no authorization for the union shop. The total cost to the government of these elections was $50,000.

The law's narrow interpretation of employer "coercion"—all in the interest of "free speech" for the bosses—resulted in an upswing in "no union" votes from 22% under the Wagner Act to 29% under T-H.

Another example of how the law is stacked against the union is seen in results of decertification elections. Although less than half the ballots cast were against the union. 14 of the 24 elections resulted in decertification. The discrepancy in these cases is due to the law's requirement that the union win a majority of all eligible workers, instead of a majority of those voting. Thus an absentee counts as a vote against the union.

Kroll Warns T-H May Trap Radio

RADIO stations currently demanding the right to editorialize in their broadcasts may find themselves "trapped" by the political provisions of the Taft-Hartley Act.

Jack Kroll, CIO Political Action Committee director, told the Federal Communications Commission that the present ban on station-editorializing should be upheld. The FCC has been holding hearings to determine whether it should repeal the current ban on station expressions of viewpoints.

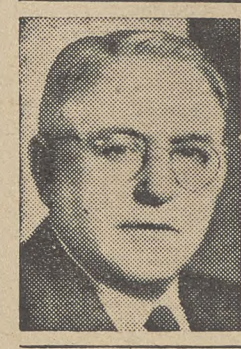
"If the Mayflower decision were changed, as the industry has requested," Kroll wrote to the FCC, "it is possible that radio facilities would be used in connection with a federal election, which . . . is directly contrary to the language of the Taft-Hartley act and the intent of Congress."

The T-H ban on political expenditures by union and corporations is now the subject of a constitutional test started by the CIO.

Kroll backed up earlier CIO claims to the FCC that radio broadcasting is a "big business and as such is bound to represent that viewpoint." A free rein on station editorializing, as sought by the industry, might well lead to "the silencing of controversial opinion and seriously impair radio's value" to the public, Kroll wrote.

The PAC official said that he had no intention of defending the T-H act—in fact, was helping get it repealed. But PAC wanted to point out the "pitfalls" that may be met if the act's constitutionality is upheld, Kroll told the government agency.

John Brophy (left), CIO Director of Industrial Union Councils, confers at his Washington office with Timothy Flynn, new CIO Regional Director for Northern California. Flynn was named to succeed Harry Bridges as director.



ORGANIZATIONALLY SPEAKING

By Allan S. Haywood

Regional Dir. James J. Leary, Kansas City, Mo., advises that the International Woodworkers of America-CIO won an NLRB election at the Schwarz Basket and Box Co., Topeka, Kans., IWA 14, no union 9. CIO Field Rep. William E. Lewis was in charge.

In Birmingham, Ala., with the sprawling Avondale chain of textile mills as the prime target, plans to step up the CIO Southern Drive were made when more than 300 textile workers and union representatives met in the Jefferson County courthouse.

Principal speakers were Van A. Bittner, national director of the CIO Organizing Committee, and George Baldanzi, executive vice-president of the Textile Workers Union-CIO. Other speakers included Carey E. Haigler, CIO state director; Edward F. Ryan, Jr., TWUA state director, and R. E. Farr, United Steelworkers-CIO district director.

In Greensboro, N. C. another victory was chalked up for the CIO Southern Drive when the employes of Swift & Co. selected a CIO union as their bargaining agent in an NLRB-conducted election. The official tally showed 41 votes for the union to six against. There were five spoiled ballots and three challenged.

Regional Dir. Joseph M. Walsh, Wilkes-Barre, Pa., reports the first union shop election in that area under NLRB. Members of Local 998, Textile Workers, voted 250 to 18 for union shop at the Hess-Goldsmith plant. This plant was recently organized under the direction of Charles Sobol, TWUA Regional Director.

The writer just returned from California where he met in San Francisco with representatives of the United Telephone Employes of Oregon, the United Brotherhood of Telephone Workers, and Telephone Traffic Employes Organization. At this two-day conference, plans were laid to consolidate these organizations, who have just voted for TWOC-CIO affiliation, and in bargaining rights represent some 25,000 workers.

Plans were also laid for joint negotiations with the company and consideration given to organization expansion. UBTW Pres. Frank Murphy presided over the conference. In addition to these groups, representatives of ACEW, who rendered valuable assistance in this drive were present, Dan Harris of Oregon of ACEW and the toll board operators. Those present were enthusiastic over CIO affiliation and intend to make it a real living force.

After dealing with CIO matters, including the question of Regional Director in Northern California, the writer moved on to Los Angeles and had conferences with telephone groups there, and again the ACEW boys—who have been affiliated for some time—were present.

It is planned to consolidate what we have and then engage in an intensified program. I met with a lot of CIO people there who told of the division created by the political situation. In failing to move together as a united force, permitting other than the labor movement to set a political action program for labor can only bring about these kind of results.

The grave danger is that the reactionaries will ride high, wide and handsome. The result may be the election of a Congress more reactionary than the present one, impairment of our efforts to bring about the repeal of the Taft-Hartley Law and other vicious legislation.

Next week the Long Lines AUTW-CIO will be in convention in Jacksonville, Fla. The Executive Board of telephone workers will meet upon the adjournment of that convention. Later the executive board of the American Communication Equipment Workers will meet in Miami, Fla.

PotofskyHits UN Actions On Palestine

"APPEASEMENT at Lake Success" threatens the life of UN, Pres. Jacob Potofsky of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers warned in a demand that both the UN and the U. S. support immediately the decision to partition Palestine.

He insisted that May 15—when the British give up the mandate they received from the old League of Nations—must be set as an official date for creating a Jewish state. The UN must see that it is given adequate safeguards, Potofsky declared.

The CIO official spoke at a dinner honoring Louis Hollander, New York State CIO head and an Amalgamated vice-president. Attended by union officials and clothing employers, the affair raised $50,000 for Palestine aid. The union has collected a total of $275,000 this year for the same cause.

Potofsky predicted that final action by UN on the Palestine issue "will determine whether there is sufficient police power in the world to prevent acts of aggression against a small state by its neighbors, who are themselves members of the United Nations and bound by its charter . . ."

THE British, he said, have fulfilled their mandate in Palestine "wretchedly and ignominiously."

"Will May 15 mean one more tragic and bloody chapter in the history of modern Jewry or their emancipation from persecution, death and annihilation?" he asked.

American policy on the matter, Potofsky added, "does not appear in the most attractive light. Having given the strongest possible impetus to partition on Nov. 29 in the UN General Assembly, it is now pursuing a vacillating role that is seriously affecting the decisions of the Security Council in implementing the General Assembly Action.

"Reversal of the American position has given aid and comfort to the Arabs," Potofsky charged, and made a "farce" of the UN decision.

"IT smacks of appeasement. Appeasement at Lake Success can have no better outcome than appeasement at Munich. It will spell the death warrant of the UN as the march of Japan into Manchuria meant the death of the League of Nations.

"If the charge that America has reversed her position on Palestine because of private oil interests is true, then the case is even more reprehensible."

Plans Organization For Plant Guards

CIO Org. Dir. Allan S. Haywood has announced formation of the CIO Plant Guard Organizing Committee.

The new Committee, formed because the Taft-Hartley Law bars plant guards from regular plant unions, will organize guards in all industries. It will work closely with the CIO unions in those industries. Frank McGahey, Detroit, is Chairman of the PGOC, whose offices will be in the Hoffman Building, Detroit.

FRANK N. HOFFMAN

Hoffman Appointed Legislative Aid

The appointment of Frank N. Hoffman as CIO Steelworkers Legislative Director has been announced by Pres. Philip Murray. He succeeds Robert Lamb, who resigned last July.

Hoffman was previously a PAC representative for his union in the Southwest and has served as the union's acting director of the Monongahela Valley and Philadelphia districts.

Prior to working for the Steelworkers, Hoffman was president of the union's Curtis-Wright Propeller Division in Pittsburgh.

He received his law degree at Notre Dame, where he was a guard and tackle on Knute Rockne's football teams. He served as a Navy officer in World War II.

Co-op Sets Up Study Tour

Study tours to Britain, Scandinavia, Nova Scotia, North Central U.S. and Canada have been arranged for the coming summer by the Cooperative League of the USA.

The tour of cooperatives in England and Scotland is booked to sail from New York on the Queen Elizabeth Aug. 6 and to return by air the end of August. Three weeks will be spent in the British Isles studying cooperatives, meeting with their leaders and general sightseeing.

The Scandinavian tour will sail from New York on the Stockholm July 31 and return from Goteborg, Sweden, Aug. 28 on the Gripsholm.

The group to tour Nova Scotia, long a mecca for cooperatives, will sail from Boston to Yarmouth and spend two weeks. The tour is scheduled Aug. 13-22.

The annual co-op motor coach tour of North Central U.S. and Manitoba and Saskatchewan will cover highly developed cooperative set-ups in Wisconsin, Minnesota and North Dakota as well as Canada. Dates for this tour have not yet been set.

Folders giving complete details of all tours are available from the Cooperative League, 23 W. 45th St., New York 19, N. Y.

USES Says Jobless Up, Placements Down

More unemployed workers applied to the U.S. Employment Service for jobs in January than in any other month since June 1947, USES Director Robert C. Goodwin said, and placements fell far behind applications.

Murray Asks Ball To Veto FTA Report

CIO Pres. Philip Murray has called on Sen. Joseph H. Ball (R., Minn.), chairman of the Joint Committee on Labor-Management Relations, to "repudiate" a report by two committee investigators on the Reynolds Tobacco Co. local, CIO Food, Tobacco Workers, at Winston-Salem.

Murray told Ball, "I have examined this so-called Plant Study Report and I am shocked by it.

"This report is one-sided in its approach and wholly biased in its conclusions. The report suppresses fundamental facts with respect to the relationship between the company and the union.

"It uncritically gives voice to unproved rumors and innuendoes, which slur the union, its members and its leaders.

"The report gives the false impression that the appearance of the union at the R. J. Reynolds plant brought to a close an idyllic relationship between the workers and the company, and that the union has in no way contributed to the welfare of the employes."

MURRAY charged that at no time during the investigation was the union questioned on its relationship with the company.

Among the investigators' charges against the union were:

- "Excessive political activity, which has nothing to do with employe interests or with collective bargaining."
- "Preparing and presenting petitions and 'demands' of a political nature to the mayor of Winston-Salem."
- "Resisting and opposing the Taft-Hartley law."
- "Soliciting and collecting contributions for the CIO, PAC and for other organizations and movements known as communist or subversive in their natures."
- "Promoting the political fortunes of a Negro alderman."

Of the Negro workers, who comprise most of the working force, the investigators said they lack the "higher skill that was deemed requisite to machine production of cigarettes" and that therefore more skilled jobs cannot be filled by them.

THE union, which has twice been forced to strike to make the company bargain collectively, was accused of setting up "a virtual reign of terror, even though, according to FTA, Police Chief Gold publicly praised the union for its orderliness and peaceful behavior during the walkout last year.

In a letter of protest to Ball, FTA Pres. Donald Henderson said the report "made clear in frequent admiring quotation . . . the authors sought only the views of Reynolds executives of the police and of their agents among the so-called Reynolds Employes Association."

Approval of the report, Henderson said, would be proof that the T-H Act and agencies created by it "are openly anti-union and openly pro-employer in situations where the workers attempt to organize and bargain collectively for their own protection."

Murray's letter listed seven instances of unfairness in the report, which he noted appeared coincidentally with preparations by the company to renew "its historic anti-union policies."

He charged that the report:

- Justified discrimination against Negroes practiced by the company.
- "Deliberately seeks to convey the impression that the union does not represent a majority."
- Suppressed the fact that the company had repeatedly sought to prevent holding of an election by injunctions and "other obstructive methods."
- Was "shallow beyond belief" in its condemnation of the union's organizing activities.
- Had "irresponsibly" tried to convey the impression that the 1947 strike was not a labor dispute, but a disguised form of racial outbreak.
- "Spurned" such achievements by the local as considerable wage gains.
- Incorrectly charges that the union's grievances are "ill-considered and frivolous."

IRVING ABRAMSON

Abramson To Head Eastern Section

Irving Abramson has been selected as the National CIO's eastern representative.

Abramson, recently appointed to the CIO staff after previous service with a number of CIO unions, said his headquarters would probably be in New York. He will act as a representative of Org. Dir. Allan S. Haywood in coordinating organizational and related activities of CIO in his section.

Abramson succeeds Tim Flynn in the position. Flynn was designated last week as CIO regional director for northern California. Adolph Germer carries out similar functions under Haywood's direction in the western section.

Millennium Still Far Off, BLS Shows

The price drops, much heralded in the press as a sure follower of the commodity market break starting Feb. 4, nearly petered out in two short weeks, Bureau of Labor Statistics reports on wholesale prices show. BLS said that average wholesale prices edged downward three-tenths of 1%, after an average drop of 2½% the week before.

Something Fishy

Paralysis of the Alaska salmon canning industry loomed as an employers' stall caused a breakdown in negotiations with seven AFL, CIO and unaffiliated unions.

Senate Can Restore Cuts InLaborDept.

UNLESS the Senate counteracts two recent votes in the House, the Labor Dept. will soon become even more the government's "sad sack" agency.

Now in Senate hands are two bills which could weaken the already feeble Department, which is supposed to protect American workers:

1. The Appropriations Bill for the next fiscal year. The House indorsed a hatchet-job started by its Appropriations Committee and knocked sizeable chunks out of the Department's already slender budget.

2. Resolution 131, whose passage would prevent the U. S. Employment Service and the government's unemployment compensation agency—both dealing with labor problems — from being placed permanently in the Labor Dept.

Permanent shifting of these two agencies to the Department has already been opposed by the House. If the Senate does likewise by approving Res. 131, the Reorganization Plan—proposed by Pres. Truman—will be killed.

IF the Senate votes down Res. 131 or fails to act by Mar. 19, the agencies will be joined to the Labor Dept. As the CIO News went to press, it appeared a vote would be taken before the deadline date.

The slicing of Labor Dept. funds was directed by Rep. John Taber (R., N. Y.) who heads the Appropriations Committee, and it was approved unanimously by the House on a voice vote.

The House-approved fund cuts would cut out the field offices of the Women's Bureau, all but wreck the efficient Bureau of Labor Statistics, wipe out completely the small Veterans Re-Employment section and weaken still further the Wage-Hour Division.

On the other hand, the bill as approved in the House gives the Labor Board, administering the Taft-Hartley Act, funds to hire an additional 350 persons.

CIO Legislative Dir. Nathan Cowan described the House cuts as "outrageous," said they would be regarded by wage-earners as a "direct slap," and called the House action "legislation by bankruptcy."

Labor Sec. Schwellenbach, voicing hope that the Senate would repair the damage caused in the House, said the fund cut was "another blow at efficient government."

Passage, he said, would deprive the Department of "functions and services widely used by both labor and management in peaceful collective bargaining."

Vets Fill 31% Of Ohio Jobs

Thirty-one percent of the men employed in Ohio manufacturing industries in November, 1947, were World War II veterans and 20% of all manufacturing workers were women, Frank J. Collopy, Bureau of Unemployment Compensation administrator, reports.

Collopy based his figures upon reports received from 1,300 Ohio manufacturers employing about four-fifths of all factory workers in the state.

END ALL OLEO TAXES, CIO TELLS CONGRESS

CIO, fighting on all fronts for lower living costs, has jumped into the Battle of the Oleomargarine Tax.

Along with spokesman for consumer groups, grocers, soybean producers and others, a CIO representative asked the House Agriculture Committee to knock out the whole kit and kaboodle of taxes on margarine.

Don Montgomery, Washington representative of the CIO Auto Union and a former consumers counsel in the Agriculture Dept., told the Committee:

"Get rid of all of it. Knocking off the 10c tax (levied by the U. S. on each pound of colored margarine) is not enough.

"Knock off also the bothersome, meaningless fees imposed upon manufacturers, wholesalers, retailers, hospitals, boarding houses and restaurants.

"People want to be able to buy oleomargarine wherever they buy other groceries. Only half the country's retail stores now handle oleomargarine. Open it up.

"GIVE every small guy that wants to set himself up to manufacture oleomargarine a chance to find an outlet to the consumer . . . We know the big margarine manufacturers will find outlets. We want the little ones to find outlets, too.

"Don't do half a job. Take the butter lobby off our backs, but don't replace it with a small group of big margarine manufacturers who know how to make the most of a good thing."

Under present laws, each pound of colored margarine is taxed a dime, each pound of uncolored margarine is taxed a half-cent. Grocers who sell uncolored margarine must pay a fee to the federal government, and a much larger fee if they sell colored margarine. Other state and federal taxes have been placed on manufacturers and wholesalers.

Montgomery presented figures to show that dairy farmers and butter producers won't be hurt by removing the taxes, originally imposed at the behest of the dairy-butter lobby.

BUTTER consumption, he said, has dropped from 17.9 pounds a person in 1925-29 to an estimated 11 pounds this year. Oleo consumption, rising from a 2.4 pounds per person 20 years ago, has risen only to 5 pounds in '47.

"Consumption of butter and oleo combined was 20.1 pounds per capita in the 10 years 1925-34," Montgomery said. "In 1947, the total was 16.2 pounds, a drop of 20%."

There are two reasons for the drop in butter production, the CIO official said.

- Farmers have found it more profitable to sell milk for other purposes than butter.
- Consumers prefer to buy milk in other "whole-milk" products rather than butterfat.

"These reasons are good because they reflect better incomes for farmers, better incomes among consumers, and above all a very great improvement in the diet of the American people."

THANKS to a revolution in food habits, butter is "much less important" to dairy farmers than before the war—with big increases in the amounts of milk going into canned milk, cheese, ice cream and fluid milk and cream.

In Wisconsin—the country's biggest dairy state—taxes have "virtually banned" the use of oleo for years, Montgomery said. In 1936, milk sold for butterfat and farm butter accounted for over 20% of the dairy farmers' income. Today, that same milk for butter is only 1.36% of their income.

The margarine manufacturers, while wanting to see some of the taxes repealed, are doing pretty well for themselves, Montgomery charged.

"Today the materials that go into oleomargarine sell at about one-third the price of butterfat. But in retail stores, oleo sells for one-half the price of butter . . . We want to see the beginning of some active competition among margarine manufacturers."

Equal Rights Proposal Hit

THE welfare of millions of working women would be jeopardized by the so-called "equal rights amendment" to the Constitution, the CIO declared in a statement presented last week at hearings before the House Judiciary Committee.

The CIO urges passage of the Women's Status Bill (HR 2007) instead of the Equal Rights amendment which is opposed by all labor groups but has the backing of the leisure-class National Women's Party and employers seeking to get rid of protective legislation for women workers.

The Women's Status Bill, on the other hand, the CIO statement pointed out, would prohibit sex discrimination in Federal law while at the same time safeguarding the welfare of working women.

It proposes legislation to give women equality in economic, civil, social and political fields based on prior study of the facts made by a commission set up to study the status of women.

Weak DP Bill Up in Senate

A proposal to bring into the U. S. 400,000 war-uprooted displaced persons during the next four years received rough handling from the Senate Judiciary Committee.

In place of the labor-supported Stratton bill, the Senate group approved a measure to admit only 100,000 refugees in two years. The committe's bill carries a number of limitations which will add difficulties to speeding immigration of the displaced persons from temporary camps in Europe.

The Citizens Committee for Displaced Persons—of which CIO Pres. Murray is a board member—rapped the new proposal as "hypocritical."

ACA Arbitration Upheld By Court

An arbitrator's order to reinstate 62 Western Union domestic employes who refused to handle struck copy has been upheld by New York State Supreme Court Justice Ferdinand Pecora.

The suspended CIO Communications workers had refused to process copy originating in four struck cable companies—Western Union's cables division, All-America Cables, Mackay Radio and Commercial Cables.

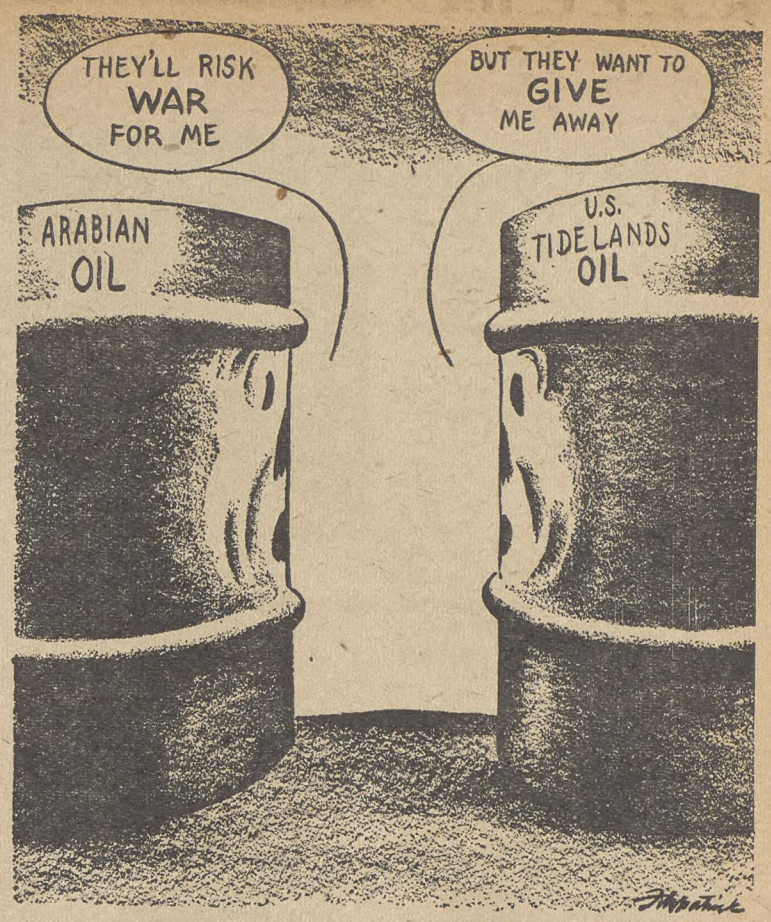
In another development eight cables strikers were arrested for conducting a third "filibuster" at the offices of All-America Cables in New York City.

The strikers blocked off access to the counter for 40 minutes as they copied "cables" out of the newspapers.

Strike in Cambridge

Some 134 CIO office and technical employes of the Eastern Co., Cambridge, Mass., struck last week for pay boosts and job security.

Robert Goodman, CIO Office & Professional regional director, said that "the company, in employing an attorney who claimed in his opening remarks that he had broken the Allis-Chalmers strike, made it very clear that they were unwilling to work on peaceful and friendly terms with the union."



In St. Louis Post-Dispatch

Oil and Patriotism Don't Mix, Either

Education:

PLAN SUMMER SESSION OPPOSITE HYDE PARK

THE Hudson Shore Labor School at West Park, N. Y., across from Hyde Park, will be open again this year during July and August for a six weeks' session.

Both men and women will be registered for classes to be held for four weeks, with the other two weeks reserved for women only. Institutes sponsored by unions and educational institutions will also be held at the school before and after the regular summer school session.

Further information may be obtained by writing to: Hudson Shore Labor School, Room 503, 95 Liberty St., New York 6, N. Y., or to West Park, N. Y.

The honorary sponsoring committee of the School is headed by Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt. CIO leaders on the committee include Philip Murray, James B. Carey, Kermit Eby, Walter Reuther, Emil Rieve, Willard S. Townsend, Samuel Wolchok and Clinton Golden.

* * *

GEORGE S. MITCHELL, Atlanta, Ga., is the newly elected chairman of the Highlander Folk School Executive Council. He has been associated with the school for a number of years as a regular lecturer and Council member. Mitchell is a former Southeastern PAC director.

The Council has announced that Highlander's program will be expanded to include educational work with the community as well as with labor and farm organizations.

"Now I know why you insisted on a basement apartment."

New Technique: Strike Breaking By Congressional Committe

By FRANK DONNER of CIO Legal Department

INJUNCTIONS have always been the most effective employer strike-breaking technique. Under the Taft-Hartley Act, government-by-injunction continues to be a repressive device for smashing strikes.

But a new anti-labor technique is appearing which is fully as effective as government-by-injunction. This new process may well be called government-by-committee.

Here's how this new employer weapon is used. At a strategic point in a labor dispute a Committee of Congress, dominated by anti-labor legislators, intervenes on the side of the employer.

A "hearing" is held or an "investigation" is conducted to smear the union, its members and its leaders or to discredit a strike for the purpose of demoralizing the workers.

Of course, all Congressional Committees are supposed to deal with legislative matters and to conduct their activities with a view to recommending legislation. The new technique ignores this responsibility. Its object is definitely not legislation but smearing strike-breaking.

THE House Un-American Activities Committee has often used this smear technique for strike-breaking purposes.

During the past year, both before and after the passage of the Taft-Hartley Act, other legislative committees have begun to meddle in current labor disputes.

Sometimes they have not hesitated to use this technique even while a dispute was before the Labor Board or in the courts.

On the eve of the telephone strike last April, Rep. Hartley threatened that unless the strike was called off, he would push through a law to smash it.

Hearings of the House Labor Committee have also been used as a form to publicize the employers' side in labor disputes. Often only after they see stories in the papers do the unions involved learn that the Committee has permitted itself to be used by the employers. These unions find great difficulty in getting a hearing from the Committee to answer the smear charges.

Since pasage of the Taft-Hartley Act the House Labor Committee has become even bolder in intervening in labor disputes.

Like an amoeba, the Labor Committee divides itself into convenient subcommittees to deal with important disputes.

Thus, while the Labor Board hearings involving the Typographical Union were being conducted in Chicago, a House Labor subcommittee conducted its own sideshow on the same issue. The same thing happened in connection with the Hollywood movie strike. There is a serious question about the fairness of requiring a union to defend itself in two places at the same time. But there is a more serious question as to whether a subcommittee of Congress should inject itself into a controversy which is at the same time being considered by a U. S. government agency.

MEMBERS of the House Labor subcommittee headed by Congressman Hoffman (R. Mich.) have fallen all over themselves in their zeal to intervene in labor disputes on the employer's side. Last fall, Hoffman's subcommittee "investiagted" strikes in Michigan, Indiana, and Ohio. In some case, when the strikes were ended, Hoffman and his cohorts tried to smear the Michigan State Police for not using violence against the strikers!

Michigan Police Commissioner Donald S. Leonard had this to say:

"Evidently, what Mr. Hoffman wanted was a lot of battered heads and bloodshed, with neighbor fighting neighbor. I have never found out how that settles a strike.

"The socalled hearings conducted by the congressman were not an unbiased effort on his part to learn what actually occurred, but an inquisition in which he would listen to only such testimony as he wanted to hear and which he could manipulate to serve his own purposes."

But Hoffman is really at his best in preventing settlement of a strike. He demonstrated the new technique in a strike at the Joy Manufacturing Co., Michigan City, Ind., where CIO's United Automobile Workers were on strike. The Regional Director of the Councilation Service had scheduled a meeting to settle the strike. Who should appear at this crucial meeting but "investigator" Hoffman?

The settlement meeting was converted into a forum for Hoffman's abuse of the union and U. S. Conciliator. What happened? The union left the meeting since it obviously could not settle a strike and be "investigated" at the same time. When this happened Hoffman left—his devilish mission having been accomplished. At a UAW strike in Gallion, O., Hoffman himself used the hearings as a basis for a back-to-work movement.

THE most revealing performance of a Hoffman subcommittee occurred in a current strike of the CIO Public Workers at Washington against Government Services, Inc. (GSI), a firm operating cafeterias in government buildings. The strike was caused solely by the corporation's refusal to deal with the union on the ground that it had declined to submit affidavits and financial statements under the T-H Act.

Within 24 hours after Secretary of Labor Schwellenbach indicated a desire and intention to settle the strike promptly, Hoffman convened a session of his subcommittee. Sec. Schwellenbach was bluntly informed by Hoffman that he considered Schwellenbach's efforts an attempt to get around T-H Act. He claimed, falsely—that the law bars an employer from dealing with a union which had not complied with these T-H requirements. Schwellenbach answered that over 80% of the local unions in the U. S. have not complied with the filing requirements. He said it wasn't necessary for bargaining.

Later, Schwellenbach produced a memorandum by the Solicitor of the Labor Dept. which plainly supported his position. Even NLRB General Counsel Denham, when called before the Committee, refused to endorse Hoffman's position on this matter. But Rep. Hoffman claimed conclusive authority for his position.

What was that authority? The testimony of the corporation lawyer!

Somebody pointed out to Hoffman that another employer, also operating Government cafeterias, had signed a pact with the same union. The result? The second employer found himself on the Committee griddle and heckled for entering into an agreement with the union.

HOFFMAN also castigated Schwellenbach because he refused to permit the struck cafeteria in the Labor Department to remain open during the strike.

Hoffman told the Acting Secretary of the Interior that he had broken the law by his request that the Interior Department cafeteria be closed. After this tongue-lashing the U. S. Interior Department dropped its request (and bowed to the struck employer.)

When the Secretary of Labor actually brought the two parties together, Hoffman's subcommittee rushed in to "investigate." Subpoenas were issued one weekend for about 10 of the local union officials, at a time when most of them were out of town. The following Monday, representatives of the Committee and U. S. Marshals appeared at the union's International Offices with blank subpoenas providing for surrender of all union records to the committee.

The only persons in the office at the time—the union's counsel and a secretary—were ordered to appear before the Committee in 20 minutes with all the records!

Later, when a negotiator was appointed by Federal Works Administrator Fleming to effect a settlement, Hoffman's Committee again sprang into action. When the negotiator was about to act, officials of the corporation conferred with Hoffman. Two days later, the subcomittee held a closed session at which Hoffman denounced the negotiator and claimed his appointment was a violation of the Taft-Hartley Act.

The negotiator, resisting this pressure, submitted to both union and corporation his formula for a settlement. When the union was told the employer would accept the formula, the union also accepted. But the company's faith in the Hoffman Committee proved too strong a temptation; it secretly turned down the offer, and ran to Hoffman's subcommittee. Within 18 hours a new "hearing" was held. There, Hoffman again rebuked the negotiator who had almost succeeded in ending the strike!

ONLY last week, the negotiator reported that the maneuvers of the Hoffman subcommittee had created a complete impasse.

"The activities of this committee have made settlements of the strike almost impossible," the negotiator said. "Just when I thought I had the strike settled, the subcommittee would get in touch with GSI, or issue subpoenas, or hold a hearing at which GSI's representatives would make commitments under oath which they could not modify to effect a settlement.

"In addition, the subcommittee, seemingly wishing to make my efforts as fruitless as possible, accused me of everything from attempting to by-pass an Act of Congress to being an associate of Communists."

Clearly, the Congressmen who now dominate the House Labor Committee are no friends of labor. Now they have become self-appointed "experts" in labor relations, no strike or any other controversy between an employer and a union is safe from their hostile interference.

This new technique has not been confined to the House Labor Committee. The Taft-Hartley Act provides for the establishment of a Joint Committee on Labor-Management Relations. Last year, this Committee held a private session with the Labor Board to tell it how to enforce the law. The majority of this Joint Committee has now issued its first report, together with a series of so-called studies of labor relations in particular plants.

ONE of the studies deals with relations between CIO's Food, Tobacco & Agricultural Workers and the R. J. Reynolds Tobacco firms. This report was so unfair and one-sided that Pres. Murray has sent Sen. Ball, chairman of the committee, a letter of protest.

Pres. Murray wrote:

"This Report cannot be viewed in isolation. Of late, we have seen the emergence of a new repressive technique in labor relations. "Government - by - injunctions" is rapidly being supplemented by a much more powerful and effective anti-union weapon, "government-by-committee."

"In one major labor dispute after another I have seen Congressional Committees strategically intervene on the side of an employer to break a strike; to blight a collective bargaining relationship; to destroy a union.

"I know you will agree that it was not the purpose of that section of the law which created the Joint Committee to bring into being a new technique of industrial oppression.

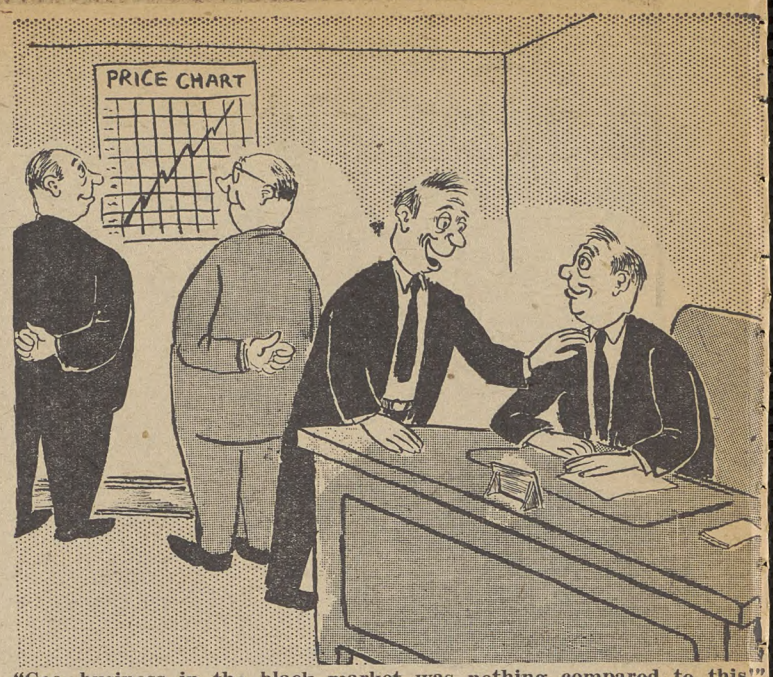
"I, therefore, call upon you to repudiate the plant study in question and to restore the work of your Committee to a truly objective level of investigation.

"Reports of this type are not new to me. A decade or more ago when labor organizations in this country were the victims of an unrestrained attack by labor-hating corporations, such reports were quite fashionable.

"The officers and managers of powerful anti-union corporations frequently engaged slick 'labor consultants' and paid huge fees for such reports to be presented to their stockholders in order to justify a vicious course of anti-unionism. This Report has not been bought and paid for. It is a product of a Congressional Committee.

"The observation has been made by the Chairman of the Joint Committee that labor has not seen fit to use the Joint Committee as a forum in which to voice its objections to the Taft-Hartley Act. In the light of this Report, can there be any question why this is so?"

How long will the American people permit their elected representatives to use their power for anti-labor purposes?



"Gee, business in the black market was nothing compared to this!"

Congressman Gives Answers

HOW do you address a Congressman when you write him a letter?

Could the Secretary of Labor become President under the Succession Act?

How many times has Congress declared war?

Who was the first Negro to serve in the Senate?

(See answers below.)

This is a sampling of some of the 1001 questions of all kinds answered in a new book, "Our American Government," written by Rep. Wright Patman (D., Texas). Between the bright red, white and blue paper covers of this book are 143 large-sized pages containing brief answers to almost any query the average person might ask about how our government works.

Much up-to-date and background information useful in CIO political and legislative activity will be found in the book. For instance, delegations coming to Washington to interview their Congressmen, or individuals wishing to write to them will find it a practical and helpful guide.

CIO Pres. Philip Murray is quoted on the back cover as calling the book "a lasting and highly important contribution to current literature on government."

Two earlier series of questions and answers Patman prepared were reprinted from the Congressional Record in 1940, and expanded in 1946. More than a million copies were sold.

(The present volume is printed by Ziff-Davis, Chicago, and sells for $1.50.)

Answers to the questions above are in the order printed:

Address a Congressman or Senator—Hon. John Jones, M. C., House (or Senate) Office Bldg., Washington, D. C.

A Secretary of Labor could not become President, under the Succession Act, as this was passed in 1886, and the Departments of Commerce, Agriculture and Labor were not set up until later.

Regular declarations of war have been passed as acts of Congress 11 times, beginning with the war of 1812 and ending with six separate declarations against our Axis enemies in 1941 and 42.

First Negro to sit in the Senate was Himar A. Revels of Mississippi in 1870.

THE ADVENTURES OF JIM BARRY

WITH "POP" STORM - RETIRED LABOR ORGANIZER WHO DECIDES THAT THERE'S TOO MUCH TO DO TO STAY RETIRED - AS THE SPARK, JIM SETS OUT TO START ORGANIZING POLITICAL ACTION COMMITTEES **NOW**..... AND NOT JUST A FEW WEEKS BEFORE THE BALLOTS ARE CAST!

SURE, IT'S A GOOD IDEA TO START A POLITICAL ACTION COMMITTEE, MARTY.... BUT, SHUCKS, WE GOT PLENTY OF TIME!

THAT'S WHAT WE SAY EVERY YEAR, JOHN! **PLENTY OF TIME**! AND THEN, A COUPLE OF WEEKS BEFORE ELECTION.... WE RUSH LIKE CRAZY... AND IT'S TOO LATE TO DO MUCH BY THEN!

I TELL YOU POP AND JIM BARRY ARE RIGHT ON THE BALL! THIS IS THE TIME TO GET STARTED.... AND ANY UNION LOCAL THAT DOESN'T GET BUSY **NOW**... IS GOING TO BE MIGHT SORRY, BY ELECTION TIME!

MAYBE... MAYBE NOT! I'M NOT CONVINCED! WE'VE GOT A THOUSAND AND ONE EMERGENCIES! WHERE ARE WE GOING TO GET THE PEOPLE TO DO POLITICAL WORK FOR THE ELECTIONS?

THAT'S THE FIRST THING I'M GOING TO ASK JIM BARRY!

SURE, MARTY... IF **YOU** ARE CONVINCED WE OUGHT TO GET STARTED... GETTING PEOPLE TO DO THE WORK WON'T BE A PROBLEM!

WHERE YOU GOING TO GET THEM? VOLUNTEERS, MARTY! VOLUNTEERS! THERE ARE MORE THAN **2,000** MEMBERS IN YOUR LOCAL... WHEN THEY UNDERSTAND WHAT'S AT STAKE IN THIS ELECTION, THEY'LL ROLL UP THEIR SLEEVES AND DO A JOB!

UHUH... UHUH... UHUH, GREAT, JIM! I'M GOING TO TELL THAT TO ALL THE BOYS AND GIRLS HERE..... THEY'LL WRITE TO YOU! IT'S SET AND YOU CAN COUNT ON US!

WHERE DID YOU GET THAT IDEA FROM, JIM? LET'S HAVE THE DETAILS!

YOU MEAN ABOUT HAVING PEOPLE FROM ALL OVER THE COUNTRY WRITE TO ME? OH, I JUST THOUGHT OF IT... BUT IF YOU WANT THE DETAILS...

I WANT TO SPEAK DIRECTLY TO EVERY PERSON WHO READS THIS PAGE! POLITICAL ACTION COMMITTEES ARE BEING STARTED IN EVERY LOCAL IN EVERY PART OF THE COUNTRY! SOME OF YOU ARE ALREADY WORKING.... SOME ARE JUST ABOUT GETTING STARTED.....

YOU'VE HAD A LOT OF INTERESTING EXPERIENCES ... AND YOUR UNION BROTHERS AND SISTERS WANT TO KNOW ABOUT IT! HERE'S WHAT I WANT YOU TO DO.... **TODAY!**

I WANT YOU TO WRITE ME A LETTER... TELLING ME ABOUT YOUR POLITICAL ACTION COMMITTEE... HOW YOU STARTED OR WHAT YOU PLAN TO DO.... OR HOW YOU AS AN INDIVIDUAL ARE GOING TO WORK IN THE COMING ELECTIONS! MAIL YOUR LETTER TO ME, **JIM BARRY** c/o **CIO NEWS** 718 JACKSON PLACE, N.W., WASHINGTON 6, D.C. - AND DO IT **NOW**!!

Tax Bill Hit As A Steal For Rich

THE Knutson Tax Bill "is only slightly better than last year's bill, which the CIO described in Pres. Roosevelt's terms as 'tax relief for the greedy and not the needy.' "

With these words, Stanley Ruttenberg, CIO assistant director of research, last week expressed the CIO's opposition to the Knutson Bill (H. R. 4790). He testified before the Senate Finance Committee.

The CIO, he told the committee, still maintains that "low income" individuals are not prepared to accept what little tax relief is granted under this bill as long as such relief is granted at the expense of very substantial relief to the high income individuals."

"Clearly and unequivocally," Ruttenberg declared, "H. R. 4790 is a tax steal for the wealthy and a stab in the back for the poor."

In discussion of other tax problems, Ruttenberg declared:

"Now is the time for proper and adequate tax relief to low income individuals.

"Now is the time also to maintain federal revenue at a high enough level to cover the necessary expenditures of the federal government.

"Now is the time to shift some of the burden of taxation from the shoulders of low income individuals to the excessively high profits of American corporations.

"Tax relief now to low income individuals is not inflationary."

HE SAID a major provision of the bill permits married couples to split their income. This provision was not contained in last year's bill. The Treasury has, since 1921, been recommending to the Congress that the community property privilege maintained by the community property states be eliminated.

"This splitting of income provision benefits mainly the middle and high income individuals. Less than 3% of the total tax relief derived from this one provision would go to individuals with incomes of less than $5,000, while more than 97% would go to individuals with incomes of over $5,000 and 89% would go to those with incomes of over $10,000 a year.

"The CIO strongly urges this committee to recommend that families be required to file mandatory joint returns where the income is earned solely by the head of the family instead of proposing income splitting."

(The Senate Finance Committee late last week approved, 10-1, a tax reduction bill. The bill provides a $4,772,600,000 cut for taxpayers, scaled down from the House's $6,500,000,000 measure, passed recently. The House version of the community property tax was retained.)

Is Your Second Cousin A Red?

By HENRY C. FLEISHER

The sub-committee questioned Robinson at length on his connection with an alleged left-wing second cousin.—Item on a Washington news ticker.

That item—referring to sessions of the House Committee on Executive Expenditures — set the tone last week for developments on civil liberties, both in Washington and throughout the nation.

● The House UnAmerican Activities Committee — despite widespread criticism in the press—was voted another $200,000 to continue its work. Now up to its neck in difficulties over its smear of Dr. Edward U. Condon, leading government scientist, the J. Parnell Thomas Committee nevertheless got all but 37 House votes for the additional money.

● The Executive Expenditures Committee, bent on discovering "reds" in the State Department, started acting out the popular song about "who investigates the guy who investigates me?"

Hamilton Robinson, State Dept. executive and former New York corporation lawyer, was questioned at length about his "alleged left-wing second cousin" whose job at the State Dept. ended before Robinson came to work there.

● The State Dept. knocked out the name of Harry Martin—president of the American Newspaper Guild who was elected on an anti-Communist platform—from a list of U. S. delegates to a United Nations free press meeting in Switzerland.

Only after publicity in several newspapers did the White House finally over-rule the State Dept. and name the Guild president to the delegation.

Martin's case was reported to have gone "up to the top" three times. The complaint: nine or ten years ago, Martin had contributed some money to the Southern Conference on Human Welfare, to which numerous prominent figures in both North and South have belonged.

● Nat Finney, correspondent for Cowles papers in Minneapolis and Des Moines and winner of a recent newspaper writing award, was hauled up before a House Committee to tell about government proposals for "voluntary" censorship.

Finney had exposed a government plan to slap "secret" tabs on all sorts of stories, thereby clamping down a heavy curtain on all government activities.

More recently the State, Army, Air Forces and Navy Departments have been toying with ideas for a security advisory board to provide the nation with its first program of peacetime "voluntary" censorship. Heads of the press, radio and movie industry showed little enthusiasm.

Finney said proposals for a security advisory board is a "mistaken attempt to substitute a book of rules for the proven patriotism of the American people." He charged that the plan to classify certain information—believed to have Pres. Truman's support and sponsored by Defense Sec. Forrestal—has the "universal disapproval of the American press."

MEANWHILE, proposed civil rights legislation before the Congress made haste very slowly.

The Senate Rules Committee, bowing to the demands of southern Senators and governors, agreed to hold hearings on the anti-polltax bill (HR 29). The hearings will be held over four days before March 20.

Supporters of the bill feel that delay may lead to chances of a more successful filibuster by southern polltaxers in the Senate. They argued that the proposals had been so fully aired during the past few years that all sides had presented their viewpoints completely.

Apparently spurred on by the threat of federal action, the Virginia legislature passed by a thumping majority a resolution ordering a state-wide referendum on the tax. Virginia is one of the six states where the tax is still in effect.

The anti-lynching bill may be brought before the House this month or early in April—depending in part on the progress made by ERP in both chambers.

Mere threat of action has kept southern politicians stirred to fever heat with talk of "revolt" from the Democratic party and castigation of Pres. Truman for backing up the report of his President's Committee on Civil Rights—of which CIO Sec.-Treas. Carey was a leading member.

DEBATE on the House Un-American Committee's request for funds—which CIO has opposed by convention action—drew lots of effective arguments but only 37 votes from Congressmen.

Rep. Sabbath (D. Ill.), 80-year-old House liberal, charged that each time the Thomas committee wants more money it raises a new headline scare—in this case, the charges against scientist Condon.

Rep. Celler (D. N.Y.) said that the million dollars given to the committee over the past 10 years has brought "certainly no genuine service to the nation—only disservice."

Rep. Leo Isacson, new American Labor Party member from the Bronx, said the attack on Condon is an effort to get "atomic-energy control out of the hands of scientists and back into the hands of the military." He charged it was ironic that the committee gets funds while important government agencies are being slashed to the bone.

Rep. Sadowski (D. Mich.), once a member of the Dies Committee, said "we should appropriate no more money for character assassination."

Several other Congressmen argued along the same lines, but the final vote was 337-37 to allot Thomas his requested $200,000.

Keep Your Eye On Congress

BILL	WHERE IT IS	WHAT IT DOES	WHAT TO DO
European Recovery Bill —Marshall Plan S. 2202	Provides $5 billion program to spur European recovery. Senate removed CIO-opposed plan to transfer 300 U. S. ships.	Senate approval due any day. House Foreign Affairs Comm. due to report. House vote expected by Apr. 10.	Write, wire Congressmen to hasten action & approval.
Rent Control Bill S. 2182	Extends present rent control law until April 30, 1949.	Passed by Senate. House Banking Comm. approval expected soon.	Wire your Congressmen to force action before Mar. 31.
Thomas-Wagner Anti-Inflation Bill S. 2126	Proposes strong program, as urged by CIO, to halt rising prices. Freezes prices, rations scarce items.	Senate Banking Comm. held hearings, but action stalled since tumble on commodity market.	Wire Chrmn. Tobey (R., N. H.), your Senators & Congressmen for action.
Labor Dept. Appropriation Bill HR 5728	Bill slashes Labor Dept. funds, wipes out Vets Re-Employment section, cuts Bureau of Labor Statistics by 40%	Passed by House. Now under study by Senate Appropriations Comm.	Wire Sen. Bridges & Appropriations Comm. members to restore cuts
Reorganization Plan #1 H. Con. R. 131	Passage of resolution would kill plan to place U. S. job placement & jobless compensation bureaus in Labor Dept.	Plan was voted down in House. Senate vote due soon.	Wire Senators vote against H. Con. R. 131.
Taft-Hartley Repeal Bills. S. 1628; HR 3945	Repeals Taft - Hartley Law introduced at end of last session.	Referred to House & Senate Labor Comms. Action unlikely this session.	Write Senators, Congressmen to push repeal of this law.
Taft-Ellender-Wagner Housing Bill. S. 866; HR 2523	Provides long - range govt. aid for slum clearance, low-rent homes.	Senate Banking Comm. approved last session; House Banking Comm. has held no hearings.	Write Senators & Congressmen to force action on this vital housing measure.
Anti-Polltax Bill HR 29	Ends polltax as bar to voting in U. S. elections in 7 Southern states.	Passed by House last July. Senate Rules Comm. has ordered hearings.	Write Sen. Taft as GOP leader, and your Senators to favor earliest possible vote.
Anti-Lynching Bill HR 3488	Makes lynching a U. S. crime, with punishment for lynchers and police-collaborators.	Approved by House Judiciary Comm. Vote due in next few weeks. No action in Senate.	Write Congressmen to press for quick vote. Ask Senators to push for action.
FEPC Anti-Bias Bill S. 984; HR 2820	Sets up U. S. agency to enforce anti - bias job policy in industry.	Approved by Senate Labor Comm. No action yet in House.	Write Senators to seek early vote; ask Congressmen for action.
Labor Extension Service Bill S. 1390; HR 4078	Sets up govt. program for labor education, thru unions and schools.	Senate Labor Comm. ended hearings. No hearings yet in House Labor Comm.	Write Sen. Taft & other members Sen. Labor Comm. to approve. Ask Chrmn. Hartley to call House Labor Comm. hearings.
Peacetime Military Conscription. HR 4278. Towe Bill.	Provides compulsory army service for all 18-year-olds in peacetime.	Approved by House Armed Services Comm., now before House Rules Comm. for scheduling.	Write Congressmen demanding defeat of forced military service proposals.

Address all Representatives at House Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.
Address all Senators at Senate Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.

Penna. Labor Acts

Pennsylvania heads of the CIO and AFL have announced they would cooperate gladly in a joint labor - management program against inflation as proposed by Gov. James H. Duff.

Harry Boyer, president of the State CIO Council, strongly indorsed Duff's recommendations, made at a Pennsylvania Manufacturers Association dinner in Philadelphia. Boyer pointed out that CIO Pres. Philip Murray had called for a similar move some time ago.

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Back ERP

"If we pass the Marshall Plan, we'll show the Italian people that the U. S. is behind them 100%." That message was brought to Congress last week by leaders of Local 1630, United Steelworkers of America, Buffalo, N. Y. (above).

In Washington they presented the petition to white-haired Rep. Charles Eaton (R., N. J.), head of the House Foreign Affairs Committee. Shown with Eaton (in center) are Edward Janiak, USA-CIO staff official; Local 1630 Pres. Stanley Kowalewski, native of Poland; Joseph Natalzia, whose father came from Italy; and Joseph Mottle, native of Czechoslovakia. (For the story of their trip see Page 12.)

Need Help

Courage, determination and the will to raise her child have kept this Hungarian woman (left) alive despite abject poverty, cold and fear of starvation. She is typical of millions of mothers throughout the war-desolated world who have given their last food to keep their children alive.

The National CIO Community Service Committee is dedicated to helping relieve the misery of victims of the war.

CIO unions and members can help by contributing through the CIO-CSC to the Crusade for Children of American Overseas Aid-United Nations Appeal for Children, and by purchasing CARE packages. (See story on page 8.)

PACKERS' STAND FORCES STRIKE

JUST as Sen. Joseph Ball's Congressional "Watchdog" Committee pronounced the Taft-Hartley Act a smashing success at inducing good labor-management relations, two nation-wide industries were shut down by walkouts.

After two months of fruitless negotiations and a last-minute arbitration offer was snubbed by the companies, 100,000 CIO Packinghouse workers struck.

The day before the nation's soft coal miners walked out in a dispute over a pension plan.

The meat packers' strike began shortly after the union's strike strategy committee rejected a proposal by Pres. Truman to keep the "status quo and to continue bargaining collectively until April 1."

In turning down the request, UPWA Pres. Ralph Helstein noted that the maintenance of the status quo "suggests sacrifice by one party and only one party to these negotiations, namely the Packinghouse Workers. Such a request urges in effect that these employes agree to do exactly what the packing companies are demanding, namely, continue production at present low wage rates."

IN accordance with the T-H Act, Pres. Truman immediately appointed a fact-finding board which would report to him by April 1. He can then seek an injunction to halt the strike for eight weeks as negotiations continue.

On the fact-finding board are Nathan P. Feinsinger, Univ. of Wisconsin Law professor; Pearce Davis, professor, Illinois Institute of Technology, and Walter V. Schaefer, professor, Northwestern University.

They have been holding daily joint conferences with the union and representatives of the "Big Five" companies—Armour, Cudahy, Morrell, Swift and Wilson.

Other packers under CIO contract—among them Tobin, Hormell, Hy-Grade and Kingan—are not affected by the strike and negotiations are continuing. Hy-Grade and Kingan have given indication that they will go above the 9c offer made by the "Big Five."

THE union, which before the walkout, scaled down its demands from 29c an hour to 19c said it was unable to budge the packers from the 9c "quick deal" settlement previously made with the AFL meat cutters.

The 29c demand is based on the increase required to bring the packinghouse workers' income up to the $1.39 an hour said by the Bureau of Labor Statistics to be a minimum for a modest standard.

Retail meat prices, in what many charged was a simple case of profiteering, immediately leaped up. This occurred before the shutdowns had time to effect either wholesale or retail supplies.

The mine situation arose after eight months of deliberation by the owners and the union failed to produce a pension plan, promised last July. Chief bone of contention was the union's desire to cover miners who retired before the plan went into effect.

Such payments would be outlawed by the T-H Act, which says a trust fund shall be for the "sole and exclusive benefit of the employes of such employer and their families and dependents."

BREAK PICKET LINE: Police usher office workers through CIO Packinghouse Workers picket lines at the Swift Packing Company's plant at Sommerville, Mass. Some 100,000 employes of the country's major packing companies struck a week ago as the packers rejected a union arbitration proposal. Also struck are Armour, Cudahy, Morrell, Wilson.

Seek Transport Rise

The CIO Transport Workers voted to press for 30c hourly increases for New York City's subway, bus and trolley employes.

16-NATION UNIONS PLEDGE ERP AID

By HENRY C. FLEISHER

LABOR unions in 16 Marshall Plan countries have voiced workers' endorsement of the European aid program and pledged to work closely with their governments in speeding recovery.

They met in London at the call of the British Trades Union Congress.

CIO was represented by Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey, who has returned to Washington; Intl. Affairs Director Michael Ross and Elmer Cope, steel union official now serving as CIO representative to the World Federation of Trade Unions.

Spokesmen for the AFL and the railway brotherhood also attended the London meeting. It was called after WFTU delayed bringing its executive group together for similar talks—presumably because of opposition by Russian, French and Italian groups.

The London meeting said that "without American aid, the conference foresees almost insurmountable difficulties in the way of a reconstruction of the European economic system on a self-supporting basis."

Nor did the labor groups see any danger to European democracy in the aid program.

"The conference has satisfied itself by an examination of the principles underlying the present American proposals that no unacceptable conditions are attached to the offer of American aid, and that in particular there shall be no interference in the internal affairs of any participating country," the resolution declared.

(Continued on Page 7)

Four Arrested In Beating Of Organizer

By TOM NOWELL

FOUR workers of the American Thread Company in Tallapoosa, Ga., were released under bail of $500 each last Monday following their arrests on charges growing out of the abduction of Edna Martin, part-time organizer for the CIO Textile Workers Union last Nov. 17.

Charged with mobbing, breaking and entering, and assault with firearms, the four arrested were Willie Denman Crocker, Elzie Teal, Mrs. Elzie Teal and Robert Bell. In addition to the $500 bail, a $100 peace bond was set upon Elzie Teal, whom Mrs. Martin declared had threatened her life.

The warrants were issued by Justice of the Peace Asa Stalworth, of Breman, Ga., and were served on the accused quartet by Will Mann, a deputy of Sheriff G. L. Newman, of Haralson County, Ga.

Regarding the arrests, Kenneth Douty, Georgia state director of the Textile Workers, said:

"We waited this long before swearing out the warrants in order that the state and federal authorities would have time to investigate."

The National Labor Relations Board also made an independent investigation of the Tallapoosa abduction.

Mrs. Martin, a resident of Athens, Ga., and the mother of six children, one of whom is a University of Georgia student under the GI bill of Rights, was kidnaped from her room in Tallapoosa on the night of Nov. 17, 1947. She had been organizing employes of the American Thread plant in that city.

'SCUSE PLEASE

The CIO News last week erred in stating that "the packers had raised prices by $33.3 billions to offset wage increases of $5.7 millions." The statement should have read: "The packers raised prices $33.3 billions when wage increases could have been offset by a rise of $5.7 billions."

Now That You've Paid Your Income Taxes, It's Safe To Tell You This One

IN some places they throw Taft-Hartley at you, but in Roanoke Rapids, N. C., it's the "revenooers."

For two years the CIO Textile Workers staff in this company-dominated mill town helped residents—both mill employes and the general public—file their income tax returns.

In the past it had been an uneventful goodwill gesture on the part of the union. But this year—with an NLRB representation election at one plant only a few months away—the companies answered with a campaign to terrorize workers who had used the union's assistance.

Shortly after the union announced its readiness to help the taxpayers the management of the three mills—Patterson, Roanoke and Rosemary (all subsidiaries of the Simmons (mattress) Co.)—replied last January with a circular to all employes attached to tax withholding slips. If workers went to the union for assistance, the companies hinted darkly, they would "get into trouble."

In time an attempt was made to make good the threat, the union reported.

SHORTLY after some 2000 persons filed tax returns with the union's assistance, the "revenooers" mysteriously starting "investigating."

Ralph A. Pope, head of the local tax collector's office, began asking waitresses in a cafe, where most of the CIO staff ate, for the names and addresses of all CIO organizers. He hinted that something "irregular" was afoot in the CIO office.

Two weeks later two workers were warned by the cashier of the local bank not to cash their tax refund checks because "the FBI was in town and somebody was going to jail."

But on Feb. 23 the game started getting rough.

Two men representing themselves as agents of the Internal Revenue Bureau apprehended two employes of the Roanoke Mills during working hours, ushered them off to the post office, and questioned them at length about their tax blanks.

The same grilling was accorded additional workers on following days. No charges were made against them, the union said.

WHEN TWUA staff members called on "Revenooer" Pope to learn what was up," he rushed out of the office in a state of perturbation," according to John Edelman, TWUA's Washington legislative representative, who wrote Paul Hankins, deputy Revenue commissioner:

"During the past 25 years I have been familiar with pretty much every trick, device and tactic used by employing interests in Southern mill towns to discourage unionism. But this business of using a deputy collector of the Internal Revenue and his staff as 'finger men' for an employer is something new. It is also something that has to stop—but fast and permanently."

Hankins has ordered the Greensboro office to investigate.

Meanwhile, the ineffectiveness of the intimidation campaign was demonstrated last week.

TWUA won its NLRB election at the Roanoke Mills handily and had gained sufficient strength at the Patterson Mills to petition for an election there.

U. S. LABOR DEPT. REBUFFED AGAIN

BY a 2-1 vote, the GOP-controlled Senate has turned thumbs down on a plan to build up important services in the Department of Labor.

The test came on Pres. Truman's Reorganization Plan No. 1, which would have placed the important U. S. Employment Service and the equally important Bureau of Unemployment Compensation in the Labor Dept. The Senate turned down the proposition—which had strong union support—by a 58-25 vote.

(*Your Senator's vote is listed on Pages 6 and 7.*)

The vote was the second rebuff sustained by the Labor Dept. in a week. Earlier, the House had sliced about 20% off the Department's budget for the coming year.

The cuts wiped out the Veterans Employment Service, trimmed the funds of the vital Bureau of Labor Statistics by 40%, eliminated field offices of the Women's Division, and cut still further the thin budget of the Wage-Hour Division. These cuts are on top of a 40% cut in the Department's budget a year ago.

CIO spokesmen will go before the Senate Appropriations Sub-committee this week to plead for more funds for the Department's vital functions. But the sub-committee is composed largely of anti-labor Republicans and anti-labor poll tax Democrats, whose record gives little hope for success.

CIO officials said that these two steps—refusal to transfer the bureaus and voting of cuts in the Department funds—will be followed by legislation to weaken the entire unemployment compensation program.

Senate debate on the reorganization plan gave a clear clue to this type of employer thinking.

Sen. Thomas (D., Utah), a strong supporter of the reorganization plan, said he had been "surprised and shocked . . ." at the "flood of propaganda that has been put" out against the plan.

The plan has nothing to do with the unemployment tax or the state merit-rating system—under which employers with good records of job stability are permitted to pay a smaller tax.

SEN. MURRAY (D., Mont.), another supporter of the plan to build the Labor Dept., said claims had been made that employers would lose faith in the Department if the Employment Service is transferred permanently to it.

"Witnesses expressing such fears had a very difficult time explaining their position," he commented wryly.

Sen. Morse (R., Ore.)—One of five GOP members to support the plan—warned that workers realize the "class discrimination this Congress has practised against the Labor Dept. and against labor, not merely against organized labor but against all wage earners."

EVICTED: **It's easy for some Congressmen to insist there's no housing shortage, but Mr. and Mrs. George Sachs of Washington, D. C., could tell them "different." They are shown above in the chickenhouse "home" they were forced to improvise after they were evicted. Mrs. Sachs found the chickenhouse bad for her breathing, neuralgia and rheumatism.**

GOP-Led House Passes 'Soak Tenant' Rent Bill

AFTER 7½ hours of bitter debate, Republicans rammed through the House a "soak the tenant" rent measure which many Washington observers predicted would mean increased rents for millions of tenants.

Before shoving the bill through to a final vote, the GOP leadership in the House succeeded in killing 19 amendments proposed to give the tenant a break and snowed under Rep. Helen Gahagan Douglas' (D., Cal.) substitute bill which was heartily endorsed by CIO.

The House also uncompromisingly rejected the stronger Senate verson by a vote of 251 to 132.

Technically the House bill extends rent control to March 31, 1949. Actually, its opponents charge and CIO is among them—it is a move to increase and decontrol rents. In a hotly contested "home rule" provision, the bill places all responsibility for raising or decontrolling rents with the local boards, appointed by the state governors.

Democratic minority leader Sam Rayburn assailed it as "the most reckless abdication of authority I have even seen."

SEN. MIKE MONRONEY (D., Okla.) predicted that it would mean a 50% rent increase in many areas. "It could lead to evictions for hundreds of thousands of tenants and raise rents of millions," he charged.

Rep. Adolph Sabath (D., Ill.) called the bill one "to permit tenants to be gouged and held up."

Rep. John McCormack (D., Mass.) said the "local boards can do anything they want to do under this bill without supervision by any federal officer or any state officials."

Even House Banking Committee Chairman Jesse P. Wolcott (R., Wis.), author of the "home rule" idea, admitted that many of the local rent boards were "stacked."

A survey of the local boards made last November and cited during the debate left no doubt about that. Of 521 boards appointed by the governors, 334 were landlord or business-dominated.

THE Senate version would keep administration of controls in the hands of the Housing Expediter and would expire May 1, 1949, one month later than the House bill.

The fate of rent control is now in the hands of 12 Senate-House conferees. These include: Senators Charles Tobey (R., N. H.), Harry Cain (R., Wash.), Ralph Flanders (R., Vt.), John Sparkman (D., Ala.) and Glen Taylor (D., Idaho); Rep. Wolcott. Ralph Gamble (R., N. Y.), Frederick C. Smith (R., Ohio), John C. Kunkel (R., Pa.), Brent Spence (D., Ky.), Paul Brown (D., Ga.) and Wright Patman (D., Texas).

Hara—Kiri!

The night before the House vote on rent control, House Republicans held a policy meeting during which support of Rep. Wolcott's (R., Mich.) "home rule" control was made a GOP "must."

One Republican — Donald L. Jackson (Calif.)—admitted that he was flouting the wishes of his constituents by voting with his party.

"I have received ample warning that in voting against a continuation of Federal rent control I shall be wielding the weapon of my own political assassination . . . Be that as it may, the vote will so be cast."

The Pros And Cons Of 6 Months Of T-H

IT almost seemed if they all were talking about two different laws. The occasion was the half-year anniversary of the Taft-Hartley Law. Here are the pros and cons:

JOINT CONGRESS COMMITTEE ON LABOR RELATIONS

(Majority Report)

Favorable strike picture:

"Each month since passage of the act there has been a decrease both in the number of strikes and in man-days lost through strikes."

Union Gains:

"While the above tables (showing increase in average hourly earnings) show that wages have steadily advanced, the average worker has gained more by virtue of the fact that he has participated in fewer strikes."

Administration of act:

"On the whole, the committee believes the announced policies, and the action taken, demonstrate that the act is being well administered."

Attitude of employers:

"Statistics demonstrate that there has been neither a wholesale filing of lawsuits by employers against unions in courts, nor a great volumne of charges filed by them with the NLRB alleging union unfair labor practices."

Need for amendments:

"Criticism of the act has continued to fill periodicals. We have examined such criticism and found it to be of a general nature with no constructive criticism of any specific provision."

HERE ARE 3 CRITICISMS OF MAJORITY REPORT

(Selected from many)

The minority report:

"This report is political in its approach and misleading in its findings.

"The sweeping character of the claims made, unsupported by the limited experience under T-H, can only result in misleading the public.

"The committee's finding about a reduction of strikes is not supported by the evidence.

"The report intrudes dangerously on the executive and judicial power. This abuse is nowhere more marked than in discussion of the cases involving the Intl.

". . . we will issue a detailed statement later."

Philip Murray:

"The report is eloquently silent about an important fact in connection with unfair labor practice charges. Despite the fact unions have filed five times as many charges as employers, the board's general counsel issued 24 complaints against unions and only 18 against employers . . ."

New York Times:

"It would be claiming too much to attribute this result (decline in strikes) to the presence of the T-H Act on the statute books."

Oleo Tax Cut Killed, Butter Rises 5c

CAUSE and effect?

On Tuesday a House Committee killed any chance of removing the tax on oleomargarine.

On Wednesday, the wholesale price of butter jumped up another five cents a pound—making a dime rise in less than a week. Food stores announced immediate increases in the retail price.

Action in the House Agriculture Committee was to table more than a dozen proposals to remove the tax on both colored and uncolored oleo, as well as to cut or remove high license fees for manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers.

Consumer and labor organizations had been calling for wholesale elimination of the taxes and fees. Spokesmen for soy bean and cotton seed oil associations urged trimming of the taxes. Their products go into margarine.

But the vote in the House Agriculture Committee — which had held hearings on the subject—was 16-10 to table the plans for the balance of the session.

VOTING to table the tax cut proposals were: GOP Reps. Andresen (Minn.), Johnson (Ill.), Murray (Wis.), Gillie (Ind.), Hill (Colo.), Hoeven (Ia.), Simpson (Ill.), Gross (Pa.), Fuller (N. Y.), Bramblett (Calif.), Dague (Pa.), Goff (Ida.), Cotton (N. H.), Arnold (Mo.), Hope (Kans.) and Democratic Rep. Granger (Utah).

Voting against the stop-action move were 10 Democrats: Flannagan (Va.), Cooley (N. C.), Zimmerman (Mo.), Pace (Ga.), Poage (Tex.), Grant (Ala.), Gathings (Ark.), McMillan (S. C.), Worley (Tex.), Abernathy (Miss.).

Rep. Abernathy (D., Miss.) labeled as "pure bunk" an alternate proposal that an Agriculture subcommittee be named to seek a compromise between the dairy margarine interests.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

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NO, NO, NO, NO, NO

It was bound to happen—sooner or later.

OPA was tossed into the ashcan, and prices—and profits—started climbing. They kept right on going up and up, month after month.

The purchasing power of workers dropped each time prices rose.

Officials of the United Packinghouse Workers knew their members were having tough sledding, so they decided recently to conduct a survey to find out just how bad the situation was. They found:

1. A major portion of members of the union had been forced to spend their wartime savings.

2. A large portion had been forced to go into debt to meet current needs.

They learned, too, that profits of the big packers had increased well over 300% since 1939.

The union decided to ask for a pay increase of 29c an hour so members could live decently. The packers said, "No."

The union scaled its request down to 19c. The packers still said, "No."

The packers tried to get the CIO union to accept the inadequate 9c increase that it had granted an AFL union which represents a small portion of the packinghouse workers. The CIO union said, "No."

Finally, the union said it would accept the 9 cents, retroactive to Jan. 12, if the industry would arbitrate the difference between that figure and 29 cents. The packers said, "No."

A short time later some 100,000 CIO unionists "hit the bricks."

Well, that's the story. We're not going to use a lot of words to condemn the packers. They stand soundly condemned by their own actions.

This editorial, however, would not be complete without our using the word "greedy." So we'll use it where it belongs—to refer to the attitude of the packers. ★ ★ ★

Judge Says We Did Ok

We're going to do the expected and say we feel pretty darn good about the decision Federal Judge Ben Moore handed down, because—after all—he vindicated the CIO's position and gave the framers of the Taft-Hartley Act a legal kick in the pants.

Moore, in effect, said Congress exercised unconstitutional power when it wrote into the T-H Act a provision banning union expenditures in connection with political elections.

His decision meant he felt Philip Murray had done no wrong when he used the CIO News to indorse a candidate in a Maryland Congressional election.

Final decision will be made by the U.S. Supreme Court, but we feel Judge Moore struck a strong blow for continued freedom of press, speech and assembly. ★ ★ ★

The Public Be Damned

Millions of Americans are using oleomargarine, despite the inconveniences of having to color it at home. There are other millions who would like to buy oleo but can't afford to do so regularly although it's much cheaper than butter.

Despite these facts, the House Agriculture Committee shelved all bills which would have removed the punitive oleo taxes which have been in effect for years—in effect because of pressure from the powerful dairy interests.

We've got nothing against butter except its outrageously high price. But we've got plenty against the "dairy interests be blessed, public be damned" attitude of the Agriculture Committee.

It's A High Price That We Pay

We Waste So Much, Build So Little And Fight Over So Many Things

By ALLAN L. SWIM

BACK in the days when I still had hair atop my head I got into a fight with my brother over a piece of cherry pie.

He outweighed me by 60 pounds, so I tried to make up for the difference by heaving Mother's favorite pitcher at his head.

He ducked, moved in close and smeared by nose over a large portion of my face.

I retaliated by cracking him over the ear with a broom handle.

Finally the melee ended with the younger brother—meaning me—in a heap on the floor.

During the fray we expended a lot of useless energy, broke an expensive pitcher, ruined a broom, inflicted a lot of physical punishment on each other and gained absolutely nothing.

One of us knocked the pie on the floor and the other stuck his foot in it!

NATIONS and adult individuals, unfortunately, have been behaving in similar manner for entirely too long.

The world could have created something closely resembling Utopia with the energy and resources expended on its last two disastrous wars.

A prosperous, respected Germany could have been built with the material and human resources that Hitler tossed down the drainpipe.

And the lads in the Secret Service will tell you that many counterfeiters put $12 worth of energy into the creation of a phony $10 bill.

RUSSIA provides a good example of the nonsensical ideas and ideals that keep men and nations in turmoil.

The No. 1 need of the Russian people is the development of a standard of living that would provide freedom from want—and Russia has within her own borders virtually all of the resources needed for the job.

Those things which she needs to secure from the outside can be purchased.

Russia, however, has embarked on an expansionist program that may lead into another blood bath.

She seems more determined to foster an ideology abroad than to wipe out poverty and illiteracy at home.

ONE doesn't have to go clear across Europe, however, to find classic examples of the same kind of nonsense.

We permit rivers like the Missouri to run rampant at flood time, causing millions in damage, while we fight ideological battles over whether dams should be built by private interests, the U. S. Engineers or an agency like TVA.

In industry there are men who would let their employes and the public go hang just to try to prove that they have the power to withhold wage increases that workers need badly and companies can afford to give.

In the labor movement there are men who would destroy unions merely for the sake of political ideology.

SURE, ideas and ideals are wonderful. They're the life-blood of progress. They generate the conflict that keeps the world from stagnating.

But they're too costly when they destroy the goal they seek to achieve. A plan for everlasting prosperity is no good if it creates perpetual depression. A plan for improved democracy is no good if it creates dictatorship.

We human beings waste so much, build so little and fight over so many things that any real progress seems to be a miracle.

It's a high price we pay for the privilege of dropping pie on the floor and putting our big feet into it.

Third Party Issue as Seen by 'Minnesota Labor'

MINNESOTA LABOR, publication of the Minnesota CIO Council, makes the point that inasmuch as it was Congress which passed the Taft-Hartley bill, CIO should concentrate its energies on electing better Representatives and Senators. Excerpts from the editorial by Secy.-Treas. Rodney C. Jacobson of the Minnesota CIO Council follow:

Let's look at this third party business objectively.

Let's forget about Wallace and Communists, Truman and reactionaries. Let's turn off the heat and turn on the light.

"We believe it politically unwise," said the CIO Executive Board, "to inject a third party into the political scene in 1948."

The promoters of the third party that has been launched on the 1948 political scene plunged their frail craft into the storm-tossed seas without even consulting organized labor—CIO, AFL, the railroad brotherhoods.

This is not to say that the bulk of organized labor is opposed to a third party because its leaders were not consulted.

They would have pointed out that organized labor is not yet politically alert enough to assume the responsibility of sponsoring a third party. The CIO is far more politically conscious than the AFL. We have had our Political Action Committee and predecessors for years. Many of us have worked hard.

We haven't even been able yet to organize ourselves soundly on a block, precinct and ward basis. Everybody who has anything to do with political action knows how tough it is to get PAC workers now. A lot of people in both the CIO and the American Federation of Labor will have to have a lot more enthusiasm for political action before a third party movement stands a reasonable chance of success. . . .

It's all very nice to have a President in the White House who's friendly to the workers, the small business men and the farmers. But it's a darn sight more important to have Congressmen and Senators in the Capitol who know what we're up against and who will go to bat for us when their reactionary colleagues dance to music piped in by the NAM.

It was Congressmen-Senators, not President Truman, who put the Taft-Hartley act on the statute books. It will be Congressmen and Senators, not Truman or his successor, who will wipe it off. It is Congressmen and Senators who will pass or vote down similar legislation, and it is with Congressmen and Senators that any genuine third party movement must start.

The CIO has never endorsed any political party. It has endorsed candidates as individuals, on the basis of their records and of promises deemed genuine by virtue of past performances. It has not yet endorsed any candidate for President in 1948, and it may or may not do so. But it will endorse a lot of candidates for Congress. Those are the men we have to concentrate on.

CONGRESSMAN DRIPP **By YOMEN**

"He's been posing that way ever since MacArthur said he'd run for President."

Paul Tells About His Teaching 'Missus'

PAUL'S wife, whom he refers to as "my Missus," learned at school that her husband had the right idea from the very beginning.

It took her two years to learn her "lesson," but Paul says she learned it well and was happy when she returned to her old job.

Paul tells the story this way:

"MY Missus is a reactivated school teacher—one of those who married and retired after a dozen years in the school room and then returned to the classes during the war scarcity of teachers.

"She had always taught in rural and small-town schools until an oilfield district offered her a lucrative salary to whale some knowledge into the seats of their offspring."

PAUL'S "Missus" taught a group of 10-year-olds "who were interested and active in both school and church work.

"She thought they were about the finest children God ever created—neat, polite, studious, and plentifully supplied with paper, pencils, handkerchiefs and anything else needed.

"The Missus has always dreamed of such a school and when she had found it she couldn't understand why it was that way. She hasn't figured out yet why the mothers insisted on making formals for eighth grade girls.

"I've tried to tell her that those people were union folks, members of the Oil Workers-CIO, and accustomed to good wages and the better things of life."

THE principalship of a school in a larger town was offered to Mrs. Paul McGuire, whose husband is field representative of the CIO Railroad Workers at Fairfax, Okla.

"She chose a school where her church had established a mission, so she could handle the church music and work with the children at the same time," Paul said.

"The patrons of the church and school were employed at an unorganized tent factory—and they supported the church in the same manner as they did the school.

"Now, the Missus could never see any difference in the two groups of children—except for their attitude toward the school and church. The factory group simply wasn't interested in any part of it."

YES, things were quite different, said Paul, but Mrs. McGuire couldn't blame the youngsters too much. Paul explained it this way:

"The parents set the example for their children in their quarrelsomeness and indifference—and they refused to come near the school unless to argue about favoritism. The children didn't attend church or school regularly.

"Slowly the Missus learned that she could win the children by furnishing a decent dress to one and books to another. Some needed only kind words and others new shoes. All needed discipline.

"Some of the mothers were working at the factory and their children were doing without noon-day lunches, while others lacked clothes to keep them warm. Gradually she supplied what most of them lacked."

MRS. McGuire, Paul said in a letter to the CIO News, visited the homes of the children and learned that "the breadwinners were barely making enough to feed their families.

"Over and over she repeated, 'I just can't see how a few cents extra on the hourly wage can make such a difference in the lives of so many people.'

"Well, the Missus stayed two years and fought an up-hill battle every day for every child. She finally wearied and returned to the oilfield district.

"'Honestly, it's just like a new world with all new people,' she told me the first day. 'What a difference a few cents on the hour can make in the lives of working people!'

"I agreed."

I'M NOT CARRYING THOSE

'Partners' Wants To Be Partners Except With Labor

(From the Guild Reporter)

A NEW, slick-paper magazine, called "Partners," is being published by the "National Labor-Management Foundation," incorporated in Illinois as a non-profit organization.

Its alleged purpose is the "task of promoting a better and clearer understanding between the workers, their employers, and the general public."

In checking on some of the people behind the foundation, it appears that for them this is strictly a business venture, seeking to achieve financial gain by misrepresenting its purposes and status to the public.

The new magazine does not carry the union label.

Chief financial sponsor is one Maurice R. Franks, national business agent and editor of the "Railroad Yardmasters of North America, Inc."

Yardbirds

In labor circles, there are Yardmasters and Yardmasters.

Labor members know the difference, but for the sake of the public, here it is:

The Railroad Yardmasters of America is a bona-fide union, affiliated with the AFL. The Railroad Yardmasters of North America, Inc., poses as a "labor organization," but actually is a bitter opponent of all that labor stands for.

SEVERAL years ago he bobbed up on the American Action Committee, whose apparent purpose was to campaign against labor and progressive legislation. Other figures in this movement were Sewell Avery of Montgomery-Ward, and Samuel Pettengill, former Indiana congressman.

During labor's fight against passage of the Taft-Hartley act, Franks' views as a "labor leader" were published in big newspaper ads.

Labor, weekly paper of the Standard Railroad Labor Organizations, says Franks' outfit hasn't more than 1,500 members with contracts with only a few roads. The paper added that Franks has a contract with his yardmasters group to be the business agent and to run the paper, splitting the income with the organization.

We located George Peck in New York City and got an interview. Peck is billed in the new magazine as a "columnist and publisher." He also is secretary of the new corporation.

He said his column (labeled The American Way) has no connection with the National Association of Manufacturers. "I have been slightly critical of the NAM," he said. When asked how slightly, and how critical, Peck replied that the NAM had done a poor job in trying to put across its ideas and program.

WHILE the editors of both Franks' magazines are the same, there are other similarities. Some writers appear in both, as is the case with some big advertisers.

His November issue for the yardmasters had page ads from Piper Cub planes and Eastern Air Lines—in a publication ostensibly for railroad workers.

Along with the ad for Eastern Air Lines, Eddie Rickenbacker, president, was a story taking four of the 24 pages filled with blurbs for Rickenbacker. Eastern also had a page ad in Partners.

Here's a sample from Franks' yardmasters' corporation magazine. One Larston D. Farrar writes under the heading "Are executives' salaries too high?"

His conclusion is they are not. "The fellow who collects $50,000-a-year salary can't live in luxury on it. . . . As things stand today, that fellow making $50,000 probably isn't any happier than you on your $300 a month."

On the back cover is a full page ad from Association of American Railroads.

Of significance is the content of "Partners."

On the board of advisers are George E. Sokolsky, ultra conservative columnist; Alfred P. Haake, former economist for the American Liberty League which spearheaded the fight against the Wagner act in the 1930's; Rev. Norman Vincent Peale, who until recently was tied up with the Committee for Constitutional Government, an active anti-labor outfit; Harold Brandt, who, says the Labor Herald, was expelled from the United Farm and Equipment Workers (CIO). Brandt authored a pamphlet, "Evils of the Closed Shop" recently.

Councils: 'CIO's Way Is Our Way' On Third Party and ERP; 2 State Units Balk

IN the brief period since CIO Dir. of Councils John Brophy notified councils of their "obligation to take a forthright stand in support of national CIO policies," more than a third of the State Councils had voted against a third party in 1946 and for the Marshall Plan.

As the CIO News went to press, only two State councils had taken stands considered unfavorable by national officers.

Among the city and council actions, that taken by Cleveland, backing CIO policy, caused most comment, since the Cleveland Council has been split by a factional fight for more than a year.

First states to report that they had lined up with CIO policy were Connecticut, Delaware, Illinois, Kansas, Kentucky, Maryland, District of Columbia, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Utah and Wisconsin.

The two unfavorable reports came from California and Iowa.

HERE are some pertinent quotations from letters received by Brophy:

MICHIGAN: From Pres. August Scholle—"State PAC, which includes entire executive board of State CIO, unanimously approved your letter in advance of action by the State CIO."

DELAWARE: From Pres. Gilbert E. Lewis—"The council secretary, a third party backer, has been deliberately ignoring communications that dealt with CIO policy on the third party and Marshall Plan. At our meeting Mar. 15, the council delegates condemned this action of the secretary and adopted full support to CIO policy. This was opposed by a small faction of Wallace supporters but passed by overwhelming majority."

MISSOURI: From Secy-Treas. James A. Davis—"Our council has always followed CIO policy and stands ready to do everything in its power to support the National CIO, without reservations of any kind."

NEW JERSEY: From Pres. Carl Holderman—"I am very happy to report that our convention voted overwhelmingly to support."

MARYLAND-D. C.: From Reg. Dir. Frank J. Bender—"The entire matter together with all the ramifications that are incidental with arguments against national action were discussed all day. The vote was 418 for the policy, 59 abstaining and 44 absent. I objected to Henry Beitscher, Md.-D. C. board member from the Public Workers, being seated because he is on the pay roll of the third party. He withdrew from the meeting."

KANSAS: From Secy-Treas. S. J. Yount—"I attended a farm leadership conference at Lindsborg sponsored by the Kansas Farmers' Union and the local cooperatives. Many informed me they would be glad to work in their localities on a political program in line with ours."

PENNSYLVANIA: From Pres. Harry Boyer—"We refuse to let our political strength be split by any third party."

WISCONSIN: From Secy.-Treas. John M. Sorenson—"One local has gone so far as to cancel membership subscriptions to the Wisconsin CIO News because our paper's editorial policy is in accord with national policy."

KENTUCKY: From PAC Chm. Al Whitehouse—"We commend the CIO executive board on its position against a third party."

NEBRASKA: From Secy-Treas. John H. O'Connor—"The publicity received was reasonably good."

MONTANA: From Sub Reg. Dir. Sylvester Graham—"All CIO unions in Montana, with the exception of two or three affiliated with Mine, Mill, are strongly in favor of following national policy."

Rescinded

The Washington, D. C., committee of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare, after a number of threatened resignations, has reversed itself on the Wallace third party.

First, a meeting attended by a small fraction of the membership voted in favor of the third party. Then another meeting was held, which voted 10-1 to rescind the indorsement.

THE New York State Council last week established a State-wide PAC, with headquarters in Buffalo, Syracuse and New York City.

CIO-PAC Dir. Jack Kroll, who attended the organization meeting, called on State CIO unions to check registrations for the November elections.

Representatives of State CIO unions presented included those from Auto, Brewery, Amalgamated Clothing, Lithographers, Newspaper Guild, Playthings, Wholesale-Retail, Rubber, Steel, Telephone, Textile, Utility, Gas-Coke.

IN Cleveland, an oftimes stormy Council meeting indorsed CIO policy by a standing vote. The margin, according to the Cleveland Plain Dealer, was 2 to 1.

The action followed a plea from State CIO Sec. William Lavelle, who spoke after Council Secy. A. E. Stevenson declared "there is a deal of confusion over the Marshall Plan and I don't think even Henry Wallace can do anything if the present Congress is reelected."

Lavelle said: "I've heard some amazing statements here tonight. But the most amazing is the one by Stevenson that he has not yet been able to find anywhere that the executive board of the national CIO did support the Marshall Plan, but that it supported a program for aid to Europe."

Speakers for the CIO policy included Jacob Reibel, Library Workers; John Hollingsworth, Steel; Pat O'Malley, Auto; John Major, Auto; James Hart and Francis Stark, Steel, who made the motion.

Opposition speakers included Marie Reed and Fred Keller, Electrical; Leroy Feagler, Longshore; Leo Fenster and John Moses, Auto.

Last week, the Cleveland Newspaper Guild and locals from Textile, Steel, Auto and other internationals announced they were reaffiliating with the Council.

In New York City, however, the Greater New York City CIO Council after hearing Brophy's letter read, adopted a resolution terming it a "betrayal" and a "dastardly attack on labor" (Brophy has been an active labor leader for at least 40 years). The two delegates from the Newspaper Guild local, Victor Leo and Arthur Rosenstock, were the only dissenters. A number of locals have split from the New York Council.

Notes from other city and county councils:

BALTIMORE: From Caulder F. Haak, public relations chairman—"Council voted 67 to 4 for policy; indicates a thoroughly positive course of action has been taken."

LOUISVILLE, KY.: From Reg. Dir. W. B. Taylor—"Unanimous vote reaffirmed full support of CIO policy. Walkout was staged by delegations of Transport Workers and Farm Equipment, who constitute minority of council."

ASHTABULA COUNTY, O.: From Rec. Secy. Robert Pyle—"Ashtabula PAC, with one opposition vote, and council, with unanimous vote, backed policy."

GREATER KANSAS CITY, MO.: From Rec. Secy. Joseph M. Welsh—"Policy approved; you can rest assured that as long as I am an officer of the Council, I will support the policy of the CIO and PAC."

DEKALB COUNTY, IND.: From Pres. Howard Hampton—"Here in Auburn, both in the council and in local meetings, it has been stressed and insisted upon that the policy of CIO be followed. Cooperation has been splendid. The job you fellows have done has been swell. It is what it takes to win a fight for all the things the people are entitled to."

ST. JOSEPH, MO.: From Rec. Secy. F. R. Smith—"This council will work wholeheartedly with National PAC and CIO in all their policies."

LASALLE COUNTY, ILL.: From Secy.-Treas. Harmon Tiggeman—"This council does not approve of the third party and favors ERP."

WOOD COUNTY, W. VA.: From Rec. Secy. Louis C. Full—"Gives me great pleasure to report our council unanimously backed policy."

LAKE COUNTY, IND.: From Sec. Russell S. Graves—"This council and PAC have consistently followed CIO policy."

AKRON, O.: From Ex. Sec. Paul M. Fessenden—"Officers in entirety support the National program."

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.: From Sec. N. C. Fulmer—"Unanimous standing vote of 52 delegates definitely opposed to any third party in 1948 and in full and unlimited support of ERP."

EVANSVILLE, IND.: From Rec. Secy. Walter V. Hayden—"Although most of the discussion was in regard to the third party, the motion to follow CIO policy was made inclusive to cover ALL policy matters. Only opposition from Local 813, UE. At PAC meeting, after strenuous objections, UE delegates abstained, with the rest supporting policy."

Other third party-ERP news:

OIL WORKERS, DISTRICT 1, N. BAKERSFIELD, CALIF.: From Secy. C. E. Robinson—"Rejects policy statement adopted by the California State CIO executive board (which refused to indorse national policy) and concurs in the OWIU-PAC policy and national CIO policy."

AMERICAN UNION OF TELEPHONE WORKERS: "Unqualifiedly opposes Henry Wallace and his policy of appeasement to Soviet totalitarianism."

LOS ANGELES NEWSPAPER GUILD: From Ernest Brashear—"Rank and file voted support to national CIO policy by an overwhelming 3 to 1. Vote was especially significant because only four of the 10 executive board members rallied to the Philip Murray-indorsed program."

TRANSPORT WORKERS, LOCALS 223 AND 228, NEB., IA: "Asked international union to withdraw Intl. Rep. John Cassidy from his post because he is the Nebraska chairman for Wallace."

RETAIL, WHOLESALE UNION: From Pres. Wolchok—"Board adopted resolution o.k.'ing policy."

Wallace Note: Albert J. Fitzgerald, president of the CIO Electrical Workers and UE Secy.-Treas. Julius Emspak resigned as directors of CIO-PAC declaring "PAC has become an appendage of the Democratic machine and has departed from its non-partisan policy." Last week Fitzgerald became a co-chairman of the Natl. Wallace for President Committee of the still unnamed Wallace third party.

SENATE VOTE

Here's the record of how the Senate vote Mar. 16 on House Concurrent Resolution 15 which prevented the U. S. Employment Servi and the Unemployment Compensation Bure from being permanently moved into the Dept. Labor. CIO favored the transfer. A vote for th resolution was a vote against the transfer, whi had been recommended in Pres. Truman's Reo ganization Plan No. 1. There were 58 vot

State	Member	Vote
ALA.	—Hill(D)	NV
	Sparkman(D)	R
ARIZ.	—Hayden(D)	R
	McFarland(D)	W
ARK.	—Fulbright(D)	W
	McClellan(D)	W
CAL.	—Downey(D)	NV
	Knowland(R)	W
COLO.	—Johnson(D)	R
	Millikin(R)	W
CONN.	—Baldwin(R)	W
	McMahon(D)	R
DEL.	—Buck(R)	W
	Williams(R)	W
FLA.	—Holland(D)	W
	Pepper(D)	R
GA.	—George(D)	W
	Russell(D)	W
IDA.	—Dworshak(R)	W
	Taylor(D)	R
ILL.	—Brooks(R)	W
	Lucas(D)	R
IND.	—Capehart(R)	W
	Jenner(R)	W
IA.	—Hicken-looper(R)	W
	Wilson(R)	W
KAN.	—Capper(R)	W
	Reed(R)	W
KY.	—Barkley(D)	R
	Cooper(R)	R
LA.	—Ellender(D)	R
	Overton(D)	W
ME.	—Brewster(R)	NV
	White(R)	P-W
MD.	—O'Conor(D)	W
	Tydings(D)	NV
MASS.	—Lodge,Jr.(R)	W
	Saltonstall(R)	W
MICH.		
MINN.		
MISS.		
MO.		
MONT.		
NEB.		
NEV.		
N. H.		
N. J.		
N. M.		

HOUSE VOTE O

Here is the record of how Congressman vot in the key test on rent control. The vote was the proposal to substitute a new House Banki Committee version, full of loopholes, in place the much better bill passed by the Senate a cou of weeks earlier. The House voted 228-155 f

State	Name	Vote
ALA.	—Boykin(D)	NV
	Grant(D)	NV
	Andrews(D)	R
	Hobbs(D)	R
	Rains(D)	R
	Jarman(D)	NV
	Manasco(D)	NV
	Jones(D)	R
	Battle(D)	NV
ARIZ.	—Harless(D)	R
	Murdock(D)	R
ARK.	—Gathings(D)	R
	Mills(D)	R
	Trimble(D)	R
	Cravens(D)	W
	Hays(D)	R
	Norrell(D)	NV
	Harris(D)	R
CAL.	—Lea(D)	W
	Engle(D)	R
	Johnson(R)	W
	Havenner(D)	R
	Welch(R)	NV
	Miller(D)	R
	Allen(R)	W
	Anderson(R)	W
	Gearhart(R)	W
	Elliott(D)	R
	Bramblett(R)	W
	Nixon(R)	W
	Poulson(R)	W
	Douglas(D)	R
	McDonough (R)	W
	Jackson(R)	W
	King(D)	R
	Bradley(R)	W
	Holifield(D)	R
	Hinshaw(R)	W
	Sheppard(D)	R
	Phillips(R)	W
	Fletcher(R)	W
COLO.	—Carroll(D)	R
	Hill(R)	W
	Chenoweth(R)	W
	Rockwell(R)	W
CONN.	—Miller(R)	W
	Seely-Brown (R)	W
	Foote(R)	W
	Lodge(R)	W
	Patterson(R)	W
	Sadlak(R)	W
DEL.	—Boggs(R)	W
FLA.	—Peterson(D)	W
	Price(D)	W
	Sikes(D)	R
	Smathers(D)	R
	Hendricks (D)	NV
	Rogers(D)	W
GA.	—Preston(D)	W
	Cox(D)	W
	Pace(D)	W
	Camp(D)	PW
	Davis(D)	W
	Vinson(D)	W
	Lanham(D)	R
	Wheeler(D)	W
	Wood(D)	W
	Brown(D)	W
IDA.	—Goff(R)	W
	Sanborn(R)	W
ILL.	—Dawson(D)	R
	Vail(R)	W
	Busbey(R)	W
	Gorski(D)	R
	Sabath(D)	R
	O'Brien(D)	R
	Owens(R)	W
	Gordon(D)	R
	Twyman(R)	W
	Church(R)	W
	Reed(R)	W
	Mason(R)	W
	Allen(R)	W
	Johnson(R)	W
	Chiperfield (R)	NV
	Dirksen(R)	W
	Arends(R)	W
	Jenison(R)	W
	McMillen(R)	W
	Simpson(R)	W
	Price(D)	R
	Vursell(R)	W
	Clippinger (R)	PR
	Stratton(R)	W
	Bishop(R)	W
IND.	—Madden(D)	R
	Halleck(R)	W
	Grant(R)	W
	Gillie(R)	W
	Harness(R)	W
	Johnson(R)	W
	Landis(R)	W
	Mitchell(R)	NV
	Wilson(R)	NV
	Harvey(R)	W
	Ludlow(D)	R
IA.	—Martin(R)	W
	Talle(R)	W
	Gwynne(R)	W
	LeCompte(R)	W
	Cunningham (R)	W
	Dolliver(D)	W
	Jensen(R)	W
	Hoeven(R)	W
KAN.	—Cole(R)	W
	Scrivener(R)	W
	Meyer(R)	W
	Rees(R)	W
	Hope(R)	W
	Smith(R)	W
KY.	—Gregory(D)	W
	Morton(R)	R
	Chelf(D)	R
	Spence(D)	R
	Chapman(D)	R
	Meade(R)	PW
	Bates(D)	R
LA.	—Hebert(D)	R
	Boggs(D)	R
	Domengeaux (D)	R
	Brooks(D)	R
	Passman(D)	W
	Morrison(D)	NV
	Larcade Jr. (D)	R
	Allen(D)	R
ME.	—Hale(R)	W
	Smith(R)	W
	Fellows(R)	W
MD.	—Miller(R)	W
	Meade(D)	R
	Garmatz(D)	R
	Fallon(D)	R
	Sasscer(D)	R
	Beall(R)	W
MASS.	—Heselton(R)	R
	Clason(R)	R
	Philbin(D)	R
	Donohue(D)	R
	Rogers(R)	W
	Bates(R)	W
	Lane(D)	R
	Goodwin(R)	W
	Nicholson(R)	W
	Herter(R)	W
	Kennedy(D)	R
	McCormack (D)	R
	Wigglesworth (R)	W
	Jos. W. Martin, Jr.(R)	NV
	(Martin, as Speaker, votes only on ties)	
MICH.	—Sadowski(D)	R
	Michener(R)	W
	Shafer(R)	PR
	Hoffman(R)	NV
	Jonkman(R)	W
	Blackney(R)	W
	Wolcott(R)	W
	Crawford(R)	W
	Engel(R)	W
	Woodruff(R)	W
	Potter(R)	W
	Bennett(R)	W
	Coffin(R)	W
MINN.		
MISS.		
MO.		
MONT.		
NEB.		
NEV.		
N. H.		
N. J.		
N. M.		
N. Y.		

N LABOR DEPT.

against the transfer—39 Republicans, 19 Democrats—which are indicated by W. Twenty-five votes—20 Democrats and 5 Republicans— favored the transfer; they are marked R. The symbols P-R and P-W indicate pairs for and against the plan. NV indicates Not Voting. (Sens. McGrath (D., R.I.) and Tobey (R., N.H.), while not voting, indicated they favored transferring the two bureaus into Labor Dept.

	Vote	State	Name	Vote	State	Name	Vote
son(R)	W	N. Y.	—Ives(R)	W	TENN.	—McKellar(D)	R
n-			Wagner(D)	NV		Stewart(D)	W
R)	W	N. C.	—Umstead(D)	W	TEX.	—Connally(D)	W
R)	R		Hoey(D)	W		O'Daniel(D)	W
R)	W	N. D.	—Langer(R)	R	UTAH	—Thomas(D)	R
s(D)	W		Young(R)	W		Watkins(R)	W
nd(D)	W	OHIO	—Bricker(R)	W	VT.	—Aiken(R)	R
ll(R)	W		Taft(R)	W		Flanders(R)	W
R)	W	OKLA.	—Moore(R)	W	VA.	—Byrd(D)	W
R)	W		Thomas(D)	W		Robertson(D)	W
y(D)	R	ORE.	—Cordon(R)	W	WASH.	—Cain(R)	P-W
(R)	W		Morse(R)	R		Magnuson(D)	R
ry(R)	W	PENN.	—Martin(R)	W	W. VA.	—Kilgore(D)	R
e(R)	W		Myers(D)	D		Rever-	
san(D)	W	R. I.	—Green(D)	R		comb(R)	NV
es(R)	W		McGrath(D)	NV	WIS.	—McCarthy(R)	W
(R)	NV	S. C.	—Johnston(D)	R		Wiley(R)	W
es(R)	W		Maybank(D)	R	WYO.	—O'Mahoney(D)	R
(R)	P-R	S. D.	—Bushfield(R)	NV		Robertson(R)	W
2(D)	P-R		Gurney(R)	W			
(D)	R						

RENT CONTROL

the weak House committee bill. A vote FOR the weak House substitute is listed as Wrong (W); a vote AGAINST it is listed as Right (R). The symbol NV indicates Not Voting. Members who didn't vote but were paired are indicated by P-R and P-W.

e	Vote	State	Name	Vote	State	Name	Vote
gblood			St. George(R)	W		Gross(R)	W
)	W		LeFevre(R)	W		Van Zandt(R)	R
ell(D)	PR		Kearney(R)	W		Crow(R)	W
ski(D)	R		Byrne(D)	R		Morgan(D)	R
dero(R)	W		Taylor(R)	R		Graham(R)	W
esen(R)	W		Kilburn(R)	W		Tibbott(R)	W
ara(R)	W		Fuller(R)	W		Kelley(D)	R
Kinnon(R)	R		Riehlman			Kearns(R)	W
(R)	R		(R)	PW		McDowell	
(R)	R		Hall(R)	NV		(R)	NV
son(R)	W		Taber(R)	W		Corbett(R)	R
rsen(R)	W		Cole(R)	W		Fulton(R)	R
ik(D)	R		Keating(R)	R		Eberharter	
en(R)	W		Wadsworth			(D)	R
kin(D)	W		(R)	W		Buchanan(D)	R
ften(D)	W		Andrews(R)	W	R. I.	—Forand(D)	R
ttington			Elsaesser(R)	R		Fogarty(D)	PR
	W		Butler(R)	W	S. C.	—Rivers(D)	NV
nethy(D)	W		Reed(R)	W		Riley(D)	W
stead(D)	NV	N. C.	—Bonner(D)	R		Dorn(D)	PR
ler(D)	W		Kerr(D)	W		Bryson(D)	W
ams(D)	PW		Barden(D)	W		Richards(D)	PR
ld(R)	R		Cooley(D)	W		McMillan(D)	R
abe(R)	W		Folger(D)	R	S. D.	—Mundt(R)	NV
(R)	W		Durham(D)	W		Case(R)	W
D)	R		Clark(D)	NV	TENN.	—Phillips(R)	W
s, Jr.(R)	W		Deane(D)	R		Jennings(R)	W
nett(R)	W		Doughton(D)	W		Kefauver(D)	R
t(R)	W		Jones(D)	W		Gore(D)	R
a(R)	W		Bulwinkle(D)	R		Evins(D)	R
on(D)	R		Redden(D)	R		Priest(D)	R
nerman		N. D.	—Lemke(R)	W		Courtney(D)	R
)	R		Robertson(R)	W		Murray(D)	W
swell(R)	R	OHIO	—Elston(R)	W		Cooper(D)	R
ser(R)	W		Hess(R)	W		Davis(D)	NV
ten(D)	R		Burke(R)	R	TEX.	—Patman(D)	R
eld(D)	R		McCullough			Combs(D)	R
art(R)	W		(R)	W		Beckworth(D)	R
rs(R)	W		Clevenger(R)	W		Rayburn(D)	R
ett(R)	W		McCowen(R)	W		Wilson(D)	W
an(R)	W		Brown(R)	NV		Teague(D)	R
er(R)	W		Smith(R)	W		Pickett(D)	R
sel(R)	W		Ramey(R)	W		Thomas(D)	R
			Jenkins(R)	W		Thompson(D)	R
row(R)	W		Brehm(R)	PW		Johnson(D)	R
verton(R)	W		Vorys(R)	W		Poage(D)	R
on(R)	W		Weichel(R)	W		Lucas(D)	W
d(R)	R		Huber(D)	R		Gossett(D)	PR
incloss			Griffiths(R)	NV		Lyle(D)	R
)	W		Carson(R)	W		West(D)	NV
ews, Jr.			McGregor(R)	W		Regan(D)	W
)	W		Lewis(R)	W		Burleson(D)	R
(R)	PR		Kirwan(D)	R		Worley(D)	R
(R)	PW		Feighan(D)	R		Mahon(D)	R
nas(R)	NV		Crosser(D)	R		Kilday(D)	W
field(R)	R		Bolton(R)	W		Fisher(D)	W
e(R)	PW		Bender(R)	W	UTAH	—Granger(D)	R
ley(R)	NV	OKLA.	—Schwabe(R)	W		Dawson(R)	W
istrom(R)	W		Stigler(D)	R	VT.	—Plumley(R)	W
n(R)	W		Albert(D)	R	VA.	—Bland(D)	NV
on(D)	R		Johnson(D)	W		Hardy, Jr.(D)	R
t(D)	R		Monroney(D)	R		Gary(D)	R
nandez(D)	W		Morris(D)	W		Abbitt(D)	NV
k(D)	R		Peden(D)	W		Stanley(D)	R
v(R)	W		Rizley(R)	W		Almond, Jr.(D)	R
(R)	W	ORE.	—Norblad(R)	W		Harrison(D)	W
am(R)	R		Stockman(R)	W		Smith(D)	R
lahon(R)	R		Angell(R)	R		Flannagan	
s(R)	R		Ellsworth(R)	W		(D)	NV
ar, Jr.(R)	R	PA.	—Gallagher(R)	NV	WASH.	—Jones(R)	W
ney(D)	R		McGarvey(R)	W		Jackson(D)	R
ter(D)	R		Scott(R)	W		Mack(R)	W
gh(D)	R		Maloney(R)	W		Holmes(R)	W
ers(D)	R		Sarbacher, Jr.			Horan(R)	W
ernan(D)	R		(R)	R		Tollefson(R)	W
ney(D)	PR		Scott, Jr.(R)	W	W. VA.	—Love(R)	W
pole(D)	R		Chadwick(R)	NV		Snyder(R)	R
ter(D)	R		Lichtenwalter			Rohrbough	
er(D)	R		(R)	W		(R)	W
k(R)	W		Dague(R)	W		Ellis(R)	W
dert, Jr.			Scoblick(R)	W		Kee(D)	R
)	W		Jenkins(R)	PW		Hedrick(D)	R
cantonio			Fenton(R)	W	WIS.	—Smith(R)	W
ALP)	R		Muhlenberg			Davis(R)	W
s(D)	R		(R)	R		Stevenson(R)	W
m(D)	R		Gillette(R)	W		Brophy(R)	W
is(R)	R		Rich(R)	W		Kersten(R)	R
ell(D)	R		McConnell, Jr.			Keefe(R)	W
ch(D)	R		(R)	W		Murray(R)	W
son(ALP)	R		Simpson(R)	W		Byrnes(R)	W
kley(D)	R		Kunkel(R)	W		Hull(R)	R
s(R)	R		Gavin(R)	W		O'Konski(R)	R
nn(R)	NV		Walter(D)	R	WYO.	—Barrett(R)	W
sle(R)	W						

"DEAR VOTER": State Rep. Thomas A. Russell is penning his thanks to the friends and neighbors of New Orleans' 1st Ward who elected him to Louisiana's Legislature. His family is helping Russell, CIO leader and native of the ward. Mrs. Willie Russell stuffs envelopes, William Michael, 5, licks the stamps and Tommy, Jr., 8, checks addresses. Looks like a plug for the radio show "It's In The Family."

By JACQUELINE McCULLOUGH

THOMAS ANDREW RUSSELL is an organizer.

He has just organized himself into a job for the people of New Orleans' 1st Ward as their representative in the Louisiana Legislature.

When he announced his candidacy, there were doubts of his eventual success. After all, he was a CIO representative, a doubtful political distinction in New Orleans, even today. And he did have his regular work to do in the CIO Southern drive.

But, as political enemies sent campaigners into his ward, to spread the word that "Russell works for the CIO —Russell is a Communist—Russell is a radical—etc., etc. . . ." the ward scoffed.

The people knew better. They'd known Tommy Russell since he was a little freckle-faced kid. After all, he'd only lived in two houses in his life, both of them in the first ward. And they knew his four brothers, two of whom are cops, and his five sisters.

And they knew his father, Thomas A. Russell, Sr., who had been a member of the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks and a ward leader for years.

They knew Tommy when he went to parochial school and when he went to Jesuit High School. And they knew his pretty wife, the former Willie B. Glass.

And the neighbors' kids play almost every day with young Tommy, eight years old, and William Michael, five.

AS for his connections with CIO, that didn't scare them either. Because a lot of people in the first ward belong to one or another CIO union.

Tommy's labor connections date back to September 15, 1937. On that date, he joined District 50, United Mine Workers, then CIO, at the Glidden Plant. Five days later he was discharged for "incompetence." Other employes were fired at the same time for the same reason.

The union took the case to the Natl. Labor Relations Board, charging that they had been discharged for union activities. The board upheld the union's position. The company went to the U. S. District Court; again the union was upheld.

The company appealed the ruling, but before the scheduled hearing in the Supreme Court, the company agreed to compromise.

After several months in the plant, "just to show them I wasn't incompetent," Russell says, he went to work as an organizer for District 50, under the direction of State CIO Director Fred C. Pieper.

From that time until he resigned in February, 1942, and joined the CIO staff, he was instrumental in organizing the big Celotex plant in Marrero, the Johns-Manville plant nearby, and a number of other mills and plants.

IN September, 1942, he was named a delegate by his local union to the constitutional convention of the Gas, Coke & Chemical Workers and helped establish the new international union. (Incidentally, he was just re-elected president of Local 167.)

Named CIO representative on the Regional War Labor Board, he served until March 20, 1944, when "Uncle Sam sent me 'Greetings' and I went tearing off to begin winning the war."

His duty with the navy, as a radarman, took him to Guadalcanal, Midway, Guam, Okinawa, Japan, and "two or three other unpronounceable places where they needed mines swept," until his discharge late in 1946.

16-Nation Union Conference Backs Marshall Plan

(Continued from Page 2)

"The conference is unanimous in the view that the trade union movement in each participating county shall seek to establish close contact with its government in the administration of their national production programs," the statement set forth, it added.

"Further, the conference considers it essential that the trade union movement should be associated with the work of the conferences of the participating governments."

The meeting called on members of each union organization to "give their wholehearted support to the necessary measures that each country must take to fulfill the requirements of each national production program of economic renovation and modernization."

Such steps, it said, will aid development of economic cooperation "across national frontiers."

A KEY development of the two-day conference was formation of a 10-member ERP Trade Union Advisory Committee. To it was given the task of gathering and circulating information about ERP developments, calling further meetings of the labor groups, and working closely with the 16-nation Committee for European Economic Cooperation.

Carey and Frank Fenton of the AFL are represented on the new committee.

Scores of millions of European workers were represented at the London get-together. Delegates came from Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Eire, France, Germany (British, French and American zones), Luxembourg, The Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, and Great Britain. Visitors and observers came from Trieste and Spanish unions in exile.

The French delegates represented the Workers Strength group, which broke away from the Confederation of Labor (CGT) some time ago. The French Christian unions were also represented.

A group of observers from the minority in the Italian Federation of Labor (CGIL) were present. After the meetings, G. Di Vittorio, head of the CGIL, which has opposed the Marshall Plan, held conversations with Carey in London.

"New and formidable tasks" face workers' organizations throughout the world, the conference pointed out—tasks which are "in conformity with the principles embodied in the charter of the United Nations.

"The conference declares that it is only through sincere and loyal collaboration of all the peoples that the world's economic health can be restored. It affirms that without the establishment of this economic health there can be no political stability nor a durable peace."

OPENING the meeting was Miss Florence Hancock, a veteran leader of British labor and head of the Trades Union Congress general council. She said that development of the Marshall Plan idea made it important for labor in the affected countries to come to grips with these new problems.

There are no grounds for "pessimism" or a "hopeless and despairing state of mind," Miss Hancock said. Despite war damage, Europe has a highly-developed economy, big industrial and farm facilities and a tremendous reservoir of skills, experience and energy among its working people.

Carey said the American people are delighted to help Europe, since the U. S. had developed in large part through "importing" the human resources of millions of European immigrants during past decades.

Leon Jouhaux, who resigned a top post in the CGT to cast his lot with Workers Strength, called for "all speed" in placing the ERP into effect. He said there is no intent to line up the west against the east, and he reminded the U. S. that it should not only send goods to Europe but also buy European products in exchange.

THEY Look To America

SCHOOL DAYS ARE LISTLESS: Underfed European children have difficulty learning fundamentals that will help preserve peace. Mindful of the need of these children, the CIO Community Services Committee is appealing for support for the relief efforts of CARE and the American Overseas Aid-United Nations Appeal for Children. Money should be sent to the local committee of the Crusade for Children or to the AOA-UNAC National Headquarters, 39 Broadway, New York, N. Y. The CIO has sent over $500,000 worth of CARE packages abroad.

By HOLLACE RANSDELL

MOST Americans are pretty steamed up about high prices and rightly so. We have plenty of food and there's no legitimate reason why it should not be sold at a price working people can afford to pay. Nobody should have to go hungry in prosperous America.

But it is different overseas. Hunger is the common lot among millions in Europe and Asia. Countless children are dying of starvation daily, or dragging out a listless existence, cold, ragged and miserable.

Think how horrified you would be if you saw a crowd of children in the street wrestling and squabbling over a pile of garbage cans. Yet this is a common sight in foreign countries devastated by the war.

The CIO is deeply concerned about the misery in the postwar world, particularly the suffering among the children. That's why the CIO's Community Services Committee, directed by Leo Perlis, is taking an active part in the world relief efforts of both CARE (Cooperative for American Remittances to Europe) and the American Overseas Aid - United Nations Appeal for Children.

SINCE its formation in 1945, the CIO has been represented on the Board of Directors and Executive Committee of CARE, and has been the largest single purchaser of CARE packages, sending more than $500,000 in food and clothing to needy people abroad. It plans to continue these shipments as long as the need exists.

Through the Community Services Committee, the CIO is now taking part in the nation-wide drive of the American Overseas Aid-United Nations Appeal for Children to raise $60,000,000. The CIO's foreign relief and rehabilitation program will receive a share of the proceeds of the campaign which it will devote primarily to helping youth and war-orphaned children of trade unionists.

The campaign is part of a world-wide drive to which citizens of all countries are asked to contribute one day's pay or its equivalent to help save children from starvation. The money raised will supplement the inadequate governmental appropriations to the UN International Children's Emergency Fund.

THE CIO is represented on the AOA-UNAC board of directors by Pres. Philip Murray, Secy.-Treas. James B. Carey and CSC Chairman Irving Abramson. John Brophy, director of CIO industrial union councils, is a member of the allocation committee.

"The CIO recognizes that only through a continuing program of international cooperation and aid can the future peace of the world be insured," Murray declared in endorsing CIO participation in the Appeal for Children.

"That is why CIO men and women everywhere have participated actively in developing and promoting the program of overseas relief and rehabilitation of our National CIO Community Services Committee."

During the past four years more than $11,000,000 raised jointly by the CSC-CIO and other labor groups, has been spent for food, clothes, shoes, hospital equipment, medicines and other emergency supplies to aid needy war victims overseas.

THE CIO's relief program for 1948 is focused particularly toward giving aid to trade unionists and their families through CARE packages and funds contributed for special health, housing and youth rehabilitation projects.

Messages of thanks from trade unions abroad who have been aided by the CIO's program have poured into CSC headquarters in all languages.

Contributions for CARE packages and/or the AOA-UNAC campaign will help the Community Services Committee carry on its foreign relief work. Contact your local campaign committee, or write the National CIO-CSC, Overseas Relief & Rehabilitation Fund, 39 Broadway, New York 6, N. Y.

TOOLS FOR ITALY: The CIO provided Italian workers with garden tools to aid them in growing food to supplement their scarce rations. Shown in front of the shipment are J. C. Pierce (left) and Director Leo Perlis of the National CIO Community Services Committee and (right) George Baldanzi, exec. vice-pres., Textile Workers Union.

STUDY GOVERNMENT: These CIO members came to Washington to study government, l. to r., standing, Brownie Lee Jones, the leader; Mrs. Bernice Jones, David Harris, Clarence Pollard, Rosella Sessoms, Harry E. Sawyer and George Weaver; seated, C. D. Arthur, Rudy Mobley and George Guernsey, Assistant Director of the CIO's Department of Research and Education, of which Kermit Eby is head. (See story below.)

SHORT DISTANCE "HELLO": Pres. John J. Moran (right), of American Union of (long lines) Telephone Workers, CIO, welcomes Asst. Labor Secy. John Gibson to the union's first convention since affiliation with the CIO Telephone Workers Organizing Committee. Gibson was one of three principal speakers at the Jacksonville convention. Delegates rejected the third party, backed the Marshall Plan and drafted wage demands.

'Lead 'Em, Don't Make 'Em Mad'

"SOME folks are political minded and some aren't. You got to start with people where you find 'em. You can lead 'em, but you can't drive 'em . . . Don't make 'em mad."

C. D. Arthur, member of the Education Committee of the CIO Textile Workers in Roanoke, Va., and an employe of the Roanoke Viscose rayon plant for 23 years, was telling how to get union members to register and vote for the "right political candidates." He said that it was hard to be sure that labor-backed candidates were sincere, and that sometimes the workers got "snake-bit."

Occasion of Arthur's sage remarks was the meeting of a group of CIO members from Virginia and North Carolina who came to Washington last week to learn at first hand how their Government works and what U. S. officials are doing for or against the interest of the people they represent.

The trip was a repeat performance of the "school of government" initiated last year by the Southern School for Workers under the directorship of Brownie Lee Jones. This year's group included members of the Textile Workers, Federation of Hosiery Workers, Woodworkers and Auto Workers.

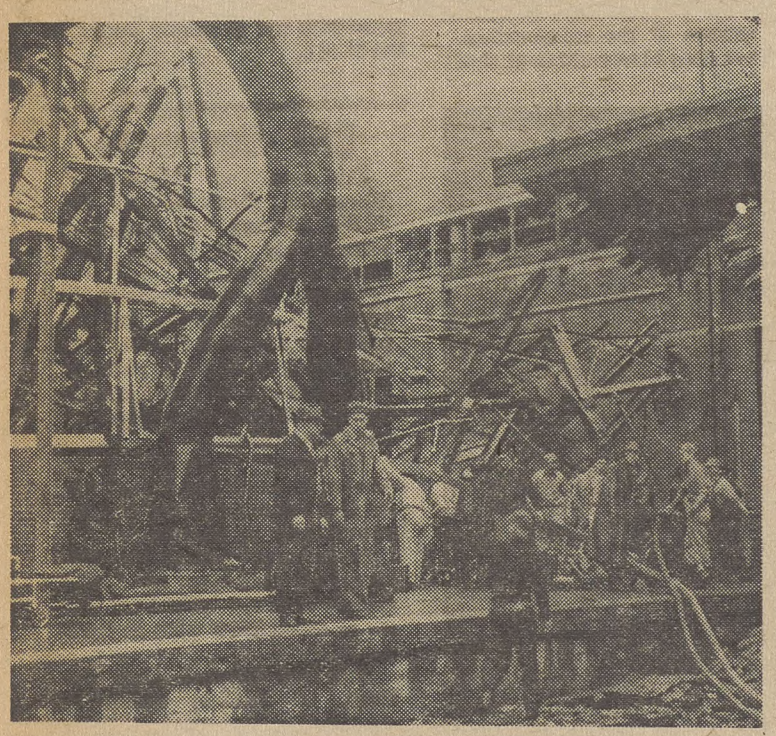
Agreement among members of the group was pretty general that a stiff political fight lay ahead and that labor's big job was to get as many workers out to vote as possible, and to find suitable candidates to indorse.

"We get plenty of lip service—all kinds of promise," commended Dave Harris of Spray, N. C., member of the Textile Workers bi-county joint board, in telling about interviewing candidates on their stand on labor. He said that all branches of organized labor were represented in a united labor political action committee in his state.

"We help put the man in office we don't want when we stay home from the polls," declared Rudy Mobley, education chairman of the TWUA joint board in Danville, Va.

MRS. BERNICE JONES, president of the Waynesboro, Va., TWUA local; Rosella Sessoms, International Woodworkers Local 289 in Portsmouth, Va., and Harry E. Sawyer, secretary of United Auto Workers Local 919 in Norfolk, Va., also told of the difficulty of getting workers to register and vote.

Pres. Clarence Pollard, of the Durham, N. C., CIO Council and vice-president of Hosiery Workers Local 31, was hopeful for good results from the intensive political activities of labor in the hosiery center.



LOUISVILLE TRAGEDY: Members of the CIO Farm Equipment Workers search for their fellow workers in the ruins of the engine testing plant of the International Harvester factory, while firemen pour water on the smouldering ruins.

Ky. Plant Blast Kills Four

By HARRY CONN

EARLY last Monday the Kentucky morning was dark, gloomy. An overcast sky seemed to hover closely around the trees bent low by the shrill, howling March winds.

At the International Harvester plant in Louisville the graveyard shift workers were changing their clothes and preparing to depart for home while the day shift was settling down to its eight-hour stretch. These men were members of Local 236, CIO-Farm Equipment Workers.

At 7:25 a. m. the winds died to an ominous silence. Then the building lights went out. Almost immediately there was a terrific explosion. Flying steel girders seemed to turn sturdy brick walls into paper. Frantic screams were heard and people ran wildly, crazily about. The engine-test building adjoining the main plant was a shambles.

Hours later the count revealed this toll:

Four men were dead, two of them FE members. Approximately 46 were injured with 11 hospitalized. Five of these hospitalized are listed as critically burned. Several are given slight chance to recover. All but a few of the injured are FE members.

Intl. FE Rep. Neal Eastland asked George C. Burton, Kentucky Commissioner of Industrial Relations, to conduct an investigation into the explosion.

ORGANIZATIONALLY SPEAKING

By Allan S. Haywood

Reg. Dir. Irwin L. DeShetler, Los Angeles, Calif., advises CIO Auto Workers won an election at Ryan Aeronautical Plant, San Diego; UAW 505, IAM 81. UAW Reg. Dir. Cy O'Halloran was in charge.

Tom Andert, Chairman, Optical & Instrument Workers Organizing Committee, St. Louis, Mo., reports a victory in a NLRB election at the Arkansas Optical & Instrument Co., Little Rock, Ark.; OIWOC 10, no union 1. Organizer Alberstein was in charge.

George Brown, Dir. of Org., Intl. Woodworkers, reports the following favorable votes in union shop elections: Oregon American Lumber Co. Mill, Vernonia, Ore.; 320 yes, 5 no. Keystone Frame Mfg. Co., Spokane, Wash.; 23 yes, 3 no. Booth Kelly Lumber Co., Eugene, Ore.; 127 yes, 37 no.

Reg. Dir. Ben Henry, Des Moines, Iowa, advises UAW-CIO won an election at the John Deere & Co. new plant in Des Moines; UAW-CIO 201, IAM 80, no union 3. The small number of employees voting does not indicate the importance of this election. When the plant gets in full production it will employ approximately 3,500, and will be one of the largest plants in the state. Rep. Mike Dergo was in charge of the campaign.

Reg. Dir. Chester C. Dusten, Portland, Ore., reports the Auto Workers won a NLRB election at the Willard Battery Plant, Portland; UAW 46, IAM 6, no union 2. The organization work was headed by Harry Whiteside, NAW-CIO Representative.

Reg. Dir. Joseph M. Walsh reports recognition granted to Local 125, UE, by owners of Presto Light Co., new industry, in Scranton, Pa. After a check by the Scranton Chamber of Commerce Good Will Committee showed that UE had 100% membership in the plant. UE Reps. Frank Kazik and Joseph Stensky organized the plant. Scranton Chamber of Commerce Good Will Committee checked 100% of membership to gain recognition. Walsh also reports a NLRB victory in the Textile Workers Union in O'Pal Sportswear Company Plant, Honesdale, Pa., 53 to 28. TWUA Rep. Elwood Taub handled the campaign.

WEAVER ASSAILS BILL

THE CIO has strongly denounced a Congressional attempt "to evade the mandate of the U. S. Supreme Court".

George Weaver, director, CIO Committee to Abolish Discrimination, testifying before the Senate Judiciary sub-committee, assailed the proposed SJ 191, which would authorize interstate compacts allowing establishment of segregated regional universities.

Weaver pointed out that the Supreme Court, in the Gaines case, had "ruled that a state furnish, within the state substantially equal advantages to Negro students."

The Natl. Association for Advancement of Colored People, through its board of directors, also assailed the "dishonesty" of SJ 191.

The Supreme Court was again in the civil liberties limelight last week. It ruled that the constitutional rights of nine Negroes had been violated in Winston-Salem, N. C. The court said that there was discrimination in selection of the juries which had convicted them of disturbances in a picket line.

The Canadian Congress of Labour reports that a Vancouver, B. C., jury had convicted a Thomas P. Graham on grounds of seditious libel involving anti-semitism.

CIO'S ONE UP IN FREE PRESS CRUSADE

By ARTHUR RIORDAN

THE case of the "United States of America, Plaintiff, v. Congress of Industrial Organizations, Philip Murray, Officer thereof, Defendants," is now up to the Supreme Court.

In an easy-to-read decision, Judge Ben Wheeler Moore last week ruled unconstitutional the "questioned portion" of Article 304 of the Taft-Hartley Law. A federal Grand Jury had indicted the CIO and Pres. Murray on charges of violating that "questioned portion."

(Specifically, Murray was accused of having ordered, in the name of CIO News to carry a statement indorsing a Congressional candidate and of having directed the paper to be distributed in the Congressional District. The district was the 3d (Baltimore) Maryland. The candidate backed by CIO won, though that had nothing to do with the case.)

Judge Moore

Judge Moore used strong words in denunciation of Section 304, which bars contributions and expenditures by unions and other specified groups in federal voting. "At no time are those rights (press, speech, assembly) so vital as when they are exercised during, preceding or following an election," he wrote.

"If they were permitted only at times when they could have no effect in influencing public opinion, and denied at the very time and in relation to the very matters that are calculated to give the rights value, they would lose that precious character with which they have been clothed from the beginning of our national life."

(Here, Moore was paraphrasing a CIO contention, as he did several other times. This time, he followed the reasoning of Lee Pressman, former CIO counsel, who aided special counsel Charles J. Margiotti in the presentation of the CIO case. Frank Donner also aided. Pressman, in an oral showing, had said: "To say to a labor union, 'you may discuss issues but don't you dare do that when the question is up to whether your message has any meaning or not'—reduces the 1st Amendment to sheer mockery".)

Near the end of his decision, Moore declares:

"In no other statute except the one we are considering here have I found that Congress has prohibited absolutely all activities of any person or group at elections. The prohibition in this statute against expenditures by labor organizations in effect would prevent such organizations from doing and acting in connection with an election, since they are composite entities and not individuals, and by their very nature can make no move which does not involve some expenditure."

(Margiotti had asserted: "Of course in order to exercise them (civil rights) it costs money. It can't be done without the cost of money, no matter whether it is little or much. . . . They can't hire a hall. Even if they own their own building if they go in to have a political meeting in their own building, the turning on of the lights would be a violation . . . it is that broad".)

So Judge Moore found Section 304 wanting—so wanting that "judged by its plain terms, the statute on its face fails to survive the Constitutional test.

"I am of the opinion that the questioned portion of Section 304 of the act is an unconstitutional abridgment of freedom of speech, freedom of the press and freedom of assembly".

Moore began his opinion—"Criminal No. 48, On Defendants' Motion to Dismiss Indictment"—with this statement:

"The Labor Management Relations Act (T-H) imposed many conditions, restrictions, limitations and prohibitions upon labor organizations in the economic arena wherein battles between labor and management are fought. With these features of the act we are not concerned. However, by one section of the act Congress broadened its scope to include activities of labor organizations in the political field." With that—Section 304 of the T-H—he was concerned.

He then gave a brief history of the CIO-Murray case, written in capsule form that was a delight to the working press.

Moore recounted the indictment and then the defendants' move to quash the indictment (which was on two counts: one against CIO, one against Murray).

As to the rights of Congress, he stated: "I am sensible of the deference which courts must accord to the considered will of the legislative branch as expressed in a statute. If a reasonable construction of the statute can logically be made under which it is free from imputation of unconstitutionality, the statute must so be interpreted. If, however, the words of the statute are plain and can have only one meaning, a court cannot escape the obligation of deciding whether it falls within the limits of legislative power."

He then rattled off a few examples, like Gemsco Inc., et al, v. Walling 324 U. S. 244, 260; U. S. v. Rice, District Judge, 327 U. S. 742, 753.

(Ed. Note: Wonder why courts don't say 'vs.' instead of 'v.'?)

THOMAS JEFFERSON

"The only security for all is a free press. The force of public opinion cannot be resisted when permitted freely to be expressed."

And what does this act do? Judge Moore said. "Expenditures of a labor organizations in connection with any Federal election are made unlawful. Regardless of whether this does not fix an ascertainable standard of guilt it is clear that the acts of CIO in publishing and circulating and editorial and of Murray in consenting thereto, come within its scope".

He noted that "the statute contains no exemption or exclusion eliminating from its prohibitions those activities which the Bill of Rights protects".

"It is plain that Congress by this statutory provision denounced as unlawful acts which would otherwise be entirely innocent in nature, and in the exercise of which a labor organization is concededly protected under the Bill of Rights'.

He traced the legislative history of the act and noted the undeniable fact: It "clearly shows that the legislation was aimed at the very type of political activity which is charged as an offense in this indictment, namely the publication and distribution of newspaper containing editorials favoring or opposing candidates for Federal office."

He commented on the fact that the Government had argued that Congress could legislate an abridgment of the guarantees of the 1st Amendment "because of its constitutional control over the manner of holding elections, and its consequent power to prevent corruption"

Moore remarked that this might be persuasive if specific acts were prohibited, "but, the untrammeled right of free expression of views as to candidates for office, far from being a conceivable means of corrupting free elections, is in fact one of the most valuable means of promoting purity and freedom in the electoral process.

"It must be remembered that it is not only the right of the publisher which is protected by the 1st Amendment; but, also, and perhaps over and above that right, there is the right of the people to be informed of the views represented by conflicting interests and opinions".

He devoted a fair proportion of his words to a contention of Sen. Robert A. Taft (R. Ohio), one of the act's authors and others. That contention can be summed up briefly in our words: that bad, nasty old labor leaders expend funds for political activity against the wishes of the membership.

What does Moore think of that? "It is doubtful, whether such a contention would avail, even though the statute had been framed to cover only such cases. Inherent in the idea of collective activity is the principle that it shall be exercised on behalf of the organization pursuant to the will of the majority of the membership".

But, he pointed out, the T-H ban on political expenditures doesn't apply only where a minority of the membership is opposed to such an outlay of money.

No, "it covers all such expenditures in connection with Federal elections".

And, there are many shades of political thought in unions. But that "is not to say that all these may not be unitedly in favor of or opposed to candidates who respectively favor or oppose the type of legislation which laboring men and women in general believe to be in their interests".

(Again, Moore was paraphrasing the CIO argument—this time from our brief.)

"From what has been said it is plain that no clear and present danger to the public interest can be found in the circumstances surrounding the enactment of this legislation. The Supreme Court has said, and reiterated in many cases, that such a situation must exist if any abridgment of the freedoms of the 1st Amendment is to be justified".

So, wound up the Judge: "For the reason given, the motion of defendants to dismiss the indictment will be sustained".

Aftermaths:

1. Sen. Taft didn't like it, natch, and muttered that Moore shouldn't have gone so far. Having recovered his breath, he spoke up for his old pals, corporations. He declared he thought the ruling ought to apply to them, too.

2. William Green, head of the AFL, said: "All organized labor hails it". An AFL union was indicted similarly in Connecticut.

3. The Government issued an obvious warning, saying unions ought to be careful in their political actions, since the Supreme Court would be the final arbiter.

How long will it take for the Supreme Court to decide? Your guess is as good as ours. However, Washington observers freely predict it'll be before the June recess of Scotus (which is journalese for Supreme Court of the U. S.).

The CIO

"The question is whether Congress may constitutionally make it a crime for a labor organization, and for an officer of a labor organization to consent thereto, to publish a newspaper endorsing a candidate for public office"—Charles J. Margiotti, for CIO.

Government

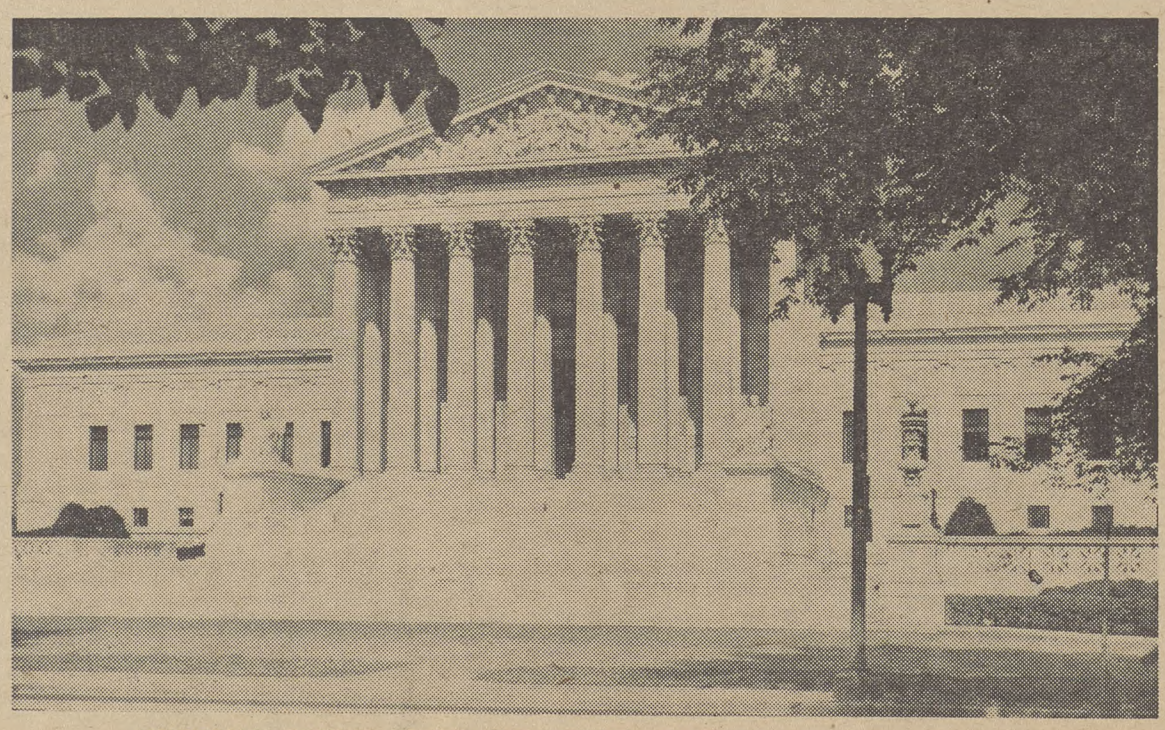
"The violation is charged an aggregation called the CIO for having deliberately expended its money for the purpose of—the phrase is 'in connection with' but it means for the purpose of—affecting the outcome of a federal election."—Jesse Climenko, for the Government.

The Judge

"I am of the opinion that the questioned portion of Section 304 of the (Taft-Hartley) Act is an unconstitutional abridgement of freedom of speech, freedom of the press and freedom of assembly"—U. S. District Court Judge Ben Moore in his opinion.

1st Amendment

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.



SUPREME COURT—HERE THE FINAL DECISION WILL BE MADE.

CIO Comment

Statement of Charles J. Margiotti, chief counsel for Philip Murray and the CIO, commenting on Judge Ben Moore's decision:

"Judge Moore's decision is sound. It removes the gag imposed by the Taft-Hartley Act restricting labor in its right to enjoy freedom of press, speech and assembly, as guaranteed by the Constitution.

"However, Moore's decision cannot be considered final until the Supreme Court has an opportunity to pass on it.

"It is most vital to the millions of members of Labor unions to know what they can do in connection with Federal elections.

"We are pleased that the Dept. of Justice, which is prosecuting this case, has decided to appeal promptly to the Supreme Court so that a final decision can be reached quickly."

HERE'S A CHANCE FOR EVERY READER TO HELP **JIM BARRY!** WRITE A LETTER TELLING HIM ABOUT YOUR PAST EXPERIENCES IN POLITICAL ACTION COMMITTEE WORK.... OR YOUR FUTURE PLANS! JIM INTENDS TO USE THE BEST IDEAS RIGHT ON THIS PAGE, IN HIS OWN WORK! SO SIT YOURSELF DOWN AND WRITE A LETTER TO

JIM BARRY
CIO NEWS
718 JACKSON PLACE, N.W.
WASHINGTON 6, D.C.

THE ADVENTURES OF JIM BARRY

LABOR HAD PLENTY OF EXPERIENCE... AND LESSONS... IN POLITICAL WORK ALL OVER THE COUNTRY! AS SOON AS THE LETTERS START COMING IN... WE'RE GOING TO HAVE PLENTY OF IDEAS AND SUGGESTIONS, TO PASS ON TO OTHERS!

BUT JIM! LOOK AT THE LIST OF CALLS WE'VE ALREADY MADE!

IN THE LAST TWO DAYS SEVEN LOCAL UNIONS WANT ONE OF US TO COME DOWN TO SPEAK!

GREAT NEWS, LASS! THET PROVES THE BALL HAS BEGUN TUH ROLL!

BUT POP... WE DON'T HAVE ENOUGH SPEAKERS TO GO TO ALL THESE MEETINGS!

STUFF AND NONSENSE, MARGIE! I GOT A MOUTH, AIN'T I? YUH GOT A MOUTH... AN' A PRETTY ONE AT THET! WELL, WE'RE **ALL** A-GOING TUH LEARN TUH BECOME SPEECH-MAKERS!

IT'S A CINCH, POP! YOU CAN COUNT ON ME!

BUT... BUT... GEE WHIZ! I'VE NEVER MADE A SPEECH IN MY LIFE! I WOULD GET SCARED IN FRONT OF A HUNDRED PEOPLE.... AND I WOULDN'T KNOW WHAT TO SAY....

WE CAN FIX THAT!

EVERYONE OF US HAD TO LEARN TO SPEAK... SO WILL YOU, TOO. THERE'S A **FIRST TIME** FOR EVERYBODY!

BUT WHAT WILL I **SAY?**

LABOR PRINTS NEWSPAPERS.... PAMPHLETS... BOOKS! THERE'S ENOUGH FACTUAL INFORMATION THERE TO MAKE YOU UNDERSTAND AS MUCH AS ANY POLITICIAN ALIVE... AND UNDERSTAND IT A LOT BETTER, TOO! WILL YOU TRY, MARGIE?

I'LL TRY.... AFTER ALL, IF **WE** DON'T DO THE JOB... THERE WON'T BE ANYTHING DONE AT ALL!

YOU'LL START LEARNING TONIGHT, MARGIE! I'M GOING TO SPEAK AT A UNION MEETING... AND YOU'RE COMING ALONG TO LISTEN AND LEARN! GET YOUR THINGS ON....

TONIGHT? BUT I CAN'T!

I'VE GOT A DATE WITH PETE DELLY FOR TONIGHT.... DINNER AT HIS FOLKS' HOUSE... I-I'LL HAVE TO BREAK MY DATE WITH PETE!

YOU WRITE HIM A NOTE BREAKING THE DATE, MARGIE! HE'LL UNDERSTAND WHY YOU CAN'T MEET HIM...

YOU DON'T HAVE TO WRITE ME A NOTE, MARGIE! I CAN UNDERSTAND A HINT WITHOUT EXPLANATIONS!

PETE!!

AC

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Hope ERP Will Pass By Apr. 1

WITH one eye squarely focused on the calendar, Congress is rushing to passage of the European Recovery Program by Apr. 1.

Crucial national elections take place in Italy April 18, with a Communist-left Socialist coalition making a grim bid for power. If ERP is voted well before the election day Italy's anti-Communist parties are hopeful of success. So are most Congressmen.

A CIO steelworker from Buffalo—Joseph Natalzia, whose father was born in Rome—stated the case as clearly as anybody in official Washington. Visiting the Capital to present a union-sponsored petition in support of ERP to Congressional leaders, Natalzia said:

"I feel that by passing the Marshall Plan we will have some effect on the election by showing the Italian people that the U.S. is behind them 100%."

Since the Communists took power in Czechoslovakia, support for ERP has gained support at tremendous pace.

THE note of urgency was stressed by Pres. Truman in his speech to Congress. The President went further than at any time before to indicate the possibility that today's uneasy peace may break out into armed conflict.

That theme ran through his demand for unprecedented peacetime military constription—which labor and liberal organizations have consistently opposed — and the drafting of men for the armed services.

Washington seethed with speculation about the course that Congress will follow.

Here's the legislative situation:

● **ERP.** Senate has passed a bill (S. 2202) which CIO considers as meeting its principles for a democratic aid program. House Foreign Affairs Committee's report is due soon.

Debate on ERP will be given precedence in the House, with a vote due by the end of this week. The House and Senate bills will then go to conference committee for ironing out of differences.

But the legislators will have to hurry to meet the April 1 deadline.

● **UMT.** Bill is in the hands of the GOP-controlled House Rules Committee.

● **Draft.** Defense Sec. Forrestal—whom some Washington critics say has been influencing the President towards acceptance of the military's armed-to-the-teeth position—said an increase in the authorized strength of the services would be recommended.

Reaction to the President's call ranged from enthusiastic to cautious to the caustically critical.

Administration leaders hailed the speech as a necessary sounding of the alarm. Neither CIO nor AFL had any comment. Henry Wallace called it "shameful."

BEATEN BY KKK: **These three Columbus, Ga., Ledger staff members—Joe Talbot, left; Jim Bellows, center, and Carlton Johnson, right—were threatened, drugged, manhandled and left at the side of a mountain road by members of the Ku Klux Klan. They had trailed Klansmen to an initiation atop Pine Mt. They were spotted and a group of hooded and unhooded Klansmen surrounded them. They were forced to drink whisky. Bellows was beaten unconscious. Talbot and Johnson had hypodermic needles stuck into them. The three said they identified KKK Grand Dragon Samuel Green, E. C. (Parson Jack) Johnston, editor of the anti-union Trumpet, and Fred New, editor of the white supremacy Georgia Tribune. Rep. Herman P. Eberharter (D., Pa.) demanded in the House that the Unamerican Affairs Committee investigate the newspapermen's charges. The committee had not replied as the CIO News went to press.**

Keep Your Eye On Congress

BILL	WHERE IT IS	WHAT IT DOES	WHAT TO DO
European Recovery Bill —Marshall Plan S.2202	Provides $5 billion program to spur European recovery. Senate removed CIO-opposed plan to transfer 300 U. S. ships.	Senate passed bill. House debate scheduled, with final vote due by April 1.	Write, wire Congressmen to force early passage of ERP.
Rent Control Bill S. 2182	Senate bill extends the present law to April 30, 1949. House bill badly weakens present law.	Two versions passed by Senate and House. Bills now in conference committee to iron out differences.	Write, wire Senators and Congressmen to adopt Senate version.
Thomas-Wagner Anti-Inflation Bill S. 2126	Proposes strong program, as urged by CIO, to halt rising prices. Freezes prices, rations scarce items.	Senate Banking Comm. held hearings, but action stalled since tumble on commodity market.	Wire Chrmn. Tobey (R., N. H.), your Senators & Congressmen for action.
Labor Dept. Appropriation Bill HR 5728	Bill slashes Labor Dept. funds, wipes out Vets Re-Employment section, cuts Bureau of Labor Statistics by 40%	Passed by the House. Senate Appropriations Comm. holding hearings.	Wire Sen. Bridges & Appropriations Comm. members to restore cuts
Taft-Hartley Repeal Bills. S. 1628; HR 3945	Repeals Taft-Hartley Law introduced at end of last session.	Referred to House & Senate Labor Comms. Action unlikely this session.	Write Senators, Congressmen to push repeal of this law.
Taft-Ellender-Wagner Housing Bill. S. 866; HR 2523	Provides long-range govt. aid for slum clearance, low-rent homes.	Senate Banking Comm. approved last session; House Banking Comm. has held no hearings.	Write Senators & Congressmen to force action on this vital housing measure.
Anti-Polltax Bill HR 29	Ends polltax as bar to voting in U. S. elections in 7 Southern states.	Passed by House last July. Senate Rules Comm. hearings scheduled March 22-25.	Write Sen. Taft as GOP leader, and your Senators to favor earliest possible vote.
Anti-Lynching Bill HR 3488	Makes lynching a U. S. crime, with punishment for lynchers and police-collaborators.	Approved by House Judiciary Comm. Vote due in next few weeks. No action in Senate.	Write Congressmen to press for quick vote. Ask Senators to push for action.
FEPC Anti-Bias Bill S. 984; HR 2820	Sets up U. S. agency to enforce anti-bias job policy in industry.	Approved by Senate Labor Comm. No action yet in House.	Write Senators to seek early vote; ask Congressmen for action.
Peacetime Military Conscription. HR 4278. Towe Bill.	Provides compulsory army service for all 18-year-olds in peacetime.	Approved by House Armed Services Comm. Senate Armed Services Comm. holding hearings.	Write Congressmen and Senators demanding defeat of forced military service proposals.

Address all Representatives at House Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.
Address all Senators at Senate Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.

CIO Steps Up Wage Hike Campaign

By GLORIA CAPLAN

AS the cost-of-living remained too high for comfort, CIO workers were pushing for wage boosts. Some were forced to strike, others succeeded in negotiations.

On the national bargaining level there was strike talk among the CIO Auto, Oil, and Woodworkers. But in the meat packing industry there was a full-fledged nationwide strike. (See story, page 2.)

Auto: Just a formality under the T-H Act, but the Chrysler Division of the CIO Auto Workers filed strike notice with the U. S. Conciliation Service and instructed its locals to proceed with a strike vote.

Oil: Strike ballots have been sent to 10,000 CIO employes of the Sinclair Refining Co. The contract expires July 1.

Woodworkers: Strike sentiment among the CIO Woodworkers was reported by the international union's newspaper to be growing as negotiations continued with the assistance of Commissioner George Walker of the U. S. Conciliation Service. The union has sent out strike ballots to its 40,000 members in the Pacific Northwest lumber industry.

Rubber: In the Rubber union the possibility of an immediate strike at six of the Firestone Rubber Company's seven plants was overcome as the company agreed to bargain centrally for all its plants. Firestone is the only member of the "Big Four" rubber companies which, up to this agreement, was bargaining with the CIO on a plant level.

Elsewhere there were victories for CIO workers.

Clothing: An agreement between the CIO Clothing Workers and the industry resulted in increased surgical, hospital and sickness benefits for 150,000 employes.

Workers requiring operations will receive benefits up to $150. Sick, accident and hospitalization benefits also were upped. The Amalgamated Insurance Fund, jointly administered by the union and employers, is financed by employer contributions of 5% of the weekly payrolls.

Gas, Coke: "Passing along to consumers the benefits of increased productivity and lower raw material costs, and passing on to the employes the benefits of wage increases, is the sound way of checking inflation while, at the same time, improving the national standard of living."

That terse statement — almost identical with CIO's economic policy—came from Lever Bros. Pres. Charles Luckman last week after his 3,000 employes won wage hikes, adjustments and other benefits totaling 14½c.

Some 1000 CIO Gas, Coke & Chemical Workers at the Hammond, Ind., plant, as well as members of two other unions, were affected.

Electrical: While CIO Electrical Workers continued negotiations on a national scale with General Electric and Westinghouse, the union announced a 24% gain in membership during the three months after T-H took effect last August.

The 46 new companies organized by UE recognized the union after card checks, or independently-conducted elections. (UE does not use the NLRB.)

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Helping their daddies: These children's signs tell why they are helping their fathers on the CIO Packinghouse Workers' picket line at Fort Worth, Texas. They are Frances Langford, 3½, and Larry Bunch, same age. Their signs also tell the basic reason why members of the union are on a nation-wide strike against the Big Five packers for a 29c hourly wage increase. (See story on page 2)

NEW WRINKLE: Oscar Wilson is doing his duty by walking through the cars in the Chicago elevated lines' stockyard spur to let the riders know that the striking members of the CIO Packinghouse Workers need their support in their struggle with the Big Five packers for a 29c hourly wage increase. (Incidentally the Chicago CIO is in the campaign to get the city better "El" cars to replace old ones like the one shown in this photograph.)

ALL OUT: Leon Beverly carries his 15-month-old son, Leon, Jr., as he walks on the picket line of the Packinghouse Workers at the Chicago Union stockyards. His wife, Alice, makes it a family affair as she accompanies him on the line.

NICE TRY: Pickets (r.) stayed on the right of way until the engine was almost upon them. The engine was being used to shunt cars to loading chutes at the Armour plant at Kansas City, Mo., where supervisory personnel were loading lambs to be taken to feeding points. A minute before this picture was snapped the policeman in the foreground grabbed a picket from in front of the locomotive. UPWA pickets are busy in many cities, telling their story.

HEAR BOTH SIDES: Pres. Truman's fact-finding board meets with John E. Swift (l.), general superintendent of Swift & Co., and the Packing House Workers' Pres. Ralph Helstein (r.). Members of the board are (l. to r.) Pearce Davis, Nathan P. Feisinger, board chairman, and Walter V. Schaefer. The board will report to the President by April 1.

PACKING STRIKE 100 % EFFECTIVE

As their nationwide strike neared the end of its second week, CIO Packinghouse Workers pronounced the walkout "100% effective."

The 100,000 strikers had scarcely hit the sidewalks when Taft-Hartley and police in great numbers entered the scene.

Pres. Truman's fact-finding board, appointed in accordance with T-H, wound up its week of hearings. Under the law, the President may seek an injunction against the strikers, based on the fact-finding board's report to be submitted by April 1.

During the hearings Intl. UPWA Pres. Ralph Helstein placed a minimum of statistical arguments before the Board, stressing instead the everyday hardships of the workers.

Referring to the industry attorney's arguments based on the "average worker," Helstein said: "The union must undertake the responsibility of meeting the problems represented not by any mythical average man, but by the majority of the people employed in the industry."

Accordingly, he pictured the shabby housing and poor sanitation facilities of most of the strikers. Their wartime savings, he said, were almost exhausted, and wages—50% of which is being spent for food—were sufficient to supply meat only once a week for packinghouse workers' tables.

The union is striking against the meat trust, not the public, Union Counsel Eugene Cotton emphasized. Wherever possible, he said, the union has kept independent packers in operation.

About 100 plants operated by around 55 companies are shut down by the walkout. Among those not affected are Hy-Grade, which operates 10 plants, and Hormel.

While the fact-finders conducted the hearing, 250 strikers at the Superior Packing Co., St. Paul, Minn., returned to work after the company granted a 12c hourly increase.

The big companies, however, have not budged from their original offer of 9c an hour, rejected by the union as inadequate.

Swift's 2 Brands —Of Figures

Swift & Co., meat packers, have one brand of arithmetic for the public and another for their CIO union, now on strike.

In nation-wide ads the public was told that Packinghouse Workers were averaging $1.37 an hour—and still weren't satisfied.

Truth of the matter is, according to UPWA, the workers average $1.15. Swift just forgot to "weigh" the average hourly rate figures. That is, they neglected to take into account the number of employes working at a given rate.

Example: Assume there are two average pay rates in an imaginary plant; one at $1 an hour, the other at $1.50. Seventy-five workers earn the lower rate; twenty-five the higher. The average rate would be $1.12½ an hour. But by ignoring the number working in each category, Swift would simply add the two rates together, divide by two and come up with $1.25.

Incidentally, it's not that Swift "don't know no better." They used the correct figure in negotiations.

Congress Continues Rent Curb

PERHAPS it was the spring weather, perhaps the spectre of Election Day—but American voters last week received their first big break from the GOP-controlled 80th Congress.

A rent control measure—by far more effective than the 1947 law—emerged from a joint House-Senate conference committee, unscathed by House Republican efforts at emasculation.

The conference committee's report was approved by the House, 220 to 95, and sailed through the Senate on a unanimous voice vote. It awaits only Pres. Truman's assured signature before becoming law April 1.

Described as a "compromise" bill between the fairly strong Senate measure and the lame House measure, the proposed legislation in many instances actually improves on the Senate's proposals.

To resolve differences over placement of final authority over ceilings, the bill provides that in cases where the Housing Expediter overrules a local rent board's recommendation, the issue will automatically be referred to the Emergency Court of Appeals. The court's decision would be conclusive.

The 15% "voluntary" rent hike provision of the expiring bill—bitterly opposed by CIO—is retained in the new legislation, however.

Other provisions are:

- Rent control is extended until March 31, 1949.
- The Housing Expediter's powers are increased to permit him to seek an injunction against landlord violators.
- Landlords are forbidden to accept more than two months' advance rent in a provision which outlaws "security deposits."
- Tenants who signed 15% voluntary boost leases under the 1947 Act cannot be charged another under the new act.
- Landlords are required to give 60 days notice of eviction except in "nuisance" or non-payment-of-rent cases.
- Ceilings are permanently discontinued from dwellings decontrolled between Jan. 1 and date of the law's enactment, from transient rooms and from non-housekeeping rooms in private homes where there are no more than two paying guests. Controls on hotel rooms are retained.
- Tenants in public housing cannot be evicted even though their income may exceed the limits permitted under housing laws.

CONCRETE action to eliminate the housing shortage, root of the rent problem, also appeared likely this session. Sens. Ralph Flanders (R., Vt.) and Charles Tobey (R., N. H.), scoring a significant victory over Sen. Joseph McCarthy (R., Wis.), succeeded in obtaining approval of the Joint Congressional Committee on Housing for a comprehensive housing bill which includes a public housing program.

Flanders, in amendments to the Taft-Ellender-Wagner housing bill, would provide for the construction of 15 million homes in the next 10 years. A big portion would be for low-income families.

Communists Misrepresent CIO's Position On Aid To Italy

ITALIAN Communists have attempted to grossly misrepresent the CIO's position on American aid to Italy, Secty.-Treas. James B. Carey charges.

Carey said the CIO's position, as expressed to Giuseppe Di Vittorio, secretary of the Italian Trade Union Confederation, at London on March 12, was similar to the position taken by Secretary of State George C. Marshall in an address at the University of California March 20.

"Italian Communist leaders and the Communist press," Carey said, "are telling the Italian workers that they should not hesitate to vote for the Communists, since American labor will support aid to Italy irrespective of the outcome of the Italian elections on April 18. This is a gross misrepresentation of the CIO position that was stated to Giuseppe Di Vittorio by me in London on March 12.

"I wish to make clear the position of the CIO and its officers. We endeavored to discuss American aid through the facilities of the World Federation of Trade Unions in November but were balked by tactics of delay initiated by Di Vittorio. The Italian Trade Union Confederation was invited to attend the International Trade Union Conference held in London on March 9 and 10 which unanimously welcomed and endorsed ERP.

"The Communist-controlled elements of the Italian Confederation of Labor refused to participate in that conference and have berated ERP as a plan to interfere in the internal affairs of Italy, and enslave the Italian people to Wall Street imperialism. This charge is of course ridiculous.

"The CIO is certain that the majority of Italian workers favor American aid, and that the non-Communist representatives of the Italian workers who attended the London conference and endorsed ERP are serving the true interests of Italian workers.

"The Communists, in opposing the Marshall Plan for purely political motives, are completely disregarding the needs of the Italian people. The CIO therefore welcomes and supports Secretary Marshall's statement that those who refuse to associate themselves with the Marshall Plan for political reasons can hardly expect to share in the benefits of the ERP."

Draw One!

It's beer, 2 to 1! Members of CIO Auto Workers Local 200, Windsor, Canada, have voted in favor of making an application to serve beer in the union hall. The union also conducts a cribbage league.

Shoe Union Elects Franceschini

Rocco Franceschini, executive director of the CIO Shoe Workers Territory 2, New York City, has been elected president of the international union in a membership referendum. By a vote of 20,806 to 14,073, he defeated the incumbent, Raymond Swansen, who held the office for the past year.

Franceschini

Also elected were 15 Intl. Executive Board members. These are: Margaret M. DeLacy, Boston; Angelo G. Georgian, Haverhill, Mass.; John Giderian, Nashau, N. H.; Rosaire J. White, Sanford, Me.; Fredor Casso, New York City; Joseph Van Brunt, Newark, N. J.; Carl McCauley, Wilkes-Barre, Pa; Fred A. Young, Rochester, N. Y.; Virgil Devore, Cape Girardeau, Mo.; George Terry, Carlyle, Ill.; Harriet Morin, Chicago; Walter Tigney, Nelsonville, O.; Frank Condon, Los Angeles; Betty Rice, Ashland, Ky., and Robert Hogan, St. Louis, Mo.

Murray Wins Guild Award

THE Newspaper Guild of New York City, has announced a special jury voted a Page One Award to CIO Pres. Philip Murray "for distinguished service to the American labor movement and for his fight for a free press against the Taft-Hartley Act." The awards will be presented at the Guild's Page One Ball May 5 at Manhattan Center.

This award was one of a number of special awards. Other special awards went to:

Clifford Durr, member of the Federal Communications Commission, for his able fight for the public interest within the commission; the Hollywood writers and directors for their contributions toward the maintenance of civil liberties.

Also, Elia Kazan, for distinguished contributions in 1947 to both the stage and screen, especially as exemplified in the direction of "All My Sons" on Broadway and "Gentlemen's Agreement" in Hollywood; John T. McManus, past president of the Newspaper Guild of New York, for his long and devoted services to the union.

Award winners included: Books: Carey McWilliams, for his study of anti-Semitism in the United States entitled "Mask of Privilege;" Journalism: The New Yorker, for general editorial excellence, especially as exemplified in "The Wayward Press" department conducted by A. J. Liebling and the editorials of E. B. White; Bert Andrews, of the New York Herald Tribune, for distinguished Washington correspondence,

Donate Church Window

Members of CIO Steelworkers Local 1895 have contributed a window to Nazarene Church, Cincinnati, in honor of the late Rev. Ziebold, whose brother is a member of the local.

Will Probe Owner Of 3 Radio Stations

A probe of charges that G. A. Richards, owner of three 50,000-watt radio stations, had a policy of slanting news broadcasts along racial, religious or political lines, has been ordered by the Federal Communications Commission.

Richards owns WJR, Detroit; WGAR, Cleveland, and KMPC, Los Angeles. The charges were aired in "Billboard," an amusement trade paper, by several former news department employes of KMPC.

Maurie Starrels, former KMPC employe, told the FCC he had been ordered to slant the news unfavorably against Pres. Truman, Henry Wallace, David Lilienthal (head of the Atomic Energy Commission), airplane manufacturer Howard Hughes and the Jewish people generally.

CIO joined the demands for an FCC investigation in a letter from Allan L. Swim, publicity director. Swim said that if the charges are proved true, "the owners of KMPC have clearly demonstrated lack of responsibility in using the public's airwaves.

"Devious appeals to racial and religious prejudice, editorialization and obvious efforts to distort the facts of the news should certainly not be tolerated."

Do These Profits 'Alarm' You?

The Wall St. Journal has made a survey of 332 companies in 22 industries and found that profits in 1947 were 48% above those of 1946.

Here are some key industries:

Automobiles and parts	*up 223.3%*
Electrical equipment	*up 154.0*
Mining and metals	*up 123.7*
Sugar	*up 117.5*
Pulp and paper	*up 99.2*
Coal	*up 61.5*
Petroleum products	*up 56.2*

Only one industry—aircraft—showed a deficit. Four industries—distillers, drugs, motion picture, rubber—reported lower profits, but still pretty high.

Is all of this rosy? Maybe it looks that way to you and us, but the Wall St. Journal sees it differently. It reports:

"And still the men who hold the reins of industry can't shake off anxieties. The paradox stems from several developments.

"Many industrialists are disturbed by the fact profit margins began to slip for more and more companies in the closing months of last year. Executives found bigger and bigger sales gains were needed to hold the profit line. Like the housewife, corporations are alarmed over the way the purchasing power of the dollar is shrinking."

"Huh," snapped one housewife we know. "I'd take a chance on being 'alarmed' with those profits."

Predict House To Pass ERP

BY the time you read this, the Marshall Plan in all probability will have passed the House of Representatives by a thumping majority.

The bill is expected to go to conference committee to iron out differences between it and the Senate version. But, the conference, according to Washington observers, should come to an agreement quickly.

Last week, the House cut debate to 15 hours. Most of the speeches were for the record. Tempers flared occasionally, as when Rep. Vito Marcantonio (ALP, N. Y.) denounced ERP as a "Wall St. defense" and assailed the three-power proposal to return Trieste to Italy as "a Pendergast election deal."

Rep. Eugene Cox (D., Ga.) in reply delivered a Ciceronian oration: "How long, I wonder, must members hear assaulted from day to day the Government we love, and by people who would rip from the wall that symbol of liberty that hangs above the speaker's rostrum, and who would run down the flag of the Stars and Stripes that proudly floats above the Capitol and run up in its stead the flag of the hammer and sickle!"

Marcantonio was fast on his feet demanding that the remark be expunged from the record, but Speaker Martin ruled no.

HOWEVER, there were few such fireworks and the debate droned to its end with the now ever-familiar argument. Congress was for once going to give the American people something they overwhelmingly demand.

Last week, CIO Secy.-Treas. James B. Carey sent a letter to all Congressmen, urging quick passage of ERP, but recommending certain changes designed to improve the effectiveness of the plan. His recommendations:

Deletion from the bill of (a) "rigid and humiliating" requirements on raw material deliveries to the U. S. and the ban on use of U. S. materials in goods which might be exchanged in trade between eastern and western European countries; (b) military aid for Greece, Turkey and China, which "should be treated separately"; (c) provisions for the chartering of 200 vessels; (d) reduction of ERP appropriations by $1 billion through the sale of Treasury notes; (e) "mischief-making" provisions concerning displaced persons and dismantling agreements; (f) provisions that 25% of wheat shipped under the program should be in the form of flour.

The U. S. Maritime Commission also opposed the ship transfer deal.

2 Million Children Are Working Now

Twice as many children under 18 are employed now as before the war, according to James Myers of the Natl. Child Labor Committee. Nearly 2 million youngsters work in industry and industrialized agriculture.

Nevertheless, said Myers, "it is a shameful fact that the 80th Congress cut appropriations by more than 50% for the federal child labor program."

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

Philip Murray President James B. Carey Secretary-Treasurer
Vice Presidents: L. S. Buckmaster, Joseph Curran, Albert Fitzgerald, John Green, Allan S. Haywood, O. A. Knight, Walter P. Reuther, Emil Rieve, Frank Rosenblum.

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THEY'RE TOO PAT FOR US

Junior ate like a little pig, shoveling in the food with both hands and asking—always—for a second and third helping of dessert.

His mother would admonish him at every meal. "Junior," she would say, "you're eating entirely too much. You're going to make yourself sick."

But Junior went right on making like a hog—and Mama went right on admonishing.

One day Junior was talking with a friend. Said he, "My mother must be crazy. Why, you know, she's against my eating food."

And that's what started the story that Junior's Mama was a mean old dame—a nasty old radical—who wanted little boys to starve.

It was in a somewhat similar manner that the story that we're opposed to profits started making the rounds.

Let us say—here and now, without quibbling—that we're in favor of business and industry making profits. In the first place, we think profits are desirable. In the second place, we recall what happened to the country some 18 years ago when there were no profits.

Nevertheless, we feel like Junior's Mama. We're tired of seeing business and industry eat up consumer purchasing power like little pigs.

We think they're going to make our whole economy sick.

See-Saw Goes Up And Down

Junior once had a lot of fun playing on the see-saw with his little neighbor, Bill. They spent hours going up and down, up and down. The see-saw has been idle for some time now, and here's why:

Junior became so fat that his end of the board was always close to the ground. Poor Bill was always up in the air.

Junior grunted and sweated and raved and ranted, and Bill did the best he could—but they were too much of balance.

One day Bill declared, "It just won't work. I've got to get fatter or you've got to get skinnier!"

Bill, we maintain, knew what he was talking about—and his remark aptly applies to the U. S. economy.

The CIO realized months ago that prices and purchasing power were getting badly out of balance. We said then that wages would have to get fatter or prices would have to become skinnier. We said we preferred the latter.

We feel now, as we felt then, that the country would be better off if prices were reduced. But they increased.

Now, through wage negotiations, we're trying to make the consumers fatter.

'Corporations Are Alarmed'

We have some good figures of our own, but we'll use those of the Wall St. Journal to illustrate that we have sufficient cause to express concern and to advocate substantial wage increases.

A Journal survey shows that 332 companies in 22 industries made profits in 1947 that were 48% larger than those of 1946.

Auto and parts profits were up 223.8%, electrical equipment profits up 154%, mining and metals profits up 123.7%, etc.

And don't forget that 1946 was a good profit year.

But, says the Journal, "The men who hold the reins of industry can't shake off anxieties . . . Like the housewife, corporations are alarmed over the way the purchasing power of the dollar is shrinking."

Tch! Tch! Well, why don't they do something about it? They can, you know. And they know it, too.

Don't Sell Our System Short

It May Be A Bit Cockeyed and In Need of Overhauling, But It's the Best

By ALLAN L. SWIM

ONE of the darndest revolutions in history occurred in this country back in '76.

A small group of idealistic ill-fed, ill-equipped men kicked out the Old World concepts of domination of the individual by the state.

What they wanted was freedom—and plenty of it. They wanted to try out the idea that people were smart enough to rule themselves and boss their own economic affairs.

They were a bunch of real radicals—plain crackpots, some folks said.

But they won—and they established the richest, most powerful nation in the world.

UNDER the system which evolved as the United States was growing to adulthood any individual citizen could call the President a lousy bum without being heaved into jail.

He could take to the soapbox and condemn Congressmen and Senators for every speech they made, for every vote they cast.

He could start a political party of his own—and even work for radical changes in the system.

Yes, he had freedom and plenty of it.

And freedom led to many abuses. And abuses led to restrictive legislation. And restrictive legislation curbed freedom.

Those who sought hardest to overthrow the system took full advantage of the freedoms—and those who posed as the leading defenders of the system often abused it most.

THERE is an ideological struggle going on inside the United States today—and nothing can be gained by trying to ignore it or by brushing it aside with the remark that "our system will always endure."

It will endure if all groups spend more time taking advantage of the system and less time taking advantage of each other.

It will endure if we divide the benefits of the system more evenly among all of the people and make an honest effort to eliminate its faults.

It will endure unless the people are offered something which they consider better than what they have.

It will endure if kept in tune with changing times.

SURE, the system has many faults, many weaknesses, many things that need to be changed, many things that need to be eliminated.

One of the things most needed is a more even balance between human rights and property rights.

Civil liberties must be made secure.

Curbs on political freedom—be they imposed by the Taft-Hartley Act, by too stringent registration provisions or by poll tax requirements—must be eliminated.

The trend toward monopoly control of our important resources must be reversed.

The theory that business exists merely to make profits must be substituted by the theory that business has a dual role—to make profits and to serve the public and its employes to the best of its ability.

LET'S never make the mistake of focusing our entire attention on the hole in the doughnut. Our virtues are greater than our faults.

Let's never duplicate the role of the stupid veterinarian who shot a horse merely because it had the stomach ache.

That crazy, cockeyed revolution-born system of ours, with all its shortcomings, has provided the highest standard of living the world has ever known.

It has provided more freedom, more opportunity, more advancement and less domination than any other system.

And one of the best things about it is that it can be altered greatly without being destroyed.

THE extreme leftists are boring in from one side, the extreme rightists from the other.

Neither has the right answer.

One would provide us with a totalitarian state modeled after Russia. The other would give us a totalitarian state modeled after Hitler's Germany.

And the poor sucker who got caught in the middle would be the fellow we loosely refer to as "the average American."

The Story of How a Union Widow Became A Union Wife

THE story of how a union widow became a union wife is told in the following excerpts from a story in Union Voice, issued by Local 626, CIO Auto Workers:

When I was first married I wanted a nice home where we could entertain any of our friends. I wanted my husband to be in a job with money and leisure enough to enjoy our home.

Then he became interested in the labor movement. It took him more and more away from home evenings. Many is the time I have thought, "Does he have to go out tonight? Why can't he stay home and work on that new kitchen cupboard I need so badly?"

Then one day I was talking to some friends in Moral Re-Armament. They gave me a new idea of what labor with inspired, sound leadership could do for the country and the whole world.

THAT night we sat down and talked things over. For the first time I really wanted to hear about his work. He told me of his hopes and dreams for labor. I told him my hopes and dreams for our home, and he really listened. I saw that if I took time to understand what he was doing I could think with him for this work. My first job was to create the kind of home atmosphere where he could relax and be happy, and find inspiration to do his best at work. It was up to me to send him off to work with:

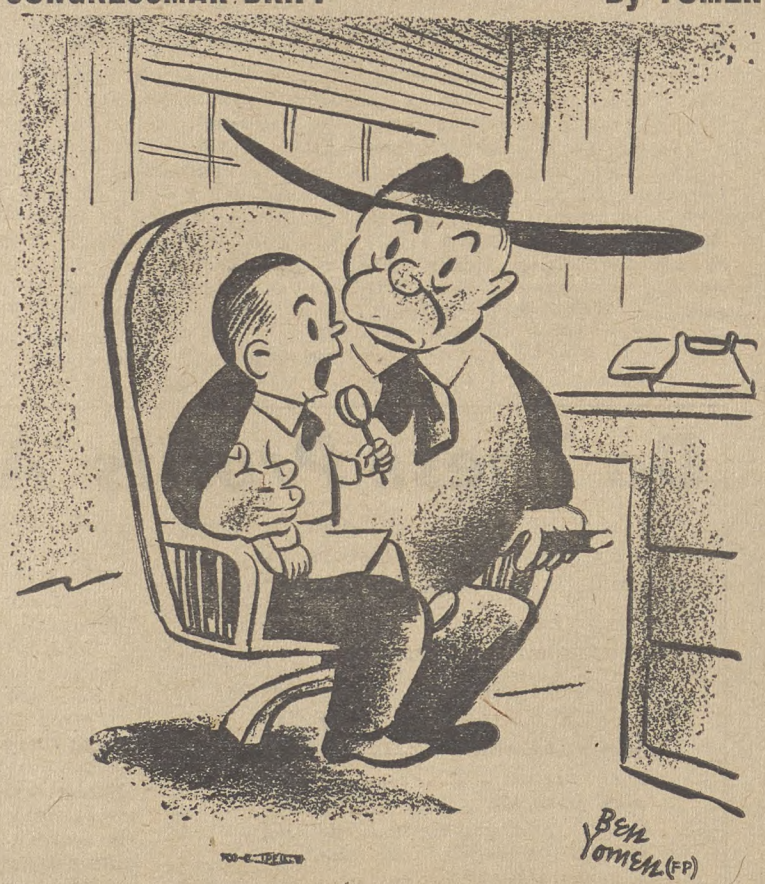
A tasty meal in his lunch-box, a plan in his head, and inspiration in his heart.

It was fun to feel I had a part in my husband's work and he began to take much more interest in our home. He said, "It is no use trying to fight for good working conditions for labor outside unless I first improve the working conditions right at home."

THE labor movement took on the same dignity after my husband told me about the early labor pioneers who made great sacrifices to improve life for the workers. I felt ashamed of the way so many of us women had been enjoying all the benefits and protection of organized labor but taking no responsibility for it ourselves.

When I saw the importance of every man being responsible for his union, I wanted my husband to go to the union meetings. Then if he said he was tired and wondered if he should bother to go that night, I did everything I could to see he got there. I fixed a meal he really liked and plenty early so he could relax before going out.

CONGRESSMAN DRIPP **By YOMEN**



"Uncle, why is it Congress almost always votes for what Labor's against?"

CIO Wins Gigantic Battle of Noses

THE boys down in North Carolina grabbed racial prejudice by the beak and gave it a mighty twist.

They waged one of the screwiest organizing campaign on record—a campaign they laughingly referred to as the Battle of the Noses.

They turned a possible tragedy into a comedy. They poked fun at themselves. They wisecracked when they felt like fighting.

They referred to themselves as "durn furriners" and they kidded each other publicly about their facial characteristics. And the "customers" loved it.

THE whole thing started one day when two CIO representatives with big snoots posed for a picture. A profile shot was taken. Two noses predominated.

A union-fighting management group obtained a copy of the picture and used it as the basis for a leaflet which played strongly on race prejudice.

The leaflets, while not actually anti-semitic, anti-Italian or anti- anything-specific, intimated strongly that the two men pictured might be a couple of radical aliens bent upon overthrow of the government.

The leaflets proved effective in several strongly Anglo-Saxon towns.

ANOTHER campaign was opened in another textile town—and before long the mill management was working the radical line for all it was worth.

"To he . . . with this business," said State Director William (Profile) Smith, one of the men pictured on the leaflets. He gave his organizers the cue and they began playing the game for all it was worth.

They started kidding each other and mill employes about their noses. It soon became obvious that the scheme might work.

Then Smith called a mass meeting at the local school and "imported" some special talent.

Workers who had already joined the union brought along prospective members. They filled the auditorium.

ONE of the "imported" speakers stepped to the front of the stage and, in a most serious manner, began speaking:

"Somebody has been spreading the vicious rumor that the CIO selects organizers on the basis of their ability. That is absolutely false.

"They're picked on the basis of their noses. The guy with the biggest and longest noses get the jobs."

The audience roared. The speaker continued, without smiling:

"I never make such a serious statement without bringing along proof. So it gives me great pleasure to allow you to look at the profile of . . ."

An organizer who had been "imported" for the occasion stepped to the footlights and turned his head from side to side, giving everybody an opportunity to gaze upon a truly wonderful snozzle!

The audience roared again.

That was the beginning of the end of management's racial bias program because it became the No. 1 joke of the community.

Organizers with large or crooked noses bragged about them. Those with small snoots pretended to hide their heads in shame.

A big meeting was held just before employes went to the polls in an NLRB election. One of the principal speakers began with—

"Nobody **knows** why I was selected to speak tonight, but . . ."

And he ended with——

"And we're going to win this election by more than a nose!"

And the CIO did.

APRIL FOOL

Columbus CIO Council Urges Italian Workers To Keep Freedom

THE Columbus CIO Council has sent a letter to Italian workers assuring them that the Marshall plan would aid them and their country. Excerpts from the following radio script prepared by the Ohio CIO Council's radio dept. tell why the Columbus CIO sent the letter:

Despite the delaying actions of this isolationist senator (Taft) and the few others whom he gathered into his camp, the Marshall Plan has passed the Senate. Now, an equally small group of politically-minded congressmen is attempting to stall the Marshall Plan in the House of Representatives.

President Truman has warned them in no uncertain terms that economic aid for European countries must not be further delayed.

Tonight I want to read to you a letter sent by the workers of Columbus, Ohio, to the workers in Italy—a letter from the voters of Columbus to the people who will vote in Italy's most important election on April 18.

HERE, then, is the text of a letter being sent out this week to our fellow workers in Italy. I quote—

"This is a letter of friendship to our Union brothers and sisters in Italy from the CIO workers of Columbus, Ohio. Some of us are Italian-Americans. Most of us are not of Italian descent, but we have a warm regard for the workers of Italy.

"Whether you are aware of our true sentiment for you, we do not know. In this confused world of ours there is much distortion and censorship of the truth. Falsehood and propaganda have become modern and accepted weapons in the hands of unscrupulous persons. . .

"The war has exacted a cruel toll in Italy as it has elsewhere in the world. Food is short in your country. Proper clothing is scarce. Homes and shelter for your people are inadequate. Factories have been devastated by cruel battle.

"These things we know! But more important, the CIO workers of Columbus, Ohio, and the people of America want to help you. We want to share our food with you that your children may not go hungry. We want to give you of our clothing that you will not go cold. We want to help in the rebuilding of your factories so that Italian Labor may again produce for the needs of your people.

"We assure you that the workers of America are wholeheartedly in support of the Marshall Plan which is simply another way of expressing our desire to extend our unstinted help to those in a world who are hungry and those who are in want.

"WE are certain that the workers of America have no desire to dictate or control the political decisions of Italy or any other country in the world. It is our trust that likewise no other nation shall be permitted to force its political determinations on the people of Italy. Those are decisions which must rest exclusively in the hearts and minds of the citizenry of your land.

"We, the workers of America, share with you a fierce love and respect for freedom. We cherish, as you, freedom of speech and assemblage and worship. We hold that he who cannot speak his mind and conscience—who cannot worship the God of his choice—who is not free from fear of physical violence or imprisonment for his beliefs—is a slave.

"It is because we so deeply cherish human freedom that we abhor the shackles of dictatorship of both Fascism and Communism. We seek the middle path—democracy. We, the American workers, are convinced that we are building toward a society which will provide economic security for all the people and yet preserve individual liberty for everyone.

"THOUGH your difficulties are great and many, and though you are beset with a thousand woes, we urge you to hold fast to your freedoms. We, the workers of America are with you. Help is coming. We shall give of our own bounty. We shall do this because you are fellow workers and fellow human beings, sharing with us the same common destiny—sharing with us the same hope and dream for a better world."

The men and women who decided on this course of action are beset by many problems. They are harassed by the high cost of living, by the lack of adequate homes—by short-sighted, and in many cases, inhumane legislation being passed by our Congress.

We believe Secretary Marshall and President Truman are going to need the help of every American citizen if this country is to achieve its goal of world-wide peace.

Union Trailer Vote

A trailer was the polling place for members of CIO Auto Workers Local 842, the amalgamated local in Hagerstown, Md. The trailer went from plant to plant for balloting. Local 842 has a weekly broadcast over Station WARK.

COUNCILS RALLY TO BACK UP POLICY

". . . Councils shall take no action or issue statements in conflict with CIO policy" — From Rules for Industrial Union Councils, adopted unanimously in Nov., 1946, by the CIO Executive Board.

"It is politically unwise to inject a third party into the political scene in 1948 . . . We of the CIO are determined to continue to work for international peace, for the adoption and implementation of the Marshall Plan, for a strengthened UN" — from the statement of policy adopted 33-11 by the CIO Executive Board on Jan. 23, 1948.

LETTERS bearing directly on those two statements continued to pour into the office of CIO Council Dir. John Brophy last week.

The letters were in reply to one from Brophy, addressed to all CIO industrial union councils, asking for reports on their actions concerning the CIO's policy against a third party in 1948 and for the European Recovery Program.

The replies continued to indicate that the vast majority of CIO members and affiliates are solidly back of top level policy. The reaction of the minority group of opponents ranged from "dictatorship" to "thought control."

Replies were pouring in faster from city and county councils, which meet more frequently than the state organizations.

Three more state groups—Indiana, Rhode Island and Tennessee—joined Connecticut, Delaware, Illinois, Kansas, Kentucky, Maryland-District of Columbia, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Utah and Wisconsin by sending in replies endorsing CIO policy.

California and Iowa remained the only state dissenters.

Brophy received these state communications last week:

INDIANA: from Pres. Neal Edwards and Secy.-Treas. Claude Becktell—"The majority of the executive board, to solidify the CIO movement in Indiana, voted (a) to back CIO policy and (b) to suspend eight board members who voted against policy." The suspended officers are James A. Nash, Electrical; Thomas Wilson, Packinghouse; Charles Kasselly and Edward Prather, Farm Equipment; Mrs. Virginia Fish, Public Workers; William Crary, Gas, Coke; Gretchen Flent, Office & Professional, and Mrs. Jessica Rhine, Food, Tobacco.

RHODE ISLAND: from Exec. Secy. Antonio DiPinto—"After much discussion, executive board voted unanimously to support... we are going to make it plain to every local union that if they do not support CIO policy they cannot participate in the functions of the State Council."

TENNESSEE: from Acting Exec. Secy.-Treas. Harold S. Marthenke—"unanimously commits itself to strict adherence."

From the **Michigan State Council** came this statement:

"We certainly cannot go into the Republican Party and lining up with the disruptive, misguided Wallace forces would be just as suicidal . . . By getting into the Democratic Party we will have a voice in the determination of policy . . . line up with its liberal elements."

For **California,** where the state CIO has ignored CIO Council rules, CIO-PAC Dir. Jack Kroll has appointed Morris Zusman as State PAC director. Zusman resigned as head of the State CIO Council in protest against its refusal to follow CIO policy.

Kroll also designated the California Committee for National CIO Policy as PAC's political arm in **Los Angeles.** Jerome Posner is chairman of the committee. The L. A. City CIO Council has taken an unfavorable stand.

Albert Lunceford, who resigned the presidency of the L. A. Council in protest over the failure to follow policy, is chairman of the CIO Policy Group; Robert Clark is secretary.

The **Washington State CIO** was meeting over this weekend to decide its position, according to Secy. A. A. Fisher. In a letter to Fisher, Pres. Harold Slater of the Southern Washington District No. 3 CIO Woodworkers stated that "Brother Brophy is exactingly correct as to policy and program."

In **Pennsylvania,** State CIO Pres. Harry Boyer dispatched a letter to Pres. James Durkin of CIO Office & Professional, protesting a story which had appeared in the UOPWA News. The story said that Boyer had sent UOPWA's Eastern Pennsylvania director a note "ordering him to refrain from any public expression of his views favoring a third party."

"Nothing in that letter 'ordered' anyone to do anything," Boyer declared. "All my letter was intended for was to remind some people of the unauthorized use of the abbreviation of the CIO in connection with support of a third party movement."

Durkin meanwhile sent an appeal to CIO Pres. Philip Murray: "Recent developments impel me to write you since I feel very deeply these events require a review and reversal of the position taken by the CIO Executive Board." The "events" he listed included "efforts of the Administration to intervene in the Italian election."

News from the city and county councils (in letters to Brophy, except where otherwise identified;

CHICAGO: from Reg. Dir. Michael Mann—"unanimously voted to commend the National CIO for its forthright position on these two matters."

GREATER CINCINNATI: from the Cincinnati CIO SUN—"voted overwhelmingly to support CIO."

FORT WAYNE, IND.: from Secy.-Treas. Wallace L. Clayton—"indorsed a six-point program . . . does not favor a third party movement . . . Of course, there is always one black sheep, I am from UE."

EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL.: from Rec. Sec. Edward Martinez—"This council wishes to inform you that it has never deviated from CIO policy. And that this council in line with the above mentioned policies, does not indorse, support nor pretend to support formation of a third party. Hoping this will indicate clearly the position of this council."

WILL COUNTY, ILL.: from Mann—"subscribed completely . . . conducting a great deal of activity in support of our position on these two issues."

VERMILLION COUNTY, ILL: from Mann—"reversed its previous position and unanimously declared against any third party."

ROCKFORD, ILL.: from Mann—"There has been a sharp split in the official body of this council. The president and secretary are both opposed to CIO's policy on these two matters. The entire issue was hammered out at a meeting and the delegates repudiated both the president and secretary by a vote of 23 to 15 . . ."

WAYNE COUNTY (DETROIT): from news services stories—this council refused to follow policy. (The Michigan State CIO is solidly behind the national program.)

ST. JOSEPH COUNTY, IND.: from Secy. Otie Jenney—"We support."

BOYD AND GREENUP COUNTIES, KY.: from Sec. Sec. George E. Perrin: "It is the belief of the council that proper action has been taken along these lines and that the membership we serve has been kept up to date on all policies of CIO."

NEW CASTLE, IND.: from Secy. Charles W. Glasco—"unanimously."

TORRINGTON, CONN.: from Sec. Eva T. Hudak—". . . has gone on record against a third party. In fact, I might add that we have a by-law which forbids Communists or persons adhering to their policies to be delegates to the council."

BERKS COUNTY, Pa.: from Pres. Andrew Kondrath—"by a unanimous vote. Our Council has, and always will, support the determination made by our parent organization."

LIMA REGIONAL, O.: from Exec.-Secy. Joe Emmons—"I am asking permission from you to table this question."

PONTIAC, MICH.: from Sec. Kathleen Henson—"Our council board recommended that we concur in a letter from Brother Carey regarding the Marshall Plan. The delegates concurred. We recommended to follow national CIO-PAC policy regarding the third party, but suggested we recommend to our national CIO and to the international UAW they reconsider opposition to a third party. This was accepted by the delegates."

SCRANTON - LACKAWANNA, PA.: from Rec. Sec. Frank A. Kozik—"Motion carried that letter be placed on file and complied with."

LEHIGH COUNTY, PA.; from Sec. Milo Himes—"in accord with policy established by National CIO."

DELAWARE COUNTY, IND.: from Pres. Leland Stiff and Rec. Sec. Marie Cooper—"took a forthright stand supporting the national office on your rejection of any third party and positive support of the Marshall Plan."

KALAMAZOO, MICH.: from Sec. Clarence A. Jackson—"Please put us on record as having wholeheartedly concurred in cooperating with Pres. Murray and the National Executive Board and National PAC."

MOBILE, ALA.: from Pres. John J. Playfair—"Unanimously indorses national CIO policy with regards to third party and ERP, but enters protest against transfer of any ships under the Marshall Plan."

SEATTLE, WASH.: from Exec. Secy. Jerry Tyler—"To date the issues have been filed. Pursuant to your letter this situation will be rectified at the next meeting."

ST. LOUIS, MO.: from Sec. Oscar A. Ehrhardt—"Concur in the entire program."

SPOKANE, WASH.: from Rec. Secy. W. O. Allen—"concurs unanimously."

MUSKINGUM COUNTY, O.: from Secy. Dorothy L. Haser—"With all local unions represented, a unanimous decision was made for the policy."

KENT COUNTY, MICH.: from Pres. Don Stevens—"A joint meeting of all local union officers established a Central PAC. They voted to concur with recommendations of CIO on political parties

(Continued on Page 7)

The Roosevelt Story

Two sons of the late Franklin D. Roosevelt have made sharp attacks on those claiming to have inherited the mantle of F. D. R.

Says F. D. R., Jr.: "All the members of my family have carefully refrained from ever stating what we thought FDR would do, were he alive today, for the simple reason that no one on earth could possibly tell."

Says James Roosevelt: "Mr. (Henry) Wallace and his backers claim to be the sole inheritors of and believers in the policies of FDR. By what right? Look close and you will find among those people some with strong personal grudges, some who follow a totalitarian line and some Republican propagandists. Most of them wouldn't know or support a Roosevelt policy if they saw one. And none of them—repeat—none of them knows what FDR's policies would be today."

Oil Union's Big Local Registers 96% Of Members, Wants 100%

IN Local 128—largest in the CIO Oil Workers—96% isn't enough.

Finding that a registration drive had shown that all but 4% of the members had been enrolled, Local Rep. George M. Russell declared: "We're not satisfied. We're going to get the remainder before registration closes."

Local 128, in Long Beach, Calif., has more than 8000 members.

The Local's PAC committee is working on mechanics of records of its members' registration. The committee has a stack of 364 precinct maps—which cost $58—from which the number of each member's precinct will be taken and inscribed on his card.

Precinct captains will contact the non-registered persons. Some of the captains have done an amazing job. For instance, Russell himself has registered 1261 new members.

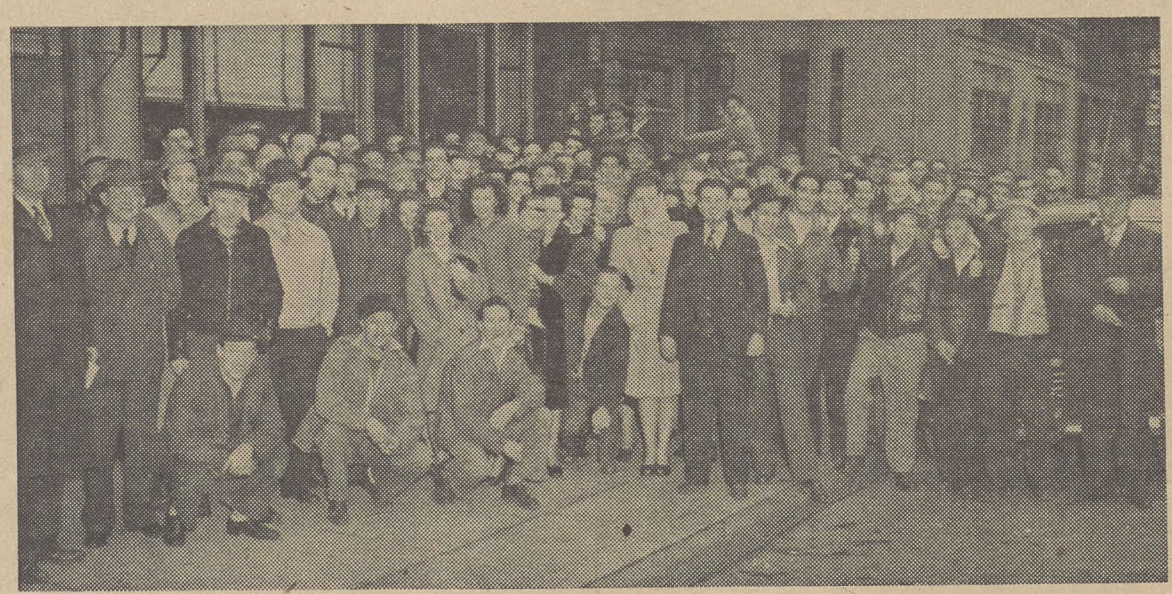
Active participation is the key word for the local's 82 stewards and 36 executive board members—in fact, all 118 have signed for the duration with PAC.

Oil helped CIO in the formation of the area's Big Four—CIO, AFL, railway and machinists—for joint cooperation in political action.

* * *

IN Martinez, Calif., Anne Parkison, stenog for Oil Locals 5 and 445, has found that people who have ignored politics a life-time are awakened this year.

She was thrilled to find that she had registered one man who claimed he had not registered for 30 years. He asked her how much back poll tax he would have to pay and was delighted to find California has no poll tax. Next day his wife registered.



KNOW THEIR STUFF: **While on strike against Aluminum Industries, Inc., Cincinnati, members of Local 310, Steelworkers, decided that registering to vote against anti-labor Congressmen was vital to their union. Here they are leaving the Board of Elections. They won their strike, too, by obtaining the reinstatement of eight men fired in violation of the contract. Now they hope to win their fight at the polls in November.**

Labor Board Bars Company Union, But Makes It Hard To Prove

UNION charges that the NLRB under Taft-Hartley would encourage company unionism have been further substantiated by the Board.

Announcement that the NLRB would define "company union" so narrowly as to permit most of them to obtain a clean bill of health appeared in a Board decision involving the Carpenter Steel Co., plant in Reading, Pa.

The Board upheld the CIO Steelworkers' contention that the Employes Representation Committee at the plant is company-dominated, and ordered the corporation to disestablish it and cease attacking the CIO union.

However, from now on it won't be easy to get the NLRB to brand a union as "company-dominated." The decision continues:

"When the board finds that an employer's unfair labor practices were limited to interference and support and never reached the point of domination, we shall only order that recognition be withheld until certification (through a board-conducted representation election), whether or not the organization happens to be affiliated."

In keeping with that statement, the Board then threw its weight behind the Employes Committee at the Hershey Metal Products, charged the CIO Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers with being a company-union.

(*Both the USW-CIO and the MMSW charges were filed before the T-H act became effective last August.*)

The Board admitted that the company had supported the independent union against the CIO union, but found that the E. C. had occasionally disregarded company requests, and, therefore, was no company union.

The NLRB refused to order the disestablishment of the union, but ordered the company to cease discouraging membership in MMSW. Also the company may not bargain with the independent union until after a board election.

The MMSW has not qualified for the Board's "services" and therefore cannot appear on an NLRB ballot.

Company Refuses To Let Children Use Hall, Union Builds Them One

LOCAL 384 of the CIO Textile Workers has a brand new union hall.

Of course, that isn't top news in itself; lots of unions have their own halls.

But, the new home of Local 384, in Greensboro, Ga., has two important news angles:

(a) A "junior union" of Greensboro children was responsible for the construction of the hall;

(b) Main speakers at the dedication ceremonies were the State Attorney General, Eugene Cook, and the executive vice president of the Textile Union, George Baldanzi.

Local 384 represents the workers of the Mary-Lelia Cotton Mill.

AT THE dedication a group of workers' children presented a skit under the direction of Ruth Warren, of the Georgia Workers' Education Service. In their playlet, the children depicted life in the Mary-Lelia mill village before and after the coming of the union.

A project of the GWES was responsible for the new hall. GWES formed a junior union; the company refused to allow the children's union to use its property. The union, in turn, pledged itself to build a hall in which members' children could find expression.

Baldanzi, in his address, admonished the members of Local 384 to keep their hall ever at the service of children. He said:

"The union has taught us all a way of life just a little better than that of our fathers. We must in turn, make life even better for these children. Keep this hall ever free for them. Make it a theatre for them, and you will find they will soon develop latent talents that you never suspected they possessed."

COOK, one of Georgia's more liberal state officers, spoke on the need for organized labor within the state. Urging unity and understanding among community groups, Cook declared:

"The farmer must understand that his welfare and that of the industrial worker are interdependent."

Councils Rally To CIO Policy

(Continued from Page 6)

and ERP. The Council voted unanimously to concur in this."

OMAHA (NEB.)—COUNCIL BLUFFS, IA.: from Rec. Sec. C. W. Stover — "Unanimous support to National CIO and PAC. All local unions and international representatives are giving full support to the city council program, except John A. Cassidy, Transport Workers, who is heading Wallace campaign for Nebraska. The State PAC has expelled Cassidy from participating in PAC activities."

HANCOCK COUNTY, O.: from Rec. Sec. Willis Opperman—"supporting national CIO-PAC policies, especially opposition to a third party and giving positive support to the Marshall Plan."

GREATER NEWARK, N. J.: from Reg. Dir. Ewald Sander—"At a meeting at which I was present to install the officers a resolution was offered by Steelworkers' Local 1833—in my interpretation in conformity with CIO policy—which was tabled. Rep. Jack Rosen, Steel Rep. William Mackey and I urged passage, since councils are obligated to conform to CIO policy. Council Exec. Morton Bloom opposed this motion. Council Pres. James McLeish then announced Bloom had requested a leave of absence to work for Wallace. Despite statements by Rosen that granting such a leave would be obstructing CIO policy, Bloom was granted the leave.

"I have been informed by Mackay that several meetings of locals in violent disagreement with the Newark Council's position have organized themselves to carry out CIO political action."

Brophy then wrote McLeish, again informing him that Newark should conform with CIO policy.

In reply, the new executive secretary, Katherine Hoffman, wired, "McLeish away on urgent business; special council meeting postponed to March 30 at which time your letter will be acted upon."

DENVER, COLO.: from Reg. Dir. Michael Livoda—"The council held its first meeting under the reorganization plan—bringing all unaffiliated locals into the council. About 19 locals were present and a plan of genuine procedure on strictly CIO policy was inaugurated. Your letter was read and indorsed by an overwhelming majority. Opposition included Council Secy. Eunice Dolan, UOPWA. Graham Dolan was present, but his propaganda did not get very far. Council elections are in May."

685 to 4

If Taft-Hartley supporters thought they were going to prove that union members are opposed to union shops they'll have to think again.

Latest example of workers' overwhelming desire for union security was the 57-to-1 victory of the CIO Auto Workers at the American Radiator & Standard Sanitary Corp. in Baltimore in an NLRB union shop poll.

Workers voted 746 to 13 for the union shop.

After six months of T-H, the NLRB reported that out of 689 such polls, the union shop lost in only four cases.

CIO policy notes from here and there:

LOCAL 16, UOPWA: from a union news release—"Unanimous support of Greater New York Industrial Union Council in its rejection of the 'thought control' demands by Brophy."

NORTHERN CALIF. DISTRICT COUNCIL, WOODWORKERS: from Ken Hunter, Steelworkers—"sharp criticism of councils failing to fulfill obligations to CIO was voiced at a meeting in Sacramento in a resolution without a dissenting vote. Action followed verbal clash between Tim Flynn, new CIO Regional Director for Northern California, and Bjorne Halling, State secretary-treasurer. Flynn sharply criticized the California State CIO for refusing to follow CIO policy.

GREATER NEW YORK CITY COUNCIL: Issued a news release defending its action in refusing to follow policy, captioned "Council Acts to Protect Democracy in CIO." Meanwhile, the new regional PAC office, set up a week ago by Kroll, designated a six-man committee to start its work. The members: Patrick J. McGrath, Utility; Charles Kerrigan, Auto; Milton Rosenberg, Textile; Mrs. Norma Naughton, Telephone; Paul Arnone, Amalgamated Clothing; Jack Altman, Retail, Wholesale.

LUZERNE COUNTY, PA.: from Reg. Dir. Joseph M. Walsh—"The United Labor Educational Committee of Luzerne County—composed of AFL, CIO and Rail brotherhoods—will hold an institute for union representatives on April 24 at the Hotel Redington, Wilkes-Barre. Professors from Pennsylvania State College—students of labor problems; friends of trade unions and members of unions themselves—will speak."

LONGSHOREMEN: from a union news release—"The executive board of ILWU urged support for Wallace, denounced the Marshall Plan as unworkable and scored the suppression of civil rights by the Truman Administration."

FURNITURE WORKERS: from a union news release—"The advisory board is greatly concerned with the contents of the communication sent by Brophy . . . The American people resent thought control . . . we call upon Pres. Murray to revoke the brazen, undemocratic orders contained in the Brophy letter."

BARBERS & BEAUTY CULTURISTS: from Pres. John Tartamella, Local 2, New York—"I have been authorized by Greater New York Local representatives to inform you that the locals demand that Adolph Rosenbaum be removed as our representative on the State CIO executive Board and Greater New York City CIO; and also removed as a member of the executive Board of BBCU of A because 'in violation of his obligations he permitted publication of a report that the BBCU of A was in favor of the third party movement."

LOCAL 123, (RED ORE), MINE, MILL UNION: from the Alabama CIO News Digest—"Pres. R. L. (Bob) Lowe announced his group has voted to oppose Wallace and fight for ERP." (The National Mine, Mill union has indorsed Wallace.)

FEDERATION OF ARCHITECTS, UOPWA: from Sec. George Curran — "by unanimous vote, the metropolitan federation rejects your attempt to dictate the policy either of the Greater New York City council or of this local and its delegates."

CLEVELAND: Two Cleveland labor groups followed the example of the city's council, which voted 150 to 75 to indorse CIO policy. The Cleveland UAW District voted similar action, 65-0; the Central body of the Cuyahoga County PAC voted to relieve opponents of CIO policy from membership in the committee.

ORGANIZATIONALLY SPEAKING

By Allan S. Haywood

Reg. Dir. George Craig, Philadelphia, Pa., reports the following NLRB election victories held in that area: Penn Textile Corp., approximate eligible voters 64, for Textile Workers 57, challenged 0; Opal Sportswear Co., Inc., approximate eligible voters 92, for Textile Workers 53, against 28, challenged 3; Armstrong Cork Co., for Rubber Workers 64, against 0.

Dir. of Org. George Brown, International Woodworkers of America, Portland, Ore., advises that in an election for the Potlatch Forests, Idaho, the IWA received 873 votes, AFL 812, no union 26. He also advises the following election results for Patten Blinn Lumber Co., at Florence, Ore.—21 yes, 18 no.

Reg. Dir. Delmond Garst, St. Louis, Mo., reports the CIO won the following elections: Kopman Waracek Shoe Co., Flat River, Mo., United Shoe Workers 210, no union 29. CIO Rep. Dave Wilson in charge of a union shop election at Burkart Mfg. Co., St. Louis, Mo., won by Local 141, Textile Workers, of 381 eligible to vote, 318 voted yes, 16 voted no and 5 votes were void. CIO Rep. Frank Swantner in charge.

Reg. Dir. George DeNucci, Columbus, Ohio, advises that in a NLRB election at Bush Woolen Mills, Dresden, Ohio, 120 ballots were cast for the Textile Workers, and 4 against. This plant was formerly under District 50. Rep. William Walters of Textile was in charge under supervision of State Textile Director Charles Bubb.

Thomas J. Starling, Director, Region 8, UAW-CIO, comes through with a report on a smashing victory in Memphis, Tenn., where the UAW-CIO won an election in the International Harvester Plant. With 902 eligible to vote, 861 voted for CIO and 4 for no union—almost 100% of the votes cast. Most of these workers were already paying their dues to the union before the election.

Much credit goes to Thomas A. Hendricks and M. E. Duncan, International Representative of UAW-CIO, with the help of an excellent organizing committee of CIO members who had formerly worked in the plant in the Memphis area and the support of CIO Reg. Dir. W. A. Copeland there and other CIO organizations. Credit is also given to the Rubber Workers Local 186 of the Firestone Plant, who gave every assistance possible, including the use of their hall, which is located near the plant. Congratulations to all of them!

The AUTW (Long Lines) had their convention recently in Jacksonville, Fla. Pres. Jack Moran and Vice Pres. Robert Creasey were re-elected unanimously, and the Executive Board as well. Moran and Miss Norma Naughton were also again re-elected to serve on the Telephone Workers Organizing Committee, of which Moran is one of the Vice Chairmen.

The delegates were unanimous in their opinion that the convention was the best they ever had. They were addressed by John Gibson, Assistant Secretary of Labor, and Ted Silvey, Secretary, TWOC-CIO. Stanley Ruttenberg, assistant CIO Research Director, presented the realistic facts on the wage situation in the telephone industry. The writer also addressed them as Chairman of TWOC-CIO.

The delegates were pleased with factual information presented by Ruttenberg and stated that the loose structure of NFTW and CWA has caused them to lose ground. They made it clear that the proper place for the telephone workers is in one industrial organization, the CIO.

'EUROPEAN WORKERS WANT ERP'-CAREY

"MY conversations in Europe convinced me that European workers want the Marshall Plan (European Recovery Program) and they want political and economic democracy . . .

"They are not going to be satisfied with anything less than a complete victory for their democratic forces."

These conclusions were brought back to the United States last week by CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey, after a 6-week trip that had taken him to conferences with union officials in London, Paris, Berlin and Moscow.

REPORTS ON EUROPEAN TRIP: CIO Secy.-Treas. James B. Carey holds a press conference to tell of the reception accorded him by trade unions in Europe where he went to urge support of the European Recovery Program.

Carey went to Europe to push for discussion of European aid in the World Federation of Trade Unions. He talked with Vassili Kuznetsov, head of the Soviet labor unions, in Moscow, and won from him a pledge that ERP matters can be discussed in the WFTU executive bodies at any time.

"Even Kuznetsov smiled when I reminded him of propaganda that American unionists who support the Marshall Plan are agents of Wall Street," Carey said.

"He knows better than that—and he may make compromises on discussion of the Marshall Plan in the WFTU—something he refused to do two months ago.

"In Europe, the Communist leaders of labor are clearly worried. In Italy and France (where the principal labor federations have taken anti-Marshall Plan positions) I am convinced there is going to be a change in the policies of the labor organizations or a change in their leadership, for the split between membership thinking and leadership action has widened tremendously in recent months."

Carey told a crowded press conference at CIO headquarters that CIO intends to stay in the World Federation of Trade Unions.

"There is less chance of the CIO leaving the WFTU than there is of the U. S. leaving the United Nations," he told reporters. CIO hopes that the WFTU will develop real effectiveness for workers everywhere.

During his trip Carey talked with WFTU leaders in Paris; met with Kuznetsov in Moscow during a three-day period; attended the meeting in London of union federations which support the Marshall Plan; and conferred with Guiseppe Di Vittorio, head of the Italian Confederation of Labor.

At Paris, Carey told Louis Saillant, secretary-general of the WFTU, that he thought the WFTU executive had been interfering with the internal affairs of CIO by engaging in correspondence on policy affairs with leaders of some CIO unions.

He cited letters from Saillant to Ferdinand Smith, secretary of the Natl. Maritime Union, Don Henderson, head of the Food, Tobacco & Agricultural Workers, and others. The CIO official said he told Kuznetsov of the need for WFTU not only to discuss but to give active support to the European Recovery Program, since the world labor organization is committed in its constitution to helping promote post-war economic recovery.

However, Kuznetsov argued that the Marshall Plan includes political questions on which "every state and every trade union center must have full freedom of action in accordance with its independence and sovereignty."

Soviet trade unions feel that the Plan cannot be a question "on which the WFTU can adopt any decisions compulsory for national trade union centers," Kuznetsov added. The Marshall Plan "by no means can be the cause for splitting the international trade union movement," he said.

The Soviet labor leader, however, was sharply critical of the proposed confab of European unions at London—attended by CIO and AFL representatives—which voiced full support of the Marshall Plan and pledged themselves to work with their respective governments.

Carey told him that the failure of the WFTU to act on the problem was the biggest threat to the unity of the world labor group. The London meeting had been called only when the WFTU showed no indication of ending its long delay in grappling with important problems arising from the devastation of war.

The London conference (reported in last week's issue of The CIO News) adopted a 15-point program, the most important of which called for establishment of a continuations committee and close cooperation with their governments in working out the relief program.

DI VITTORIO, head of the Italian Confederation of Labor (CGIL) and a leading member of the Italian Communist party, came to London for talks with Carey. He urged that CIO and CGIL publish a joint statement of agreement on U. S. aid to Italy.

The Italian labor head said he had no disagreement with the "principles" of the Marshall Plan, Carey reported, but he felt it necessary for Italian unions to criticize those aspects of the plan considered unfavorable.

Carey replied that "it is our judgment that ERP is not a fruit cake out of which one could pick the cherries and nuts—it was all or nothing." The CIO official told Di Vittorio that there seemed to be no agreement on the part of CIO with the view of the CGIL.

Civil Rights Not Lost In Greece—Golden

THE Greek Confederation of Labor meets this week in its first "freely convened" Congress since the beginning of the Metaxas dictatorship in the early '30s.

Some 1,200 delegates representing 300,000 workers in 1,350 local unions throughout the strife-torn Aegean country will be present. They'll discuss wages, prices, social welfare policies, collective bargaining—and the membership of the new executive board to be elected at the confab.

To Clinton Golden—former vice-president of the CIO Steelworkers and labor adviser to the U. S. Mission to Greece—that convention represents not only a landmark in Greek labor affairs but strong evidence that civil rights and democracy are by no means absent from the Greek scene.

Golden is back in Washington after nine months in Athens. He's conferring with State Dept. officials, both on the Greek situation and on problems of labor representation in the Marshall Plan.

"Greece is no utopia," says the former steel union official. "It's poor; it's been devastated by a pre-war dictatorship, by Axis occupation forces and by civil war; its economy and its government have suffered.

"NEVERTHELESS, the propaganda that the country is run by a clerical-monarcho-fascist clique is all wrong—and I want to help answer that sort of false picture. The fact that labor unions are functioning and that they can meet for full discussion of their problems is proof of the fact that civil rights and free speech haven't been lost."

Reports of large-scale police activities have been exaggerated in American press reports, Golden believes. While the government did round up some 10,000 Communists and suspected Communists, less than 5,000 are still in jail. That's a smaller number of the opposition in prison than in neighboring Balkan countries, Golden asserts. Considering that the country is in a bitter civil war, the government's record is far from black, he said.

"Promises of recovery in Greece just aren't enough," he said. "To the Greeks, recovery means a simple return to the old days of poverty and hardship. The Greek government and Greek labor must think in terms of offering a new, a better life based on higher living standards.

"That will win over the loyalty of the poor Greek peasants and workers—and substantial numbers of the people who now fight the government in the northern hills."

THE task isn't easy, Golden observed. It will require introduction of more modern industrial equipment, elimination of overlapping taxes, and—most of all—planning with Greece's neighbors in the middle East for a regional economy in which Greek industry can process the raw materials of the area.

During his months in Greece, the former CIO union official worked closely with the leaders of Greek labor and the government's Labor Ministry in developing collective bargaining.

Perhaps his biggest accomplishment was to "sell" Premier Sophoulis on the need for workers and management to sit down together to work out common problems. Such a meeting was set up last October, attended by two spokesmen from the union, two from the most important employers' association and two from the Ministry of Labor. In addition, Golden and the U. S. Mission's industrial expert acted as observers.

As the committee members told Golden, "it was the first meeting we've ever had without pressure from the government, without the government 'holding a gun at our heads' and telling us what to do."

Out of that confab came a national wage agreement covering all private industry. It raised minimum wages for common laborers from 5,000 to 11,000 drachmas a day (5,000 drachma are worth from 50c to $1). More skilled workers received corresponding pay boosts.

AFTER adoption of the new scale, the government made similar rates in a number of state-owned or state-controlled industries.

At Golden's suggestion, the national wage meeting adopted a "productivity" clause unique in Greek history. It provided for further wage increases up to 30%, to be granted provided there were increases in the quality and quantity of production.

Unfortunately, the economic picture isn't altogether bright. The index of 20 cost-of-living commodities, which had been 100 in 1939, rose to 186.3 at the end of 1946 and to 293.8 on Feb. 24, 1948.

The fall in the value of the drachma is due far less to increased wages than to distrust of Greek money, fears about the civil war and instability of the war-torn economy, Golden says. As a result of this continued inflation, he expects the Labor Congress in Piraeus this week to ask for higher wages.

And to help the situation, the American mission is studying plans for making a little more sense out of the Greek tax structure. Inflation and previous dictatorships had wrecked the big social welfare funds set up before the first war.

As the Greek labor movement develops, it will play a major part in these reforms, Golden believes, and he looks to this week's convention to help chart a course of action for the months ahead.

There are no national unions in Greece. There are about 1,350 local unions; a big batch of local labor centers—in areas where three or more unions exist; and the national Confederation.

At the first post-war union elections, charges were filed that the Communists had engaged in ballot-box stuffing and repeat-voting. The courts upheld these charges, deposed the Confederations new executive board, and requested the three major political groups each to nominate seven men for the executive group.

SIX of the men named by the Communists under this agreement withdrew at the last moment, Golden says, and raised the cry of government control over the unions. The courts then appointed the 14 men named by the other two groups, as well as the one Communist who did not withdraw.

For the past two years the unions have functioned under this arrangement. This week they'll elect a new 21-man executive board to guide the organization.

Murray to Greek Labor: Retain Your Independence

The first "freely-convened" Congress of the Greek Confederation of Labor, which met on March 28, received warm words of greetings from CIO Pres. Murray.

Murray said American workers realize the "principles involved" in the Greek people's fight to "retain their independence, make secure their freedom and establish their democratic institutions . . ."

The Greek government's fight is part of a world-wide struggle "against the brutal forces of terror and oppression," and Americans look forward to the day when internal peace and order comes to Greece.

Workers' organizations in the U. S. "have steadily supported all proposals to aid the Greek people in this struggle," Murray added—not only through full support to the Greek aid program a year ago but through current support for the Marshall Plan

Expressing hope for a successful convention of the Greek unions, the CIO president said that a "large and successful" labor meeting will "demonstrate to the freedom-loving peoples of all the world that the Greek workers have won their own deeply-rooted convictions concerning human rights and democratic values.

"Greece today is the only country in the Balkans in which it is possible for workers to meet freely and engage in democratic discussions of their problems.

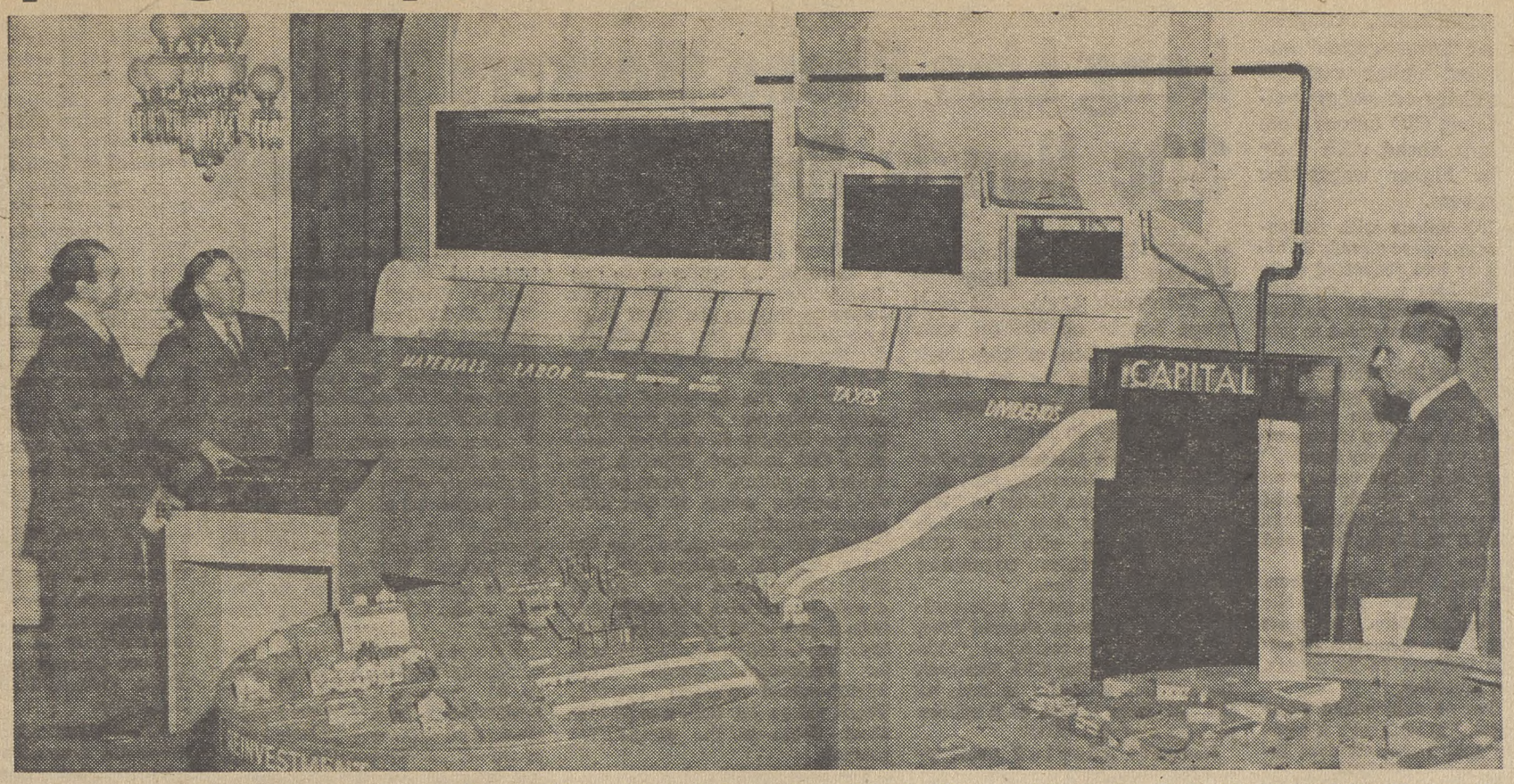
"It is our earnest hope that your government will keep its solemn commitment to repeal the anti strike act and to lift any other restrictions on your rights and liberties that may have been unwisely imposed upon you in the past."

Step Right Up, It's The Marvel Of The Age

Don't Be So Old-Fashioned

Do It The Modern Way—With Hydrostatics

Graphs And Charts? Just Turn On Your Tap And It Tells All



MACHINE AGE: **If the makers of this machine achieve their wistful dream, no more will someone have to look at charts when someone wants to prove something to someone else. Just attach these gadgets to your wall electric plug and to your water tap. Presto! All is proven. Here, Walter Fried (left) explains the workings of the machine to Reps. Frank A. Barrett (R.), a resident of Lusk, Wyo., and Frederick C. Smith (R.), of the Marion, O., Smiths. The latter is the man who had the machine brought to the Caucus Room of the Old House Office Bldg., where it is herewith pictured. That's water, Bub, flowing down those inclines. The one to the right signifies improvements and not watered stock as some unkind wisecracker might wise crack.**

By ARTHUR RIORDAN

"Mr. Speaker, Mr. Truman has just about out-Wallaced Wallace. If Mr. Wallace can make a more Socialistic or Communistic speech than Mr. Truman has just delivered, he can accomplish what I believe to be the impossible."

THOSE historic words were uttered Jan. 7 just after Pres. Truman had delivered his State of the Union message to an assembled Congress. Those historic words were spoken by Rep. Frederick C. Smith (R., O.) after the Gentleman from Ohio had asked for permission to address the House for one minute. As any fool can plainly see, the Gentleman from Ohio did not take his full 60 seconds, him a'coming to the point with speed and dispatch.

This particular Gentleman from Ohio represents the good people of the 8th District—Crawford, Hancock, Hardin, Marion, Morrow and Wyandot counties. He also served the good people of Marion—the city, that is—as mayor in 1935 and 1937 before being sent to the 76th Congress. He was sent back to Washington in the 77th, 78th, 79th and the present 80th Congress. Mr. Smith is really Dr. Smith, since he is a physician and surgeon and founder of the Frederick C. Smith Clinic.

(The Ohio delegation to Congress must be a pretty healthy one, what with Dr Smith and Dr. Walter Ellsworth Brehm, also a Rep., who holds a dentistry degree. In fact the delegation is pretty cosmopolitan. Rep. Bender is an insurance executive and also an editor and publisher; Rep. Elston is an attorney; so is Rep. Hess; Rep. Burke is an educator and personnel manager; Rep. McCullough is a lawyer; Rep. Clevenger is a merchant; Rep. McCowen, a former coal miner and presently an educator; Rep. Brown is a publisher; Rep. Ramey, a former judge; Rep. Jenkins, a prosecutor; Rep. Vorys, a member of the law firm of Vorys, Sater, Seymour & Pease; Rep. Weichel, a lecturer and a barrister; Rep. Huber lists no occupation; Rep. Griffiths, an auto dealer and head of a chemical firm; Rep. Carson, a member first of the firm of Burt, Kinneson, Carson & Shadrach and now of the firm of Burt, Carson, Lynch & Miller; Rep. McGregor, a contractor; Rep. Lewis, a trustee and a lawyer; Rep Kirwan, a public servant; Rep. Feighan, a lawyer, Rep. Crosser, also; Rep. Bolton (the Gentlewoman from Ohio), long active in public health nursing and nursing education, social service and education.)

Words, Words, Words

Says Funk & Wagnalls: **"Hydrostat:** n. 1. A contrivance for preventing the explosion of steam boilers. 2. An electrical device for making known the presence of water, as a protection against leakage, overflow, etc."

"Hydrostatics: n. The science of the pressure and equilibrium of fluids, as water."

"Hydrostatic: a. Pertaining to hydrostatics."

But, to get back to Mr. Dr. Smith. When this Gentleman from Ohio is not busy assailing Henry A. Truman or Harry S. Wallace, as the case may be, he ponders deeply over the "basic workings of a free economy."

Many "ingenious attempts have been made to demonstrate" those workings, he stated in a letter to his colleagues recently. "Economists have endeavored to reduce the operation of economic principals (that's what the letter said) to mathematical terms. Graphs, tables and et cetera are in common use."

But, the Gentleman from Ohio found a better way, he thought. "Recently, there have been developed a series of five machines, one weighing more than two tons," Mr. Smith wrote, "which, by analogy, demonstrate the operations of economic forces by means of hydrostatics." (Somewhere on this page, if we haven't forgotten to carry it, is a definition of hydrostatics.)

So, the Gentleman from Ohio reasoned, why don't we Congressmen take a gander at these devices? No sooner said than done. "The Speaker of the House graciously consented to exhibiting these machines in the Caucus Room of the Old House Office Bldg.," Mr. Smith stated.

WHEN we wandered in there the other day, Mr. Smith, whose eyebrows—and nothing else—remind you of John L. Lewis—was saying something to a couple of men. It sounded like "Marshall Plan and Socialism." Anyway, he posed for his picture with the largest of the machines and urged us to look the whole show over. We did.

Why bother any more with boring old graphs and tables, etc? Just attach these gadgets to your water tap and off you go. Of course, says Walter Freid, New York engineer who built the gadgets, "Just as in real life, leave the hydraulics alone and supply and demand balance themselves perfectly." And why not?

Want to know about "Break Even Point and Economic Proportion," or "Industry's Gross Income," or "Paper Profits of Cotton," or "Stable Money," or "Distribution of Monthly Income?" Well, folks, just step right up to these gadgets and the pretty red, blue, green, etc., colored water will tell all.

Mr. Fried built the machine especially for James D. Mooney, chairman of Willys-Overland. Mr. Mooney, tired of charts, hit on the idea of expressing variables and stuff like that with fluid. So, Fried threw together a lot of pipes and stuff. He hit the big time when the gadgets, water and all, were rigged up in the Old Caucus Room.

SAYS one of the signs on the machines: "To the man who leads economic groups, the law of supply and demand is like the compass to the navigator.

"All of the various areas of economics—production and distribution, banking and credit, taxes, international trade, foreign exchanges, and the gold standard—can be intelligently explored once a firm grasp is had of the law of supply and demand.

"The various actions and reactions that are included within the operation of this law are based on human behavior. The law operates as it does because human beings have fundamental attitudes toward material things, and when we examine their actions in groups we find a certain continuity in these attitudes that can be used as a basis for forecasting what their actions will be in the future.

"The operation of the law of Supply and Demand is depicted here in three dimensional, graphic forms. No liberties have been taken in the interpretation; the scheme maintains absolute consistency and integrity in illustrating the classical relationship between Supply, Demand and Price."

Get that? (Neither do we. But, we are sure the Gentleman from Ohio does.)

RAYON WORKRS, F.E. TO JOIN WAGE HIKE PARADE

By GLORIA CAPLAN

TAFT-HARTLEY, Congressional "investigation" and multi-million dollar management publicity campaigns notwithstanding, CIO unions were going right ahead with their plans for higher wages for their members.

Most CIO unions with nationwide contracts were already in negotiations or had requested early wage talks. Last week two additional national unions notified management they intended to join the parade.

The CIO Textile Workers announced it will seek substantial gains for 38,000 rayon workers throughout the country when contracts expire in the near future.

Last July the textile union won a 5c hourly boost, which brought the rayon workers' minimum wage in the North to 97c an hour and to 88c in the South.

In Chicago, the CIO Farm Equipment Workers asked the Intl. Harvester Corp., to open wage talks. The contract, affecting 40,000 workers in 12 plants, expires in mid-May.

IN addition to substantial wage increases, FE will seek a company-paid health and accident insurance fund, streamlining of grievance procedure and strengthening of other contract provisions.

While CIO Auto Workers negotiations with General Motors and Chrysler took the spotlight, the union set machinery into motion for wage boosts for some 20,000 employes of Briggs Manufacturing Co.

Last June the Briggs workers were forced on strike to obtain wage gains. This year they are seeking a 25c hourly boost, 5c for a social security and group insurance program, elimination of wage inequities between the Detroit, Evansville and Cleveland plants, a guaranteed 40-hour week, dues check-off and other benefits.

And on the local level:

FTA: Cotton compress workers at six Anderson-Clayton plants, Houston, Texas, won increases up to 15c an hour plus a week's vacation after two years, seniority and other gains.

Southern compress workers, the union noted, have been receiving 55-75c an hour less than those on the West Coast.

Textile: In Chicago, some 650 Western Felt Works employes came up with a package increase averaging 20c an hour, retroactive to March 1. New minimum base rate for women is $1.15 an hour; for sweepers $1.28 and for mechanics and electricians, $1.81.

In Burlington, Wisc., 225 Burlington Mills workers won a 19c package increase, improved vacation provisions, check-off and a union shop.

Newspaper Guild: Tacoma (Wash.) Times and News-Tribune employes won a 17% increase for those earning under $75 a week and a $15.25 weekly boost for those earning $75 and over.

Long Beach (Calif.) Independent employes were guaranteed a 11.6% hike, bringing the top minimum for reporters, photographers and rewritemen to $94 a week.

Transport: In Chicago, Transport Workers requested the city's Transit Authority to begin negotiations on proposals for a 30c hourly increase, six paid holidays, a guaranteed 40-hour work week 52 weeks a year, and other benefits.

Longshoremen: Ordering the Waterfront Employers Association to reopen the locked-out port of Los Angeles, Impartial Arbitrater Arthur C. Miller supported Marine Clerks of the ILWU.

The employers were ordered to abide by the contract they signed June 16, 1947 and cancelled March 11.

Public Workers: The 11-week strike of CIO cafeteria workers in Washington, D. C., government buildings ended as proposals drawn up by Federal Works Administrator Philip Fleming were accepted by both sides.

An arbitrator appointed by Fleming will decide disputes arising from reinstatement of strikers. The agreement, which includes a 6½c hourly increase, will run until January, 1949.

Shipbuilding: Most of the 2,500 Bethlehem-Sparrows Point Shipyard employes in Baltimore, Md., would suffer severe wage cuts if the company carries out its announced intention to eliminate incentive bonus payments.

Local Union Pres. Peter D. Bolfar, protesting the move, said it indicated that the "company intends to make still greater profits at the direct expense of the people who make all profits possible."

Communications: Three Congressmen and two city councilmen are members of a newly-formed Citizens Committee to support the (CIO) Cables Strikers in New York City.

Retail, Wholesale: An effort by the union to avoid a strike by distributing leaflets to the public after the contract expired, resulted in the filing of a $500.000 damage suit under the T-H Act by the Vim Electric Co., New York City.

The union charged the company with failure to bargain in good faith and refusal to abide by an arbitrator's decision.

Auto: Charging irregularities, the union has requested a new representation election at the Consolidated Vultee Aircraft Corp., in San Diego, Calif.

UAW West Coast Dir. C. V. O'Halloran said 700 official NLRB ballots mysteriously disappeared. The CIO lost by only 23 votes to the Intl. Association of Machinists, 3,337 to 3,314.

- About 900 CIO Packinghouse Workers at the American Sugar Refining Co., in Baltimore were out on a strike. They are seeking a 24c raise to bring wages on a par with those at the company's plants in Boston and Brooklyn.
- CIO Electrical Workers were involved in three strikes in Pennsylvania, thanks to employers! T-H-encouraged refusal to bargain.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Long Line Phone Workers To Ask 30c Hourly Rise, 35-Hour Week

LONG-LINES employes of the American Telephone & Telegraph Corp. will seek wage boosts of 30c an hour and a reduction of the work week from 40 to 35 hours when the nationwide contract expires early in May.

The contract demands were formulated in Jacksonville, Fla., during the American Union of Telephone Workers' first convention since affiliation with the CIO Telephone Workers Organizing Committee last June.

Over 100 delegates, representing 25,000 members, cheered Pres. J. J. Moran as he remarked: "This year we have the CIO Research Department statistics to back us up. We have behind us 6 million members of the CIO."

Delegates adopted strongly-worded resolutions condemning Henry Wallace's third party and supporting the Marshall Plan and CIO-PAC.

The AUTW will seek to narrow sectional wage differentials, which vary as much as $18 weekly for telephone plant craftsmen and $6 among operators.

THE Bell System's conversion to dial telephones will replace 12 million manually-operated telephones in the next few years, the union explained. To protect its members' jobs and to gain them a share in the fruits of technological improvement, the union hopes to shorten the work week, and obtain time and one-half pay for Saturday and double-time for Sunday work.

Prior to the delegates' unanimous acceptance of the wage resolution, Stanley Ruttenberg, associate CIO research director, presented a picture of peak profits and lagging wages in the telephone industry.

Bell Telephone rates rose by more than $45 million a year in 1947, he pointed out. AT&T profits, he stressed, are far higher than represented by the corporation due to inflated prices it pays for equipment, bought from AT&T-owned Western Electric. These prices, he said, are 15-20% above those in the competitive market.

Telephone workers' wages, on the other hand, trailed behind those in other industries, Ruttenberg explained. Wage increases for Bell employes since June, 1946, lagged 9c an hour behind gains for manufacturing workers. While telephone wages rose about 8% since the end of OPA in June, 1946, prices increased 25.3%, he said.

To restore their 1946 purchasing power—without provision for an actual increase—telephone workers would require an hourly wage of $1.40, Ruttenberg reported. Today the average is $1.21, AUTW is now making preparations for a union shop election under the Taft-Hartley Act. It is planned to complete the election before negotiations begin.

PRINCIPAL convention speakers were Asst. Labor Secy. John Gibson, who described the inadequacy of present Bell wages and urged support for the Marshall Plan; CIO Organizational Director Allan S. Haywood; CIO Shipbuilding Workers Pres. John Green and Director Van A. Bittner of the CIO Organizing Committee.

Haywood reported that nine telephone unions, representing 85,000 workers, have affiliated with TWOC. In a sharply-worded resolution, delegates "rejected and spurned" a Communications Workers of America (independent) invitation to join its ranks.

The union's two top officers were reelected by acclamation. They are Pres. Moran and Vice-Pres. R. T. Creasey.

Following the convention, the TWOC executive board held a two-day conference in Jacksonville. Plans were made to extend organization, strengthen present affiliates and increase the flow of literature and research information to affiliates.

AID CRIPPLED CHILDREN: **The CIO Brewery Workers has contributed more than $5000 to the National Society for Crippled Children and Adults for research. Above picture shows a 14-year-old boy demonstrating use of an experimental model of a stand-up table devised to help crippled children walk. With him are Joseph E. Brady, coordinator of state councils for the Brewery Workers and Miss Jayne Shover, director of the National Society's cerebral palsy service.**

Fur Union Asks Bar On Lockout

New York fur manufacturers, who voted to close their factories on April 2 until a new contract is signed, where confronted with a suit for a temporary injunction.

In filing the suit, the CIO Fur & Leather Workers' counsel, Lee Pressman, charged that the employers were planning a lockout without first giving the workers a sixty-day notice and filing a 30-day notice with the Federal and state mediation services. Such notices are required by the Taft-Hartley Act.

The Fur Workers' contract expired Feb. 15. Negotiations since then have been stymied by the manufacturers' insistence on putting back into effect the two sets of wage scales in use before the war—one for the slack season, another for the busy season.

In addition, the manufacturers are demanding that the union's officials sign non-communist affidavits under the T-H Act.

"With prices what they are, I pay less for this model—and get twice the compliments."

THE ADVENTURES OF JIM BARR

MARGIE WILSON, CONVINCED THAT SHE SHOULD PARTICIPATE IN LABOR'S POLITICAL ACTION, DECIDES TO GO TO A UNION MEETING WHERE JIM IS SCHEDULED TO SPEAK.... BUT TO DO THAT, SHE MUST BREAK HER DATE WITH PETE DELLY.....

I PROMISED TO GO WITH PETE AND MEET HIS FOLKS TONIGHT.... YOU'LL EXPLAIN WHY I COULDN'T KEEP THE DATE, PEGGY, WON'T YOU? HE'LL UNDERSTAND... MAYBE I OUGHT TO WRITE A NOTE....

DON'T BOTHER, MARGE!

UNITED LABOR PRESS

A BRUSH-OFF IS THE SAME NO MATTER HOW YOU SPELL IT!

BUT YOU DON'T UNDERSTAND, PETE!

OH, SURE! I DON'T UNDERSTAND! MY FOLKS HAVE BEEN LOOKING FORWARD TO MEETING THE GIRL I'M GOING TO MARRY.... SO WE FINALLY MAKE A DATE TO HAVE SUPPER WITH MOM AND POP AND WHAT HAPPENS!

SO YOU BREAK THE DATE! I GUESS IT DOESN'T MEAN MUCH TO YOU!

BUT IT DOES, PETE! MORE THAN ANYTHING IN THE WORLD... THIS IS SOMETHING DIFFERENT.... IT'S... IT'S POLITICAL ACTION!

YOU DON'T SAY! POLITICAL ACTION! SO THAT'S MORE IMPORTANT THAN US GETTING MARRIED!

NO, IT ISN'T, PETE.... EXCEPT THAT WE CAN'T GET MARRIED BECAUSE WE DON'T HAVE A PLACE TO LIVE. WITH POLITICAL ACTION.... LABOR CAN ELECT CONGRESSMAN WHO WILL VOTE FOR HOUSING.... INSTEAD OF WORKING WITH THE REAL ESTATE LOBBY!

DON'T YOU SEE HOW IMPORTANT IT IS TO US? I WANT TO WORK TO MAKE SURE ORGANIZED LABOR **DOES** SOMETHING IN THE COMING ELECTIONS!

YEH... YEH... I AGREE! BUT WHAT ABOUT OUR DATE? WHAT'LL MY FOLKS SAY?

WHY DON'T YOU GO WITH MARGIE AND JIM, PETE? THEN RIGHT AFTER JIM FINISHES SPEAKING... YOU CAN GO HOME AND MEET THUH FOLKS!

SURE, PETE... PHONE THEM AND EXPLAIN THAT WE'LL BE LATE!

DID YUH HEAR THIS LITTLE GAL SPOUT, JIM? SHE SURE KNOWS WHUT THE SCORE IS AND WHY WE NEED SOME POLITICAL ACTION!

OUR WORK IS GOING TO BE PLENTY HARD, MARGIE! I HOPE YOU KNOW WHAT YOU'RE GOING IN FOR....

UNION WORK ISN'T A PICNIC, JIM.... AND WORKING HERE AND WATCHING ALL OF YOU... I KNOW IT... BUT IT CERTAINLY IS WORTHWHILE WORK! AND I'LL HAVE THE SATISFACTION OF KNOWING THAT I'M WORKING FOR MY OWN WELFARE... AND THAT OF MY FAMILY AND FOLKS LIKE ME!

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I TOLD MOM WE'LL BE LATE... AND SHE SURE WAS SORE!

OKAY... LET'S GO TO OUR FIRST MEETING! KEEP YOUR FINGERS CROSSED FOR... AND LET'S HOPE I CAN CONVINCE UNION MEMBERS THAT POLITICAL ACTION WORK IS JUST AS ***IMPORTANT*** AS BREAD AND BUTTER WORK!

AL

U. S. Hurt Abroad By Polltax

WITH victory closer than ever before, the CIO has renewed its year-long drive for U. S. action to outlaw the polltax in seven Southern states.

Appearing before the Senate Rules Committee, CIO Sec.-Treas. James Carey urged quick action in the Senate and labeled arguments against constitutionality of the proposed law as "without foundation."

The polltax bill has already been passed by the House. Action in the Senate seems likely at this session, since it has the support of many Northern Democrats and a considerable number of Republicans.

The bill is apt to die on the legislative vine, however, unless the Senate adopts "cloture" rules to cut off debate and forestall a filibuster by the Southern polltaxers. Cloture requires a two-thirds vote.

Polltaxes must be paid before persons can vote in the states of Virginia, South Carolina, Alabama, Arkansas, Mississippi, Tennessee and Texas.

NET effect of the taxes, Carey pointed out, has been to cut heavily into the number of persons in the seven states who can use their voting rights.

The percentage of potential voters who went to the polls in the '46 elections in the seven polltax states, he pointed out, was only 9.58%, while in the other 41 states 47% of the voters cast ballots.

The polltax problem is more than local, the CIO secretary—who had just returned from a trip to Europe—told the Senators.

"An American diplomat cannot forcefully argue for free elections in foreign lands without meeting the challenge that in many sections of America qualified voters do not have free access to the polls," he said.

CAREY'S testimony was backed up by John Edelman, Washington spokesman for the Textile Workers Union, who appeared in behalf of a quarter-million Southern textile workers.

He recalled that the union had just recently won a Labor Board election in a mill at Stonewall, Miss., where the minimum rate of pay is 41c an hour and where only a few key workers make as much as 60c an hour.

"People who earn such disgracefully low wages simply cannot afford even sufficient food for an adequate diet, let alone pay poll taxes," Edelman charged.

Sponsor of the bill (HR 29) is Rep. George Bender, an Ohio Republican. Opposition has come largely from Southern legislators and governors, who have argued the plan is constiutional or that it interferes with states' rights.

SUCH 'NEWSBOYS' NEEDED: The CIO News is in the market for "newsboys" like Tulla Augusta, secretary of the Omaha-Council Bluffs CIO Council. She was so impressed with the first issue of the council's edition of the CIO News she became a "news butcher." The "newsboys'" line forms at the right.

5 CIO Education Meets Scheduled; Begin in April

FIVE CIO regional education conferences to be held next month in various parts of the country have been announced by the National CIO Dept. of Education and Research. The conferences, all of which will last three days, are as follows:

1. New England: Mt. Pleasant Hotel, Jefferson, Mass., April 2-4.

2. Ohio, Indiana, Michigan: Oliver Hotel, South Bend, Ind., April 9-11.

3. Washington, Oregon: Hotel Multnomah, Portland, Ore., April 16-18.

4. Iowa, Nebraska, Minnesota, Missouri: Savery Hotel, Des Moines, Ia., April 23-25.

5. Oklahoma, Kansas, Arkansas: Tulsa, Okla., April 30-May 2.

Also announced were the dates and places for two of the National CIO one-week schools to be held this summer. The Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska school will be held at the Danebod Folk School, Tyler, Minn., June 6-12. The Missouri and Southern Illinois school will convene at the Montebello Vocation Camp, Kimmswick, Mo., Aug. 22-28.

The National CIO's one-month leadership training term has been tentatively set for June 13-July 10, at the Highlander Folk School, Monteagle, Tenn.

Keep Your Eye On Congress

BILL	WHAT IT DOES	WHERE IT IS	WHAT TO DO
European Recovery Bill —Marshall Plan S.2202	Provides $5 billion program to spur European recovery. Senate removed CIO-opposed plan to transfer 300 U. S. ships.	Senate passed bill. House vote due this week. Bill then goes to joint House-Senate conference committee.	Write, wire Senators, Congressmen to get final action as soon as possible.
Thomas-Wagner Anti-Inflation Bill S. 2126	Proposes strong program, as urged by CIO, to halt rising prices. Freezes prices, rations scarce items.	Senate Banking Comm. held hearings, but action stalled since tumble on commodity market.	Wire Chrmn. Tobey (R., N. H.), your Senators & Congressmen for action.
Labor Dept. Appropriation Bill HR 5728	Bill slashes Labor Dept. funds, wipes out Vets Re-Employment section, cuts Bureau of Labor Statistics by 40%	Passed by the House. Senate Appropriations Comm. heard CIO testimony.	Wire Sen. Bridges & Appropriations Comm. members to restore cuts
Taft-Hartley Repeal Bills. S. 1628; HR 3945	Repeals Taft - Hartley Law introduced at end of last session.	Referred to House & Senate Labor Comms. Action unlikely this session.	Write Senators, Congressmen to push repeal of this law.
Taft-Ellender-Wagner Housing Bill. S. 866; HR 2523	Provides long - range govt. aid for slum clearance, low-rent homes.	Senate Banking Comm. approved last session; House Banking Comm. has held no hearings.	Write Senators & Congressmen to force action on this vital housing measure.
Anti-Polltax Bill HR 29	Ends polltax as bar to voting in U. S. elections in 7 Southern states.	Passed by House last July. Senate Rules Comm. heard CIO last week.	Write Sen. Taft as GOP leader, and your Senators to favor earliest possible vote.
Anti-Lynching Bill HR 3488	Makes lynching a U. S. crime, with punishment for lynchers and police-collaborators.	Approved by House Judiciary Comm. Vote due in next few weeks. No action in Senate.	Write Congressmen to press for quick vote. Ask Senators to push for action.
FEPC Anti-Bias Bill S. 984; HR 2820	Sets up U. S. agency to enforce anti-bias job policy in industry.	Approved by Senate Labor Comm. No action yet in House.	Write Senators to seek early vote; ask Congressmen for action.
Peacetime Military Conscription. HR 4278. Towe Bill.	Provides compulsory army service for all 18-year-olds in peacetime.	Approved by House Armed Services Comm. Senate Armed Services Comm. holding hearings.	Write Congressmen and Senators demanding defeat of forced military service proposals.
Labor Extension Service Bill S. 1390, HR 4078.	Sets up govt. program for labor education, thru unions and schools.	Senate Labor Comm. due to report. House Labor Comm. opens hearings April 13.	Write Chrmn. Hartley of Labor Comm. to give approval.

Address all Representatives at House Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.
Address all Senators at Senate Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.

Congress Ignoring U.S. Needs

WHILE rushing action on the badly-needed European aid program, Congress is paying less attention to the needs of the American public.

- **The Knutson tax bill**—passed and vetoed twice last year—won strong support in both Senate and House, and moved over to the White House for a probable third veto.

CIO has steadily opposed the tax bill—largely on grounds that it gives tremendous benefits to the wealthy, while passing along only $1-a-week savings to families with a $2000 net income. CIO's own tax program called for big cuts in taxes for low and middle income families, with heavier taxes on big corporation profits and closing of tax loopholes.

- **Funds for the Labor Dept.**—severely hacked in the House—were up for study before a subcommittee of the Senate Appropriations Committee.

Secy.-Treas. Carey told the Senate group the $4 million cut in funds will produce damage "cut of all relation to the dollars involved." He said much of the work of the Department is devoted to helping "maintain full production and full employment."

MUCH of the cut is directed at the Board of Labor Statistics, used by labor, management and government as a source of factual material on key industrial problems. The Women's Bureau, the Veterans Reemployment Bureau and the Wage-Hour Division would be seriously crippled by the cut.

- **The long-feared, long-expected GOP wage-hour bill** has been produced by Sen. Joe Ball (R., Minn.), a prime mover in the Taft-Hartley campaign. It lifts minimum wages from 40c to 60c an hour (CIO, Pres. Truman and some industrialists had asked for a 75c minimum rate).

The bill is a long, complicated legalistic re-write of the present Wage-Hour Act. Like the T-H Act, it promises to give lawyers a field day, while making enforcement and protection of workers almost impossible.

- Bills to increase the salaries of U. S. employes—who have taken a bitter bearing from rising prices—are still locked up in Congressional committees.

Bills (HR 4704-5) in the House by Rep. Dingell (D., Mich.) and in the Senate (S 1848-9) by Senators Langer (R., N. D.) and Chavez (D., N. M.), would lift pay of federal employes and postal workers by $1,000 a year. The proposals have support of the CIO United Public Workers.

- **Removal of taxes on oleomargarine** was seen headed for possible action in the House, where about 130 Congressmen signed their names to a petition to discharge the House Agriculture Committee from further handling of the tax-cut proposals.

The Committee—dominated by midwest dairy interests—had voted 16-10 to table all bills to remove the tax on oleo. Signatures of a majority of the 435 Congressmen are necessary before the bills can come directly to the House for debate and vote.

- **The Gearhart bill (HJR 296)**, which would cut some 600,000 workers out of the social security system, is under study by the Senate Finance Committee.

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14 MOUTHS AND $36: John Brannon, (r.) a CIO Packinghouse worker on strike in Council Bluffs, Iowa, gives 14 good reasons why he can't make ends meet on his $36 a week at Armour & Co. Two of his boys had to quit school before finishing the 8th grade to help feed the family. "A packinghouse laborer," he says, "is driven, driven until he nearly drops. There is no humanity in a packing plant." (See Page 2.)

QUILL HITS ENEMIES OF UNITY IN CIO

Resigns as head of Greater New York CIO Council in protest against actions of "strange people" who defy CIO policy. Many groups back national stand. Florida aides quit.

Story on Pages 6 and 7

CONGRESS VOTES ERP; KILLS SHIP DEAL

Senate and House accept conference report. Committee kills inclusion of Spain after strong protests by Truman and Murray. RFC to advance $1,000,000,000 loan to start work.

Story on Page 3

CIO Asks Discharge of Woods

WALTER Reuther, chairman of the CIO Housing Committee, has called for the withdrawal of Tighe E. Woods as Federal Housing Expediter.

In a wire to Democratic Nat. Committee Chairman Howard McGrath, Reuther charged that Woods, in dismissing the Cleveland, O., rent director and in making changes in the New York area office, "perverts the powers of the executive department."

The Senate Banking & Currency Committee delayed action on Woods' confirmation until after passage of the 1948 rent control law. In committee and on the Senate floor Sen. Harry P. Cain, outspoken foe of rent control, severely attacked Woods' administration.

Shortly after Cain's attacks, Woods dismissed Henry Zetzer, Cleveland rent head, who had been under Cain's fire.

Reuther's wire read:

"Am appalled at the action of Acting Rent Administrator Tighe Woods in making changes in the New York area office, which have been urged upon him by the real estate lobby.

"Recently he fired the best area rent director of them all in Cleveland, O., at the request of Senator Cain, who as you know is the real estate lobby's most active proponent in the Senate.

"Woods' action perverts the powers of the executive department. He takes his orders from those in the Congress who are most against rent control even though the majority voted a comparatively good bill.

"His name ought to be withdrawn and an administrator proposed who would enforce the Act as passed by the Congress."

As the new rent control bill went into effect April 1, debate on the Wagner-Ellender-Taft Housing bill and Sen. Ralph Flanders' amendments was stepped up in the Senate Banking committee and on the Senate floor.

PICKET LINE WEDDING: Rev. Andrew Jenkins marries Doris Mae Wilson and Eugene Plumley, who met 11 days before the ceremony while picketing Armour's plant at Atlanta, Ga. Mrs. Plumley was employed in the egg packing dept., while her husband worked as a wiener packer. Strikers are seeking 29c hourly increase.

Packinghouse Workers Undaunted By Arrests and Police Violence

IN ST. PAUL, Minn., mass arrests of striking CIO Packinghouse Workers was in vogue.

In Tifton, Ga., strikers at Armour & Co. were reported battling tear gas attacks and deputy sheriffs, said to have beaten women pickets.

In Chicago, 200 ex-GIs took time out from UPWA picket lines to picket the Veterans Administration and the state unemployment compensation offices in a vain effort to obtain unemployment benefits denied them as strikers.

And in every meat packing center where UPWA pickets pounded the pavements, strikers were waiting April 8, when President Truman's fact-finding board will report its findings in the walkout. The Taft-Hartley Act empowers the President to seek an injunction to halt the strike for 80 days following receipt of the board's findings.

IN the meantime, support for the strikers mounted as religious, civic, veterans and union groups pitched in to help.

In Chicago, the American Veterans Committee doctors, dentists, lawyers and nurses offered their services to strikers without charge. The Catholic Charities, the Salvation Army, the Catholic Back of the Yards Council, Catholic businessmen, the University of Chicago Settlement and the CIO Community Services Committee are contributing relief and financial aid.

At the union's Chicago headquarters, sympathetic letters from individual farmers continued to pour in.

The 100,000 strikers are seeking a 29c hourly increase to bring wage rates up to $1.39 an hour, described by the Bureau of Labor Statistics as the amount necessary for a minimum standard of decency for a family of three.

Sets Farmers Straight On Strike Issues

CIO Packinghouse Workers Pres. Ralph Helstein believes in "turning the other cheek."

To the DeKalb County (Ill.) Livestock Feeders Association, which threatened violence, if necessary, to market their livestock, Helstein offered the skilled labor of UPWA strikers to help slaughter the cattle.

Education Bill O.K.'d By Senate

FEDERAL aid to education —a subject which has been proposed, debated, shelved or killed in Congress every year for the past 25 years — has finally won approval by the Senate.

To some of the nation's children the measure, if passed by the House, would mean a chance for a decent education for the first time. To all it would mean better schooling than their states could heretofore provide.

The bill, which seeks to guarantee a minimum expenditure of $50 a year on education for each child between the ages of 5 and 17, would grant federal funds of from $5 to over $25 per student to the states. The sum, which totals $300 million, would be apportioned according to need.

The most hotly-contested issue in the debate was the question of whether the funds should be used to support religious and private schools. This was resolved by a section which leaves it entirely up to the states to spend the money in accordance with their laws. Nineteen states now provide for assistance to non-public schools.

Amendments to ban the use of federal funds for private schools and, conversely, to require that a portion be used in this way were both decisively defeated.

Final plea for the bill was made by Sen. J. William Fulbright (D., Ark.), who asserted that the U. S. was spending only 1.5% of its income on education, while Russia was spending 8%.

To Virginia's Harry F. Byrd, the bill was a "Pandora's box." It would open the way to federal regulation, he insisted.

(Last year Virginia's median education expenditure per pupil was $56 a year, seventh state from the bottom. New York, by comparison, spends $234; California, $177; Connecticut, $154.)

That Food Price 'Decline' Saved You Only 2c A Lb.

THE "food basket" index—issued by Dun & Bradstreet—is heading up again after a fall during the market break in February.

D&B estimated that 31 pounds of 31 foods would have cost you $6.75 last week. This year's low was $6.61 on Feb. 24. The all-time high was $7.28 on Jan. 13, this year.

So, you will note that the foods fell an average of slightly more than 2c per pound. (In case you've forgotten the dark days of the depression—and who can forget them?—the index on Jan. 31, 1933, was $1.49, an all-time low.)

AND here is some more food for thought from Leslie Fishman, of the CIO Research & Education Dept.:

"Profits are now so huge that corporations have been hard put to try to explain them away. They are so high that they are double the golden year of 1929. They are so high that on the average a 20% wage increase could be granted to all corporation employes and still leave profits at the 1929 level—with no increase in prices!!!

"There have been two main arguments that have been cooked up by the corporations to fool the public about their present huge profits.

"In public statements corporations are now reporting profits as a per cent of sales, although in the past they have always reported profits as a per cent of investment. For their own private use, the only measure they use to determine profits is return on investment. That tells them how much money they make for every $1 they invest.

"And, of course, that's the really important question for all businessmen. But for public consumption and newspaper ads, they switched to sales because this makes profits look a lot smaller. In meat packing, for example, the correct profit per cent is, on the average, eight times greater than the one packing corporations are publicizing.

"THE official newspaper publishers' magazine, Editor and Publisher, on Nov. 8 urged newspapers to stop playing up the huge profits of corporations and suggested they switch to industry, new method of reporting profits. The NAM full page ads in Time, Look, etc., have helped them make that switch. And, today, even the New York Times is carrying all their profit stories with this shabby measure of profits as a per cent of sales.

"Don't be fooled when corporations say their profits are only 6% or 8%. The question is 'per cent of what?' Is it a per cent of what you put in to the business (the investment) or per cent of sales?—which doesn't mean a thing.

"THE second dodge in hiding the huge profits is to say they need the profits to stay in business. They have to spend it for higher priced inventories. It isn't real profits at all—it's just inventory profits. Here, the Commerce Dept. is helping corporations out by agreeing that much of the profits today are only inventory profits.

"The catch is that Commerce's 'correction' assumes inventories are figured at cost. Many businessmen have indicated they are doing no such thing. They know that the present price inflation is going to break one of these days and they are protecting themselves against that day valuing their inventories very, very conservatively.

"Many have formally gone over to the LIFO (Last In—First Out) method of calculating inventories, which enables them to protect themselves openly.

"But those who are still under FIFO (First In—First Out) can get the same result by being very cautious and careful in pricing their inventories. Commerce has made no attempt to check this assumption.

"But if this type of argument is used by the corporation, attempts should be made to check the companies' inventory figures with the actual physical inventory in the plant. From the information we have, the results will probably be very interesting to the union and very embarrassing to the company."

AND, oh yes, getting back to food prices. The U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (such a valuable arm of the U. S. Government that even Sen. Taft howled when "economy-minded" Congressmen tried to cut its appropriation sharply) last week announced that the February-born decline in food prices has halted.

As if housewives didn't know that already.

ERP PASSES; SHIP TRANSFER KILLED

THE Marshall Plan is now a reality.

This broad humanitarian and recovery program—officially called the European Recovery Program—was passed late last week by Congress after details had been ironed out in a House-Senate conference committee. CIO Pres. Philip Murray had directed CIO to make ERP its No. 1 priority.

The House—which the Washington Post described as "sometimes irresponsible and misguided"—last week adopted ERP by a thumping 329 to 74 majority—an even wider margin than the 69 to 17 ballots by which it had passed the Senate.

But, the House had added a number of things to the bill which necessitated some strong leadership from the Senators on the conference committee. Evidently there was strong leadership, since the bill which came out of the committee leans toward the Senate's version.

The Conference report was accepted by the House on a 317 to 75 vote. The Senate accepted on a voice vote. Then the bill went to the White House.

The item in the House bill which differed most from the Senate bill was one which included Spain among the nations to benefit from ERP. It was sponsored by Rep. Alvin O'Konski, (R., Wis.). Pres Truman immediately declared he was "utterly opposed" to inclusion of Spain, and Murray asserted "we believe that neither the U. S. nor the people of Europe have anything to gain by including the fascist dictatorship of Gen. Franco in a program to reconstruct the European economy and strengthen world democracy."

The House-Senate conference killed all reference to Spain in less than two hours. In fact, the conferees came to agreement on a report in startlingly fast time.

One item that the conferees did not have to argue over was a provision that would authorize transfer of American ships to European nations. This had been opposed vigorously by the CIO and its various maritime and shipbuilding unions. The provision was stricken out in the House, as it had been in the Senate.

The measure, as finally adopted, included:

1. A total of $6,098,000,000.

a. $5,300,000,000 for ERP.

b. $275,000,000 for Greek and Turkish military aid.

c. $333,000,000 economic and $125,000,000 military aid for China.

(The Senate yielded on b and c. Originally, it had contended they should be handled in a separate bill.)

d. $60,000,000 for the UN Children's Fund.

2. A joint committee of the Foreign Policy and Appropriations committees of the two chambers to facilitate reports of the ERP administrator to Congress.

3. $300,000,000 for the plan to encourage participation of private American capital in European recovery.

4. A House provision that $1,000,000,000 of the $5,300,000,000 should come from loans from the Reconstruction Finance Corp.

5. $20,000,000 in relief for Trieste.

ONE House provision, backed heavily by labor, was eliminated in the conference. It would have provided that the ERP advisory board must include representatives of business, labor, agriculture and the professions.

The bill is an authorization measure which sets ceilings on the amount of money to be spent on the respective programs but not actually appropriating the money. Those appropriations will have to be voted on later after review by the two Congressional committees.

Rep. John Taber (R., N. Y.)—one of the most "economy"-minded members of the House—has stated that the House Appropriations Committee, of which he is chairman, may not be able to submit a bill before May 10. "I intend to go into the need of every nation before I provide funds," he told the House. But, since the margin for passage of ERP was better than 4 to 1, it doesn't appear that Taber's penny-pinching will get far.

The delay will not retard the start of ERP, because the $1,000,000,000 RFC loan will come immediately.

THE House vote on passage of its version of ERP included 171 Republicans and 158 Democrats for the measure and 61 Republicans, 11 Democrats and two American Laborites opposed.

Before final action, a motion to recommit (which is polite language for "kill") the bill made by Rep. Glen D. Johnson (D., Okla.) was roared down.

A move by third party supporter Rep. Vito Marcantonio (ALP, N. Y.) to substitute the "Wallace Plan" was defeated by a standing vote of 270 to 6. In the Senate, a similar motion by Sen. Glen Taylor (D., Ida.), who will be Wallace's third party running-mate, was defeated 74 to 3.

The final passage of the House version marked one of the few occasions on which Marcantonio and Reps. John Rankin (D., Miss.) and Clare Hoffman (R., Mich.) voted on the same side.

MURRAY, in declaring ERP the No. 1 task for CIO, had declared:

"If the ERP idea should collapse tomorrow, a recession would follow immediately because (a) an outlet for goods would be cut off; (b) we would be closer to chaos and totalitarianism in Europe and (c) would be close to a regimented economy in which both our manpower and material would be devoted to military preparation for war."

Answering critics—such as Wallace—who said such an aid program should be operated through UN, Murray declared:

"How could it? It's 22 vetoes too late for that. But the bill does call for maximum use of agencies of UN and other international agencies."

Film Tells Italians The Merits of ERP

A newsreel showing Exec. Vice-Pres. George Baldanzi of the CIO Textile Workers giving a brief interview in Italian in favor of the Marshall Plan will be shown throughout Italy, to combat communist claims that American labor opposes the European Recovery Program.

Baldanzi tells the Italian workers that American labor backs the plan as a step to peace and freedom.

Mary Lou Smith (r.), queen of the New York Guild's 1948 Page One Ball receives the victory ribbon from Mary Snee, last year's Miss Page One. The dance will be held May 5 at Manhattan Center.

We Couldn't Have Said It Better

It was a strange place for the CIO's case for higher wages to appear, but it popped up in U. S. District Court in Washington, D. C.

A bank teller came up for sentencing for embezzling $1800 to pay off his family debts. He was paid $2100 a year—$40.38 a week. On this he was trying to support a wife and child.

In court the bank's irate vice president charged the theft was "more a case of high living rather than the high cost of living." The bank executive said, "When I began, I was making $25 a month."

But Judge Alexander Holtzoff had another explanation.

Because of the low salaries paid by banks to their trusted employes, large sums of money passing through their hands serve as a "great temptation," especially in view of the high cost of living, he said.

The sentence: three years' probation.

Win Union Shops

Five more union shop election victories won by the Federation of Dyers during the past two weeks brings the total won by the union to 49. Only 249 votes were cast against the union shop in all 49 elections.

Plan Co-op Palestine Tie Plant

PLANS for establishing a co-operative necktie factory in Palestine are being pushed by the CIO Amalgamated Clothing Workers.

In cooperation with the Men's Neckwear Mfrs. Association, the union's neckwear joint board will seek to raise a kitty of $100,000 to get the project started. It will be located in the Naga colony in Palestine, and will be managed by Histadrut, the Palestinian labor organization.

Louis Fuchs of New York, union official and head of the fund drive, said 2,300 members of the Amalgamated's neckwear division will devote the pay they receive on May 17 to the co-op project.

About 100 Jewish refugees in Palestine will be trained for jobs in the union-sponsored factory.

As in a similar project to make men's suits in an Italian co-op factory, the Amalgamated will supply trained technicians to set up the plan and train the workers. Raw materials and machinery will be shipped from the United States.

Radiomen Transfer From ACA to MEBA

Some 3,000 marine radio operators have transferred their affiliation from the CIO American Communications Association to the CIO Marine Engineers beneficial Association.

Prior to the operators' referendum, which approved the move by the ratio of 16 to 1, the executive boards of both ACA and MEBA sanctioned the transfer.

Contribution to Cold War

St. Louis Post Dispatch

"$110! But it doesn't go very far these days, does it?"

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

Philip Murray President James B. Carey Secretary-Treasurer
Vice Presidents: L. S. Buckmaster, Joseph Curran, Albert Fitzgerald, John Green, Allan S. Haywood, O. A. Knight, Walter P. Reuther, Emil Rieve, Frank Rosenblum.

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Silence Is Not Consent

You hear some of the darndest things on the radio.

The other night, for example, we tuned in late on a program --and the first words that came out of the speaker went like this:

"Organized labor raised all kinds of objections to the Taft-Hartley Act when it was being considered by Congress. The Act has been in effect for some time now—and union leaders are no longer making a fuss about it.

"It seems to me that this is pretty convincing evidence that the unionists are realizing that the Act isn't nearly as bad as they said it was."

It was at this point that the doorbell rang and visitors came in. Somebody switched off the radio—so we didn't learn the speaker's name.

Nevertheless, we're positive the guy doesn't know convincing evidence when he hears—or fails to hear—it.

Organized labor made a lot of noise about the T-H Act when it thought noise might help.

The Republican-controlled Congress, however, passed the measure. It was obvious that the present crop of lawmakers wouldn't repeal it.

So, unionists told themselves, let's concentrate our efforts on getting some new Congressmen and Senators.

And that's why the CIO's political action campaign is picking up speed all over the country.

There is nothing strange about the "strange silence" of union leaders toward T-H. They still abhor it.

Instead of raising objections, they're raising funds for PAC.

Their change of tactics seems to make sense.

Passage of the T-H Act resulted from political action on the part of industry and business.

Political action on the part of labor can get it removed from the statute books.

★ ★ ★

GOP Campaign For Economy

The "economy-minded," Republican-controlled Congress began whacking away at "useless" expenditures almost as soon as it organized under the GOP banner.

It slashed several hundred millions from appropriations for dams, reclamation, rural electrification and for operation of governmental agencies that aided labor.

It became most generous with the National Labor Relations Board—after passage of the Taft-Hartley Act.

It set aside some two millions for half a hundred farcical "investigations."

The other day, Senator Scott Lucas (D., Ill.) revealed another peculiar thing about GOP economy. Lucas said:

"On Dec. 31, 1946, just before the control of Congress was shifted to the present majority party, the Senate was spending for employes a total of $3,297,500. As of last Feb. 20, the Senate was spending $4,743,708, an increase of almost $1,500,000 in the total payroll.

"I understand that a similar increase has taken place in the House of Representatives."

This type of economical nest-feathering at the expense of public improvements makes us wonder what kind of alibis the GOP will trot out in a few months when the campaign gets hot.

'Hot' NAM Letter Backfires

It Says Labor's 'Socialistic Windbags, Leftwingers Hate Private Business'

By ALLAN L. SWIM

THE National Association of Manufacturers, which usually operates as smoothly as a $100 watch, could learn a valuable lesson from that letter which backfired.

It would be a lesson in the dangers of name-calling and insinuation—a lesson many outside the NAM could profit by.

The whole thing resembles a tragic comedy of errors—but nobody is laughing about it.

It began when a NAM representative drafted a fund-raising letter and sent it out over the signature of Earl Bunting, chairman of the NAM Board.

"AS you know, the so-called Progressives are re-doubling their vicious attacks in speeches and articles in the press upon you as a businessman, assailing you as a money-getter, trickster, stock-manipulator, and bandit living off the national income," the letter says.

"These attacks cannot go unanswered and that is why the NAM, as the recognized spokesman for American industry, is united in replying to them by giving the true facts to the public.

"These Socialistic windbags and Leftwingers of the labor unions are obsesses with a bitter hatred of private business. They care nothing about the fact that salaries and wages do not depend on arbitrary decision. They care nothing about the fact that the consumer is the lifeblood of business."

AT this point the letter really gets going. It continues with: "They care nothing if your business is doomed—if its operation brings losses only. What these spellbinders do want is to strike down property rights to the level of Socialism.

"We must not ignore these Leftist attempts to control industry. If we do, our economy will be smashed like Britain's.

"Because of these facts and the necessity of defending our rights against this naked display of power seeking to convince the people that 'special privileges,' unconcealed, raw and undiluted, are necessary for the common good, I believe you will want to join with us in NAM's powerful, hard-hitting programs, and straight-spoken statements to give our people the facts on the principles in danger at this hour of compulsion and coercion.

"So I say, let's turn on the heat and go to bat, let's defend your rights and mine—rights to make a profit—rights to manage our own business. Let us go all out in these crucial months ahead with the utmost expenditure of energy, manpower and purpose, before the public, showing up those who would destroy our free economy in their true blood red color.

"Since you have so much at stake in this fight, and are equally concerned over the threat of a planned economy with all of the evils of a Socialistic state, I hope you will fill in the enclosed membership form for your company's cooperation and participation and return it to me."

NOT many copies of this letter were sent out to prospective contributors—and the reception it received is known to have been bad.

The man who drafted it has been "permanently retired" by NAM, which considers that its issuance was a blunder.

We'd have been willing to consider the matter as a "closed chapter" had is not been for the fact that the viewpoint expressed in the letter has been expressed time and again by NAM—but in more subtle and softer terms.

NAM and many other groups—in government, in labor unions, in the professions—have fallen into the bad habit of trying to substitute name calling for sound logic.

They do not attack a program or an idea on the basis that it's unworkable or undesirable. They try to beat it by hanging on it such tags as "Red," "Fascistic," "Socialistic" or "Reactionary."

The technique has been overworked. The public is becoming fed up.

To illustrate:

We could say that the NAM letter was reactionary and Fascistic, but we won't.

We'll just say that the fellow who wrote it displayed an amazingly crude talent in the art of using half truths and insinuations.

Koestler: 'U. S. Democracy Is Hope Of World'

AMERICAN democracy "means the only hope of survival and salvation" for the world, Arthur Koestler, internationally-famous author, is declaring in a series of lectures throughout America.

"It is not a fight of white against black," asserted Koestler, author of "Thieves in the Night" and "Darkness at Noon."

Eastern totalitarianism is black. It would mean the end of our civilization, of a tradition of 2000 years if eastern totalitarianism won.

"On the other hand, American democracy is far from perfect, it is gray rather than white. But, for us Europeans from Prague to Rome, your American democracy, however gray, means the only hope of survival and salvation."

Typical Koestler lecture was that given at New York's Carnegie Hall before a overflow crowd. It was sponsored as will be all his lectures, by the Intl. Rescue and Relief Committee, an organization devoted to aid of anti-totalitaritan refugees. CIO Secy-Treas. James B. Carey and CIO Vice. Pres. Walter Reuther are members of the IRRC national committee.

At that lecture, places of honor on the stage were accorded to such refugees as George Domitrov, leader of the Bulgarian Peasant Party and head of the Peasant International; Dr. Karel Pusta, former Estonian foreign minister; Dr. Mladen Zujevich, member of the Jugoslav Central Natl. Committee in Exile; Jan Korbonski, secretary general of the Polish Peasant Party and a leader of the Polish Resistance; Jaime Miravitles, press attache of the Spanish Government-in-Exile, and representatives of Czech, Lithuanian, Latvian, Hungarian and Romanian refugees.

"People who are unable to distinguish between the burlesque of the Hollywood purge and the sinister tragedy of the Moscow purges should keep their mouths shut," Koestler said. "They are the Babbitts of the Left."

Of the "seven fallacies of radical Babbittism," Koestler declared the major one is the inability to distinguish between the long-term struggle for social progress and the short-term necessities of emergency action against an immediate threat to the survival of civilization.

Koestler, who will tour the country for six weeks, delivering a number of lectures, says he is indebted to IRRC for the aid it gave him and his family—they are Germans—when they were victims of the Nazis.

CONGRESSMAN DRIPP **By YOMEN**

"AND NOW LET'S START PRESSURING FOR A SALES TAX TO INCREASE REVENUE"

They Certainly Had The Correct Spirit

IT would be gross exaggeration to say that a good broad-jumper could leap from one side of the village to the other without straining.

But it is a tiny town, nestled among pine trees near one of the principal highways leading out of New Orleans.

Its economic life centers around a sawmill—a sawmill that formerly paid low wages.

It was here that CIO organizers unraveled a mystery which for a time was delightfully baffling.

EMPLOYES of the mill got together and decided they needed a union—a strong union.

They sent word to this effect in to State Director Fred Pieper, who had several large organizing drives under way and was in no position just then to assign an organizer to the mill village.

Pieper, however, told one of his own men to stop over in the village and talk with the mill workers.

The organizers followed Pieper's instructions. He explained the situation to the employes and suggested that they might organize a union without direct supervision from the CIO staff.

He left some membership cards and went on to Baton Rouge—or wherever he was going.

A short time later Pieper was notified that "everybody" at the mill had joined the CIO and he was asked, "What do we do now?"

An organizer was dispatched to the village to check on the situation—and he was shaking his head in consternation when the checking was completed.

Membership cards were counted and recounted. Obviously there was an error somewhere. A serious error.

There were more cards than there were mill employes.

How come?

Oh, that was easy to explain, the workers said. Some of their relatives and friends who didn't work at the plant signed up, too—just to demonstrate the folks were really behind the CIO.

THE mill management was asked to recognize the union—a local of the International Woodworkers.

Management said, flatly, that it wasn't going to deal with the union. To heck with this new-fangled business of collective bargaining.

And just to prove that it wasn't fooling, it shut the mill down—tight.

At this point Director Pieper moved into high gear. He sent word to management that it was heading for serious trouble with the National Labor Relations Board.

THE mill was closed for three days, then reopened with management expressing willingness to have an election to determine the union's strength.

An election was held three weeks after a petition for certification was filed. Five of the 131 eligible voters failed to cast ballots. The vote was 125 for the CIO and 1 against.

Then union and management representatives sat down and negotiated a contract.

When Southern organizers get together and swap yarns about unusual campaigns somebody from Louisiana is sure to tell about this one. And chances are about 10 to 1 that the story will end with the remark that—

"Management paid the workers for the time they lost when the mill was shut down. And, you know, that was the first paid vacation they ever had!" **A.L.S.**

IT'S TIME FOR SPRING PLANTING

ACW Member Is A Cutter By Day, An Author By Night

THE story of the productive "double life" led by a member of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers is told in the following story from the union's newspaper, The Advance:

There is a cutter in Boston, a member of Amalgamated Local 267, who bends over his table in the shop during the day and his own writing desk at night. In the local they know him as Leon, but the third political book he has just finished carries the name of his after-hours self: Leon Sakhiem-Rumagra.

The books Brother Sakheim-Rumagra has written are about Germany—the Germany that made World War I, World War II, and is today once again a point of conflict and a potential sore on the body politic of Europe. He shows how and why Germany played the evil role she did in the history of the continent.

His latest book, called FALLEN GERMANY and subtitled An Immigrant Looks Back—Chapman and Grimes are the publishers—contains a rapid survey of the political and military history of Germany, from its unification under Bismarck until the Nazis came to power.

The rest is a sober account of how the Nazis took over—and why the German people made it possible for them to take over. He traces carefully the success of the Nazis in promoting the anti-democratic superman theories of Nietzche among the German people, defeated and confused victims of economic and social decay. This part is by far the most interesting section of the book because here Sakheim-Rumagra can and does speak from first-hand knowledge.

Born in Hamburg, Germany, Sakheim-Rumagra has had a life full of experiences as colorful as anything Hollywood can offer. In his early years he was interested primarily in sports, in which he was an amateur champion athlete and sports writer in Germany. In that period he was also in the export-import business and traveled widely in Europe.

In his early thirties political awareness caught up with him as he watched the steady Nazi climb to power. He began to dig into German history, trying to find out why things were happening the way they did and what he could do about it.

Sakheim-Rumagra remained an anti-Nazi, and when his business was liquidated and he was put on their lists he knew he had to flee. He visited his sister, a doctor in Berlin, and departed from there 24 hours before the Nazis came around to question him.

With the Nazis on his heels he fled to England, where he worked in drugs and chemicals. But England was only a stop to what he recognized from across the Atlantic to be the one militant democracy in which he wanted to live: Roosevelt's USA.

Sakheim-Rumagra's admiration for FDR is boundless—an admiration, incidentally, which is still very much alive in millions of people throughout the continent today.

He got to the U. S. in 1938, and, personally, he had to start from scratch. He learned a new trade—became a cutter; joined the Amalgamated as soon as he could, and at night he wrote his books. In 1939 it was "The World's Disturber"; another book on Germany, published in 1940 by Harvard, told the democracies why they must watch out and what they must watch out for. "Fallen Germany" is his third book.

Although his work as a cutter is a severe tax of time and energy from his first love—his political writing—Sakheim-Rumagra shows no disposition to change.

He is a cutter who has his work cut out for him.

Matchless!

The President of the Natl. Association of Manufacturers has a new approach in singing the blues about how business is being "choked to death" by taxes.

In St. Louis, he told NAM members to jot some figures on the inside of a match box. The St. Louis businessmen wrote down the following statistics:

Corporate profits before taxes—$28.7 billion.

Corporate profits after taxes—$17.4 billion.

Inventory adjustment — $5.7 billion, leaving $11.7 billion.

Dividends paid out—$6.8 billion.

Retained profits—a paltry $4.9 billion.

The NAM president neglected to add the following interesting profit figure:

Corporate LOSSES after taxes in the NAM-GOP prosperity of 1932—$3.4 billion.

On National Policy:

QUILL HITS CIO DISSENTERS

BY ARTHUR RIORDAN

TWO telegrams—addressed to "Dear Phil" and "Dear Mike" — highlighted last week's development on the CIO's national pro-Marshall Plan and anti-third party policy.

The wires, of course, were between Pres. Michael Quill, of the CIO Transport Workers, and CIO Pres. Philip Murray.

Quill, in a move which caused a sensation in labor and newspaper circles, resigned as president of the Greater New York City Industrial Union Council, wiring Murray:

"I was one of the founders of this council and took a reasonable and active part in its leadership and activities . . . From the events which took place in the council within the past several months I feel I can no longer continue to serve in the capacity of president.

(He succeeded CIO Maritime Union Pres. Joseph Curran as council head in January.)

"You will recognize, of course, that it is perfectly proper for me as president of the TWU and a member of the national CIO board to agree or disagree with some parts of the national CIO policy which may effect the TWU.

"But if those disagreements will be seized upon by a group of strange people within the CIO council as a cheap and underhand way of splitting the unity of the CIO here or elsewhere, then in all fairness to the membership of the TWU, the national CIO and to your honest leadership I must call a halt as far as my participation is concerned."

HELEN GAHAGAN DOUGLAS
She won't be the Wallace pin-up girl.

The Greater New York Council had refused to adhere to CIO national policy. It assailed a letter from Council Dir. John Brophy—in which Brophy pointed out it was the duty of councils to follow CIO policy—as "a betrayal and a most dangerous attack upon democracy." The New York State CIO has indorsed CIO policy.

The day after he sent his wire, Quill was quoted in New York papers as saying he had resigned because the Greater New York Council "is controlled by Communist crackpots."

In his telegraphed reply to Quill's wire, Murray stated, "I wish to convey to you my deep sense of appreciation for your forthright affirmation." (Full text of his message is elsewhere on this page.)

(The Communist Daily Worker commenting editorially on Quill's resignation, declared: "Michael Quill is going fast . . . He is starting to echo the language of the warmongers. He mutters something about not wanting 'peace at any price' . . . Quill is also starting to make eyes at Gen. Eisenhower, the last hope of the busted down Truman "liberals' who want the General to head off the only genuine peace candidate—Henry Wallace . . . The Marshall Planners want labor to 'sacrifice' its wage demands.")

(This week CIO Pres. Murray, an ardent supporter of the Marshall Plan, was scheduled to help his Steelworkers open their negotiations with U. S. Steel for a "substantial wage increase.")

Four other state CIO Councils were in the CIO policy news last week. They were Florida, Oregon and Nebraska.

FLORIDA: Brophy received the following from Pres. John Lackner, Secy.-Treas. Edwin F. Waller and Exec.-Secy. & Org. Dir. Charles Smolikoff:

"The statement attached by the three top officers of the State council is self-explanatory.

"The resignations are effective as of April 1.

"With all good wishes for the continued growth of the CIO to which we pledge our continued efforts."

Attached was:

"Whereas, the CIO Southern Organizing Committee appointee for Florida, Charles Cowl, has arrogated to himself certain functions of the CIO in Florida, although we are elected officers; and

"Whereas Cowl has attempted to dis-organize the organized in two TWU locals, in consort with UAW organizers; and

"Whereas, Cowl assisted UAW Vice. Pres. Livingston in smearing a number of national CIO leaders, such as Albert Fitzgerald, Michael Quill and Donald Henderson; the latter two being the presidents of the TWU and Food, Tobacco unions, which have done almost all of CIO organizing in Florida; and

(Cowl is CIO Regional Director for Florida.)

"Whereas, you have written us demanding that the Council must affirm (CIO policy) 'or else,' which is an ultimatum without regard for the wishes of any autonomous local individual CIO member, who as American citizens detest Japanese-type 'thought control' and will insist as individuals to look and vote on any political issue they please; and

(NOTE: The CIO's Rules for Industrial Union Councils, adopted unanimously in 1946 and supplied to all council officers, say: "Councils shall take no action or issue statements in conflict with CIO policy.")

"Whereas there was a difference of opinion on a Third Party and other questions as a result of which we meticulously avoided action on the question to allow each individual CIO member and each local to exercise their individual rights, according to their conscience;

"Therefore,

"1. We, the top elected officers herewith tender our resignations as officers of the council and will return to building our respective CIO unions, to work for the further improvement of said CIO unions' membership wages and working conditions.

"2. We will work jointly with CIO members to defeat the political enemies of the labor movement;

"3. We will continue to devote our time, in cooperation with all of CIO, to organizing unorganized workers into CIO unions."

In reply, Brophy wrote: "Thank you for your letter advising me of your resignation."

Late last week, Murray wired Cowl, naming him administrator for the Florida Council "until reorganization has been completed by democratic processes."

OREGON: from Secy. Treas. Stanley Earl—"passed a motion adopting official CIO policy."

ARKANSAS: from Pres. Lee F. Tucker and Secy.-Treas. Charles M. Catton—"by a unanimous vote . . . Mr. Brophy, we do not know of a single local union that is affiliated with the State Council that is not going along with National CIO policy."

In **Pennsylvania,** State CIO Pres. Harry Boyer said the March 17 issue of "Progress," organ of District 6, UE, carried "in big type Dist. 6 Pres. Loney's challenge to Boyer demanding to know what Boyer stood for, instead of against (Boyer and the State CIO have indorsed CIO policy). It (Progress) does not print Boyer's answer, dated Feb. 13, four days after the date of Loney's letter."

Boyer's reply said: "I support the CIO Executive Board . . . I support the Pennsylvania State Council. I support Philip Murray."

Here is how state councils now stand:

For CIO policy: Arkansas, Connecticut, Kansas, Ke... District of C... Minnesota, M... New Jersey, ... Oregon, Pe... Island, Tenn... consin.

Against CIO and Iowa.

Indefinite—

Here are f... ceived by Br... wise identifie... County counci...

Iona County

John R. Ball... Marshall Pla... with the und... military prog... with it . . . we... sition to the... after the co... two old partie...

GREATER

Pres. Vincent ... Sec. John E... mously suppo...

Murray to Quill:

Here is the text of CIO Pres. Philip Murray's telegram to CIO Transport Workers' Pres. Michael Quill:

Dear Mike:

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of your telegram expressing your support and confidence in my leadership of the CIO and your devotion to our great labor movement.

Mike Quill

Today, more than ever, it is of paramount importance that all CIO officials and members rally behind our great organization in view of the serious threats to the welfare and integrity of our movement. Of course, I recognize the rights of individual members of the CIO, as private citizens, to vote and speak as they please on political questions and similarly the autonomous rights enjoyed by our international unions. No one in the National CIO has suggested anything to the contrary.

However, state and local chartered councils of the CIO are agencies of the organization and under duly adopted rules must "take no action or issue statements in conflict with CIO policy."

As president of the CIO it is my constitutional duty to take a forthright stand in support of National CIO policies as established by our National Executive Board, and this I shall continue to do to the best of my abilities. It is the equal duty of local and state CIO councils and their officers to comply with CIO policy as officially declared by the National CIO Executive Board, and I would be remiss in my duties as President if I did not insist upon such compliance.

The processes at which the CIO arrived at its decision in this extremely important matter, as you know, were truly democratic in every sense of the word. I am sure you understand that it is not my disposition to assume any dictatorial attitude toward our membership or the organizations affiliated thereto in the administration of their affairs.

It is a source of great personal satisfaction to me to note that the overwhelming majority of our affiliated internationals and local unions, recognizing their moral obligation to the CIO, have voiced their support of our national CIO policy.

I wish to convey to you my deep sense of appreciation for your forthright affirmation of the position of the CIO and myself in these matters.

With every good wish.

Milwaukee PAC Backs Zeidler

The Milwaukee County PAC has unanimously indorsed Frank P. Zeidler, Milwaukee School Board member running as a non-partisan candidate for mayor.

In the recent primary, Zeidler, a member of the Socialist party came in first in a field of 15. He tallied 49,818 votes to 38,369 for Henry Reuss. They oppose each other in the April 6 general election. Others in the primary included John. J. Fleming, 33,000; Daniel W. Hoan, former Socialist mayor of Milwaukee from 1916 to 1940, 21,828 (Hoan has urged his followers to back Zeidler); Arthur Ehrmann, 21,000; A Communist candidate ran 12th with 749 votes and a Trotskyite 14th with 222. Zeidler is a member of an AFL union.

'We Dee-Dou...

THE last issue of the Harrisburg, Pa., Telegraph, which was folded (suspended publication to you non-newspaper guys) last week by Publisher Albert Stackpole, didn't have too much advertising.

(That's one newspaper death the American Newspaper Publishers will have a hard time trying to blame on the American Newspaper Guild. The Telegraph employes never reasoned they had to join the Guild because they thought the good old Telegraph would never let them down. Well, it did.)

But, the Telegraph had at least one full page ad. It was what the newspaper business calls a "challenge." This time it was a challenge to the CIO from the Dunn Survey, Robert C. Dunn, Prop. It said in large type; oh, much larger than this type:

"In Pennsylvania, we CHALLENGE Philip Murray and the national leaders of the CIO-PAC to keep your pledge NOW.

"You have told the people of this country that CIO-PAC would fight to defeat every Member of Congress who voted for the Taft-Hartley labor law over Pres. T... are, therefore... to defeat abo... Congress in ...

(This is i... ray and PA... the assiduou... News find a... Murray and/... says we ha... of this coun... would fight ... Congress wh... Taft-Hartley... would be a ... them, but th... tricts—quite ... completely ... unfortunately... CIO membe... the GOP s... Mississippi, d...

The ad ... "The Ameri... a stooge."

(You can... brother. Tal... millions who... unions.)

Says Mr. ... 10 years, the... contradicted... tions of pol... show that, w... file of CIO m... you for boos... have turned ... when you h...

Labor Socks B...

VIRGINIA Labor's persistent campaign to unseat the Sen. Byrd machine received dramatic impetus in Danville when a coalition of union forces and younger business and professional men took complete control of the city's Democratic executive committee.

Union members and their allies, who had been clamoring for reorganization of the committee since Jan. 1, so out-maneuvered the machine henchmen that when the mass meeting to effect the reorganization was finally called, the Byrd machine didn't even resist. Only a few turned up to sit quietly by as a 27-man anti-Byrd slate was unanimously elected.

The committee was supposed to have reorganized in 1947, under the "Party plan" of the Virginia Democratic Party. Apparently afraid of labor's growing political strength, the Byrd machine failed to call a reorganization meeting.

Early in January, Labor's Legislative League, the political arm of all of Danville's unions, charged that the machine was illegally perpetuating itself in office.

WHEN no meeting was called, LLL announced that if the machine did not set a meeting date by Mar. 1, Labor would call

...e Dare You!'

...n's veto. You ...mitted to try ...0 Members of ...948 elections."

...ews to Mur... Nowhere can ... of the CIO ...tement from ...e PAC which ... the "people ...at CIO-PAC ... member of ...ted for the ...or law." It ...ng to defeat ...re some dis... —which are ...d therefore ...e no or few ...u don't see ...g dough in ...?)

... to declare ...kman is not

... that again, ...nder at the ...ng to labor

...urther: "For ...s have flatly ... representa... power. They ...he rank and ...s may thank ... wages, they ... down cold ...emanded the payoff—their votes for your personal choice for President and Congress."

(Hey there, chum, you must still think it's 1940 *and that John L. Lewis is President of CIO. Remember, he tried to deliver the CIO—and the miners—to Wendell Willkie. F.D.R won, backed by the vast majority of labor.)*

Dunn lists eight Pennsylvania Republican incumbents who are facing primary opposition. (The other 18 Republicans are unopposed in the Apr. 27 primary.) "We challenge CIO-PAC to oppose publicly now, each of the eight, who voted for the T-H Law over the President's veto."

The eight: Reps. James Gallagher, Robert N. McGarvey, Hardie Scott, E. Wallace Chadwick, Paul B. Dague, James P. Scoblick, Wilson Gillette, John McDowell.

If Mr. Dunn wants to waste his money in dying newspapers to "challenge" the CIO, let him do it. But, it really takes two to make a legitimate challenge. Pennsylvania CIO-PAC has indorsed no one in the Rep. primaries and the chances are pretty certain that there will be no GOP indorsements come Apr. 27.

All this is very challenging.

...vare, Illinois, ... Maryland-...a, Michigan, ...ri, Montana, ... York, Ohio, ...hia, Rhode ... Utah, Wis-

...y—California ...a.

... reports (re... unless other... ...m city and

...: from Secy. ... support the ...oleheartedly, ...ding that no ...is connected ...ort the oppo... party until ...ions of the

...CUSE: from ...an and Rec. ...zyk—"Unani-

WILKES-BARRE, PA.: from CIO Reg. Dir. Joseph M. Walsh—"unanimous . . . to date, there has been no activity of any kind in this area on behalf of a third party. There were no reports of any CIO unions from the Scranton and Wilkes-Barre area being present at the recent meeting in York of third party supporters."

SCRANTON, PA.: from Walsh—"Only one delegate voted in opposition. He is Frank Kozik, secretary, representative of the UE."

OTTUMWA, IA.: from Sec.-Treas. Harold Orville Tullis—"without a single dissenting vote."

FORT WAYNE, IND.: from Secy.-Treas. Wallace L. Clayton—"roll call vote 13,489 for and 4,449 against."

PHILADELPHIA: from Pres. Michael Harris and Secy. Irving Fagan—"we were among the first to indorse CIO policy."

TULSA COUNTY, OKLA.: from Secy.-Treas. A. W. Mitchell—"there was considerable discussion and one dissenting vote."

PORTLAND, ORE.: from Secy.-Treas. Jess A. Bell—"This favorable action was not without opposition."

NEW ORLEANS, LA.: from Chm. Paul Schuler—"Only four dissenting votes . . . it was also voted that we send our commendation of the letter which you sent us."

GREATER UTICA, N. Y.: from Secy. Frank M. Gallo—"After lengthy discussion during which the matter was thoroughly aired, the delegates voted to support CIO position UE delegates refrained."

CHATTANOOGA, TENN.: from Chm. B. R. Allen—"only dissenting votes from the Maritime Union . . . I have requested our Senators and Congressmen, in the name of the Council, to support ERP."

SOUTH JERSEY: from Dist. Rep. Ben Maiatico—"indorsed . . . What action will be taken against officers who will not support CIO policy and have openly stated so?"

KENOSHA, WIS.: from Kenosha Labor—"Unanimous support."

ERIE, PA.: from Labor Press Associates—"This IUC, in a heated meeting, passed, then rescinded, a motion protesting the Brophy letter and finally decided to 'go along on CIO policy.'"

These councils had not contacted Brophy at the time CIO News went to press, but Federated Press reported on:

SEATTLE, WASH.: unfavorable.

SNOHOMISH COUNTY, WASH.: unfavorable.

FP reported both were unanimous votes.

OTHER news on Political Action and Marshall Plan:

California: The Daily Worker reports that "the Independent Progressives Party (Wallacites) is supporting candidates for Congress in at least 21 of California's 23 districts.

"It was not certain whether the IPP would find candidates to support against incumbent Democrat Henry Sheppard in the 21st or Republican John Philips in the 22d.

(According to the CIO Voting Guide, Sheppard voted "right" the least of any California Democrat except Clarence Lea. Philips voted "right" only once.)

"Support was offered to incumbent Reps. Chet Holifield and Helen Gahagan Douglas on the basis of their overall record and despite their support of the Marshall Plan, but was declined under pressure from Truman forces.

"CIO Public Workers Union leader Sidney Moore, a Negro, was put up on the IPP ticket against Mrs. Douglas and Progressive Jack Berman in Holifield's."

Kansas City, Kan.: CIO Vice Pres.-Org. Dir. Allan L. Haywood addressed more than 1500 persons at a PAC rally on Easter Saturday. The meeting inaugurated the PAC drive for Kansas and the Greater Kansas City area.

Haywood passed up his dinner to walk on the CIO Packinghouse Workers' picket line.

Murray: In a radio speech inaugurating the "Labor Speaks" program over WOR, New York, and WOL, Washington, he declared: "This matter of registering and voting is the most imperative contribution that any citizen can make to his country. It is more than a privilege, it is a high duty."

Local 308, UE, Buffalo: Voted approval of ERP and condemned the spread of Communism.

Local 1028, Steel: Duluth, Minn.'s largest local union indorsed CIO 3d party-ERP policy and "demanded that its officers, committee members and delegates be instructed to follow this policy."

Philadelphia: Many residents of this city were snickering over handouts of the Wallace committee referring to "Judge" Joseph Rainey, who has filed a Wallacite petition for Congress. They are snickering because Rainey is not a "judge," he is a magistrate. In Pennsylvania, a magistrate is far below a judge, he handles minor legal cases, he does not have to have a law degree, no educational requirements are stated, the jobs are definitely in the lower echelon.

Rainey, elected as a Democrat, has been in office for several years, showed little or no interest in labor or liberal causes until his second marriage a couple of years ago.

Wallace dinner: the third party group announced it would have a $100 a plate fund-raising dinner, just like the Dems and Reps do.

Teachers Union, Local 55, CIO Public Workers: sent a letter to Murray denouncing Brophy.

New Jersey: State CIO Pres. Carl Holderman gave the Conference to Carry Out CIO-PAC Policy in Essex County (Newark area) full authority to act for CIO in political matters in the Essex and West Hudson area.

At the same time, he barred the Greater Newark CIO Council, which has refused to back CIO policy, from engaging in political activity in the name of CIO.

Cleveland: The Cuyahoga County PAC has been reorganized, following action of the Cleveland CIO in backing national policy.

Four PAC officers who refused to conform with the policy were left off the ticket and the new officers voted unanimously to back national policy. Paul Miley, Auto, is new chairman; William F. Donovan, Steel, vice chairman; B. W. Ohler, Steel, secretary, succeeding A. E. Stevenson, who refused to o. k. policy; Carl Sapiente is treasurer, replacing Marie Reed, UE, also a dissenter.

Executive board members are Richard Reisinger, Auto; Beryl Peppercorn, Amalgamated; Sam Sponseller, CIO Regional director; Perry Carpenter, Utility; William Davy, Newspaper Guild.

Other unions which will participate in PAC work are Barbers, Furniture, Lithographers, Oil, Paper, Public, Textile, Transport.

Hardy Merrill, Auto, was named permanent PAC director.

Other officers who either resigned or were voted out for disagreement on policy were Louis Hahn, former director; Fred Keller, UE, Leroy Feagler, Longshoremen.

Councils Report:

CIO IS RIGHT; FLORIDA AIDES QUIT

'3d Party Disrupts'

RECENT decisions by the Wallace third party have proved the wisdom of CIO's policy in opposing that third party in 1948, Jack Kroll, CIO-PAC director, declares.

In a letter to Jerome Posner, chairman of the Los Angeles Committee for Natl. CIO-PAC Policy, Kroll pointed to the action of the Wallace unit in California — the Independent Progressive Party—in filing candidates to oppose Reps. Helen Gahagan Douglas, Chet Holifield and Cecil King, all Democrats.

"The California report only substantiates what is already evident — that the 1948 third party movement is a disruptive influence which could result in the elimination of many progressives in the present Congress," Kroll wrote.

"Reports from Minnesota and Illinois add to this conclusion. In those states, there is a strong indication that third party candidates may be entered in opposition to liberal candidates which may result in the re-election of such out-right isolationist and anti-labor spokesmen as Sens. C. Wayland Brooks and Joseph Ball.

"The announcement that Rep. Melvin Price of Illinois, whose voting record is judged 100% by CIO voting standards, will be opposed and that third party Congressional tickets are sprouting in New Jersey, Maryland and Pennsylvania and other states only vindicates the wise judgment of the CIO Executive Board.

"The third party movement, rather than helping elect a more progressive Congress, in effect, is opening the way to a more reactionary body. It is dividing the progressive forces, not uniting them, as their propaganda handouts would trick people into believing.

"As we build block by block, precinct by precinct, ward by ward and Congressional district by Congressional district we shall bring to the people facts on the crucial issues which now confront them."

Since both the Los Angeles and California CIO Councils have refused to adhere to national CIO policy, Kroll has appointed the L. A. and California Committees for Natl. CIO Policy as the official PAC spokesmen in their areas. Jerome Posner heads the L. A. group. Morris Zusman, who resigned as State CIO president in protest against failure to back national policy, heads the new State group.

...d In Danville

...he meeting itself. On Feb. 27, the machine ...inally announced a meeting date for Mar. 25 ...and then switched the date to Mar. 24 just ... few days before that time.

A broadly representative slate, including ...ine union members, was announced. On the ...ight of the mass meeting, several hundred ...nion members gathered for a brief pep rally ...t the CIO Textile hall and then marched to ...City Auditorium, to join with many others in ...electing the slate.

Passed also without opposition was a reso...ution introduced by Lewis M. Conn, director ...f the Pittsylvania County Textile Joint ...oard, instructing the committee "to insist ...n the primary method of selecting candi...ates for public office, so that the right of ...l voters to a secret ballot shall not be in...ringed."

...TWUA members elected to the committee ... are L. V. Harden, Joint Board president; ...rnie Walker, John B. Williams, Connie May...ew, and Cutler Meadows. Other unions rep...esented are Typographical, Meat Cutters, ...ailway Express Clerks and Brotherhood of ...ocomotive Engineers.

...Unionists returned to TWUA hall after the ...eeting to hear an address by Vernon F. ...Wilkerson, of the ITU, LLL's candidate for ...e City Council in the June election, and to ...lan to get out the vote in his campaign.

Taft Pays, Pays, Pays And Pays

It pays to solicit votes for Sen. Robert A. Taft (R., O.).

Don't get us wrong. We don't mean for service the country will get it return. Far from it. We mean that in Cleveland, paid canvassers are working from house to house attempting to sign up vote pledges for Taft. Local politicians estimated that as many as 100 solicitors had been hired and that the cost ran "into hundreds of dollars."

Paul W. Walker, Taft's representative, denied the canvassers were being paid on a signature basis. He did not state how they were doing—at getting signatures, that is.

Clare's In Again

IN Elyria, O., the CIO Auto Workers don't fool. When they read in the Elyria Chronicle-Telegram that "the witty, 75-year-old seven-term member of Congress," Rep. Clare Hoffman (R., Michigan), was scheduled to address the local Lorain County Republican Committee at a dinner, they got downright mad.

So, the Elyria UAW-PAC prepared a mimeographed leaflet, which posed two questions to Lorain GOPers:

"Do you support the views of Rep. Hoffman? If you do, how can you speak for the party of Abraham Lincoln?"

The pamphlets were distributed at the door of the high school auditorium where the dinner was held.

The pamphlets read:

"Clare Hoffman says:

TO THE UNEMPLOYED:

"Give them a two-bit pole apiece, a dime's worth of linen line, a nickel's worth of sinkers, and let them dig their own worms."—New York Times, April 24, 1935.

TO UNION MEN:

In 1937, during the Chrysler strike: "This is nothing but a communist plot to Sovietize Detroit."

Feb., 1947, during Taft-Hartley hearings: "Put the food on the flagpole and when workers get hungry enough, they'll climb for it . . . what's more, I'd grease the flagpole."

TO CATHOLICS:

"The Gentleman is a Roman Catholic. Why doesn't he quit following the Pope?"—referring to Rep. Rabaut (D., Mich.). Remarks were stricken from the Congressional Record of May 26, 1944.

TO AMERICA:

"This Freedom Train is nothing but a propaganda exhibit"—August, 1947, referring to the train which carries Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation, the Bill of Rights, etc.

(Reporters say that Hoffman was so perturbed by the leaflet that in his haste to throw it on the dining table he also tossed down an American flag which had decorated a red, white and blue elephant at his and all other plates. Then, realizing his mistake, he made a show of picking up the flag and stroking it gently, evidently to prove his 100% *Americanism.)*

NMU Asks Talks On New Pacts

By GLORIA CAPLAN

THE CIO-Natl. Maritime Union has requested the 106 companies with which it has contracts to begin negotiations immediately.

In a letter to the employers, NMU Pres. Joseph Curran urged an early meeting date to permit ample time for talks before the contracts expire on June 15.

Main issues in this year's negotiations will be the questions of wages and the union hiring hall.

Writing in the March 26 issue of the union's newspaper, Curran warned that "our membership will make it very clear to officials and to shipowners alike that come June 15, if we do not have a satisfactory contract that protects the wages, hours and conditions aboard ship, and protects fundamental principles of hiring hall, there just won't be any work."

The union will mail out strike ballots shortly.

STEEL: The CIO Steelworkers were scheduled to begin wage talks with about 600 companies this week. The wage reopening will affect about three-quarters of the union's members. USA-CIO is seeking "substantial" wage increases plus a social insurance program.

AUTO WORKERS: The UAW, now in negotiations with General Motors and Chrysler, will create a strike fund by a $1 assessment on each of its 900,000 members. The action was taken by the union's executive board.

WOODWORKERS: Over 40,000 CIO Woodworkers in the Pacific Northwest lumber industry will strike if negotiations, now in their seventh week, do not reach a satisfactory settlement soon.

The Woodworkers approved possible strike action in a referendum by a margin of 88%.

The employers' single offer of a 7½c hourly increase on condition that all other union requests be dropped was rejected by the union. IWA Pres. J. E. Fadling termed the offer "patently inadequate in the face of higher and higher living costs, and increased productivity of the workers and the inflated profits of the industry."

Any settlement, he said, must include consideration of the health and welfare proposal, paid holidays and an adequate wage boost. The union is asking for a 30c increase.

OTHER developments in CIO: The CIO Auto Workers, The Intl. Association of Machinists and four AFL craft unions are seeking bargaining rights at the much-advertised Tucker plant in Chicago . . . CIO Farm Equipment Workers and Intl. Harvester will begin wage talks covering 40,000 workers, on April 6.

Rises ranging from $246 to $900 a year for New York State employes, largely the result of CIO Public Workers' pressure, were approved by legislature .

Cambridge and Charlestown, Mass., Steelworkers at the Crosby Steam Guage & Valve and the Ashton Valve companies walked off their jobs to attend a union meeting. Three and a half days later they returned to work with an 8c hourly increase, 1c to correct inequities; health and accidents insurance, and four paid holidays.

An 8c hourly increase and dues checkoff were won by 6,400 CIO Communications workers in the Western Union domestic division in New York City. The new agreement carries a no-strike clause.

GE Advises:

Skip Rises, Work Like H---, Save

HOW to become an expert on inflation and deflation in one easy lesson:

Raise your prices 31 to 70%, then lower them 3 to 10%.

This will also qualify you for the title of "chief public benefactor of 1948.'

General Electric, which did just that and consequently holds the title (in its own eyes, at least), has issued an impressive brochure telling employes and communities how they, too, can become public benefactors.

Here's its advice (for free) to GE employes, who are now in negotiations:

"Please forego any further pay increase demands now and go on to try to help us at least save 5% in the present cost of labor . . . Please see if this effort on our part isn't worthy of an even intensified interest in your work. Please try to join in the thrill of this common experiment and go home not tired and disturbed but more satisfied with your accomplishment and its consequences.

"*And try to save 5% to 10% of your own pay —no matter how hard that may be.*" (Italics GE's.)

And at the bottom of the page appears this further note:

"Let's each one be completely selfish about this greatest of our current problems—but let's be sure it's 'enlightened selfishness'."

Labor Spy Is Government Witness

A STORY of spying in the ranks of labor came out in the open last week at a government hearing in New York.

Frank W. Eleey, a government witness, admitted that he had been retained by both government and private agencies to act as a spy among workers.

Eleey claimed at first that he had merely spied on "Communists" but under cross-examination it developed he had worked in the ranks of the old CIO Steel Workers Organizing Committee, fore-runner of the present United Steelworkers of America.

Eleey's testimony came at Immigration Service hearings to determine whether Charles A. Doyle of Buffalo, N. Y., an ex-officer of the United Gas Coke & Chemical Workers, should be deported to Scotland as an alien committed to over-throwing the U. S. government.

Eleey claimed he had kept "tabs" on Doyle's politics. Eleey's services as a spy were done in behalf of the Pinkerton agency and the Standard Service Bureau of Buffalo.

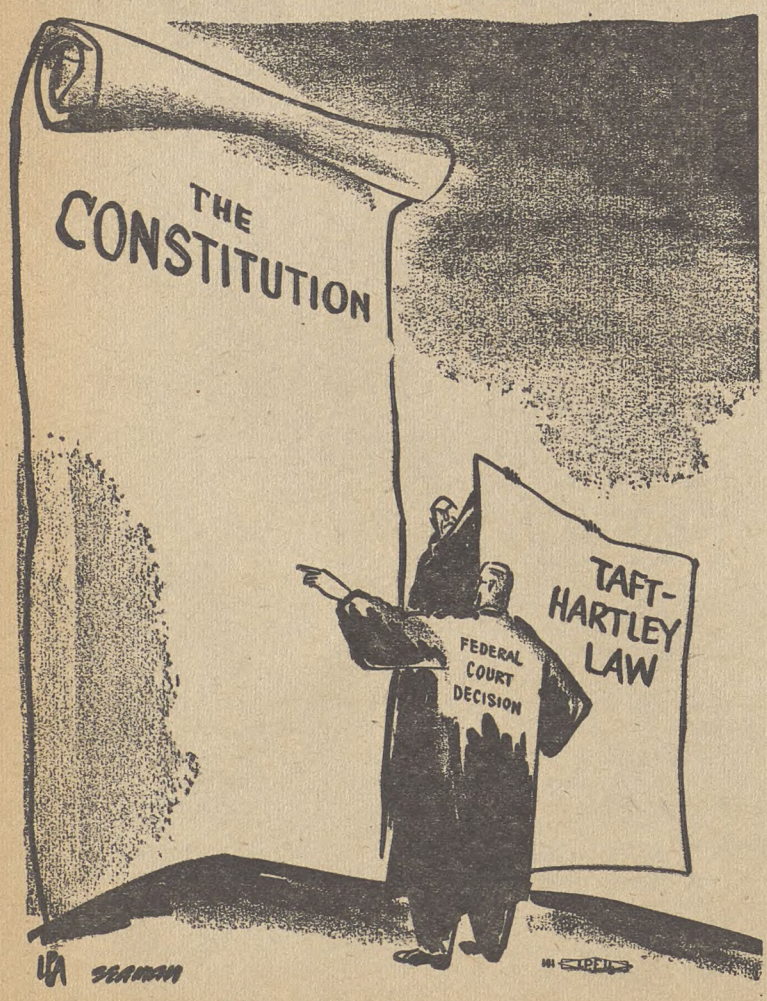
But he admitted that in his espionage career during the years 1926-41, he had also turned over information to a National Guard officer, to the Secret Service, to the Buffalo police and to several industrial firms.

Eleey said he had received money for his services from a Major Higgins of the National Guard and from one Edward McHugh of the Secret Service. But Eleey, apparently fond of the Buffalo police force, reported to the cops "out of my own free will."

During a three-hour spell on the witness stand, Eleey finally admitted that he had been employed by at least one company whose business was labor espionage, though he stoutly contended that most of his activities were directed against Communists.

Eleey's testimony came in the concluding days of the hearing against Doyle, against whom deportation orders are being considered by the government. The hearings ended last week.

'That Still Looks Bigger!'



ADA Will Discuss Indorsements

Leon Henderson, chairman of Americans for Democratic Action, has announced that "in view of swift and critical political developments since the national ADA convention, an expanded meeting of the executive board has been called for April 10 in Pittsburgh."

At the ADA convention in February, the delegates "unreservedly condemned the third party candidacy of Henry A. Wallace" but withheld endorsement of any other presidential candidate.

CIO Wins W. Virginia Phone Vote

IN its first election contest with the independent Communications Workers of America, the CIO Telephone Workers Organizing Committee emerged victorious.

Climaxing a vigorous five-month campaign among the membership of the West Virginia Union of Telephone Workers, TWOC won bargaining rights in an NLRB election by a vote of 1650 to 1379 for CWA.

The Toll Test and Repeater men of the Pacific Coast also voted by a ratio of over 7 to 1 for affiliation with TWOC, and the vote went against the independent union at the Western Union plant at Allentown, Pa. The repeatermen voted to shift affiliation from the American Communications Association. (See Allan S. Haywood's column on this page.)

The victory brings to over 85,000 the number of telephone workers now represented by TWOC. This is an increase of 28,000 since the beginning of the year.

TWOC ranks will be further swelled when formal affiliation of some 6000 Maryland Telephone Traffic Employes is completed. They have already voted to join.

ORGANIZATIONALLY SPEAKING

By Allan S. Haywood

The Toll Test and Repeatermen of the Pacific Coast completed their vote for affiliation with TWOC-CIO—309 for affiliation, 39 against. This makes a total of four West Coast unions that now have voted for affiliation with the Telephone Workers Organizing Committee.

Reg. Dir. George Craig, Philadelphia, Pa., reports the employes of the Blue Mountain Telephone & Telegraph Co., Inc., voted for the union shop 33 to 0. Margaret Kish, president, and associate officers are to be commended.

In the election among the telephone workers in Charleston, W. Va., CIO won over the the independent CWA in a NLRB election. The vote was: CIO 1650, CWA 1379, no union 241. Congratulations to Jack Easton, J. D. Shepherd, president of the W. Va. Telephone Workers, all the officers, all the organizers and the CIO staff who took part in this great achievement. This test is significant and means much for the future.

Reg. Dir. Craig advises CWA also failed in the election at Allentown, Pa., Western Electric plant, where the vote was: For CWA 334, 500 against. It is obvious that the telephone workers are getting fed up with CWA and want affiliation with CIO.

Sub. Regional Dir. John J. Maurillo, Syracuse, N. Y., advises CIO won a second overwhelming victory in the NLRB election at A. E. Nettleton Co. 243 voting for United Shoe Workers, 162 for no union.

Reg. Dir. Delmond Garst, St. Louis, Mo., reports he has been advised by Region 5, UAW-CIO, Russell Letner, St. Louis, Mo., of two union shop election victories in plants under UAW-CIO contract: Local 691 UAW-CIO, Lincoln Engineering Co., 346 for union shop, 6 against; Local 881 UAW-CIO, W. N. Matthews Corpn., 57 for union shop, 1 against.

Reg. Dir. James J. Leary, Kansas City, Mo., advises of a victory for UAW-CIO among the employes of the Falls Spring Corp., North Kansas City, Mo., 241 for CIO, 6 against. Intl. Rep. John Rinkenbaugh was in charge, assisted by Local President Salvatore Abbott and Vice President Leland Cox.

Reg. Dir. Ewald Eandner, Newark, N. J., reports an election at the Edward E. Robinson Brush Co., Nutley, N. J., was won by the CIO Novelty Workers by vote of 29 for the CIO union to 17 for no union. Rep. Paul Eaton was in charge.

The writer addressed a well-attended CIO rally in Kansas City, Mo., on Saturday March 27. While there he visited the headquarters of the Packinghouse Workers. Everybody was "on their toes" and the strike was solid.

Our unions there are supporting CIO-PAC policy solidly. The maximum degree of unity prevailed among our forces there. The writer stopped over in St. Louis and Chicago, and in Chicago met with representatives from Illinois and Indiana.

Wage-Hour Notes:

Now Joe Ball Is Trying To 'Simplify' Law

By HENRY C. FLEISHER

FOR months the CIO has urged Congress to improve the Wage-Hour law, which was passed in 1938.

It has asked that the minimum wage be lifted from 40 cents to 75 cents, and that the coverage provided by the law be extended to new groups of workers. And it has indorsed the Thomas-McCormack Bill, which would bring about those improvements.

Now Sen. Joe Ball (R., Minn.) has introduced a bill which recognizes the need for higher minimum pay rates—but it would shelve the forward steps proposed by the Thomas-McCormack Bill in favor of a mass of legal verbiage which would do harm to decent wage-hour legislation.

Ball's bill—a 50-page affair—is known as S. 2386. Remember that number—you're going to hear it often in the weeks and months ahead. It's the sort of bill that might have been expected from Sen. Ball, who wanted to make the Taft-Hartley law even tougher than it is.

Any day now, you and the rest of the public will be on the receiving end of a big propaganda drive—a drive to convince you that the Wage-Hour law is all wrong, that the Ball bill must be passed to "simplify" the present law.

THE Ball Bill has only one good feature —it recognizes the principle that minimum wages should be higher.

CIO, liberal groups, the Administration have often asked for a 75-cent minimum. The Thomas-McCormack Bill would not only grant a 75-cent minimum, but would permit Industry Committees to raise the base pay to as high as $1 an hour in any particular industry.

Ball's Bill would lift minimum rates only to 60 cents an hour. However, it would let Industry Committees cut the rate to only 50 cents—which could be done easily—or raise them to 70 cents, which would be difficult under the law.

The two proposals—the Ball Bill and the Thomas-McCormack Bill—are in sharp contrast on every type of issue.

Behind the Ball Bill lies the thinking that the Wage-Hour law should be cut down, benefits restricted, coverage limited. The Thomas-McCormack Bill seeks to expand Wage-Hour protection — in money wages, in coverage, in effective enforcement.

HEARINGS on the Ball Bill start April 19 before a Senate Labor sub-committee. Head of the sub-committee—you guessed it—is Joe Ball. Most of the other members of the committee have never shown love for unions. They're Sen. Donnell (R., Mo.), Jenner (R., Ind.), Ellender (D., La.). The only consistent friend of labor on the sub-committee is Sen. James Murray (D., Mont.).

House Labor sub-committee leaders (headed by Rep. McConnell [R., Pa.]), admit they're waiting only for a "green light" from the GOP leadership before they, too, report out a bill.

Once hearings start, it's apt to be the same old story all over again. The House Committee will probably go down the line for the worst possible bill. Then the Senate Committee will round off a few of the roughest edges, but make few real changes. After that, the result will be hailed by many Senators and Congressmen, and many employers and papers, as a "moderate compromise."

Here, point by point, is how the Ball Bill shapes up:

Minimum Pay

The Ball Bill's 60-cent minimum rides on a lurching elevator. Industry Committees set up by the Wage-Hour Administrator can easily knock the base rate down to 50 cents in any industry. In theory, the Committees can raise the rate to 70 cents for any industry—but the bill is so complicated as to make that a far more difficult task.

The Thomas-McCormack Bill sets minimum rates at a flat 75c, permits jumps to $1 in any industry, permits no decreases in the minimum rate.

Fewer Workers Covered

The Ball Bill provides so many exemptions and opportunities for employers to squeeze out of its coverage that CIO experts think as many as three million workers will lose Wage-Hour protection.

The Thomas-McCormack Bill increases coverage for workers not now protected by the Wage-Hour law.

Regional Differentials

The Ball Bill permits different minimum rates in various sections of the country. Passage of such a provision would be a hands-down victory for runaway employers, who regard low-wage sections as ideal spots to move plants from union-organized areas. That sort of competition can hurt wages everywhere.

The Thomas-McCormack Bill and the present Wage-Hour law provide a flat minimum for the entire country.

Overtime

The Ball Bill requires five full printed pages to define a worker's "regular rate of pay." Each line of those pages is filled with legal language which can create loopholes for employers who want to get around the law. It makes it all the more difficult for workers to collect time-and-a-half pay for work over 40 hours a week.

The language is so complicated that CIO experts think hundreds of law suits may be necessary to find out what the law actually says about overtime.

The Thomas-McCormack Bill retains the present tested methods of the Wage-Hour law overtime provisions.

Back To 1900

Under the Ball Bill, Industry Committees could practically ignore the cost of living as a factor in setting minimum wage rates.

That's not all. The Committees would be permitted to make "due allowance" in determining wage rates for the fact that unmarried workers may not have "legal" dependents (though many help support parents or relatives).

The Committees could also make their decisions on minimum wages on the basis of the number of wage earners and dependents in a family.

The Thomas-McCormack Bill does not permit such a back-to-1900 basis for setting wage rates. It is based in large part on the fact that living costs have risen tremendously since the 40c rate was set under the present law.

Jokers By The Dozen

In its 50 pages, the Ball Bill contains more jokers than the card pack of a Mississippi riverboat gambler.

Chiseling employers benefit particularly from the jokers. For it seems clear that passage of the bill would permit thousands of employers—in retail and service trades, as well as manufacturers—to wiggle out of the bill's coverage.

Almost every section of the bill seems written with the desire to make interpretation difficult—to the benefit of employers rather than of workers.

The Thomas-McCormack Bill would tighten, rather than make more loose, the language of the law.

Walsh-Healey Act Changed

The Ball Bill would drastically revise the Walsh-Healey Act, which sets up decent wage standards for employers filling government contracts.

For one thing, it sets a 2-year limit under which workers may sue for back wages under the Walsh-Healey Act. And it writes the complicated, lawyers-paradise "regular rate of pay" clause into that law. Both things will make the Walsh-Healey Act more difficult to enforce.

The Thomas-McCormack Bill doesn't tamper with the Walsh-Healey Act.

Sub-Sub-Standard Rates

The Ball Bill introduces a new gimmick —a special sub-minimum rate of 50 cents an hour for the first four weeks (160 hours) that a worker is employed by a new boss.

In a non-union plant, an employer would be within the law in paying even a skilled worker only 50 cents an hour—10 cents less than the general minimum—during that introductory period. He'd also be able to pay the 50-cent rate to school kids working during their vacations.

But the law has no safeguards to protect workers from employers who might want to chisel on this arrangement.

The Thomas-McCormack Bill contains no such special invitations to wage-cutting.

The moral is clear—workers should ask the Senate Labor sub-committee to defeat the Ball Bill and to seek passage of the Thomas-McCormack Bill.

Action is needed quickly.

Wage-Hour Bills At A Glance

Minimum Wage Rates:	● Thomas-McCormack Bill lifts national minimum to 75c an hour, permits increases through Industry Committees to $1.
	● Ball Bill sets minimum at 60c; Industry Committees can raise to 70c or cut to 50c.
Overtime	● Thomas-McCormack Bill keeps present machinery for time-and-a-half after 40 hours.
	● Ball Bill sets up complicated formula, will weaken overtime standards.
Coverage	● Thomas-McCormack Bill extends coverage of Wage-Hour law to groups of workers not now covered.
	● Ball Bill cuts coverage, perhaps by as much as 3 million persons.
Loopholes	● Thomas-McCormack Bill tightens language of present Wage-Hour law to help enforcement.
	● Ball Bill is filled with jokers and loopholes that will provide chance for many employers to escape provisions.

What You Can Do

You can help save and strengthen the Wage-Hour Law.

Ask for passage of the Thomas-McCormack Bill (S. 2062; HR. 5249).

Ask for defeat of the Ball Bill (S. 2386).

Send your letters and wires to:

1. Senator Taft, chairman of the Senate Labor Committee, and Rep. Hartley, chairman of the House Labor Committee.

2. Members of the Senate Labor sub-committee: Sens. Ball (R., Minn.), Donnell (R., Mo.), Jenner (R., Ind.), Ellender (D., La.), Murray (D., Mont.).

3. Your own Senators and Congressmen.

Education Notes

BRITISH LABOR OFFERS EXCHANGE SCHOLARSHIP

TWO scholarships at Ruskin College, Oxford, are being offered American trade unionists by the British Trades Union Congress as part of a plan for the exchange of worker students between the United States and England.

The scholarships provide 200 pounds each, or the equivalent of about $800, to cover tuition, room and board at Ruskin College for the three school terms running from October 1948 - June 1949.

Ruskin is a resident workers' college governed by a council of representatives from the British TUC, General Federation of Trade Unions, Cooperative Union, Working Men's Clubs and other national working class organizations.

Courses offered are directed chiefly toward social studies, with emphasis on the history, organization and functions of trade unions; economics, and the theory of practice of government.

Two committees, one British, the other American, have been formed to carry out the scholarship plan. The U. S. committee is headed by Dr. Harold Taylor, president of Sarah Lawrence College, and includes two CIO representatives—CIO Education & Research Director Kermit Eby and Education Director Lawrence Rogin of the Textile Workers Union.

CIO members may obtain further information about the scholarships from the CIO Dept. of Education, 718 Jackson Place, Washington 6, D. C.

Chicago Parley

What are the big health and welfare issues of the 1948 campaign? How do local unions set up workmen's compensation and health and welfare committees? What is CIO policy on agency fund raising drives? How can union counsellors help meet neighborhood-wide problems through community organization?

These were a few of the problems to which CIO people sought answers at the third annual Chicago CIO Council Community Services Conference March 13. More than 450 CIO members and their friends attended.

Different phases of the Chicago Community Services program where covered at three morning and three afternoon workshops. At the evening banquet, Philip Murray citations were presented to eight locals in the Chicago area which did an outstanding community service job during 1947.

Carl Miller, United Auto Workers, was presented an award as the union counsellor who had handled the greatest number of referrals.

Essay Contest

A state-wide essay contest for high school students is being planned by the Wisconsin CIO Council. Topic for the essay will be: "Why I Should Belong to a Union." The winner will be awarded a trip to the National CIO Convention for a week with all expenses paid.

The contest is scheduled to begin April 1 and close June 1. Essays will be limited to 400 words. Educators of the Wisconsin School for Workers and Marquette University will act as judges.

Cooperation

A workshop on church and labor cooperation will be one of six classes offered at the sixth Institute on Industrial Relations for Church Leadership, July 11-23, in Madison, Wis. The Institute is sponsored by the National Religion & Labor Foundation in cooperation with the University of Wisconsin School for Workers.

BEST WISHES: Arthur J. Goldberg, new general counsel for the CIO and the Steelworkers, receives congratulations over the phone on his appointment to the posts, while Frank Donner, assistant counsel for the CIO and the steel union, beams his approval.

Union Shops Win In 99% of Polls

Business at the NLRB is booming.

While the Board chased around conducting union shop elections in which the unions won 99% of the time, its backlog of cases mounted to 9,468 at the end of February.

With unions waiting and sighing and waiting for action on petitions for collective bargaining elections, the Board managed to find time for 266 such polls. During the month requests for 629 representation elections were filed.

In contrast, 1,473 union shop elections were conducted.

Of the nine representation contests in which the CIO and AFL were pitted against each other during February, the CIO won seven. Valid votes cast for the CIO in these elections totaled 1714 to the AFL's 945.

Rules For NLRA In Pre-T-H Case

An NLRB trial examiner, Charles E. Persons, has ruled that Wagner Act provisions still apply to cases which arose before the passage of the Taft-Hartley law.

Despite the 1947 act's barriers to the unionization of plant foremen, he held that Carnegie-Illinois must reinstate 82 foremen who followed the policy of their union, Foreman's Association of America, and did not scab on the CIO Steelworkers in the 1946 steel strike.

Persons also recommended that the company be required to pay back wages to the foremen for the time lost since the company refused to rehire them in 1946. If Carnegie-Illinois does not appeal the ruling within 20 days it automatically goes into effect.

Persons overruled the company's contention that he should dismiss the case now that T-H is on the statute books and amends the Wagner Act (NLRA) to deprive foremen of union rights. He cited previous rulings of the board to the effect that "Congress made no provision in the amendments for absolving employes of liability for unfair labor practices committed prior to such amendment."

The 82 foremen were discharged, Persons held, in direct violation of Wagner Act prohibitions against firing men for union activities. The FAA local decided when Steel struck the plants in 1946 that its members should continue to perform their normal duties but not take over the jobs of other workers. When the company, after failing to agree with USA on the composition of a skeleton maintenance force, tried to coerce the foremen into such work they too walked out.

1,000 Will Attend FDR-CIO Center

More than 1,000 students are expected to attend the fifth annual Leadership Training Institute at the FDR-CIO Labor Center, Port Huron, Mich., July 11-Aug. 21, according to Michigan CIO Director Bill Kemsley. New classes this summer will include Union Objective, Public Relations, Advanced Education Training, and Political Theory.

The Institute is sponsored jointly by the Education Departments of the Michigan CIO Council and the Auto Workers.

Final Decision Expected

U. S. SUPREME COURT TAKES T-H PRESS CASE

THE U. S. Supreme Court has agreed to consider the CIO Freedom of Press case.

April 26 has been set for hearings on the issue, which comes as a result of an appeal by the Government against a decision of Federal Judge Ben Moore, that the indictments of the CIO and Pres. Philip Murray were unconstitutional.

The CIO and it chief officer were indicted on charges that they violated Section 304 of the Taft-Hartley Act. The accusation grew out of an order from Murray to the CIO News that it print an indorsement of a Baltimore Congressional candidate and that copies of the paper be distributed in Baltimore, where the election was held.

(Last week. the conservative Philadelphia Inquirer, which is often critical of unions, declared "the decision (Moore's), if upheld by the Supreme Court will remove a section which many think had no proper place . . . Untrammeled right of free expression of views, as Judge Moore said, promotes, rather than hampers, the freedom of the electoral process.")

After Judge Moore had heard arguments from CIO and the Government and issued his ruling, the Government immediately appealed to the Supreme Court. The CIO — through Special Counsel Charles J. Margiotti, former Attorney General of Pennsylvania, and his assistants, former CIO Gen. Counsel Lee Pressman and CIO Associate Counsel Frank Donner, entered an "appellees' statement as to jurisdiction." (The free press case began before Arthur Goldberg was appointed CIO general counsel.)

IN the statement, the lawyers said the CIO doesn't contend that the Supreme Court lacks jurisdiction. The statement argued:

"The issue presented by the appeal is one of transcendent importance. The issue is whether the Congress may constitutionally make it a crime for a labor organization to publish and circulate a newspaper indorsing a candidate for federal office. A further question is whether a president of such a labor organization commits a crime when he consents to publication and circulation."

"Every case in which the Supreme Court is called upon to vindicate civil rights and to overthrow a statute invading the liberty of the individual presents issues of more than routine importance. In this case, however, a peculiar significance attaches to the prohibition:

"1. The right which Congress has invaded is the right to a free press. Few rights are more important.

"Far less serious invasions than that presented by the statute have been repeatedly condemned by the Supreme Court as inconsistent with basic rights.

"2. The restraints involved present a compelling case for judicial intervention because they seek to bar access to the political process.

"3. The injuries thus imposed are particularly serious for the defendants are an unincorporated association and an officer who seek to speak in the political arena for millions who have joined together for the precise purpose of achieving through group action what as individuals they are powerless to do."

Exclude Labor At Bogota Meet

The U. S. government is playing a leading role in the big inter-American conference at Bogota, Colombia—but labor representatives won't be there.

The reason, if you'd believe the State Dept. big-wigs:

(a) There aren't many rooms available in Bogota. (Bogota, says the World Almanac, has a population of 395,300 persons.)

(b) The State Dept. is embarrassed by "lack of funds."

The official reasons didn't impress Pres. Jacob Potofsky of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, who heads the CIO's Latin-American Affairs Committee. He charged that it was a sharp break-away from past inter-American confabs where U. S. labor has been represented.

The decision not to invite labor spokesmen, Potofsky said, "is all the more glaring" since the Bogota confab "will deal with important economic and social problems which deeply affect the future of the Latin-American countries and their population, including the laboring masses.

"Failure to invite labor to participate in the Bogota conference is a short-sighted policy from which our State Department is bound to suffer in prestige and influence in this hemisphere."

Tough Campaign Pays Off For UAW With 861 to 4 Win

INTERNATIONAL Harvester Co. opened a new plant in Memphis nearly a year ago.

Three weeks later the CIO Auto Workers had a dues paying local established among the employes.

Since then a majority of workers in the expanding plant have belonged to UAW.

The CIO asked for a consent election. The company refused on grounds that it was an "expanding unit." Threat of a strike, however, caused the company to change its position.

UAW Pres. Walter Reuther went to Memphis shortly before the balloting and urged workers to vote for UAW-CIO.

The vote was 861 to 4 in favor of the union.

The International Association of Machinists, which had fought CIO's organizing efforts, didn't even seek a place on the ballot.

The victory was "more significant than the vote indicates," because the plant is expected to have 4,000 employes by the end of 1948, according to Thomas Hendrix, UAW organizer, and Paul Christopher, Tennessee director of the CIO Organizing Committee.

THE ADVENTURES OF JIM BARRY

ACCOMPANIED BY MARGIE... HIS SECRETARY.... AND PETE DELLY, MARGIE'S SWEETHEART.... JIM APPEARS AT A UNION MEETING TO DELIVER HIS FIRST SPEECH TO CONVINCE LABOR TO SWING INTO THE ELECTION CAMPAIGN.....

I KNOW WE'RE ALL GOING TO VOTE IN THE COMING ELECTIONS.... BUT VOTING JUST ISN'T GOING TO BE ENOUGH THIS TIME. WE'VE GOT TO BECOME POLITICIANS, ROLL UP OUR SLEEVES AND **WORK** FOR A PROGRESSIVE CONGRESS!

THERE ARE **TWO WAYS** IN WHICH YOUR BOSS CAN CUT YOUR WAGES.... AND YOU CAN WISE UP TO THE FACT THAT YOUR WAGES ARE BEING CUT BY THE AMOUNT OF FOOD YOU HAVE ON YOUR TABLE!

THE FIRST WAY IS WHEN THE BOSS GIVES YOU A WAGE-CUT.... TAKING 10% OR 15% OUT OF YOUR PAY ENVELOPE! BUT BECAUSE OUR UNIONS ARE STRONG.... THE BOSS DOESN'T DARE PULL THAT KIND OF STUFF!

SO THE BOSS USES THE SECOND METHOD.... HE DOESN'T TAKE CASH OUT OF YOUR PAY ENVELOPE— HE **INCREASES PRICES!** IN THE END, IT AMOUNTS TO THE SAME THING!

THAT'S JUST WHAT'S BEEN HAPPENING TO US THE LAST COUPLA YEARS!

AND YOU **KNOW** YOU'VE GOTTEN A WAGE-CUT BECAUSE THERE'S LESS FOOD ON YOUR TABLE.... AND LESS CLOTHES FOR THE FAMILY AND YOU CAN'T SAVE A PENNY FOR A RAINY DAY!

CONGRESS REFUSES TO DO ANYTHING ABOUT PROTECTING YOUR LIVING STANDARDS AND YOUR FAMILY'S WELFARE....

PSSST! DANNY! OVER HERE!

CONGRESS DOES NOTHING FOR THE PEOPLE NOT BECAUSE IT CAN'T.... BUT BECAUSE **THE MEN IN OFFICE WON'T DO ANYTHING!**

IS THAT HIM, MIKE?

YEH! THAT'S JIM BARRY!

IT'S UP TO YOU TO DO SOMETHING TO REPLACE THE MEN IN CONGRESS NOW WITH MEN WHO WILL REALLY REPRESENT THE PEOPLE OF OUR COUNTRY.... **ALL THE PEOPLE**.... AND NOT JUST THE BANKERS... PROFITEERS AND MONOPOLISTS!

THE BOSS TOLD ME TO GET A LINE ON HIM...

HOW'S HE DOING?

GOING LIKE A HOUSE ON FIRE! HE'S GOING TO FINISH OFF HIS SPIEL BY ASKING FOR VOLUNTEERS TO WORK ON A POLITICAL ACTION COMMITTEE....

AND HE'S GOING TO GET THE BIGGEST COMMITTEE THIS HERE UNION EVER SAW! IF THE BOSS IS GONNA DO SOMETHING, HE BETTER DO IT QUICK!

TAKE IT EASY, MIKE! "GENIAL JIM" FYKSOR AIN'T THE KIND THAT'S GONNA SIT ON HIS REPUTATION! I'M TAKING A GOOD LOOK AT JIM BARRY... FOR FUTURE REFERENCE!

Labor's World

WFTU Meet Scheduled At Last

AFTER long delay, the executive groups of the World Federation of Trade Unions will meet in Rome, Italy, on April 30. Sec-Treas. James B. Carey and Intl. Affairs Director Michael Ross will represent CIO.

Scheduled are meetings of the nine-man executive bureau and the 22-man executive committee.

AUSTRIA's Federation of Free Trade Unions will hold its first post-war convention in Vienna during the middle of May. A large number of fraternal delegates from other nations are expected.

The Austrian Federation emerged quickly from years of Nazi dictatorship, and now has 1,250,000 members, or about 80% of the country's wage earners. They comprise 16 national unions.

Since liberation of the country from the Germans in early 1945, the unions have been governed by a three-party executive board. The convention will elect a new council. The Socialists have an overwhelming majority in the Austrian unions.

* * *

POLICIES of the British Labor Party will come up for review at the party's annual conference starting May 17. Unions form the core of the strength of the party, which won majority control of Parliament and of the government in the elections of mid-1945.

While a number of resolutions critical of the government's foreign policy have been filed, the party leadership is expected to have little difficulty in gaining endorsement of that program, according to Allied Labor News.

Sharper debate is apt to come on domestic economic problems, however. The powerful Transport & General Workers Union has demanded stronger controls to curb "exorbitant party policies" and to abandon "mere reliance on voluntary effort" to curb high profits.

* * *

AUSTRALIAN workers staged a national one-hour work stoppage March 10 to protest a police attack on picketlines established by striking railroad workers in the state of Queensland.

* * *

INDUSTRIAL production in the Soviet Union during 1948 will exceed the 1940 pre-war level by about 14%, according to a government report. One report said that 1,900 industrial plants and factories have been built or reconstructed from war time devastation since V-E Day.

CIO: What's the Rush on UMT?

CIO still is strongly opposed to peacetime compulsory military training or to a peacetime draft.

But it will review its position quickly and "act accordingly" if there's a deep turn for the worse in international relations or if open warfare is imminent.

Those views were presented to the Senate Armed Services Committee last week by two CIO officials—Nathan Cowan, legislative director, and Meyer Bernstein of the Steelworkers Union, who serves as CIO veterans' representative. Bernstein is also a top official of the liberal American Veterans Committee.

Their testimony was given to the Senate group while television cameras recorded the scene. The CIO is one of a large number of groups which have offered various opinions on UMT and an emergency draft.

SENATE hearings started soon after Pres. Truman went before a joint session of Congress to urge adoption of the measures in view of the world situation.

But Cowan told the committee that CIO stands by its convention resolution against universal military training.

"No information has been forthcoming to indicate that the dangers to the United States and our democratic ideals are any more pressing now than they were several months ago," he told the Senators.

"The CIO abhors conscription and militarism generally.

"We believe both, unless made imperative by circumstances beyond our control, are inconsistent with our republican form of government."

Cowan said CIO opposition to UMT "is based upon the belief that UMT under existing conditions is harmful in itself and will not achieve the goal expected of it."

The CIO spokesman asked that neither UMT nor the draft be passed at this time "but that rather we re-enforce our democracy on the economic and political level at home."

He called for a program to make democracy work "by reducing prices, alleviating the housing shortage, extending educational opportunities, erasing racial discrimination, providing for full employment and otherwise developing a fuller and freer life."

REBUILDING of the European nations through the Marshall Plan will be "our greatest contribution to the peace of the world . . . not UMT or the draft," Cowan predicted.

He charged that "some of the opposition to UMT and the draft is based upon a desire to weaken the United States with respect to the USSR. As patriotic Americans, we condemn this purpose."

He pointed out, however, that "military training today is more likely to resemble the confusion of 1940 and 1941 than the purposeful activity of war years," and adoption of UMT and the draft would produce "futility and waste."

Another objection cited against UMT was based on grounds that "we are challenging the menace of international communism in the one field where communism is strongest and we are weakest—that of manpower."

NOTING that the Russians have compulsory military training, the CIO witness said "no American would dare suggest that in peacetime we call up even half as many men as are today in the Red army."

Cowan said that if the aim of UMT and the draft is to impress the Russians, we could do it far better by using our manpower in productive industry than by having a million young men "playing with wooden rifles."

CIO feels that the armed forces should be permitted to increase, he added, but the armed forces have fallen down on the job of making the services more attractive for people wishing to enlist.

Prepare Records

The Oregon State CIO Council has prepared a pamphlet listing the voting records for 1947 of all State legislators. Ten key bills vital to labor are listed.

Cable Strike Over

Members of the CIO Communications Association have voted to end their strikes against four cable companies.

A contract has been signed with Western Union Cables. No agreement was made with three Intl. Telephone & Telegraph subsidiaries — Commercial Cables, Mackay Radio and All-America Cables.

Keep Your Eye On Congress

BILL	WHAT IT DOES	WHERE IT IS	WHAT TO DO
Thomas-McCormack Wage-Hour Bill. S. 2062; HR 5249	Lifts minimum wage to 75c-an-hour, extends law's coverage.	Referred to Senate Labor Comm. Hearings open Apr. 19. CIO to urge passage.	Write Sen. Taft, Sen. Ball & other Labor Comm. members to support.
Ball Wage-Hour Bill. S. 2386	Lifts minimum to 60c, but weakens all sections of bill, creates many loopholes.	Referred to Senate Labor Comm. Hearings open Apr. 19.	Write Sen. Taft, Ball and other Labor Comm. members to back Thomas-McCormack Bill.
Labor Dept. Appropriation Bill HR 5728	Bill slashes Labor Dept. funds, wipes out Vets Re-Employment section, cuts Bureau of Labor Statistics by 40%	Passed by the House. Senate Appropriations Comm. heard CIO testimony.	Wire Sen. Bridges & Appropriations Comm. members to restore cuts
Taft-Hartley Repeal Bills. S. 1628; HR 3945	Repeals Taft - Hartley Law introduced at end of last session.	Referred to House & Senate Labor Comms. Action unlikely this session.	Write Senators, Congressmen to push repeal of this law.
Taft-Ellender-Wagner Housing Bill. S. 866; HR 2523	Provides long - range govt. aid for slum clearance, low-rent homes.	Senate Banking Comm. approved last session; House Banking Comm. has held no hearings.	Urge Representatives to sign Discharge Petition No. 6; write Senators for action.
Anti-Polltax Bill HR 29	Ends polltax as bar to voting in U. S. elections in 7 Southern states.	Passed by House last July. Senate Rules Comm. heard CIO last week.	Write Sen. Taft as GOP leader, and your Senators to favor earliest possible vote.
Anti-Lynching Bill HR 3488	Makes lynching a U. S. crime, with punishment for lynchers and police-collaborators.	Approved by House Judiciary Comm. Vote due in next few weeks No action in Senate.	Write Congressmen to press for quick vote. Ask Senators to push for action.
FEPC Anti-Bias Bill S. 984; HR 2820	Sets up U. S. agency to enforce anti - bias job policy in industry.	Approved by Senate Labor Comm. No action yet in House.	Write Senators to seek early vote; ask Congressmen for action.
Peacetime Military Conscription. HR 4278. Towe Bill.	Provides compulsory army service for all 18-year-olds in peacetime.	Approved by House Armed Services Comm. Senate Armed Services Comm. heard CIO testimony.	Write Congressmen and Senators demanding defeat of forced military service proposals.

Address all Representatives at House Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.
Address all Senators at Senate Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.

GOP Aim: Security For Fewer

YOU probably think the social security system should be strengthened and improved.

Rep. Bertrand Gearhart (R.) a 58-year-old lawyer of Fresno, Calif., disagrees with you. His bill (HJR 296) to pull more than half a million workers out of the social security system is due for Senate action any week now.

A similar Gearhart bill was vetoed last year by Pres. Truman after Congress had adjourned. The same bill has already passed the House, and last week CIO urged that it be defeated in the Senate.

Frank Donner, CIO assistant counsel, told the Senate Finance Committee that the bill would pull the social-security rug out from under a large group of workers who "are among the most underprivileged in our society."

The bill would remove social security benefits from all workers whose jobs don't classify them as having a "master-and-servant" relationship under the old English common law. It would apply to a large variety of salesmen, industrial home workers, entertainers, taxi operators, loggers, journeymen tailors, owner-operators of leased trucks and other similar groups.

DONNER reminded the Senators that people in these categories "peculiarly face the risks of wage losses due to unemployment, premature death and old age."

And he said the move to limit social security comes at a time "when expansion of social security benefits is a universally-agreed upon objective in the public interest."

Efforts to remove these workers from the social security system have been underway for years. The U. S. Supreme Court put the kibosh on one such effort by ruling that the old "common law rules" don't apply to Social Security System or Internal Revenue Code coverage.

Having failed in the courts, supporters of the move—employers interested in cutting social security taxes, among them many large newspaper publishers—took their case to Congress.

Senate committee action is expected in the next few weeks.

Bill Aids Seamen To Become Citizens

A bill which would provide American citizenship for foreign seamen who served on American ships for 2½ years during the war has been introduced in the House by Rep. Emanuel Celler (D. N.Y.)

The proposed legislation, strongly supported by the CIO Maritime Union, would allow the seamen two months' credit toward naturalization for each month spent in wartime service.

Naturalization laws for seamen now require five years' service on American ships.

In proposing his bill, Celler said the move would enable the nation "to honor its wartime promises and pay for its debts to a small but heroic group of men who bring vitally needed skills to our economy."

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BABY-SITTING PAC

The Oregon State PAC is utilizing all kinds of methods to get out the registrants, as these pictures, supplied by the CIO Woodworkers, demonstrate. Above is part of a cavalcade which parades evenings in the Portland area, urging people to register and taking them to the offices if they have no other transportation available. The musicians are Jerry Jones' Santa Fe Buckeroos, who got so interested in their work that they, too, registered. At the right are some of the pretty girls who volunteered to act as PAC baby sitters while mothers and fathers registered. Two of their charges, one wearing boots, are shown with them. They got a big kick out of this, did these girls. And so did PAC. James W. Lowman is Oregon state director. See story about Baby Sitters and PAC scholarships on Page 6.

WOOD UNION WINS 12½c HOURLY RISE

By GLORIA CAPLAN

THE CIO Woodworkers, first CIO union to complete major industry-wide wage talks in 1948, have won wage increases of 12½c an hour for 50,000 workers in Oregon, Washington and California.

The settlement came after negotiations dragged on into the eighth week and strike action was approved by the membership. The contracts are with six operators' associations, representing some 300 lumber operations.

The new increase was won despite a prior settlement by the AFL Lumber & Sawmill workers for 7½c an hour. They have now been offered an additional 5c to bring them into line with the CIO agreement.

With the boost, the average rate in the three states is $1.75 an hour. The increase brings the CIO union's total wage gains since V-J Day to 55c an hour.

EXPLAINING the relatively high wage level in the industry, IWA Pres. J. E. Fadling said:

"This may seem high when compared to other industries, as the lumber operators endeavored to do during negotiations, but West Coast logging is the most hazardous of any industry in the U. S., including mining, and the lumber industry is noted for its high frequency accident rate."

Meanwhile, wage talks in CIO's "Big Three" unions—Steel, Electrical and Auto—continued without visible signs of progress.

Steel: Steelworkers' Pres. Philip Murray last week met twice with U. S. Steel Pres. Benjamin Fairless. Outcome of separate negotiations with 610 steel companies will be determined by whatever settlement is reached with U. S. Steel, the industry's pattern-setter.

Auto: UAW officers have notified the Michigan Labor Mediation Board that a walkout is "impending" at the Chrysler plants in Detroit. A similar 30-day strike notice was filed last month with the U. S. Conciliation Service under the T-H Act.

Michigan's Bonine-Trip law requires the filing of a 10-day strike notice, after which the mediation board must conduct a strike vote. Twenty days after expiration of the 10-day notice the union may strike.

Electrical: The continued refusal of General Electric to consider union demands for a wage increase last week brought from UE Pres. Albert J. Fitzgerald the charge that the company has taken an "indefensible position."

"GE has continued to refuse a badly-needed wage increase despite proof that workers in the electrical manufacturing industry have lost on the average of $13 a week in purchasing power since January 1945 due to rising prices."

Shipbuilding: Latest CIO international union to throw its hat into the 1948 "substantial wage increase" ring is the CIO Shipbuilding Workers, whose contracts expire or open for wage review in June.

IUMSWA Pres. John Green said the union would also seek equal pay for equal work, health and welfare insurance plans, a guaranteed annual wage, liberalization of shift differentials and paid variations ranging from one week after one year to three weeks after five years.

The bargaining program was approved by the union's general executive board. Green pointed out that while shipyard wages have gone up 34% since June 1941, living costs have gone up 61.38% in the same period.

Farm Equipment: While some of the nation's big manufacturers were stalling on negotiations, Intl. Harvester didn't even bother to do that. Company negotiators just refused to appear on the day talks were scheduled to begin.

"To excuse their absence," said Farm Equipment Workers Harvester Council Director Gerald Fielde "they offered the far-fetched explanation that 84 out of the 40,000 Harvester workers in our union were on a so-called stoppage."

The Harvester contracts expired May 22.

FE, Fielde said, "is prepared to enter into negotiations on a corporation-wide basis whenever Harvester is willing to enter such negotiations in good faith."

Until the company changes its attitude, FE locals are being urged to press for bargaining sessions with their own managements, he said.

Meanwhile, an FE strike at the giant Caterpillar Tractor Co. plant in Peoria, Ill. began as the contract expired April 7. Some 16,000 workers are employed there.

The company, largest tractor manufacturer in the country, broke off negotiations March 15 after the union refused a no-wage increase contract. Reason given for the refusal to negotiate was that union officials had not signed Taft-Hartley affidavits.

Transit: A long-delayed showdown with New York City's privately and city-owned transportation lines shaped up as CIO Transport Workers on six private bus lines struck and pressure for wage hikes on the other lines increased.

CIO Pres. Murray wired his support to the strikers, saying:

"Today the 42,000 transport workers in the private and public lines in New York City are grossly underpaid . . . As president of CIO I want you to inform your membership that the national CIO will give full support in the campaign to achieve this goal."

The union claims its 42,000 transit workers earn 15 to 20c less than those in every large city in the country.

Union Bug Bit Engine, Too

A deputy sheriff in South St. Paul, Minn., was trying to hand out printed copies of a court order restraining picketing, to a group of striking CIO Packinghouse Workers who had stopped a switch engine.

"It hasn't a union bug (label) on it," remarked one picket.

"It doesn't mean anything to me."

"We thought you wouldn't want an AFL label on anything connected with a CIO strike," kidded a sarcastic company attorney who accompanied the deputy.

"But, you don't understand labor," retorted another striker. "You don't think that engine crew belongs to CIO, do you?"

The switching engine crew, members of railroad brotherhoods, had been refusing to cross the CIO picket lines to haul out refrigerator cars loaded with meat.

ASK $100,000,000 FOR NEW SHIPS

AN intensive drive by the CIO Maritime and Shipbuilding unions to bring the Government to realize the need of a stronger merchant marine bore fruit last week.

Upon recommendation of Pres. Truman, Secy. of Navy John L. Sullivan asked the House Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee to authorize $100,000,000 in new merchant marine ships. He spoke of the "vital importance of the merchant marine to the efficient functioning of the armed services in event of another emergency." He noted the lack of "commercial passenger-type ships" and stated that even with the "maximum utilization" of ships now on hand, "we would be still deficient in necessary troop-lift capacity by about 50%."

In answer to suggestions that conversion of cargo ships would answer the problem, he declared "conversions are time-consuming and costly and they are made at the sacrifice of cargo ships themselves."

He also noted what has been pointed to often by CIO spokesmen. "The continuing attrition of skilled mechanics in the shipbuilding trades is a matter of serious concern," he said. "Unless employment of personnel actually engaged in the construction of new ships in both naval and private shipyards can be increased to and maintained at the approximate level of between 80,000 and 100,000 workers, the demands for a future emergency cannot be met."

The proposal of $100,000,000 was increased from the $39,000,000 specified in Truman's original budget message. It was raised on the advice of a special Cabinet committee of Secs. Harriman, Forrestal, Schwellenbach and Snyder.

Hoyt Haddock has been the main representative of the NMU and IUMSWA in pushing for a stronger merchant marine. Both Pres. John Green, of IUMSWA, and Joseph Curran, of NMU, have made personal appearances before Congressional and Government groups.

More Children's Bureaus Sought

A children's bureau in every state and every large community in the country was the major recommendation made last week at a White House conference on planning for children and youth, attended by some 250 state officials and youth experts.

"Planning for the 1950 conference will be built upon an awareness that in our children is a stronger potential of power than lies in the power of atomic energy," the conference stated.

"In these children are the statesmen, the scientists, the artist who will mold the world of tomorrow. We cannot afford to limit the provisions for children because of funds—the service is an investment in the future, not an expense."

Union Resentment Wins Reinstatement

May Morgan is one of several hundred CIO union stewards at Macy's, one of New York City's giant department stores. She works in the corset department and belongs to Local 1-S, United Retail, Wholesale & Department Store Employes.

Several weeks ago Miss Morgan was suspended abruptly for engaging in "union activities" on the job, or specifically for accepting money for the union from a member.

Because it seemed a simple enough matter to Macy officials to suspend May Morgan for a week for this "offense," they got the surprise of their lives later when 200 Macy stewards gathered outside the store's executive offices to protest her suspension.

Taken aback at the resentment expressed by the stewards, management not only agreed to lift Miss Morgan's suspension but also to meet later with stewards to take up piles of unsettled grievances.

Local Presents Drama

A radio drama, written and acted by members of the "Radio Workshop" run by the United Auto Workers' Delco-Remy Local 662 in Anderson, Ind., is broadcast weekly over the local radio station.

Tax Cut Gives Millionaires $33 an Hour Pay Raise

By STANLEY RUTTENBERG

Associate Director, CIO Dept. of Research & Education

AND what of the new tax bill? What does it mean to the average U.S. wage earner?

Over the veto of the President of the United States, the Congress has overwhelmingly passed the 1948 tax reduction bill, cutting taxes and reducing the federal revenue by $4,800,000,000.

The CIO opposed the passage of this bill. (The CIO also opposed the two tax reduction bills of last year which Congress was unable to enact over the President's veto.)

The CIO opposed the bill not because tax relief isn't vitally needed, but because this measure gives the wrong kind of tax relief. It gives major relief to the wealthy—those best able to pay as well as additional relief to special privileged groups.

Example: Married couples can divide their income in half before paying tax upon it. This kind of provision aids, mainly, those with incomes ranging between $10,000 and $100,000 a year.

The CIO has long insisted that a proper tax relief be granted. We have insisted that exemptions be raised to $3000 for a married couple, $1500 for a single individual and $500 for each dependent. This kind of tax relief would help ease the terrific strain which inflation has placed upon the income of a workingman and his family.

(To the unwary observer, it would appear that Congress, in setting a $600 exemption for dependents, had done better than the CIO asks. But, under the Congressional Bill, the average family—husband, wife and two minor children—would get a total exemption of $2400. Under CIO's plan, the exemption would be $4000.)

THE CIO realizes that the federal government must maintain a high level of revenue in order to meet its budget obligations. We have proposed that the tax upon corporations be increased by the imposition of an excess and undistributed profits tax, along with needed basic reforms in our tax structure.

However, the Congress did not accept these recommendations made by the CIO and passed a tax bill which gives major relief to those best able to pay.

Beginning May 1, new withholding tax rates will go into effect.

You can expect a slight reduction in the amount of taxes being withheld. To a married person with two dependents earning $3000 a year, this new tax law means the equivalent of a 4½c per hour wage increase.

This reduction will be helpful, but it should be remembered that a $10,000 a year man has a tax cut the equivalent of a 24c an hour wage increase, the $25,000 a year man gets $1.46 an hour increase, the $100,000 a year man gets $8 an hour while the individual making $1,000,000 a year gets the tax equivalent of $33.43 an hour increase in wages.

ALREADY there is talk, because of the armament program and the foreign relief program, that the federal government should secure increased revenue to make up for the reduction resulting from this new tax law. Rep. Knutson, (R., Minn.), chairman of the House Ways and Mean Committee which originally wrote the tax bill, is now talking about examining the excise taxes and even considering the possibility of a sales tax to recoup revenue losses.

This problem should have been considered before the present tax law was enacted.

So, Congress has passed a "tax relief" bill in an election year. It has passed the bill over the President's veto—as it was unable to do twice last year—because this is an election year and last year wasn't.

Heavy expenses are ahead for the Government—the Marshall Plan, for example. It's not likely that a vote-conscious Congress will increase income taxes. And it is almost positive that Congress will not impose excess profits taxes to halt the present exorbitant profits which are hitting hardest at the pocketbooks of wage-earners.

No, it appears that Congress will consider imposing excise and sales taxes—levies which will make economic life more difficult for the vast majority of citizens.

In other words, Congress will be trying to make up the revenue it has lost by taking care of the wealthy. It will attempt to make up that loss by slapping on excise and sales taxes, which hit hardest at those least able to pay.

From St. Louis Post-Dispatch

Promising Crop on Our Side of the Curtain

Hoffman Speeds ERP; It Pains Chi Trib

WITH the appointment of Paul Gray Hoffman as administrator of the Economic Co-operation Administration, the Marshall Plan began to swing into full operation last week.

Hoffman, president of the Studebaker Corp. and employer of thousands of CIO Auto Workers, is selecting his assistants and staff from the cream of the Government and public lists.

P. G. HOFFMAN

The Reconstruction Finance Corporation has authorized the expenditure of the first $1 billion in ERP funds.

Pres. Truman, often accused of being a bit on the dull side when it comes to public relations, certainly wasn't that in the appointment of Hoffman. The President signed the papers for the appointment while sitting in the reviewing stand during Washington's annual Army Day parade. Hoffman had just returned from Japan, where he had been part of a committee studying occupation problems.

He was in Honolulu on his way home when a cablegram arrived from Truman asking him to take the ERP berth. "I just didn't know how to say no," he told reporters in Washington. "The main reason that I couldn't turn the job down is because it may be an opportunity to put up a fight for peace. I think it does give the chance to develop peace in the world."

Hoffman, who will be 58 on Apr. 26, has seven children: Hallock, Peter, Donold, Robert Lathrop, Barbara and Kiriki. He rose from a salesman (1911) to head of the Studebaker Corp. A registered Republican, he lives in South Bend, Ind.

MEANWHILE, our old opposition paper—none other than the Chicago Tribune—raved against ERP. Rep. Fred E. Busbey (R., Ill.), a fervent Tribuner, took 6½ inches of the Congressional Record to have reprinted this editorial from Col. Robert Rutherford McCormick's modestly named World's Greatest Newspaper:

"Of the 61 Republican Congressman who voted against the folly and extortion of the Marshall Plan, more than half came from six Middle Western States. (The Tribune then listed the "heroes.").

"These men spoke with sanity against the panic that gripped most of the rest of Washington and the Atlantic seaboard. They undoubtedly expressed the will of the large majority of the people in the pro-American section of the country . . .

"One thing Mr. Truman and Mr. Marshall and all their bleeding heart and anti-American followers can never plead. That is that any of their plans were frustrated . . .

"Never in the history of our country have its affairs been in the hands of such fools and knaves."

Strange to say, no one in official Washington (except perhaps Mr. Busbey and Sen. Curley Brooks (R., Ill.), Col. McCormick's alter ego in the U. S. Senate, paid the least attention or even got mad at Col. McCormick.

MEANWHILE, CIO Secy.-Treas. James Carey, who went to Europe to attempt to sell the Marshall Plan to labor through the World Federation of Trade Unions, accused Italian Communists of misleading the people on ERP.

Carey made his charges on "Labor Speaks," over Station WOR, New York, and several other stations, in an address before the national conference of the League for Industrial Democracy and in a broadcast piped to Italy.

Said Carey: "Since my return to this country, it has become increasingly apparent that the Communists are trying to attach political conditions to ERP, a procedure that we have steadily rejected.

"Our sole interest in ERP in relation to Italy is the welfare of the Italian workers—the welfare of all Italy.

"The Communists who oppose ERP are disregarding the needs of the Italian people. We are neither surprised nor shocked by the deceits of Giuseppe Di Vittorio (of the Italian Confederation of Labor.). He is a Communist. It is to the Communist interest to make it appear that I represent interests other than those of 6 million CIO workers and their 14 million dependents. Di Vittori doesn't believe his own lies. He knows he cannot speak for the people of the U. S."

Senate Group May Act Soon On Poll Tax

CIVIL rights bills in Congress have already kicked up a "Southern revolt" in the Democratic party — but they haven't yet added any new laws to the statute books.

Action is expected soon, however, on the anti-polltax bill, which would end levying of special taxes on voters in seven Southern states in connection with federal primaries or elections.

The Senate Rules Committee, after four days of hearings, is expected to report soon on the Bender Hill (HR 29), which was passed by the House last year while the Southern polltax bloc was sleeping at the switch.

A Senate Rules sub-Committee gave the bill a 3-0 endorsement, and similar approval is expected from the full committee. While liberals have crossed their fingers, Congressional Republicans have indicated they'll give the green light to the anti-polltax proposals.

THE GOP majority, together with northern liberals in the Democratic party, have sufficient votes for the two-thirds majority necessary to pass a cloture rule limiting debate in the Senate.

If "deals" or changes in attitude swing any substantial number of Senators into voting against cloture, Southern Democrats from the polltax states will enter a filibuster to talk the measure into the grave.

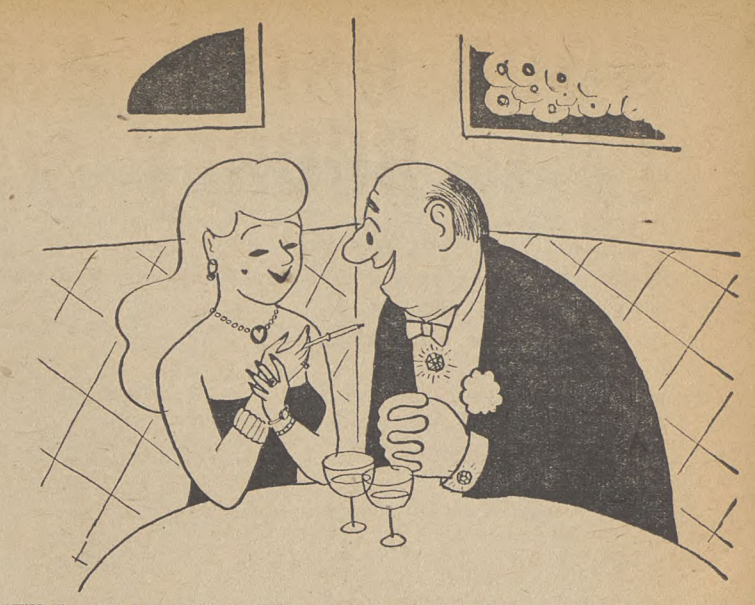
Some Washington observers believe the issue will come up for action in the Senate during April or first part of May. Legislation has been before Congress several times in recent years, but has always been allowed to die.

The Senate Republican Policy Committee said last week that anti-lynching bill would be given priority over anti-polltax and FEPC measures.

Reuther Demands Aid To Hospitals

CIO Auto Workers Pres. Walter P. Reuther had called for a special session of the Michigan legislature to meet the problem of the hospital bed shortage in Detroit and in the state through public financing.

In a letter to Gov. Kim Sigler, Reuther urged that the Legislature not be allowed to adjourn "until a forward-looking tax structure has been set up so that no citizen need suffer for lack of a hospital bed when he is sick and so that other neglected social welfare programs can be financed adequately."



"I'll do anything if you'll be mine, dearest! I'll even lower my workers' salaries."

Ball Bill Seen Aiding "Short-Sighted" Bosses

THERE'S little that's good and much that's bad in the Ball Bill, which would seriously amend the present Wage-Hour Law.

That conclusion was reached by representatives of numerous CIO unions who met in Washington last week to discuss pending wage-hour legislation.

CIO strongly favors the Thomas-McCormack Bill (S. 2062), which would broaden wage-hour coverage and lift the minimum wage from its present 40c level to 75c an hour.

Attending the CIO meeting were spokesmen for CIO's five biggest unions—steel, auto, electrical, clothing and textile—as well as from other affiliates whose members are most seriously affected by the wage-hour law.

After the meeting, Pres. Jacob Potofsky of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, in a statement issued for the group, declared:

"An analysis of the Ball Bill reveals that suggestions advanced over a long period of years by short-sighted employers for undermining the Wage-Hour law have been incorporated on a wholesale basis into Senator Ball's proposed measure."

THE Thomas-McCormack Bill, on the other hand, "is in conformity with the pledges of both major parties to strengthen and improve the Wage-Hour law, and it should be speedily adopted by the Congress," Potofsky said.

CIO's views will be set forth in detail at Senate Labor sub-committee hearings which open in Washington April 19. Spokesmen for a number of unions will testify in support of the Thomas-McCormack proposals and against the Ball Bill.

The 50-page Ball Bill rewrites the entire wage-hour law, and weakens almost every provision for coverage and enforcement. It would lift the minimum pay rate under the law from the present 40c to 60c, but would provide "escalator" apparatus to send the minimum down to 50c or, under more difficult procedure, up to 70c.

The Potofsky statement said it's difficult to believe that Senator Ball, "whose anti-labor record is notorious, does not have as his objective the destruction of the Wage-Hour law which he claims to wish to improve."

POTOFSKY recalled that both Democratic and Republican platforms have stressed the need for improving wage-hour standards.

But, the statement charged, "Senator Ball would return us to a pre-1938 status, rather than prepare the country for complex industrial and economic problems of the years ahead.

"The total effect of this bill is to leave the working people of America in a worse position with respect to wage-hour protection than they are in today."

Bad effects of the Ball bill would first be felt by unorganized workers who lack union-contract protection, Potofsky predicted. But eventually the Ball proposal might affect the standards in union plants as well, he said.

The CIO leaders listed a number of specific complaints against the Ball bill.

They charged it would remove wage-hour protection from many groups of workers now covered; that it would force hundreds of lawsuits until clear interpretations of the law were reached; would permit regional differentials, long desired by sweatshop and "runaway employers"; and would "introduce sheer chaos" into efforts of labor and management to reach clear policies on payment of overtime wages.

Extra: All About Wage-Hour Bills

"Operation Wage-Hour"—a popular leaflet on new wage-hour bills—is ready for distribution by CIO.

It's a reprint of the full-page story in the April 5 CIO News covering high spots of the Thomas-McCormack Bill (which CIO favors) and the Ball Bill (which CIO opposes).

Copies of the leaflet—No. 159—may be ordered from CIO Publicity Dept., 718 Jackson Place, N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

Prices: 25 for 25c; 100 for 75c; 500 for $2.50; 1,000 for $5. Checks or money orders should accompany your orders.

Job Applications Reach Seven-Month High

Applications to the U. S. Employment Service for jobs hit a seven-month peak in January. Applications totaled 652,750, or 30% more than in December, while job placements fell 17%.

Most of the unemployed were women; veterans were next.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

Philip Murray President James B. Carey Secretary-Treasurer
Vice Presidents: L. S. Buckmaster, Joseph Curran, Albert Fitzgerald, John Green, Allan S. Haywood, O. A. Knight, Walter P. Reuther, Emil Rieve, Frank Rosenblum.

Allan L. Swim, Editor and Publicity Director
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That Income Tax Cut

A couple of our best friends told us we'd be extremely stupid to come out flat-footedly in opposition to the income tax reduction which Congress recently put into effect.

We were told that nobody likes to pay taxes and that everybody likes a tax reduction. With that we readily agree, but——

There's another side to the picture and we might as well take a look at it while anticipating a reduction in the amount withheld from our pay.

The U.S. piled up a huge debt during the war—and we think it's good business to retire as much of it as possible during the present boom.

Then there's going to be that piece of magic known as paying for ERP and military aid with reduced Federal revenue.

Furthermore, we're a bit suspicious about the whole thing.

This is April—and the November elections aren't far away. It's smart politics to reduce taxes just before an election even if they have to be hiked again soon after the ballots are counted.

Rep. Knutson of the House Ways and Means Committee has announced his group is "considering" the possible imposition of new excise taxes and perhaps a federal sales tax.

Maybe we're too skeptical, but if the average individual finds late this year or early next year that his total tax load hasn't been reduced we're going to say, "We told you so."

★ ★ ★

Just As Predicted

Events are proving that CIO opponents of the third party in 1948 weren't talking through their hats several months ago when they said the new party would serve the liberal forces of the nation poorly.

The third party lads in about a half dozen states have announced they're running candidates in opposition to men and women who are listed by the CIO as friends of labor.

In California, candidates of the Independent Progressive Party intend to oppose Reps. Helen Gahagan Douglas, Chet Hollifield and Cecil King, all Democrats.

PAC Director Jack Kroll said the California situation "substantiates what is already evident—that the 1948 third party movement is a disruptive influence which could result in the elimination of many progressives in the present Congress."

You have to understand only mathematics—not politics—to know that if the liberal-progressive bloc is split badly the next Congress will be worse, from labor's standpoint, than the one which enacted the Taft-Hartley Act.

★ ★ ★

The Big Backlog

Back in 1947 B.D. (before Denham) the National Labor Relations Board had become so bogged down with unfinished business that it could get around to conducting elections only months after petitions for certification were filed.

The situation became so bad that the CIO Organizing Committee started seeking recognition without NLRB action and filed only a small portion of the unfair labor practices charges it would have had NLRB not been so far behind schedule.

NLRB got out of the Congressional doghouse and became an appropriations pet when T-H was enacted—but the "backlog" situation is as bad as ever.

At the end of February the Board had more than 9000 cases awaiting disposition. Many of these involved union shop elections.

It looks like NLRB is making progress backwards.

Well, Where Do We Go From Here?

Passage of European Recovery Legislation Was The Beginning, Not The End

By ALLAN L. SWIM

SOME of the folks who had been thumping the drums for the European Recovery Program breathed deep sighs of relief last week, sat back and relaxed, and said, "Well, that's that."

The ERP Bill had been passed by both houses of Congress and had been signed by the President. Everything was lovely.

But was it?

Of course not. A major step in the right direction had been taken, but there were still important steps ahead.

One was the creation of an effective ERP administrative machine.

Another was the safeguarding of our already-strained economy, which will be strained further by the foreign aid and rehabilitation program.

MAKE no mistake about it, those who administer ERP will be like men walking a tight wire in a high wind.

They will need the best possible "balancing pole" that can be provided. They will need the advice and guidance of representatives of every important segment of American life.

This means, of course, that organized labor, which has played a strong role in the creation of ERP, should have a voice in its administration.

And the top administrator, Paul Hoffman, must attempt to make ERP representative of the best thinking of all groups—business, industry, labor, agriculture—and not just of the group he represents.

THE CIO months ago firmly stated its position in opposition to use of ERP to meddle in the internal affairs of other nations.

Because of this, the CIO has been accused by those of the extreme left of engaging in meaningless double-talk.

How, they ask, can CIO take such a position when one of the objectives of ERP is to halt the spread of Communism in Europe?

The answer is simple:

The CIO wants no nation—neither the United States nor Russia—to engage in the type of meddling that makes it impossible for a country to determine its own political future.

NOBODY can tell today how much of an impact ERP will make on the economy of the United States. It's a cinch, however, that it will be great.

Material that could be used at home will be shipped abroad. Every American—be he a corporation executive or a mill worker—will have to pay a portion of the cost.

There will be shortages. There will be price increases. There will be "gray market" operations.

There will be those who will attempt to feather their own financial nests with exorbitant profits resulting from the "short supply" situation.

We must guard against permitting these things to throw our economy more out of balance than it is today.

THE government, through Congressional action, should take whatever steps are necessary to keep the United States running smoothly while it is pouring billions into other countries.

If price and material controls are necessary, then they should be imposed.

We don't like government regulation any more than any other group does, but we believe that regulation sometimes becomes necessary in an emergency.

Sure, we'd like to see the whole thing handled on a voluntary basis, with no group taking advantage of the situation.

But what happened after price control was killed convinces us that the desire for profits often outweighs the fear of uncontrolled inflation.

Now They Want To Shout 'Rinso White!' At You

SOAP operas, singing commercials, symphony concerts and labor speeches go out from the country's radio stations to the public with a maximum of 50,000-watt power.

Some people say that any juice in a radio transmitter is electricity wasted. Others think stations should be even "bigger and better."

The matter came up for heated discussion in Washington last week at hearings of a Senate Interstate Commerce sub-Committee. Up for study is a bill by Sen. Edwin Johnson (D., Colo.), which would set up a 50,000-watt ceiling for radio station power and break down "clear channels"—the exclusive use of certain wavelengths by certain licensed stations throughout the country.

OPPOSED to the bill are a variety of radio groups. One faction favors a set-up of 20 stations licensed to operate on 750,000 watt power—enough, presumably, to blow a singing commercial into the weakest radio set in the most remote section of the country.

Spokesmen for this group complain that large, though sparsely settled, sections of the country receive weak, unstable radio service which licensing of the big stations would overcome. The opposition argues that 20 such super-stations would be a powerful propaganda medium to blanket the entire country, and would drive numerous smaller stations out of business.

Another group wants the clear channels preserved. They argue that a change in policy will upset both domestic and international practices, and permit even more radio confusion than now exists.

MEANWHILE, officials of the CIO Auto Workers appeared at a hearing before the Federal Communications Commission to ask licensing to operate a full-time radio station in Detroit.

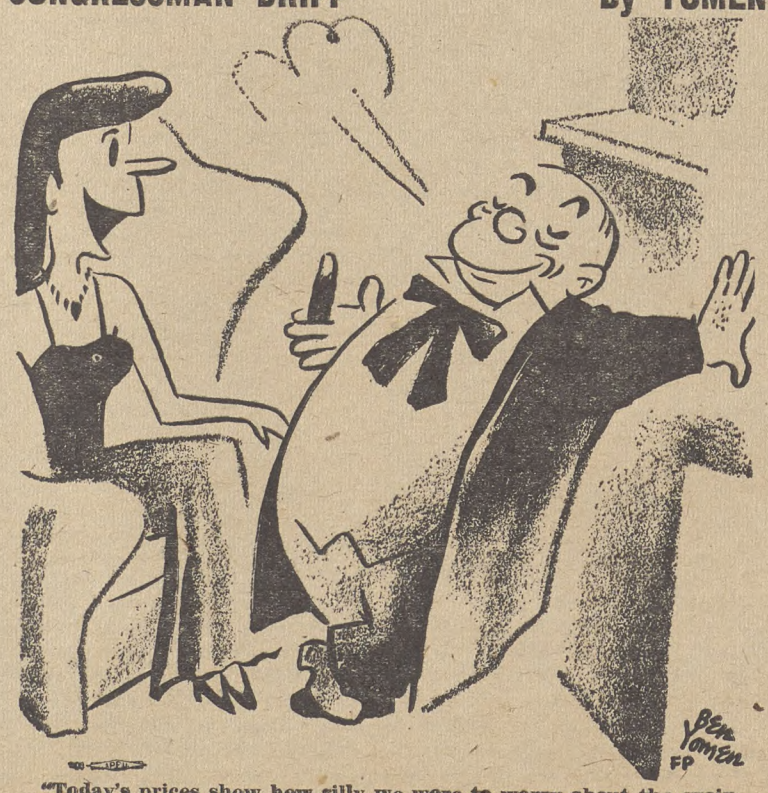
The UAW is opposed by WCAR, Pontiac, Mich., which now operates on 1130 kilocycles, the wavelength sought by the auto union in its application. The union was represented by Sec.-Treas. Emil Mazey, Education Director Victor Reuther and Morris Novik, UAW radio consultant.

The UAW, they said, has guaranteed loans up to $300,000 and stock purchases up to $160,000 to underwrite costs of the station. Stock will be made available to other unions in the Detroit area, and the station, if licensed, would sell only enough time to cover operating expenses.

UNION officials said the station would not be used for "collective bargaining" but as part of its educational work. Free time will be offered for religious broadcasts, and all viewpoints will be given time to discuss controversial issues.

If successful in getting the license, the UAW would have the country's second labor AM radio station. WCFL, operated by the Chicago Federation of Labor, AFL, has been on the air for several years.

CONGRESSMAN DRIPP **By YOMEN**



"Today's prices show how silly we were to worry about the grain market dip."

No Wonder That He Knew The Score

YOU come across guys like him about once in a blue moon—and even then it knocks the props out from under you.

He does the unexpected in the most casual manner. He doesn't behave at all like you'd expect him to.

You say to yourself, "I wish there were more like him," and you mean it.

You wonder if he'll ever be a "big shot," an industrial leader, a business tycoon—and you wonder, too, if he won't pop up unexpectedly somewhere as a union official.

It keeps you guessing.

THIS guy we're talking about isn't an important man—if you measure importance in the managerial field by the size of the plant you operate or the number of workers you employ.

Chances are he'd get in the doghouse with higher-ups in his organization if we used his name, so we'll just call him Joe.

The small, new plant that Joe was to manage began operating during the midst of an intense CIO organizational drive.

His plant wasn't placed high on the list, but the organizers planned to get around to it in due time.

Finally they did.

MANAGEMENT opposition was the rule—not the exception—in this town, and sometimes it got pretty strong.

There had been considerable head-cracking a few years before and some management groups still considered a good beating was proper treatment for CIO representatives.

So, the organizers figured they might run into a bit of trouble when they started talking unionism to Joe's employes.

They talked. Nothing violent happened—but something unexpected did.

Joe telephoned the man heading the CIO drive.

Joe came right to the point: "Say, I hear you're trying to organize my employes."

"That's right," said the CIO man.

"Having any luck?" Joe asked.

"Yeah, we're making progress."

"Well, get in touch with me when a majority signs up. I don't believe in stalling around, dealing with the National Labor Relations Board."

"You mean you'll recognize the union as bargaining agent if I can show you signed cards from a majority of the workers?"

"Sure," Joe replied—and that was that.

WITHIN a short time the CIO had signed up a comfortable majority, and Joe was informed of the fact.

OK, he said. And he recognized the union.

The thing had moved along so rapidly that nobody in the CIO group had given serious thought to concrete contract proposals. So they were caught off base when Joe said:

"Well, let's start negotiating."

He was told the union would get around to that in a day or two.

"Well," said Joe, "be sure to put in a closed shop clause. We'll talk about severance pay, too—and let's have good but fair pay rates."

THERE was no doubt about it—Joe was an unusual guy. He signed a good contract with the union in short order.

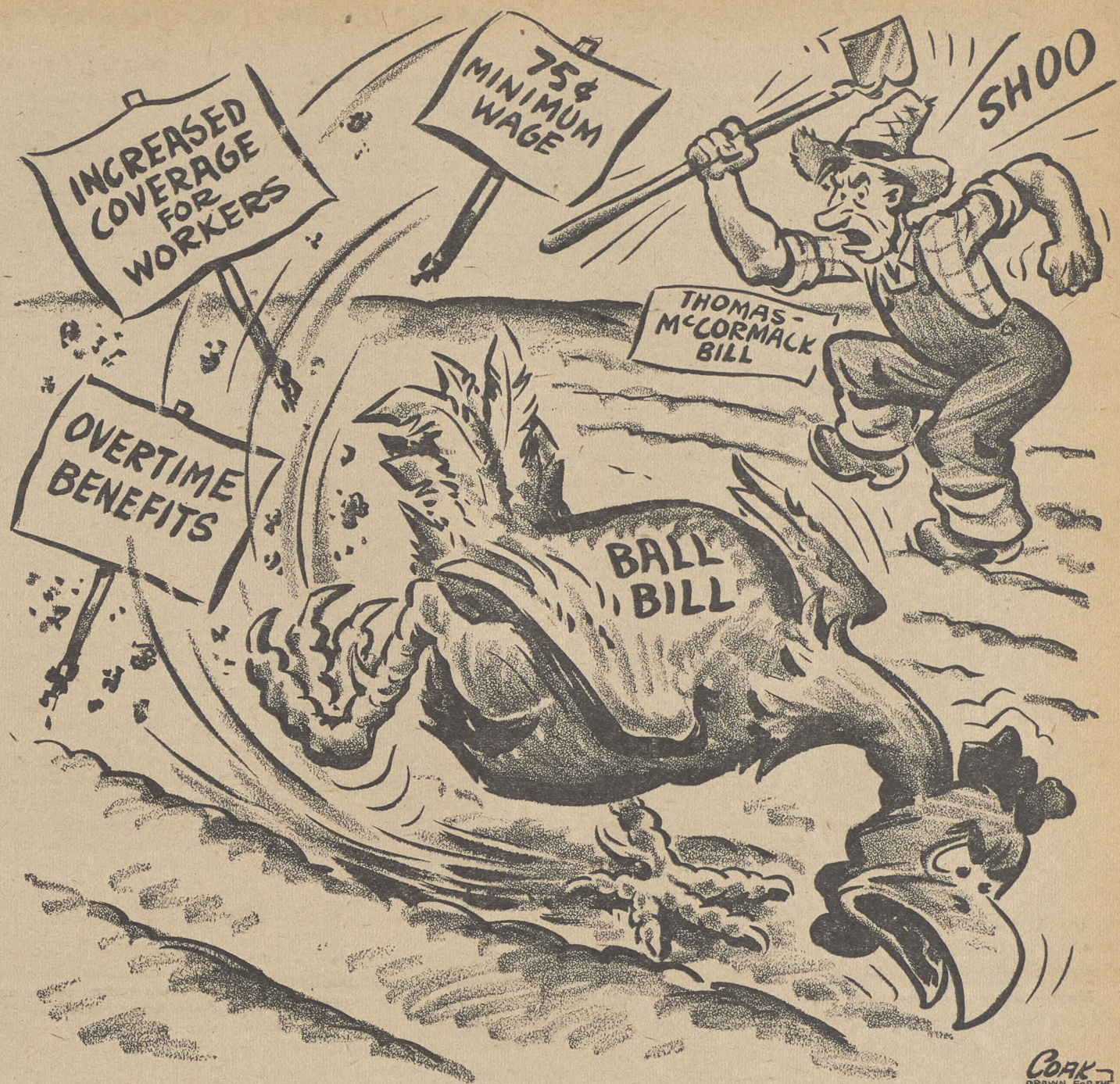
The story of his behavior has been told time and again by those who know it.

Near the end of each telling somebody asks why Joe behaved as he did. Well, Joe explained that to a curious CIO representative. He said:

"Oh, heck, I know what's needed in a good contract. I was a member of the Newspaper Guild—up in New York—for quite a while."

A. L. S.

A FOUL DEED



Salome: She Just Phones And Phones And Phones

By **TED OGAR**, *Editor, Michigan CIO News*

THERE'S an old song that says:

There's no one with enaurance
Like the man who sells insurance

but then the guy who wrote that had never met Salome Williams.

Salome is a secretary in the Detroit office of Auto Workers' Pres. Walter P. Reuther and is known far and wide as one of the hardest-hitting opponents of the If Once You Do Not Succeed to Hell With It philosophy.

Last Saturday she took a telephone call from a man who said he had heard the union had lost an NLRB election by two votes in a Kansas City spring plant and hoped it wasn't so and could she tell him for sure.

Salome said she didn't know but if he would wait just a second she would find out.

SO SHE CALLED the office of Vice-Pres. John Livingston and told his secretary that she had a man waiting on the line who heard the UAW had lost a spring plant election in Kansas City and he hoped it wasn't so and could Mr. Livingston tell him for sure.

Mr. Livingston couldn't help, his secretary said, because he was out of town, but Ed Cote, West Side regional co-director might know.

So being a courteous secretary, Salome asked the man to wait another second and she called Mr. Cote's office and he was busy so she told his secretary that she had a man waiting on the line and she wanted to know what happened in Kansas City and the secretary said she didn't know but Mr. Cote was free now and she could ask him and she did, but Mr. Cote said he could not help out, but why didn't she call Mike Lacey, East Side regional co-director, because he might know about spring plants.

Salome went back to the other phone and told the man she didn't know yet but if he would wait another second she could maybe find out for sure and the man was real nice and said he would wait.

So Salome called Mr. Lacey's office and told his secretary that the nice man had been waiting a long time now and could Mr. Lacey let him know whether we did lose by two votes or not and the secretary said she was sorry but Mr. Lacey was out, but maybe his assistant, Bill Fagan, might know and she would switch the call to his office.

Mr. Fagan was in but he was busy on another line so Salome asked the secretary did she know how the vote came out in Kansas City because the nice man had been waiting a long time and it would be nice to let him know quick so that if it wasn't so he could be happy, but the secretary said she didn't know and Salome would have to wait for Mr. Fagan and that he would probably know because he knew about spring plants.

SO SALOME was worried when she went back to the other phone and told the man that she was sorry that it was taking a long time but she would know right away and could he wait another second and he said nicely that he would.

Then Mr. Fagan's secretary came back on the other line and she said Mr. Fagan was holding his other call and would talk to her and she asked him did he know whether we did lose by two votes and he said very nicely he did not know but would know right away because he was waiting on another line for Walter Reuther's secretary who was checking for him and would let him know.

So Salome told him who she was, but he was awfully nice about it anyhow—**From Michigan CIO News.**

Ah, Ha!

Attention, House Un-American Affairs Committee:

Recently you questioned a State Dept. employe concerning his loyalty because he had a cousin-in-law suspected of disloyalty.

Well, here's a hot one—Oil Workers Legislative Rep. W. A. (Bill) Hanscom, roaring with laughter over the silliness of the House Committee, says that Dr. Edward A. Condon, who has been pot-shot at by the committee, married an Oregon girl whose sister married Hanscom's wife's brother. And Hanscom, because of the chain of marriages, had the Condons to his Washington home for dinner.

(*Editor's note: Hanscom visited the offices of the CIO News the other day.*)

IN OREGON, IT'S BABY SITTERS!

(See Picture on Page 1)

YOU can't register, lady, because you haven't a baby sitter?

PAC'll provide you one!

You can't register because you have no transportation facilities?

PAC'll provide a bus!

And that isn't all the Oregon State PAC is doing in the State's registration period which ends April 20.

State PAC Dir. James W. Lowman reports:

"We have underway a card-mailing campaign. Communications to all locals request that they forward to the State CIO office a list of members and addresses. We check the lists at the county court houses to see whether the members are properly registered. Cards are then sent to all not registered.

"The checking is a considerable job. We have received excellent cooperation from the auxiliaries, both in Multnomah County (Portland) and other counties in the state.

THE POSTMAN doesn't have to ring twice for the Oregon State PAC. Here is the postcard which is sent out to CIO members who are not registered.

(Dick Fagan, columnist for the Oregon Journal, noted that "a survey made of the Vanport district by CIO-PAC showed only 9.5% of the voters registered, only 16% in St. Johns Woods, only 13% in University Homes," all in the Portland area.)

"Another campaign we have under way is our parade campaign. The parades are held in the evening between 5 and 8. The purpose is to stimulate interest in good citizenship. They are held in St. Johns Woods, St. Johns Proper, Guilds Lake Housing Project, Columbia Villa, University Homes, Fessenden Homes, Vanport City and other adjacent areas.

"The parades consist of a truck, orchestra, bus, public address system and autos. The bus provides free transportation for all those wishing to register. The truck is for orchestra or band, the members of which donate their time and talents.

(The Jerry Jones Santa Fe Buckaroos are participating in many of the parades. In St. Johns Wood one evening they played for the parade. When they reached the registration place, the Buckeroos were the first to register.)

"Two parades were held in St. Johns Woods. The first night, the entire parade was held in pouring rain. Seventy-nine registered to vote. On the second day, 233 registered. We have succeeded in getting the American Veterans' Committee, American Federation of Musicians (AFL), Democratic and Republican Central committees and community clubs to cooperate."

The motto for the PAC campaign: "Operation Good Citizenship."

Portland newspapers have carried a number of display stories on the success of the PAC drive.

Murray To

Text of letter from CIO Pres. Philip Murray to three officers of the Los Angeles Industrial Union Council—Pres. William S. Lawrence, Vice Pres. Earnest L. Messinger and Secy. Philip M. Connelly.

I am in receipt of your telegram protesting the action of Mr. Jack Kroll, director of CIO PAC, in authorizing the establishment of a California PAC.

The authority of Dir. Kroll and the Natl. PAC to direct and supervise the activities of state and local political action committees has been established on numerous occasions by resolutions and pronouncements of CIO conventions, and the CIO Executive Board. In proceeding in California, Dir. Kroll is merely discharging his duty to implement national CIO policy in the field of political action.

POSNER

You state that your wire is "in the interest of preserving political effectiveness of labor in California." I heartily join in the sentiment that the political effectiveness of labor in California should be preserved. The only way this can be done under our democratic CIO processes is for you, as officials and officers of the Los Angeles CIO Council, to support, without reservation, national CIO policies in the political field as recently promulgated by our National Executive Board.

As president of the CIO it is my constitutional duty to take a forthright stand in support of national CIO policies as established by our board and to implement these policies to the best of my abilities. It is likewise your equal duty as officers of a local council to comply with CIO policy as officially declared by the Natl. Board.

The processes by which the CIO arrived at its decisions as to political activity were truly democratic in every sense of the word. It is not my disposition to assume any dictatorial attitude

Wis. Nixes MacA.; Mil. OKs PAC Mayor

THE Japanese, who worry a lot about "face," are looking askance at Gen. Douglas MacArthur.

F. P. ZEIDLER

Is this the Invincible One? they are asking in their soft voices. Is this the boss of our country? Can he be the same man who took a thumping (or the Japanese word for "thumping") last week in the Wisconsin Republican Presidential Primary?

And what a thumping The Man took. Many political writers hung their heads in shame, for hadn't advance signs pointed to a MacArthur victory? But, you don't win on straw votes and men left on bases. You gotta get the votes. Harold A. Stassen, from the neighboring state of Minnesota, got the Wisconsin votes; MacA. got a lot less; Tom Dewey, who carried Wisconsin's presidential primaries in 1940 and 1944, snared nary a delegate this time.

Probably the most embarrassed gent—other than MacArthur—in this situation was one William Randolph Hearst, the San Simeon Sage. His Hearst papers had thumped and thumped and thumped for MacArthur. There were times when the whole front page seemed to be one mass of MacArthur medals. Marion Davies, a movie star back in the long ago silent days, was engaged by The Chief to write a profound series about The Man. Even that didn't help.

GOOD news from Wisconsin was the election of Frank P. Zeidler as the PAC-indorsed mayor of Milwaukee. Thus, Milwaukee, long a stronghold of the Socialist party, returns to the fold, for Zeidler is a Socialist.

Zeidler, 35, is brother of Carl J. Zeidler, who left the mayorship during the war to serve in the merchant marine, where he died for his country.

The new mayor, a surveyor, is a member of Local 54, AFL Technical Engineers. He defeated Henry S. Reuss by 25,000 votes.

His platform: municipal aid for a housing program; an integrated mass transportation system; a municipal parking authority; blight elimination and a sound financial policy.

Daniel Hoan, Socialist mayor of Milwaukee for years, had built for the city a reputation of sound financial stability. Now a Democrat, he was defeated in the primary and urged his backers to vote for Zeidler, whose brother defeated him five years ago.

Scholarships

The Oregon CIO-PAC is offering scholarships as part of its campaign.

Public and parochial high school seniors in Multnomah County are writing essays on "Civic and Political Responsibilities of Labor Unions" or "Should Labor Unions in a Democratic Country Engage in Political Action?" The prizes: a $100 savings bond; a $50 bond and a $25 bond.

All would be set aside to aid in college eduction.

The contest actually has a twofold purpose, since it not only aids the PAC drive but also brings labor home to children. Much interest is also being shown in the contest by parents and, indirectly, they also learn more about labor, even if they are not in a position to be covered by a labor contract.

In Oregon, it's learn your PACs!

OHIO'S PAC

THE OHIO PAC wants you to "Vote for Your Rights."

And, to help you to do that, the O.-PAC has issued a pamphlet by that name.

"Vote for Your Rights," attractively-printed, lists PAC's indorsements for office and states what labor wants for Ohio. For instance:

WM. LAVELLE

"WRONG—The present state legislature, which passed the wickedly anti-labor Van Aken Bill which would have saddled unions with law suits . . . virtually outlawed peaceful picketing . . . prohibited political action.

"RIGHT: A new and progressive State legislature which believes in the American right of Labor to organize . . . to be free from malicious court injunctions . . . to be protected from discrimination on the job because of Union beliefs."

And, for Congress:

"WRONG: The present Congress, which shattered price control and started the upward trend of the present high cost of living.

"RIGHT—A new and progressive Congress, which will put the lid on prices and make a dollar worth a dollar once again."

Jack Kroll is chairman both of the national and Ohio PAC. William Lavelle is state secretary.

'Do Yourself A Favor, Register To Vote!'

REMEMBER, a "bad candidate with 10 votes will beat a good candidate with 1000 supporters who forgot to register." That's what PAC says as it outlines its goal to register 75,000,000 voters for the 1948 elections.

PAC registration plans were set forth in a leaflet titled "Registration," another in the series "How We Win in 1948," which deals with various political action techniques.

Stating that there is no acceptable excuse for an eligible person failing to register, the pamphlet cites the fact that over 90,000,000 people in the U. S. will be eligible to vote in 1948.

"The very minimum goal of CIO is the registration of at least 75 million of these 90 million. Good citizenship demands the active participation in government by the people who live under that government."

The PAC announced that its registration campaign would be carried on in both the shops and the neighborhoods where CIO workers worked and lived.

In both cases, the pamphlet said, the important thing was to obtain a list of registered voters in the area covered, which would be checked against lists of unregistered voters.

Urging that all CIO families and members register, the PAC leaflet exhorts, "You can do something about that haunting fear that tomorrow may sneak up and slug you with a war or depression. You can do something to put an end to the menacing upward march of prices. You can do something toward the building of decent homes at decent prices. That something is voting. And you have to register to vote.

"Do yourself a favor. Register."

Keep repeating that so you'll not forget to sign up for Freedom.

GOLDEN GATE IN '48: Members of the Northern California Natl. PAC Committee are shown as they met in San Francisco to map their drive. They are listening to Tim Flynn, new CIO

SEVENTY CIO leaders, meeting in San Francisco, have launched a drive to support national CIO policies in Northern California.

CIO Reg. Dir. Tim Flynn declared in an address: "This is the beginning of a campaign to bring the message of CIO to the membership of every local union. The decision of the CIO Executive Board supporting the European Recovery Program and opposing a third party at this time represents the nearly unanimous opinion of the rank and file."

Joe Clark, secretary of the Northern California District Council of the CIO Wood-

workers, was elected new group. Other Robert Brown, exec CIO, San Francis Guild and Acting Vi representative, CIO

A resolution urge consideration to Dw possible candidate fo

Other resolutions party and endorsed Program. Full supp in current negotiati

The CIO News w California edition ar Herald was conden

California

...ward our membership or the organizations ...filiated thereto in the administration of their ...fairs. I recognize, as do all officials of the ...ational CIO, the rights of the individual ...embers of the CIO as private citizens to vote ...d speak as they please on political questions, ...d similarly the autonomous rights enjoyed by ...ir international unions. However, state and ...cal charter councils of the CIO are agencies ... the organization and under duly adopted rules ...ust carry out CIO policies.

...Dir. Kroll and the Natl. PAC are acting within ...e sphere of their proper authority in the ...tablishment of the California CIO-PAC headed ... Mr. Morris Zusman in the case of the state-...ide organizations and in the naming of Mr. ...rome Posner and Mr. John Despol as head ... the CIO-PAC in the Los Angeles area. As ...e official political arm of National PAC in ...alifornia, this organization will enunciate the ...licies of the National PAC in California. This ... in full conformity with the authority of Na-...nal PAC established by convention action and ... our Natl. Board.

...Today, more than ever, it is of paramount ...portance that all CIO officials and members ...lly behind our great organization in view of ...e serious threats to the welfare and integrity ... our movement. This can only be done by ...itedly and faithfully supporting decisions as ... the national CIO policy democratically ...rived at through our constitutional machinery ... our Natl. Board. It is a source of great per-...nal satisfaction to me to note that the over-...elming majority of our affiliated internationals ...d local unions, recognizing their moral obliga-...n to the CIO, have voiced their support of ... national CIO policy.

...It is fundamental to the basic ideas of progres-...e unionism that policies arrived at by the ...mocratic majority decision are carried out by ...certed action. I would be remiss in my ...ties as president of the CIO if I did not insist ...at these principles be adhered to by all officers ... local and state CIO Councils which are ...encies of our organization.

90% OF COUNCILS O.K. POLICY

IT WAS apparent last week that at least 90% of the CIO's industrial union councils were adhering to the National CIO's policy of opposing a third party in 1948 and of indorsing the Marshall Plan.

Councils were still reporting their actions to Council Dir. John Brophy, who had written them pointing out that under the CIO constitution and under the CIO's rules for councils they were under an obligation to follow policy.

CIO Pres. Philip Murray stated the case when he wrote a letter to three Los Angeles CIO officials. The officials—Pres. William S. Lawrence, Vice Pres. Ernest L. Messinger and Secy. Philip M. Connelly of the Los Angeles Council—had written Murray protesting action of PAC Dir. Jack Kroll in authorizing the establishment of a California PAC independent of the State and L. A. Councils. Both had refused to adhere to policy.

Wrote Murray: "Kroll is merely discharging his duty to implement national CIO policy in the field of political action.

"You state that your wire is 'in the interest of preserving political effectiveness of labor in California.' I heartily join in the sentiment that the political effectiveness of labor in California should be preserved. The only way this can be done under our democratic CIO process is for you, as officials and officers of the L. A. CIO Council, to support, without reservation, national CIO policies in the political field as recently promulgated by our National Executive Board." (Text on this page.)

Brophy last week received these communications:

ALABAMA: from Secy.-Treas. Eugene M. Wells—"We believe the Marshall Plan to be the only answer to the problems facing us in Europe and Asia . . . We believe that for us to support a third party would be detrimental to our country."

WASHINGTON STATE: from Federated Press—"A complete departure from basic policy . . .

ANDERSON

an attempt to deny the rank and file a fundamental right. From Frank L. Anderson, Steel—"I feel the action taken by a majority of the (Washington State) board to be a direct violation of rules governing CIO Councils. In view of the fact, I feel I cannot conscientiously serve on the board as it now exists."

WHEELING REGION, W. VA.: from Rec. Secy. John N. Rupich—"Approval without opposition."

MAHONING COUNTY, O.: from Secy. Grant H. Brown—"We take pleasure in advising that in the past we have been complying with CIO policy and fully intend to carry on in this manner."

CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY, N. Y.: from the Daily Worker—"Rejected the Brophy letter and declared his ultimatum 'undemocratic.' The council voted to indorse Wallace and opposition to Marshall Plan."

GREATER BUFFALO, N. Y.: from Pres. Hugh Thompson and Secy.-Treas. James Miller—"Full support and full implementation."

COLUMBUS, O.: from Chm. William Spratley—"I think we were the first city council to adopt the policy. I don't think we even have a delegate that won't carry out that policy."

ATLANTA, GA.: from Pres. Charles Mattias—"Wholeheartedly in support . . . Charges were filed by a Public Workers local accusing William Stafford, UPW representative of supporting Wallace by accepting a position with the third party. A trial committee found him guilty. The council voted 10-1 to accept the trial report. He has been suspended by the council."

DES MOINES, IA.: from Pres. Harry Booth—"We are going right down the line. We have initiated a fight to make the Iowa State Council adopt policy."

CAPITAL DISTRICT, N. Y.: from Pres. Vincent Dembski and Secy-Treas. Robert Northrop—"A motion to support was defeated on roll call, 16,886 to 16,002."

IRON RANGE, MINN.: from Minnesota Labor—"By a vote of 49 to 9 refused to indorse any third party . . . two large Steel locals — 2381 and 1663 — also backed national policy."

SIOUX CITY, IA.: from Chm Adolph Lohse—"Rejects communication regarding third party."

SANDUSKY, O.: from Rec. Secy. Don Harple—"Letter acknowledged and placed on file for future discussion."

THURSTON COUNTY, WASH.: from Federated Press—"Referred matter to affiliates, recommending rejection."

SAN MATEO, CALIF.: from CIO Reg. Dir. Tim Flynn—"Led by Steel and Auto delegates, voted 3-to-1 approval."

Other news on the political action and Marshall Plan scene:

Eastern Pennsylvania, Reg. Council, Office & Professional: Voted 2200 to 1200 that "the candidacy of Wallace and the third party are clearly not in the interests of the American people . . . that the council follow the positive and realistic policy advocated by Philip Murray and the CIO board."

Greater New York City Council: At the request of this council's officers, CIO Pres. Murray will meet with them Apr. 17 in Pittsburgh. The council has rejected Brophy's letter

District 2, Gas, Coke: from the Buffalo Union Leader—"Unanimous vote of opposition to third party." (Charles A. Doyle, who is facing deportation proceedings on charges of subversive activities, is executive secretary of the district.)

Local 210, Oil: from Pres. H. W. Stevens—"Unanimous."

Local 9, Auto, South Bend, Ind.: from Rec. Secy. Arthur E. Bouchard — "Strongly opposes dictatorial methods used to break down the free and independent thoughts and actions of the membership." (Referring to Indiana State CIO's indorsement of policy.)

...gional Director. The meeting opposed a third party in ...48 and backed ERP. More than 70 representatives of Unions ...ned in the proceedings.

... chairman of the ... are Acting Sec ...secretary of the ...and Newspaper ...n. Arnold Campo, ...workers.

... to give serious ...Eisenhower as a ...ident.

...mned the third ...ropean Recovery ... all CIO unions ...s voted.

...d to establish a ...California Labor ... The conference also called for revocation of council charters where national policy has been violated.

Incumbent Congressmen Frank Havenner and Richard Welch of San Francisco and George Miller of Contra Costa County received the endorsement of the conference on the basis of their voting records.

Other speakers included Dir. Morris Zusman of the California National CIO-PAC, and Chm. Jerome Posner, Secy. John Despol and Southern California CIO Reg. Dir. Irwin DeShetler.

Headquarters of the Northern California Natl. CIO-PAC committee are located at 214 Chronicle Bldg., 905 Mission St., San Francisco 3, Calif.

Yergan Charges Plot To Swing African Group To Wallace

DR. MAX YERGAN, for 10 years executive secretary of the Council on African Affairs, Inc., accuses "Communist-inspired forces" of trying to seize control of the council in the interests of the Wallace third party.

Yergan said a fight began to drive him out of the organization when he told the U. S. Government he was neither Communist, Fascist nor subversive. "Today," he said, "it is either me or the Communists."

He accused Dr. Doxey Wilkerson, W. A. Hunton and Paul Robeson as leaders of the drive against him. Wilkerson last year announced he was a member of the national committee of the Communist Party.

Yergan, calling an "official meeting" of the council for later this month, declared that if the opposition were successful, it would use the assets of the council for interests of the Communists and not for the Africans and the American Negro.

He said an attempt to swing the Negro vote to Henry A. Wallace would be a step backward for Negroes, who have learned that their political interests in the South are the same as those of the white people.

He declared that for a long time he had tried to work with the Communists. Asked if he found that association "agreeable," he replied: "I do not find it possible to work with them."

The Council's board of 70 includes Negro college presidents, social workers, lawyers, publishers and physicians. Yergan said opponents of his policy included Dr. Herbert Aptheker, Charles Collins, Dr. Gene Weltfish, Irving Potash, Ferdinand C. Smith and Dr. W. E. Burghardt DuBois.

William Jay Schieffelin has resigned as vice chairman of the council, saying that Yergan had rightly expressed his "disgust with recent developments."

PROGRAM IN CANADA

The Canadian Congress of Labour, with which the CIO is affiliated, has offered this program for labor legislation:

1. Outlawing of company unions.

2. Specific reference to check-off and union security.

3. Automatic certification for a union which shows a majority.

4. Protection of unions against court action, with certain specific exceptions.

5. Broad powers to the Labour Relations Board, including power to order an employer to bargain collectively.

7. Simplication of procedure in strikes and lockouts with shortening of waiting periods.

8. Wider coverage for Federal legislation.

9. Elimination of the clause in the government's 1947 bill which provided for revocation of a union's certification.

10. Elimination of the government's 1947 proposal for individual presentation of grievances.

Julian's The Man!

The secret is out!

CIO-PAC Dir. Jack Kroll is for W. A. Julian, treasurer of the U. S., for President! (that's Julian's name you see on those paper money bills that don't go very far these days).

Or, at least, Kroll, who is running unopposed for national convention delegate from Ohio to the Democratic national convention, is pledged to vote for Julian on the first ballot. Julian is the "favorite son" of Ohio Democrats. After that perfunctory first-ballot vote, the delegation can vote for anyone it chooses. So, Kroll's choice after that is still a secret.

GARST NAMED

THE appointment of Delmond Garst, CIO Regional Director for southern Illinois and eastern Missouri, as mid-west field representative of the National CIO-PAC has been announced by PAC Dir. Jack Kroll.

DEL GARST

Garst, who will make his headquarters in St. Louis, will represent PAC in Oklahoma, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, Iowa, North Dakota, South Dakota, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Indiana, Ohio and Illinois.

Garst was a member of the executive board of the CIO Auto Workers, representing the Southwest region, from 1936 until 1942. From 1942 until the end of the war, he represented CIO on the War Labor Board. He was appointed assistant organizational director of CIO under Dir. Allan S. Haywood in 1945 and held that post until March, 1947, when he was named CIO Regional Director.

Garst, 44, is married and has one child.

Kroll also announced that he has recognized the CIO-PAC Committee for Northern California as the official national PAC spokesman in that area. Similar recognition was granted to a group upholding National CIO policy in regard to the third party movement in Southern California last week.

Blackout Rosy Picture

Congress Unit Finds T-H Harassing Trade Unions

THE minority members of the Joint Congressional Committee on Labor-Management Relations have issued a sharp attack on the majority report praising six months' operation of the Taft-Hartley Law.

The minority members — Sens. James E. Murray (D., Mont.) and Claude Pepper (D., Fla.) and Reps. John Lesinski (D., Mich.) and Augustine Kelley (D., Pa.)— declared:

"When the full impact of the law is finally felt, the complete measure of the injury to all our people by this harmful reversal in our national labor policy will become apparent to the American public.

"It is our hope that corrective action will be taken by the Congress before the restrictive provisions of this act come into full play and bring about the harmful consequence to our economy we foresee."

The sweeping conclusions of the majority were blasted on the premises that the conclusions were unsupported by the limited experience under the act and that they could serve only to mislead.

The minority members outlined the following conclusions:

1. The majority's claim that the act had not adversely affected wages fails to take into account a number of factors that shed a different light on this assertion. These include the fact that during the initial period of the act's operation workers have not fared as well as other segments of our population, for wages have lagged behind the rise in the cost of living and behind the tremendous increase of profits earned by business.

2. Experience with restrictions on union security agreements has already revealed serious defects. These restrictions have resulted in widespread resort to "bootleg" contracts.

3. The tremendous number of union shop elections has impaired the ability of the NLRB to discharge its functions; union shop elections have resulted in an extravagant waste of taxpayers' money; and the results of union shop elections thus far establish the fact that American workers are overwhelmingly in favor of union security agreements, rather than the reverse as claimed by the sponsors of the act.

4. The increasing backlog of Board cases, which has reached a figure almost double the largest in the Board's history, is seriously delaying the expeditious settlement of disputes.

(At the end of February, the NLRB had 9468 cases pending. In January, the figure was 7237.)

5. The existing sweeping prohibition against all secondary boycotts is restricting legitimate trade union activities. It compels unions to contribute to their self-destruction.

6. Immediate repeal of the prohibition against union political activity is necessary to prevent the continued invasion of constitutional rights.

(A U. S. Supreme Court hearing will be held Apr. 26 on a Government appeal in the CIO-Philip Murray free press case. The Government had indicted Murray and the CIO on grounds of violating the political activity provisions through use of the CIO News. Federal Judge Ben Moore ruled that the section of the law was unconstitutional.)

7. A disturbing pattern is being created in the use of labor injunctions which fully justifies the conclusion that the era of government-by-injunction is being revived.

8. The enlargement of the meaning of coercion to a point where it now includes legitimate trade union activities confirms the fear that this provision, when applied to labor organizations, would provide a weapon for improper interference with labor's legitimate activities.

9. The report of the majority intrudes dangerously on the executive and judicial powers.

10. The report of the majority intrudes unwisely on existing bargaining relations in a number of industrial plants.

11. A pattern has already evolved for harassing trade unions by litigation.

Union-Hating Firm Faces Cartel Charge

Brassy is the word for the Timken Roller Bearing Co. of Canton, Ohio.

The CIO State Council reports that while the company is spending thousands of dollars annually on anti-union ads in Ohio daily papers accusing unions of holding down production, it is being prosecuted by the U. S. Government on charges that it participated in an international cartel in restraint of trade.

The government has introduced evidence to support its charge that Timken and its foreign associates agreed to "sell only at an agreed price." Cartel agreements are entered by corporations in various countries to insure high prices and high profits.

Hands Across Sea

Local 181, CIO Textile Workers, Hazelton, Pa. recently presented to Exec. Vice Pres. George Baldanzi a $150 check for purchase of CARE packages for textile workers in Italy.

Decimation

CIO Organizing Committee Dir. Van A. Bittner waxes furious over the Taft-Hartley NLRB:

"It's been decimated so much by the law and embroiled in so much red tape it can process only a fraction of its cases."

Bittner pointed to a total of only 266 bargaining elections in February, while NLRB was kept "busy chasing around the country holding 1473 union shop elections."

Clothing Workers Start Film Service

A film service set up as part of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' expanded education program has been announced by ACW Education Director Robert A. Levin. A central film library is being established and a film catalog prepared for the use of locals and joint boards.

Albert Hemsing, former director of the Overseas 16mm. film program for the Office of War Information, and more recently head of the State Department's film work in England, is acting as film specialist for the ACW's Education Department.

Steelworker's Son Wins Scholarship

James Pippin, son of a Kansas City, Mo. CIO Steelworker, won a $2,500 4-year scholarship awarded by the Western half of Dist. 34, USA-CIO. The scholarship will be used for a pre-medical course at Washington University. The scholarship was open to children of steel union members.

Woodworkers Win 17 N. Car. Elections

The CIO Woodworkers have won 17 representation elections in North Carolina in the past year. In addition, four election petitions have been filed with the NLRB. The union's latest victory was at the J. Herbert Bate Lumber Co., Wilmington.

After Fact Finders Report

Truman Urges Packers, Union To Resume Talks

AS the CIO News went to press, the White House released the 93-page report of the President's fact-finding board on the CIO Packinghouse workers' strike.

In issuing the board's findings, Pres. Truman stated:

"I am convinced that if it is read and studied by the parties with an open mind, it can provide a basis for renewed negotiations looking toward a prompt settlement of the dispute."

He said he has requested Federal Mediation & Conciliation Director Cyrus Ching to arrange further conferences between the company and the union with members of the Mediation Service in attendance.

In addition, the President asked the fact-finding board to reconvene and continue to be available for assistance.

Commenting on Pres. Truman's statement, UPWA Pres. Ralph Helstein, said his union welcomed the President's suggestion to resume negotiations and "will cooperate in every way possible to resolve the dispute."

CIO Pres. Philip Murray has urged all CIO affiliates and members to contribute complete "financial and moral" support to the 100,000 striking CIO Packinghouse Workers.

In a letter to all CIO international unions, the CIO head noted that in the three weeks since the strike's beginning the meat packers "have used the injunction weapon in almost 50 instances in an effort to break the strike. In addition, they are counting upon the infamous injunction provision of the Taft-Hartley Act."

Murray accused the "Big Four" companies of refusing to bargain with the union for a "settlement adequate to meet the economic needs of its members" after imposing a "completely inadequate" settlement on the AFL Meat Cutters. Contributions to the union should be addressed: United Packinghouse Workers, CIO, 415 Engineering Bldg., 205 W. Wacker Dr., Chicago 6, Ill.

Rathborne Sails

Mervyn Rathborne, former president of the CIO Communications Association and former secretary-treasurer of the California CIO, has shipped from San Francisco as chief radio officer of the S. S. Pres. Madison.

He has been on leave from his trade for 13 years.

Say Sheriff Took Armour's Orders

By LEE R. SIMONS

COMPANY-MADE "blackjacks" for use against pickets — 14-inch lengths of copper cable, bound with friction tape — were introduced into evidence by packinghouse workers during an injunction hearing at Fargo, N. D.

The injunction hearing was initiated by Armour & Co. against Local 73, UPWA-CIO. In six days of testimony, however, the striking local union took the offensive against the company. The following facts were brought out in court:

1. That the sheriff of Cass county had "taken orders" from Armour and deputized "the superintendent of the plant, Armour watchmen, Armour foremen and other anti-union employees."

2. That the sheriff, also taking orders from Armour's, had violated North Dakota laws and deputized, Minnesota residents.

Over 25 members of the striking local testified. They told the judge and the crowded courtroom stories of company provocations which included "wild joyrides at 35 miles an hour" by deputies in Armour trucks riding through the picket lines. Three pickets who had been knocked to the ground by Armour trucks, also testified.

ALSO introduced into evidence by the union were stockyard canes, used for herding livestock, which were issued to the deputies, together with the blackjacks, for use against the strikers.

Meanwhile, responding to my appeal as farmer-labor relations director of the union, the North Dakota Farmers Union appointed a committee of three farmers to investigate reports of violence. Orlando Odegaard, Buxton; Harvey Wheeler, Wheatland, and Homer Golliet, Durbin, were appointed to observe the injunction hearing by Pres. Glen Talbott, of the North Dakota Farmers Union.

The judge delayed decision on the injunction, much to the disappointment of company officials. In announcing his intention "to take my time," the judge said the hearing had served a useful purpose in "getting the facts to the public." Previously, no stories of Armour-provoked violence had been reported by the press.

Among those who testified for the local union were Gilbert Simonson, field representative; Pres. Benjamin Edward Hart, of Local 73; Ruth Wendt, recording secretary; Werner Sitte, George Bordman, Dorothy Johnson and Melvin W. Nulle.

IT HAPPENED IN GEORGIA

Court Flays Attacks on Pickets

IN a rare ruling favoring a union, a Georgia court has denounced a hammer-swinging attack by 75 alleged scabs on three women pickets at the Anchor Rome Mills, Rome, Ga.

Superior Court Judge Claude F. Porter has ordered the company, "its agents, servants and employes" not to interfere in any way with legitimate strike activities by the CIO Textile Workers.

According to Benjamin F. Wyle, the union's associate counsel, few, if any, similar restraints have ever been won by labor from Southern courts. As a rule—and as in this case, prior to the mob action—only the union feels the weight of court interference.

The attack which precipitated the court action took place a few days after TWUA's Local 787 struck when the company sought to wipe out 12 basic contract protections, ranging from seniority to piece-work guarantees. About 600 workers are involved.

HERE is the story of the attack, as told by J. D. Pedigo, manager of TWUA's Northwest Georgia Joint Board:

"Since the beginning of the strike," Pedigo said, "we have stationed only three pickets on the Central of Georgia railroad siding during the lunch hour. This time we left three women, as the switch engineer has respected our picket line and until this assault no cars were pulled in or out of the yard.

"The company waited until the men were gone and then closed down the plant, brought all of the scabs outside and led them toward the women pickets. Six strikers who were hanging around saw what was about to happen and ran to aid the women, but, at a signal from Parker Brown, a company official, this mob attacked the unarmed and defenseless pickets and best, blackjacked and clubbed them until they were forced away from their posts and the switch engine entered.

"The picket lines were quickly restored after this exhibition by the company and enough additional guards have been stationed near the pickets to prevent a repetition of such an attack.

"But where are the headlines? If a union official led a mob into a factory to beat the workers the newspapers would scream their heads off, but when a company official leads an unprovoked attack on defenseless women not a word is said.

"WE do not understand what goes on in the hearts of the owners of Anchor Rome Mills that they would promote such a thing. We have made no demands that are not just and reasonable. However, we do not intend to let this company break down the minimum protection which the union has gained through years of struggle.

"Neither do we intend to let this assault go unchallenged, but we will set the example—we will do things the peaceful and lawful way and seek our recourse through the courts."

In the court action, Judge Porter also modified an injunction he had issued earlier against the union. While only three pickets are permitted within 50 feet of each mill entrance, the number beyond 50 feet is unlimited. Previously, no other pickets had been allowed within 100 yards of the mill.

FIFTH ANNIVERSARY: **Pres. L. S. Buckmaster of the CIO Rubber Workers (fourth from left) was a guest of honor at a banquet marking the fifth anniversary of Local 12 of the Rubber Workers, Gadsden, Ala. At speakers' table are l. to r.: State CIO Director Carey E. Haigler, Lt. Gov. J. C. Inzer; State Sen. Broughton Lamberth, representing Gov. Jim Folsom; Buckmaster; Pres. E. K. Bowers of Local 12; Mayor Herbert Meighan; Alabama CIO Council Secy.-Treas. E. M. Wells; Secy.-Treas. Sherman H. Dalrymple of the CIO Organizing Committee, former Rubber Workers Intl. President, and F. M. Dickinson, the union's district representative. Gadsden was once considered to be one of America's most anti-Labor towns.**

Co-op Notes

Pontiac Store Sets Record

THE Pontiac Co-op, new-type cooperative distribution outlet in Pontiac, Mich., reports it has sold more groceries since its opening several months ago than any other cooperative store in the country. The store is patronized by members of the Auto Workers and other unions.

UAW local unions in Detroit are backing an all-out six weeks' drive to set up other permanent cooperative distribution centers on the Pontiac model. The UAW and the Motor City Cooperative have asked for the aid of the Council for Cooperative Development in the campaign.

* * *

Osram, a branch of the German electric bulb trust taken over by Swedish authorities after the war, has been bought from the government by a Swedish wholesale cooperative. At present the cooperative factory employs 1,300 workers. Osram was formerly one of the co-ops' biggest private competitors.

* * *

Second largest coal importer in Denmark is the Danish Cooperative Coal Import Co., which supplies 1,400 cooperative dairies and hundreds of other co-ops.

N. Y. Bars Bias From Colleges

New York State now has a law making racial and religious discrimination illegal in the admission of students to colleges within the State.

Last week Gov. Dewey signed the bill sponsored by Sen. Elmer F. Quinn, Democratic leader of the State Senate, and Assemblyman Lewis W. Olliffe (R., Bkln.). It was based on a recommendation of the commission on the Need for a State University. Owen D. Young was head of the committee.

The U. S. Supreme Court, meanwhile, agreed to review the conviction of Gaither Lovelady, who was condemned on charges of slaying a city marshal in Lexington, Tex. He contended he had not been tried by a jury of his peers, since Negroes were barred from it.

In Americus, Ga., Judge William M. Harper commuted the death penalty for Mrs. Rosa Ingram and her two teen-age sons to life imprisonment. The Ingrams had been convicted by an all-white jury of the slaying of a white farmer, John E. Stratford. Mrs. Ingram says Stratford had threatened to kill her. Many groups are working for a new trial or pardon.

Grocer Alters Views on Unions

"My mother is going to get $2,000 from the Chrysler Corp.," 12-year-old Phyllis Lesniak told the grocer one morning as she stopped by on her way to school.

"Your mother's never going to collect that," replied the grocer. "Unions are no good."

The grocer was wrong on both counts, as he readily admitted later when Phyllis took her mother's check down to show him. "I guess I could be wrong about unions," said the storekeeper

Behind Mrs. Jeanette Lesniak's check is the story of a union grievance filed by the Auto Workers against the Dodge Truck Division of Chrysler in behalf of 31 women fired unfairly by the company.

The union fought their case through various delaying technicalities until finally it came before the impartial chairman of the appeals board. The chairman examined the evidence and upheld the union's charges. Result was a $55,000 settlement awarded the women in amends for the pushing around they'd received.

Oleo Tax Cut Has a Chance

THERE'S still a chance that Congress may act this session to cut the tax on oleomargarine.

In a surprising comeback, supporters of the proposal pushed a successful petition campaign through the House of Representatives and insured debate and vote on the tax cuts in the near future.

Much of the Congressional tussle has been between southern Democrats—whose constituents grow cotton and soy beans for oils used in oleo—and Midwest Republicans, whose constituents raise cows whose milk winds up as butter.

The Midwestern Republicans won the first round in the House Agriculture Committee, where they tabled all proposals to cut the oleo taxes. But the farm-country Democrats rounded up the necessary 218 signatures (a majority of the House) to bypass the committee and bring the bills directly to the floor.

CIO, in testifying before the committee, had urged removal, not only of taxes, but of a complex structure of license fees on

Don Montgomery, UAW Washington representative and former Agriculture Dept. consumers counsel, argued that removal of the taxes would give the customers a long needed break.

CIO Quiz Show In 2nd Round

1. They asked the barber: "What do you do if a baldheaded man asks for a singe?"

2. "Why do you soak fur skins in water?" a CIO fur worker was questioned.

3. "What's the difference between a white collar worker in the U.S. and a black coat worker in Great Britain?" the quizmaster asked an insurance salesman.

The questions have come up during the first 13 weeks of "It's In The Family," CIO's novel weekly quiz show, now moving into the second half of its 26-week schedule.

The show—which has won wide acclaim—is heard every Tuesday night on the coast-to-coast ABC network at 10:45 P.M. EST, and at corresponding hours in other time zones.

Each week Quizmaster Joe O'Brien tosses questions at two families chosen by various CIO unions. He asks them about current events, unions and history. Winning family gets a $100 U.S. savings bond; the loser "wins" a $25 bond.

THIS week's show—April 13—presents two striking CIO Packinghouse Workers and their families. In succeeding weeks, members of the retail, lithographers, brewery, furniture, oil, transport service and other unions will step before the ABC mike.

The UE's popular 15-minute program with Arthur Gaeth, which has been heard on Mutual network, switches to ABC network on Monday, April 19. The show will be broadcast across the country at 10:00 P.M. EST each week.

And CIO presents a discussion of issues of the day for the next two weeks on the America United program, broadcast over NBC on Sundays at 1:00 P.M. EST. The April 18 program will deal with wage-hour bills now before Congress.

P.S. The answers to those questions at the beginning of the story: (1) he does the best he can, without burning the man; (2) to soften the furs for working into clothing; (3) they're the same thing.

Mush!

Air mail brings the CIO News promptly to Cordova, Alaska. Regular mail would take as long as two months.

That has been reported to the CIO News by John Wiese, business agent, Local 10, CIO Fishermen, Copper River & Prince William Sound Cannery Workers, at Cordova.

The bundles of the CIO News are read in sort of a progression system, Wiese reported. One member reads it, then passes it on to others.

Find Better Word For Dixie Labor

Old-timers can remember the days before the CIO started organizing in the South when southern industrialists used to try to attract northern capital by advertising that they had a cheap and plentiful supply of "docile old-stock American labor."

But times have changed. For example, a piece in a recent issue of the Winston - Salem (N.C.) Journal on the growth of the rayon industry in the South, states:

"This growth should continue. The South has many advantages to offer the synthetic fibre and other textile industries, including the availability of raw materials, advantageous plant sites and an adequate and highly intelligent labor supply."

Hurt Vet Aids Civil Rights

Harold Russell, the ex-GI who won two Academy awards for his role as the handless veteran in "The Best Years of Our Lives," says in the April issue of Negro Digest that loss of his hands has led him into a crusade to sell American youth on democracy and civil rights.

"After the film won the hearts of America," Russell says in the Negro Digest article, "I began to visit veterans' hospitals and talked with hundreds of men, some maimed lightly, others unable ever to walk, talk, see or hear again because of their war injuries.

"I was impressed by the large numbers of Negro, Jewish, and Catholic patients in these hospitals," Russell continues. "Here were quiet sanctuaries of democracy where nobody raised ugly questions of skin color or national origin or religious beliefs."

An infantryman who lost a leg at Anzio told Russell, "Look chum! Why don't you reach the teenagers who are still in high school with a message from us? Tell them that we guys flat on our backs don't like what we hear about lynching, race-baiting, segregation, all that kind of stuff."

The Anti - Defamation League later made Russell the same proposition. Since then he has been speaking regularly at high schools all over the nation and the cooperation he has received has convinced him that he is on the right track.

Strike Ban Illegal

A new Wisconsin law barring strikes by public utility workers was branded "thoroughly unconstitutional" in a circuit court ruling in Madison.

CIO Begins Education Parleys

HEAT in the rambling old summer hotel was scant. The men had to shave in cold water and the slick conveniences of modern city hotels were all lacking.

Outdoors there was plenty of beautiful scenery, but the CIOers who had taken over the hotel at Jefferson, Mass., for a three-day education conference were too busy exchanging ideas and listening to lively discussions on present-day problems to think much about scenery outside, or to mind the chill and inconvenience inside.

Some 60 delegates from CIO local unions, state and city councils, attended this New England education conference, the first held by the National CIO in this area, and the first of a series of regional conferences to be held this spring and summer in the East, North, Mid-west, South and West.

George Guernsey, National CIO associate director of education, was in charge of the New England conference. Other CIO staff members who participated were Leslie Fishman, National CIO assistant director of research; Alan Reitman, CIO-PAC public relations director, and Joseph Glazer, Textile Workers Education Dept.

UNIONS represented included Textile, Steel, Auto, Office & Professional Workers, Retail, Stone, Electrical, Paper, Ship, Clothing, Toy & Novelty Workers, state and local councils and one local industrial union.

Aime J. Forand, pro-labor congressman from Rhode Island, in a talk on practical legislative and political action, told the CIO delegates how to get their ideas across to their representatives in Congress by letters, delegations and interviews, and Reitman led a discussion of CIO-PAC policy and the organization of local campaigns.

He was assisted by Margaret Connors Driscoll, legislative representative of the Connecticut CIO, who ran for Congress several years ago against Clare Booth Luce, and came near defeating her.

Samuel Horovitz, nationally known workmen's compensation attorney, spoke on the need for expanding benefits under state compensation laws, and Mrs. Mildred Mahoney, chairman of the Massachusetts Fair Employment Practices Commission, described the handling of cases under the state law.

Dr. Royce Pitkin, president of Goddard College in Vermont, gave a talk on "What Colleges and Universities Can Contribute to Labor Education." Other educators at the conference were Fred Dunn, Extension Service, Rhode Island State University, and James Williamson, New Hampshire State University Extension Service.

Gee, GM!

General Motors, now in negotiations with the CIO Auto Workers, has announced that it reaped the greatest profits of its entire history last year.

Profits after taxes were $287,991,373, more than three times as high as the 1946 net of $87,526,311.

ORGANIZATIONALLY SPEAKING

By Allan S. Haywood

Reg. Dir. Michael Livoda, Denver, Colo., advises the Oil Workers Intl. Union won an election at the Fort Collins Producing Co. Of 13 eligible to vote, 11 cast ballots for the Oil Workers, two for no union. Intl. Rep. Harry S. Costilow was in charge.

Reg. Dir. George Craig, Phila., Pa., reports victories in the following NLRB elections: Alpha Lithograph Co., approximate eligible votes, 46, for Amalgamated Lithographers 23, Independent 14, no union 7; Tuscan Silks, Inc., approximate eligible voters 80, Textile Workers 53, no union 27; Ludlow Sales & Mfg. Co., approximate eligible voters 301, Textile Workers 200, no union 77. Congratulations to all who participated in these elections.

Dir. of Org. Thos. J. Gallagher, IUMSWA, Camden, N. J., advises a union shop election was held at the White Brothers Plant, Phila., Pa., by Local 493—Of eligible to vote 114, 97 voted, 88 for union shop, 9 opposed.

Paul E. Miley, Dir., Region 2A, UAW-CIO, reports on NLRB election at the Brown-Lipe-Chapin Division of General Motors in Elyria, Ohio, in which UAW-CIO Local 780 won the bargaining rights. The vote: 297 for UAW-CIO, 133 for Metal Trades, 63 for neither. Intl. Rep. John Troeter was in charge, assisted by the local union organizing committee. Ed Lotus, Fin. Secy, of Local 971, Bendix Westinghouse, also furnished valuable assistance.

Reg. Dir. and Natl. Rep. Robert J. Davidson, Cincinnati, Ohio, advises an NLRB election was won at Sall-Mountain Paper Co., Rockdale, Ohio. Of 85 eligible, 71 voted, 46 for UPA-CIO, 25 for no union. Reps. Goff and Schweinker conducted the campaign. Another election for representation was won at Shellmar Co., Zanesville, Ohio, the vote being 69 UPA-CIO, 5 against.

Sub-Reg. Dir. John J. Maurillo, Syracuse, N. Y., reports Steelworkers won a representation election at L. C. Smith Gun Co., Fulton, N. Y., held by the State Mediation Board, 105 for the union, 74 against. USA Reps. Bert Danquer, Al Litz and John Kowalski were in charge.

Pres. Harry Sayre, of the Paperworkers, reports that union gained recognition at the following plants: Milprint, Inc., DePere, Wisc., where UPA won NLRB elections in two units by defeating the AFL Pulp & Sulphite Workers and the AFL Printing Pressmen; Milprint, Inc., Stoughton, where the company recognized the union after a card check and where Area Dir. Burt Mason and Rep. John Gray were in charge; Shelby Craftco Co., where the company recognized UPA as the bargaining agent after a card check.

The following union shop elections have been won by the Paperworkers: Robert Gair Co., Tonawanda, N. Y., 206 to 13; Container Corp. of America, Chicago, Ill., 609 to 9; S. Austin Bicking Co., Downingtown, Pa., 113 to none; Weis Mfg. Co., Monroe, Mich., 143 to 6; Standard Cap & Seal Corp., Chicago, Ill., 215 to 8; Quaker Oats Co., Pekin, Ill., 64 to none; Arkell Safety Bag Co., Chicago, Ill., 65 to 1; J. C. Blair Co., Huntingdon, Pa., 252 to 50; Milprint, Inc., Phila., Pa., 200 to 3.

Dir. of Org. George Brown, Intl. Woodworkers of America, Portland, Ore., reports the following results of union shop elections: Redding Forest Products, Redding, Calif., for 14, against 1; Scott Lumber Co., for 139, against 7; Burney Lumber Co., for 50, against 2. These latter operations are both located at Burney, Calif.

Reg. Dir. Geo. DeNucci, Columbus, Ohio, advises that in an NLRB election held at Peerless Optical Co., Columbus, the CIO Optical Workers won 12 to 1. Rep. James O'Reilly was in charge. DeNucci also reports that at the Hocking Brewery Co. Nelsonville, Ohio, the company has agreed to recognize the Brewery Workers and has signed a stipulation to that effect and a union shop election will be held in the very near future.

In addition, the Manson Distributing Co. Nelsonville, Ohio, has agreed to recognize the Brewery Workers and a petition for a union shop election has been filed. The Pico Distributing Co. Glouster, Ohio, and the Washington Distributors and McCreevy Distributors, New Lexington, Ohio, have also agreed to recognize the Brewery Workers and union shop elections will be held soon. All of the above situations were handled by Int. Rep. Mel Greenthal of the Brewery Workers Union with the assistance of DeNucci.

Here is another victory for the Telephone Workers Organizing Committee. The membership of Local 103, Communications Association, Los Angeles, voted 206 to 8 to affiliate with TWOC-CIO, it was reported by local Pres. Ralph D. Horn, Vice-Pres. P. A. Yeriam, and Secy-Treas. James Murray.

A wage and policy conference of telephone workers will be held in Detroit, Tuesday and Wednesday, April 13 and 14, when a wage policy will be mapped out. Asscoiate CIO Research Dir. Stanley Ruttenberg has made a thorough study of the telephone industry. TWOC-CIO continues to grow, ignoring the falsehoods published by CWA.

The writer attended and addressed a meeting of ACEW in Miami Beach, Fla., last week, where they had their general conference, and Ernst Weaver was reelected president and Brother Williams, secretary.

Election victories are increasing—let's keep them rolling.

S.F. Sells CIO Office To Longshoremen

Sale of the San Francisco CIO Building by the CIO Building Association and its purchase by the CIO International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union has been announced by Paul Schnur and Louis Goldblatt, secretary-treasurers of the respective organizations.

The California State and San Francisco CIO Councils will continue as tenants in the building. Plans are eventually to erect a larger building suitable for housing all CIO unions. The Building Association was organized in 1941. The property was purchased by it from the Knights of Columbus that year.

No, Son, That's No Tiger

Wayne Morse, Oregon's liberal Republican Senator, has some advice for anti-labor colleagues who will be campaigning for re-election this year.

If Congress continues its anti-labor course, Morse said, his colleagues should take "this practical advice on how to make a speech in the 1948 campaign:

"First: Whenever possible, do it by radio from a studio.

"Second: Speak at a meeting arranged and attended by representatives of employers who agree with you; or,

"Third: When you have to talk to a labor audience and there is no way out of it—such as sore throat, grounded planes or missed train connections—I suggest that you borrow one of those cages they have behind baseball catchers and hockey goalies. Just turn the cage around and speak through it."

Better Health Assembly Aim

CITIZENS representing a cross-section of American life will be asked for their views on improving the nation's health at an assembly of 800 men and women May 1-3 in Washington.

Spokesmen for medical and health professions, voluntary organizations, labor and citizens generally will send delegates to the assembly, called by the Federal Security Administration at President Truman's request. CIO Pres. Philip Murray is a member of the assembly's executive committee.

A number of discussion panels will be held to consider such subjects as medical care, hospital facilities, local public health units, chronic disease, maternal and child health, rural health, community planning, mental health nutrition and santitation.

Federal Security Administrator Oscar R. Ewing said the President's request for a survey of the Nation's health to develop a blueprint for a health program was "one of the most important asignments ever given in peacetime to a Federal agency."

"In the final analysis," Ewing said, "health is the people's job. We can have national interest and action only to the extent that we have community interest and action."

Urges Exporting U. S. 'Know How'

An idea for exporting American "know how" to European countries which are trying to help get back on their feet industrially was suggested in a recent speech by William F. Patterson, director of the U. S. Dept. of Labor's Bureau of Apprenticeship.

Patterson said that one of the things this Nation should do for some of the countries less industrially developed than ours is to export skills, either by supplying them with craftsmen and engineers, or with our methods and procedures of producing them.

We should provide not only instruction methods, Patterson said, but also the method of American voluntary employer-employe cooperation in apprenticeship programs and other matters involving industrial relations which work to the mutual benefit of labor and management.

Pamphlet Reviews

Lack of Medical Care Kills Thousands Yearly

THOUSANDS of persons die unnecessarily in the United States each year for lack of proper medical care, according to a report just issued by the National Planning Association in a 48-page pamphlet entitled "Good Health is Good Business."

The report is a summary of a two-year study made by a joint subcommittee on Health of the NPA Agriculture, Business and Labor Committees. Mrs. Katherine Ellickson, CIO asst. director of Research, was one of the seven members of the subcommittee.

Although American medical care at its best is excellent, states the report, "there are many places where good medical care is not available, and there are many people who are unable to afford it."

Some of the significant findings brought out in the study are:

Tuberculosis can be virtually wiped out in 10 years with the medical knowledge we now have.

Proper medical care would go far in reducing the deaths of some 100,000 babies in the first year of life, and of more than 7,000 mothers who die in child birth each year.

About 40% (12,000) counties in the U. S. are completely without recognized hospitals.

The NPA study's aim was to discover how much some programs of adequate care would cost and whether it would be "good economics and good business" to provide adequate medical care throughout the country, if such programs were administered and financed privately, publicly or by some combination of the two. No one plan was recommended by the committee.

(*The pamphlet may be obtained from the National Planning Association, 800 21st St. N.W., Washington 6, D. C., price 25c.*)

Education's Benefits

EDUCATION is not a local problem, says a popularly written pamphlet, "What Can We Expect of Rural School?" published by the Woman's Press of the YWCA, New York.

A child born in Mississippi may work in Detroit 20 years later. His good education benefits the nation, Mrs. Mildred Welch Cranston, author of the pamphlet, points out. Poor schools waste talented young people in jobs beneath their capacity, she says. Good schools are insurance against a big crop of truants, delinquents and problem children.

The pamphlet is available from The Woman's Press, 600 Lexington ave., New York 22, N. Y.; price 35 cents.

Columbus, Ohio, CIO Backs Symphony

CIO members in Columbus, Ohio, love good music as well as good wages. To prove it, they've just contributed $2,500 through the Columbus CIO Council to sponsor a special concert of the Columbus Philharmonic Orchestra next season.

Under the plan worked out by George De Nucci, CIO regional director, with the orchestra association officials and okayed by the Columbus Council, CIO members, their families and friends will hear a concert presented especially for them by the orchestra under the direction of Izler Solomon.

William Spratley, president of the Columbus CIO, said the plan, called "CIO Goes to the Symphony Day," was endorsed overwhelmingly by Council delegates representing 25,000 CIO members in Franklin county.

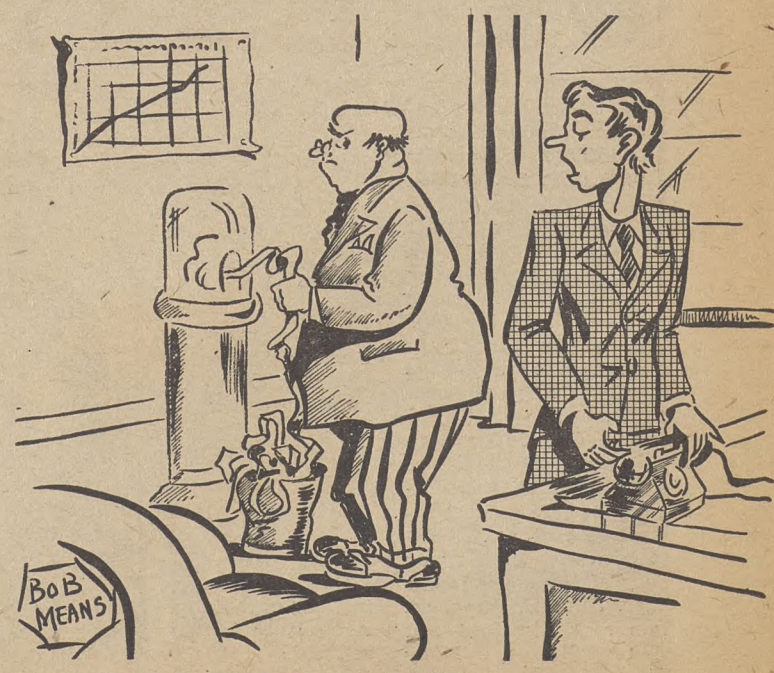
Essential Food Values Condensed

Multi-Purpose Food, developed by the California Institute of Technology, isnt quite a meal in pill form, but it approaches that.

It's a soy bean product so fortified that two ounces, dry measure, will provide the essential proteins, vitamins and minerals equivalent to a meal of beef, milk, green peas and potatoes.

Put up in red, white and blue labeled cans, Multi-Purpose Food was introduced recently for the first time to the American public at the Gramercy Co-op Food Store in New York City, and will be available soon at other Consumer's Cooperative Service stores in the city.

Backers of Multi-Purpose Food say it can be a boon to people of war-ravaged lands and offers to workers everywhere a way of stretching the shrinking food dollar. The cans may be sent abroad as a supplement to CARE



Which broker do you want? Stock or pawn?

THE ADVENTURES OF JIM BARRY

AS JIM EXPLAINS THE SO-CALLED "MYSTERIES" OF POLITICAL ACTION, TWO OF HIS LISTENERS AT THE UNION MEETING HAVE THEIR OWN IDEAS ABOUT LABOR'S PARTICIPATION IN THE COMING ELECTIONS.....

WHAT'S THE BOSS GONNA DO ABOUT THIS, DANNY? HE'S GOT EVERY ONE ALL HOPPED UP ABOUT ELECTIONEERING!

DON'T LOSE ANY SLEEP OVER IT, MIKE! "GENIAL JIM" HAS A COUPLE OF TRICKS UP HIS SLEEVE.....

THE BOSS FIGURES THEY'LL GET ALL MESSED UP OVER THE FIRST THINGS ABOUT ORGANIZING THE WORK.... AND WE'LL HELP THEM A LITTLE, BUT NO ROUGH STUFF ... AT FIRST!

DON'T LET ANYONE FRIGHTEN YOU WITH THE COMPLICATED MYSTERIES OF ELECTION WORK! IT'S HARD WORK.... BUT THERE'S NOTHING MYSTERIOUS ABOUT IT! ANYONE AND EVERYONE CAN DO IT!

HERE'S WHAT YOU NEED TO START! AN OFFICE....A CITY DIRECTORY.... A LARGE MAP SHOWING WARDS, PRECINCTS, CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS....A COUPLE OF BLANK MAPS FOR EACH PRECINCT... AND A STACK OF FILING CARDS!

WITH THESE TOOLS....BROTHER— YOU'RE IN BUSINESS! EXCEPT FOR ONE MORE THING..... THE MOST IMPORTANT THING OF ALL!

AND THAT'S **VOLUNTEERS**.... THE PEOPLE WHO ARE GOING TO HANDLE THE TOOLS THAT WIN ELECTIONS!

THAT'S YOU..... AND ME!

FORM YOUR COMMITTEES NOW....SO THAT BY THE TIME THE PRIMARY ELECTIONS COME AROUND, YOU'LL BE READY TO HAVE YOUR SAY IN WHO IS NOMINATED!

AC

AT THE VERY FIRST MEETING OF YOUR ELECTION COMMITTEE... WE'LL COME DOWN AND ACTUALLY DEMONSTRATE HOW YOU USE YOUR ELECTION TOOLS!

I DON'T LIKE THIS, MIKE! THIS GUY JIM BARRY AIN'T NO AMACHOOR... ANYWAY, HE DON'T FUMBLE AROUND LIKE ONE!

I'M GOING TO TALK TO THE BOSS.... PRONTO! THIS DON'T LOOK GOOD AT ALL!

DID YOU HEAR WHAT HE SAID ABOUT THE PRIMARIES? IF THEY PULL THAT... "GENIAL JIM" IS REALLY IN THE SOUP!

172

THE BOSS AIN'T NEVER BEEN IN THE SOUP! MAYBE HE DIDN'T THINK THIS SCREWBALL IDEA ABOUT UNIONS TAKING A HAND IN ELECTIONS WAS REALLY SERIOUS... BUT HE'S GOING TO WISE UP, NOW!

Vetoes Curb On Social Security

THE first of two Gearhart bills to limit social security coverage bounced back from the White House last week with a sharply-worded veto by Pres. Truman.

The bill (HR 5052) would have taken certain groups of newspaper and magazine salesmen out of the social security system.

Another proposal by Rep. Gearhart (R., Cal.) is House Joint Resolution 296, which would take an even larger number of workers out of the system. That measure, passed by the House, is being studied in Senate committee; CIO testified against it a week ago.

The House is scheduled to act on the news vendor bill veto the middle of this week. The President's veto—which must be overridden by a two-thirds vote in both House and Senate—recalled that he had refused to approve an identical measure last year.

Pres. Truman said the Gearhart measure has "far greater significance than appears on the surface . . . It raises the fundamental question of whether or not we shall maintain the integrity of our social security system."

THE President predicted that if it becomes law, employers could work up "artificial legal arrangements" to cover the status of their employes, and thereby deprive them of social security coverage.

He recalled that the Supreme Court, in a case affecting the news vendors, had ruled that relations between employer and employee should be looked at realistically rather than through legal technicalities in determining whether they come under social security.

"Administrative difficulties"—which were claimed by employers as a principal reason for the proposed trimming down of social security—were brushed aside by the President. He said that such bookkeeping problems as might exist for employers are not enough to cause a large group of workers to be deprived of the law's benefits.

WHAT'S needed, Pres. Truman added, is greater social security coverage, not less of it.

"Any step in the opposite direction can only serve to undermine the program," he said, and it would destroy confidence of the people in the permanence of the social security system.

Under the other Gearhart resolution, workers not covered by the old English common-law "master and servant" relationship would be excluded. All sorts of salesmen, industrial home workers, loggers, journeymen tailors, and other similar groups would thus lose social security rights.

Expect Senate To Pass TEW Housing Bill

THE drive to rescue the 2-year-old Taft - Ellender-Wagner Housing bill from asphyxiation in committee gained momentum in both houses of Congress, and proponents felt there was some likelihood of success.

Amendments sponsored by Sen. Ralph A. Flanders (R., Vt.) to improve and modernize the bill cleared the Senate Banking & Currency Committee last week by a vote of 7 to 6. Capitol observers expect that the TEW bill, approved by the committee a year ago, will be passed by the Senate this week.

A similar series of amendments was introduced in the House by Rep. Hale Boggs (D., La.), who has led the fight in the House for effective housing and rent control legislation.

With Rep. Jesse Wolcott (R., Mich.) sitting on the measure in the House Banking Committee, TEW proponents speeded up efforts to obtain 218 signatures to a discharge petition to pry the bill out of committee. Launched by Rep. Helen Gahagan Douglas (D., Calif.), the petition now has 114 signatures.

APPROVAL of the Flanders amendments by the Senate committee was considered a major victory for Flanders and Sen. Charles Tobey (R., N. H.) in their struggle to retain the public housing provisions of the bill.

The bill was opposed by six Senate committeemen because of the public housing section, which plays a relatively minor role in the entire 10-year program.

Voting against were Sens. Buck (R., Del.), Capehart (R., Ind.), Cain (R., Wash.), Bricker (R., Ohio), McCarthy (R., Wis.) and Robertson (D., Va.). Voting for were Sens. Tobey, Flanders, Wagner (D., N. Y.), Maybank (D., S. C.), Taylor (D., Idaho), Fulbright (D., Ark.) and Sparkman (D., Ala.).

Aimed at the construction of 15 million new housing units in the next 10 years, the amendments provide loans to builders, financial aid to cities for slum clearance and low-cost housing, federal low-cost housing construction and federal research in home-building techniques.

The Boggs proposals differ substantially in only one instance. They include a program to encourage prefabricated housing construction.

REP. BOGGS

ON THE House floor last week Rep. Boggs asserted that the housing shortage was largely the fault of antiquated building methods. "Houses are being produced in much the same way that they were 50 years ago," he said.

The research and prefabricated housing sections of his bill were designed to remove this obstacle.

Boggs referred several times to the "inability of private enterprise to serve the needs of low-income families at the present time." Therefore, he said, "it is the responsibility of Government to provide for the housing needs" of such families.

Side-by-side with the drive to bring the housing bills to a vote was the attempt by the CIO and tenant groups to strengthen the 1948 Rent Control Act as much as possible through the local rent boards.

The new act makes it mandatory that the boards be representative of the community. A survey of the boards last November disclosed that 334 of the then-appointed 521 boards were dominated by real estate or business interests. The boards can recommend to Housing Expediter Tighe E. Woods that rents in the area be decontrolled, raised or remain the same.

In order to be representative, a board, according to the Expediter, should be composed of the ratio of one tenant, one landlord and three public interest members. Public interest members could be from the ranks of labor, veterans, business, women, civic groups and educators.

As now constituted, the 650 boards, with a total of 4600 members, contain only 239 representatives of organized labor, 75 of them from the CIO.

In a move to obtain greater labor representation, John Brophy, CIO Councils director, and Walter Reuther, CIO Housing Committee chairman, last week urged CIO councils to "press vigorously for new appointments."

"All affiliates," the letter said, "should carefully check the personnel of the present boards and press vigorously for new appointments, either of additional labor members or of dependable consumer or public representatives."

Keep Your Eye On Congress

BILL	WHAT IT DOES	WHERE IT IS	WHAT TO DO
Thomas-McCormack Wage-Hour Bill. S. 2062; HR 5249	Lifts minimum wage to 75c-an-hour, extends law's coverage.	Referred to Senate Labor Comm. Hearings open Apr. 19. CIO to urge passage.	Write Sen. Taft, Sen. Ball & other Labor Comm. members to support.
Ball Wage-Hour Bill. S. 2386	Lifts minimum to 60c, but weakens all sections of bill, creates many loopholes.	Referred to Senate Labor Comm. Hearings open Apr. 19.	Write Sen. Taft, Ball and other Labor Comm. members to back Thomas-McCormack Bill.
Labor Dept. Appropriation Bill HR 5728	Bill slashes Labor Dept. funds, wipes out Vets Re-Employment section, cuts Bureau of Labor Statistics by 40%	Passed by the House. Senate Appropriations Comm. heard CIO testimony.	Wire Sen. Bridges & Appropriations Comm. members to restore cuts
Taft-Hartley Repeal Bills. S. 1628; HR 3945	Repeals Taft - Hartley Law introduced at end of last session.	Referred to House & Senate Labor Comms. Action unlikely this session.	Write Senators, Congressmen to push repeal of this law.
Taft-Ellender-Wagner Housing Bill. S. 866; HR 2523.	Provides long - range govt. aid for slum clearance, low-rent homes.	Senate vote may come soon. Petition in House to escape Banking Comm. roadblock.	Ask Senators to support. Ask Congressmen sign Discharge Petition No. 6.
Anti-Polltax Bill. HR 29.	Ends polltax as bar to voting in U. S. elections in 7 Southern States.	Passed by House last July. Senate Rules Comm. due soon; vote possible in next few weeks.	Ask Senators to vote cloture (limited debate) and support bill.
Anti-Lynching Bill HR 3488	Makes lynching a U. S. crime, with punishment for lynchers and police-collaborators.	Approved by House Judiciary Comm. Vote due in next few weeks No action in Senate.	Write Congressmen to press for quick vote. Ask Senators to push for action.
FEPC Anti-Bias Bill S. 984; HR 2820	Sets up U. S. agency to enforce anti-bias job policy in industry.	Approved by Senate Labor Comm. No action yet in House.	Write Senators to seek early vote; ask Congressmen for action.
Peacetime Military Conscription. HR 4278. Towe Bill.	Provides compulsory army service for all 18-year-olds in peacetime.	Approved by House Armed Services Comm. Senate Armed Services Comm. heard CIO testimony.	Write Congressmen and Senators demanding defeat of forced military service proposals.

Address all Representatives at House Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.
Address all Senators at Senate Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.

Battle Looms For Decent DP Law

PROSPECTS are bright for the passage of legislation to admit displaced persons—and to restore to the U. S. its waning prestige as the haven for the oppressed.

The battle that lies ahead for the Citizens Committee for Displaced Persons, the CIO and other liberal groups is to improve proposed legislation.

In the House Rep. Fellows (R. Me.) last week introduced his bill to admit 200,000 displaced persons over a two-year period. This is below the standard set by the bill introduced by Rep. Stratton (R. Ill.) a year ago, supported by the CCDP. This bill which would admit 400,000 persons over a four-year period was buried by the House Judiciary subcommittee, headed by Fellows, which has reported his measure favorably to the full committee.

The Fellows bill is superior to the measure introduced by Sen. Wiley (R. Wis.), which would admit only 100,000 persons over a two-year period. Approved by the Senate Judiciary Committee, this bill is expected to be considered this week by the Senate. This bill is such a poor makeshift that CIO Pres. Philip Murray wrote CCDP:

"The number of displaced persons which could be actually brought into this country as the Wiley measure is now drawn is so pitifully small that every effort must be made to have the bill drastically amended both in this and other respects. What is particularly repugnant are its discriminatory and restrictive features which would penalize thousands upon thousands of displaced persons because of their national background, skills or religious beliefs, and prevent them from entering the United States.

"Whatever their trades or skills, whatever their lands of origin, or whatever their creeds, the displaced persons are human beings who, as victims of oppression and persecution, are unreservedly entitled to our traditional offer of asylum."

MURRAY pledged himself and the CIO legislative committee to cooperate with the CCDP and other groups in their efforts to amend the bill.

Sens. Ferguson (R. Mich.), Smith (R. N. J.), Cooper (R. Ky.), McGrath (D. R. I.), Saltsonstall (R. Mass.) and Morse (R. Oreg.) will introduce a series of amendments to the Wiley bill on the Senate floor. These amendments would:

Increase the number of persons to be admitted over a two-year period from 100,000 to 200,000; eliminate the restriction which provides that 50% of the immigrants shall come from territory "annexed by a foreign power;" advances the "cut off" date for persons eligible for admission from Dec. 22, 1945, to April, 1947, when the DP camps were actually closed to newcomers.

A real fight looms to improve the Wiley bill. Those who have been following the long fight for decent DP legislation point out that letters and wires to Senators from residents of their states will make them realize the importance of the proposed amendments.

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TRUCK HITS HIS STRIKER—MA

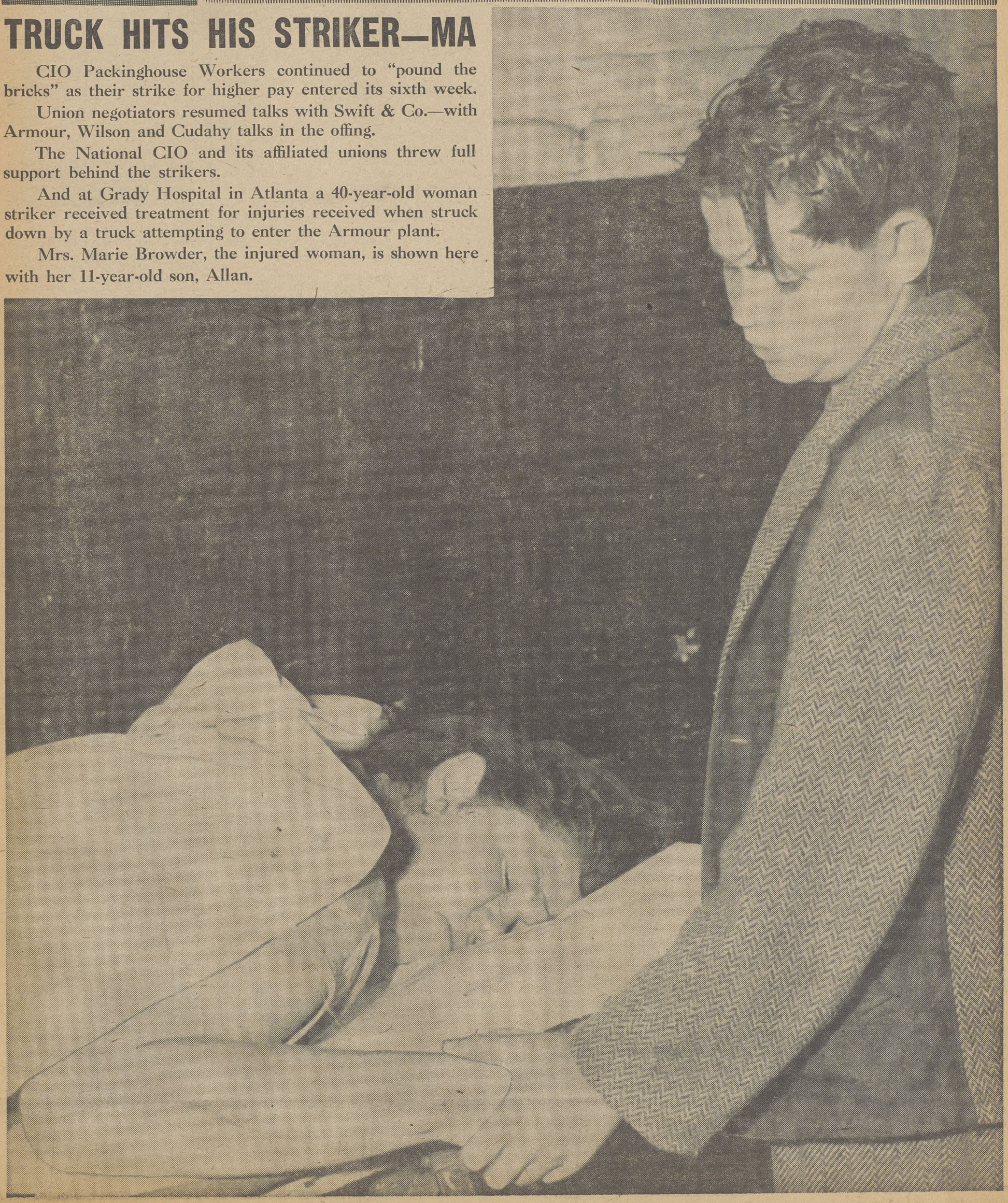
CIO Packinghouse Workers continued to "pound the bricks" as their strike for higher pay entered its sixth week.

Union negotiators resumed talks with Swift & Co.—with Armour, Wilson and Cudahy talks in the offing.

The National CIO and its affiliated unions threw full support behind the strikers.

And at Grady Hospital in Atlanta a 40-year-old woman striker received treatment for injuries received when struck down by a truck attempting to enter the Armour plant.

Mrs. Marie Browder, the injured woman, is shown here with her 11-year-old son, Allan.



U. S. Food On Way Abroad

TRANSPORTATION pipelines to Europe are beginning to fill up with the "first installment" of relief and reconstruction goods made available under the Marshall Plan.

Events moved fast immediately after passage of the bill in Congress and its signing by Pres. Truman.

With Paul C. Hoffman of Studebaker Corp. (which has a long record of good labor relations with the CIO Automobile Workers) in the driver's seat, the new recovery agency went right to work.

In his first few days as head of the Economic Cooperation Administration—EAC, for short—Hoffman allotted $37 million to cover immediate shipments to Italy, Austria, France, Greece and the Netherlands.

Shiploads of wheat, horsemeat, lard, wheat flour, seeds and dry peas were earmarked for immediate transportation to meet crisis demands in those countries.

THE money came from a billion-dollar advance from the government's Reconstruction Finance Corp., as authorized in the ERP legislation.

Meanwhile, Pres. Truman formally asked Congress to appropriate 4¼ billion dollars to meet the committments for the first year of ERP.

"Congress has recognized the imperative need for prompt American assistance to the free peoples of Europe," the President's message said. He asked for appropriation of the full amount.

Rep. Taber (R., N. Y.), head of the House Appropriations Committee, has already indicated he will go over the request with a fine-tooth comb.

Much remains to be accomplished before the ECA is ready to function at peak efficiency in handling the European recovery program.

HOFFMAN must build a new organization from the ground up, and Washington was looking with interest on his appointments to key staff positions. Most important of these is the "roving ambassador" who will supervise the program on the other side of the Atlantic.

It is expected that Hoffman will appoint a chief labor advisor, who will also have a staff of men in Europe to work with union organizations overseas.

In Europe, spokesmen for the 16 countries involved in the aid program set up a permanent cooperative agency to work closely with ECA in Washington on program details.

How Many In U. S. Are Handicapped?

How many physically handicapped persons are living in the United States?

To find out, Sen. Johnson (D., Colo.) has filed a bill (S. 2319) calling upon the Director of the Census to determine the number, age and location of physically handicapped persons and to submit the results to the President and Congress within 18 months.

CIO Links FDR's Ideals and Jouhaux's

WARM fraternal greetings to Leon Jouhaux, veteran French labor leader and head of the newly-established "Workers Strength" union organization, have been sent by CIO leaders.

The cable was signed by Pres. Philip Murray, Secy-Treas. James Carey, and Intl. Affairs Director Michael Ross. It described Jouhaux—who resigned as a secretary of the French Confederation of Labor (CGT) last winter—at the time of the split in the French union movement—as "our old friend."

The cable, sent on the third anniversary of the death of Pres. Roosevelt, said that FDR's ideals were the same as those "for which Leon Jouhaux, in common with the leaders of workers throughout the world, has struggled throughout his life."

It added that American workers look with pleasure on their "fraternal friendship" with the workers of Europe, and that CIO joined wholeheartedly in support of the European Recovery Program to help "regain economic security and move towards higher standards of living.

"The record of Leon Jouhaux throughout his stewardship on behalf of French workers gives us great confidence that he is continuing to strive for the traditional goals of good and free trade unionism."

The Workers' Strength organization grew out of a left-right split in the rank of the CGT, with Workers' Strength leaders charging that last autumn's general strike was part of a Communist move to force a change in the government.

Reports from Paris indicate the CGT still has about three million members—down at least two million from its post-war high—while Workers' Strength leaders say their present membership is 1½ million and due for steady increases in coming months.

After considerable discussion, the Workers' Strength convention in Paris voted to apply for membership in the World Federation of Trade Unions. Jouhaux was a founding member of the WFTU when he was a leader of the CGT, and he is still a vice-president of the world labor group.

Decision to seek affiliation with the WFTU—which came on a vote of 12,380 to 3,580—was in line with Jouhaux's pleading that the new organization should take its place with other national groups in the world organization.

It marked a set-back for the AFL, whose European representative has tried to keep the new French group out of the WFTU. The AFL is about the only sizeable labor organization in the world not now belonging to the WFTU.

Official name of the new group is General Confederation of Labor—Workers' Strength. Jouhaux was elected its president and Robert Bothereau was named executive secretary.

CIO Voices Full Sympathy 'For Plan To Create Jewish State in Palestine'

INTO Yankee Stadium—the house that Babe Ruth built—thousands of New York workers flocked last week to push the cause of partition of Palestine into Jewish and Arab states.

The Stadium, more accustomed to fun-loving baseball crowds than to political mass meetings, was filled by thousands of workers despite a cold April rain.

The meeting, sponsored by the American Trade Union Council of the National Committee for Labor Palestine, heard speeches by a dozen leading figures in labor, Congress and religion; and messages from many others.

CIO Pres. Philip Murray, who with AFL Pres. William Green serves as an honorary chairman of the Council, sent a strong wire of greetings.

"The CIO voices full sympathy with your hopes and aspiration for creation of a national Jewish state in Palestine," Murray said. "Any other decision would be a serious betrayal of a good and just cause, and a set-back to the future of the United Nations."

Similar sentiments were voiced by Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey, a featured speaker at the gathering, and by Pres. Jacob Potofsky of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers.

MEMBERS of the Amalgamated, the Intl. Ladies Garment Workers and other unions in the city's busy garment trades knocked off work for the afternoon to attend the meeting.

"We have been revolted and let down by each new manifestation of international deceit, of oil-politics, of double-dealing and broken promises" on the Palestine issue, Carey told the throng.

'The CIO gives you its solemn pledge to work unceasingly at your side to bring justice and peace to Palestine."

The CIO officer lashed out at the U. S. "somersault" in the United Nations, where this country, after first leading the fight for partition, changed its position completely on the issue.

'The ill-considered somersault has hurt us all—hurt Palestine, hurt the chance of democratic progress for the rank-and-file Arab people, hurt American moral leadership in a world which is looking to us for light and guidance," he said.

". . . To cap the climax, we stand idly by and permit Arabs to murder Jews in Palestine, while we refuse to see arms for defense to the democratic Jewish people. This is diplomacy that leads to nothing but chaos."

BLAMING policies of the U. S., British and Soviet governments which have led to conflict and uneasiness in the world, Carey said the "future can be saved—by vision, by democratic action, by courage and the logic of persuasion . . . The average man in Europe, Asia and America wants that method to be tried and he wants it to be successful."

Potofsky said that final United Nations action on Palestine will show "whether the interests of oil or the cause of humanity shall prevail.

'The Jewish State in Palestine was earned, it was paid for with the corpses of six million Jewish men, women and children strewn all over the face of Europe."

American abandonment of the idea of partitioning Palestine into independent Arab and Jewish states, and of substituting a plan for temporary trusteeship, "is a betrayal of the good faith, moral leadership and good conscience of the United States," Potofsky declared.

HE called for lifting the embargo on arms for the Jews of Palestine, and for official recognition of Haganah—the Jewish resistance force in Palestine—as the militia of the Jewish state.

"If we did not learn the lesson of appeasement at Munich, before it was too late, we must learn the lesson of appeasment at Lake Success before it is too late," he said, in criticism of actions designed to please the feudal leaders of the Arab League.

Robinson Ordered Deported To U. S.

A CANADIAN immigration board of inquiry last week ordered the deportation to the U. S. of Reid Robinson, a CIO Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers vice president, on grounds that he is trying to overthrow the Canadian government, opposes "organized government" and teaches the "unlawful destruction of property."

Charged at the deportation hearing with being a communist, Robinson said he "was not a communist and never had been."

Robinson charged that "the proceedings against me are really an attack on all unions. It is an attack which has been inspired by anti-labor employers."

Chief witness against Robinson, the union said, was Jack Dymond, leader of a rival independent union at New Toronto's Anaconda Brass Co.

The union official was arrested March 23 and held for deportation pending a hearing. Released on bond, he was required to sign a statement pledging to "refrain from engaging in any union activities while at liberty under this bond." He was not required to refrain from overthrowing the government or engaging in "unlawful destruction of property," the union pointed out.

CIO's Top Officers To Meet April 22

CIO's top executive officers—president, secretary-treasurer and nine vice-presidents—will meet in Pittsburgh Thursday, April 22.

Pres. Murray called the meeting, which will be held at steel union headquarters.

Woman Golf Star To Aid Auto Union

Betty Hicks, one of the nation's leading golfers, is helping form a women's golf club for the recreation department of the United Auto Workers. UAW Recreation Director Olga Madar said plans and rules for the women's golf club would be submitted for approval to an organization meeting at which Miss Hicks would preside.

Delegates Start Soon For WFTU

CIO delegates to executive meetings of the World Federation of Trade Unions leave for Rome, Italy, within the next few days.

Representing CIO at the WFTU sessions will be Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey; Michael Ross, director of the international affairs department of CIO; Harry Read, executive assistant to Carey; and Helen Kissane, secretary to the delegation.

The important WFTU meetings—first since last autumn—open in Rome on April 30. First session will be that of the nine-man executive bureau. That will be followed by a meeting of the 23-man executive committee.

Unusual attention will be focused on the Rome meeting, since disagreements within the WFTU about the organization's stand on the Marshall Plan have caused widespread discussion on both sides of the Atlantic.

At the last executive bureau meeting—held in Paris last November—Carey argued for discussion of the Marshall Plan on the grounds that the WFTU's basic constitution calls for support of all programs for post-war reconstruction.

WHILE Carey finally won the right to discuss the matter at the November meeting, the subject was kept off the agenda. When the WFTU failed to hold another executive meeting to consider it during February, leaders of the Belgian and British unions called an independent meeting in London early last month.

It was attended by spokesmen for pro-ERP unions in the various Marshall Plan nations, as well as by representatives of the CIO and AFL. The meeting voted full cooperation with the European recovery program, called for no political strings in the operation of the program, and said it would help rather than hinder development of European democracy.

The London meeting was sharply criticized by some anti-ERP union groups in Europe, principally because it had taken place outside the framework of the WFTU. Carey, in conversations with European labor leaders last month, explained that such a conference was necessary in view of fast-moving action on the recovery program—and that if the WFTU wouldn't hold it, the meeting would be held outside the WFTU.

THE permanent committee set up by the London confab on ERP will hold a meeting this week, with Michael Ross scheduled to represent CIO. He will then move on to Rome for the WFTU parley.

Both the bureau and committee meetings, however, have scheduled long and complex lists of problems for study.

They include problems of the administration of the WFTU by the secretariat under the direction of Louis Saillant—which have brought forth criticism from CIO at various times; problems of unions in Germany, Palestine, Greece and India; relations with the UN Social & Economic Council; and plans for the biennial World Labor Congress, now scheduled to be held in Brussels, Belgium, late this fall.

FATHERS AND SONS: Strikers and their children protest lockout by the East Side and Comprehensive bus lines. The CIO transport workers have been on the picket lines two weeks, following companies' attempted change in bus schedules which would have thrown many out of work. Bus drivers on three other lines have voted to go out if wage talks fail.

CIO Snubs Oakes' Bid For Office

THE Illinois State CIO, the Illinois State PAC, the Chicago CIO and the Chicago CIO Regional Office have all unanimously "rejected and repudiated" the gubernatorial candidacy of Grant Oakes, president of the CIO Farm Equipment Workers.

Oakes, a supporter of Henry A. Wallace, has been nominated for governor on the Illinois Progressive Party ticket. The four CIO groups assailed the third party move and denounced it as a "fantasy."

Newspaper wire services and daily newspapers last week carried stories which reported labor had taken a beating as all Republican Congressional incumbents were renominated in Illinois.

The stories were an exaggeration. Here are the facts supplied by State PAC chief Frank Annunzio.

CIO-PAC entered only two of Illinois' 25 Republican Congressional districts. Here is what happened (attention AP and UP):

14th District: CIO backed Walter Miller against incumbent Chauncey Reed. The latter won, 30,537 to 17,116. That was in sharp contrast to 1944, when Reed was nominated, 40,951 to 7717.

15th District: Labor split in the primary here, the AFL backing Troll Bridge and the CIO indorsing Henry Burkardt against incumbent Noah Mason. The latter won with 25,673 votes to 9385 for Bridge and 9376 for Buckardt. In 1944, Mason, unopposed, had 30,000 votes.

In Illinois' legislative primary, a CIO Auto Workers' member, Harvey Pearson, won the Republican assembly nomination in the 8th Senatorial (13th Congressional) District. The district is overwhelmingly Republican.

In the Democratic Congressional primaries, Frank Brown, a member of the CIO Steelworkers, defeated Alvird Sheetz, an officer of an FE local, for the nomination in the 19th District.

Brown is mayor of Kewanee, Illinois.

CIO Unit Wins In Court Suit Over Funds

A District of Columbia Federal district court judge has appointed receivers for the National Federation of Telephone Workers, independent.

Judge Mathew F. McGuire, acting on a motion from the American Union of Telephone Workers, an affiliate of CIO's Telephone Workers' Organizing Committee, named Attorneys Keith L. Seegmiller and Al Philip Kane, both of Washington, D. C., as receivers and issued an injunction to help them carry out their duties. At the same time, he denied an AUTW motion for a judgment on the pleadings.

(A judgment on the pleadings means that the parties would forego a trial and allow the judge to make a decision based on their arguments.)

The NFTW, according to CIO-TWOC secretary-treasurer Ted Silvey, operated as a loose federation of independent telephone unions. It had voted to set up trustees, put its assets into cash and distribute them.

A new organization, the Communication Workers of America, was to be set up. Trustees were to be named to carry out the liquidation of NFTW. But, said Silvey, large numbers of NFTW members affiliated with CIO after the phone strike of 1947. Because of that affiliation, according to Silvey, the trustees of NFTW first rented and then sold various equipment and assets to CWA, and loaned that organization money. Most of the trustees are officers of CWA. AUTW contended they had no power to act as they did.

Plan Trip To Europe

Four members of the International Longshoremen's & Warehousemen's Union have been delegated by the union's executive board to make a trip abroad to study conditions in Europe, reports **The Dispatcher,** ILWU of-

More N. Y. Bus Workers Vote To Join Strike For Better Pay

NEW YORK CITY, which has prided itself on having the world's longest ride for a nickel, was facing a transit crisis. CIO Transport Workers' patience in awaiting pay increases had worn out.

The union bargains for some 42,000 employes on both city and private bus, trolley and subway lines.

Refused an additional share of state taxes by Gov. Thomas Dewey and the legislature, the city has been operating its subways at a deficit.

Accordingly, union demands for wage increases, first submitted last October, were put on ice pending a fare increase or some other means of increasing the city's revenue.

Last week, after talks with three private bus companies broke off and while Mayor William O'Dwyer was surveying pros and cons of a fare rise, the bus employes voted to strike unless demands are met. Employes of East Side and Comprehensive Omnibus Companies have been on strike two weeks.

Although the state Condon-Wadlin Law prohibits city and state employes from striking, TWU Pres. Michael Quill warned that the subways would "go down of their own weight" following a bus walkout due to the burden of extra passengers. For that reason, he said, it would be unnecessary to call a subway strike.

Maritime: At a joint conference of CIO maritime unions, delegates recommended "that all unions strike together for their common demands, stay out on strike together and go back to work together" in case negotiations fail.

The Natl. Maritime Union last week held an initial session with representatives of 40 steamship companies. Earlier Pres. Harry Bridges, CIO Longshoremen and Warehousemen, announced that "accord has been reached on nothing" in meetings with representatives of the Waterfront Employers Association.

Utility: A strike that may determine the future of collective bargaining in the entire utilities industry began at an Ohio Power Co. plant near Brilliant, O., last week.

The walkout started after the company refused to recognize NLRB certification of the CIO Utilities Workers at its George Tidd plant. Three weeks ago the Board ordered the company to bargain with the union, but the decision is being appealed by the company in Federal court. Although the NLRB's order for an election last year was not challenged by the employer, it is now contending that many of the employes are "supervisory" and were ineligible to participate in the poll.

About 48 hours after the Tidd plant strikers threw picket lines around the company's plants at Wheeling, W. Va., and Philo, O., the company obtained injunctions in state courts against picketing the two non-struck stations.

Ever Meet Cop Like This One

At least one police chief in the country doesn't intend to be used as a strikebreaker.

When an attorney for the struck Armour plant in Omaha, Neb., urged the city council to have police usher scabs through the CIO picket lines, Police Chief Boesen drew the line.

"If they start that, I'm through," he declared.

ACW Bank's Birthday

The Amalgamated Bank of New York—one of the country's two labor-owned banking institutions—celebrated its silver anniversary last week.

The bank is owned by the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, CIO, which also operates a "younger" bank in Chicago. The

Deny Craft Union Election Plea in Steel Plants

IN a precedent-making decision, the NLRB has rejected a craft union's request for separate elections in two steel plants.

The ruling was a victory for industrial unions, which, under the Taft-Hartley Act, ran the danger of being split into numerous craft units.

Petitioner for the elections was the AFL Bricklayers Union, which sought separate units at the Natl. Tube Co., Lorain, O., and the American Rolling Mills plant, Middletown, O. The CIO Steelworkers for many years have held a contract covering all production and maintenance workers at the first plant, and the Armco Independent Federation, Inc. in the second.

The two main factors on which the decision was based were the close integration of the bricklayers' work with the whole steel-making process and the relatively long history of plant-wide bargaining in the industry. It was on these two points that the Steelworkers based their opposition to the election.

NLRB OK's Pension Talks, T-H Says 'No'

Employers must bargain on pension or retirement plans if requested by the workers, the NLRB has ruled.

In a case involving the Inland Steel Co., the Board ruled that the company's refusal to bargain with the CIO Steelworkers on an old age and retirement program was in violation of the Taft-Hartley Law.

Since the union has not filed non-Communist affidavits or financial data as required by the T-H law, the Board cannot enforce the decision.

The pension program was put into effect before the union became the bargaining agent. The union had sought since then to discuss coverage or modification of the plan.

"In substance," the opinion stated, "the company's monetary contribution to the pension plan constitutes an economic enhancement of the employe's money wages. Realistically viewed, this type of wage enhancement or increase, no less than any other, becomes in integral part of the entire wage structure. . . ."

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

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GOP WOOS ORGANIZED LABOR

If we didn't know about the elections of next November we might suspect that spring had something to do with the GOP's decision to go a-courtin'.

Newest object of Republican affection is organized labor—er, that is, the votes that unionists will cast next fall.

While we have no illusions about the romance culminating in marriage, as the society writers say, we think it worthwhile to give details of the courtship.

The Republican National Committee has issued a 16-page "love letter" designed to convince American workers that the Taft-Hartley Act is a wonderful piece of legislation.

Ten pages are devoted to cartoons which raise phony issues and then knock them down.

Three pages are used to list the "protections" provided by T-H for individual workers, for unions, for employers and the public—with only about a half page devoted to employer benefits.

The "pay-off" is on the back page, where the GOP seeks to prove that it is the workingman's best friend. One paragraph says:

"The Republican Party has consistently provided and fought for the long-range welfare of the worker—not short-term, politically motivated advantages that will back-fire and in the long run curtail his freedom and endanger his economic welfare."

It was altogether fitting and proper that the GOP should have employed the comic book technique in its love-making attempt—because nothing more amusing has shown up on the political scene in many a moon.

★ ★ ★

Simple Issue: Higher Wages If you're looking for a trade union issue that's easy to understand and even easier to appreciate, you can find it in the strike of the United Packinghouse Workers against the Big Four packers.

Prices went up—way up. Buying power of UPW members went down.

Packing industry profits skyrocketed.

The union asked for a pay increase, reduced its original request, then offered a fair arbitration deal, which the packers turned down.

The union then went on strike.

The workers need the pay increase they originally asked for. The packers can afford to grant it.

Yes, it's a simple issue—a strike for higher pay. It's a strike that deserves the moral and financial support of all CIO members.

★ ★ ★

Not Waiting Until Fall CIO groups throughout the country are operating on the theory that they can't afford to wait until September or October to forge weapons for the political battle that will be waged in November.

They're right, of course, because the weapons are an awareness of the issues, qualifying to vote and setting up organizations that will encourage heavy balloting.

Real progress is being made. State, city, precinct and block organizations are beginning to function smoothly.

Politics being what it is, it costs money to campaign successfully. So, if you've got a few bucks to spare, send them to PAC.

Commie Smear Campaign Under Way

CIO Leaders Called Dictators Because They Won't Follow The Party Line

By ALLAN L. SWIM

PHILIP Murray is a dictator with strong fascist leanings—a misguided guy who's selling the CIO down the river.

Jim Carey's nothing more than a tool of the Vatican, a vicious war-monger who wants to make cannon-fodder out of American youth.

John Brophy believes in dictatorial methods, too, and even tries to practice "Japanese thought control."

The CIO News is merely a junior edition of the Hearst newspapers and its editor is as bad as Col. McCormick.

At least that's what those sterling patriots, the Communists, are saying these days.

And they're even suggesting that our next step will be to support Franco!

THE party line mouthpiece, the Daily Worker, is having a wonderful time trying to prove that its war-time "hero" Murray is a peace-time heel.

It has been aiming its editorial pop-guns in Murray's direction and firing away with frequent regularity. One of the little editorial dandies it carried recently was headed "Murray and the 'Bandits'."

"Neither Clinton Golden nor Philip Murray's connivance with the reign of terror against the Greek people will save the Greek fascists," it said.

"Will Franco Spain be Murray's next on the list of allies? It would be a simple matter, after all, to whitewash some of the cruder aspects of the bloody dictatorship in Spain for American CIO approval."

BACK in the days when the Yanks weren't coming and there wasn't going to be a second front, Murray was the enemy of the common man, according to the party liners.

He was "elevated to sainthood," as he puts it, when the German-Russian alliance was broken and the U. S. entered into the war.

Now he's back in the Red doghouse—because he supported the European Recovery Program and opposed the creation of a third political party in 1948.

So abuse is being heaped upon him and his colleagues. An attempt is being made to paint them as men who play footsie with the fascists.

Murray didn't change—but the party line did.

THE best way to illustrate the "liberal" and "tolerant" manner in which the Daily Worker has been handling its campaign against the CIO leadership is to quote from the paper.

For example:

"Top officials moved swiftly last week to establish a tightly-controlled reactionary political dictatorship over the CIO and smother pro-Wallace opposition to the Truman administration's war drive.

"All signs indicate the CIO leadership is preparing to force something distasteful down the throats of the membership . . ."

"The CIO is even ahead of the State Department in a policy of political blackmailing."

"Like vultures that hopefully watch for carcasses, several sneaky characters in the leadership of James B. Carey forces in the UE, and UAW leaders worked out a strategy . . ."

"The firing of Harry Bridges as Northern California regional director of the CIO . . . is only the opening shot to turn the CIO into a political dictatorship."

FEW union-hating sweat-shop operators have gone as far in the dirty business of name-calling and smearing as has George Morris, columnist for the Daily Worker.

But, what the heck?

Nobody expected him or the Worker to do otherwise after the CIO leadership threw its support behind ERP and against the third party.

We're neither surprised nor excited by the Worker's would-be character assassination campaign.

We merely thought that readers who are fortunate enough not to read the Worker might like to know what it's been saying.

NAM Says 14 Million Stockholders--But 61,000 Get Gravy

A MAN we know who is handy with a pencil has been doing some figuring on Natl. Assn. of Manufacturers figures. He has analyzed a recipe concocted and highly touted by the NAM—and finds that it is based on an ancient 50-50 formula for rabbit pie. (The formula: one rabbit and one horse.—Ed.)

Seems a short time ago the NAM came up with a new figure —14,000,000 stockholders in America. That's supposed to prove that high profits are good for the country because they go to so many people—widows and orphans and such.

Confidently, this friend who knows about these things says the 14,000,000 figure is probably padded—lots of duplication, he says—but we won't argue about that. We'll just take the NAM figure at face value for the moment.

Now the Securities and Exchange Commission, a government agency and an institution in whose statistics we have much more confidence than we do in NAM, says that 61,000 people get half of the dividends from American corporations.

Get it?—14,000,000 stockholders, but 61,000 of them get half the gravy.

(From the United Automobile Worker, CIO.)

CONGRESSMAN DRIPP **BY BEN YOMEN**

"Of course, it was self-defense, wasn't it?"

Paternalism

SOME day workers in unorganized mills will wake up to the fact that wages duplicating those the union wins and vacations similar to those in contract plants are no substitute for the freedom union organization brings.

Some day workers in unorganized mills will wake up to the fact that none of these handouts and sops are safe unless the workers through their union have a democratic voice over all aspects of their working conditions.

When that day comes, workers will organize and put an end to the evil practice that is known as paternalism.

Paternalism is evil because it is an attempt to use a mess of pottage to bribe workers away from their birthright of freedom.

Paternalism is evil because it is a fraud. For there is nothing secure about wages or vacations as long as it remains in the employer's power alone to decide whether they should be given.

When the day comes that workers realize the evils of paternalism, we will see a new birth of freedom in our industrial southland. For through union organization, workers will win the freedom of having a voice over their working conditions and through this freedom they will win a standard of living higher than anything we have ever seen.

(From radio speech made by Franz Daniel, South Carolina CIO director, over Station WRHI, Rock Hill, S. C.)

Poor Monument To Those Who Lived

IN a little park in the center of Lorain, Ohio, citizens have erected a huge white honor roll—dedicated to the men who fought and died in World War II.

In the midst of a mud flat, just two miles away, the citizens have erected a memorial to the men who fought and came back.

This memorial is a dirty, disease-breeding housing project—which cares for only about a tenth of the city's home-hungry, house-starved veterans, who swapped tin hats for tin houses.

This project wasn't enough. So the county obtained 60 trailers from an Army camp—trailers built for use in the South—and placed them on the cold shores of Lake Erie.

THE story of Lorain and its acute housing shortage is told in a radio script prepared by the Ohio CIO Council. It says:

"The best way to get the real picture of housing in Lorain, and remember that Lorain is just typical of the rest of the state, is to talk to the people most affected.

"There's a Navy veteran, who has a wife and two youngsters. They are natives of Lorain—and the sailor's wife was embarrassed.

"'Please don't use my name,' she begs. 'I've lived here all of my life. I don't want people to know I live under these awful conditions.

"'Anyway, I'm better off than the others. My trailer is near the toilets. I don't have too far to carry the children when they have to go to the bathroom in the middle of the night.'

"IN a nearby trailer, a former Army flier, veteran of many combat missions, talks about heating trailers.

"'Why, in winter time,' he said, 'I can place a pan of chocolate on top of this cabinet (the cabinet was five feet tall) and it will melt. At the same time, a pan of water on the floor will freeze.'

"An anti-aircraft gunner, who wooed and wed an English girl, was a little rueful.

"'I didn't intend to bring her back to this,' he said. 'You see she was bombed out of Exeter and I wanted to make up for it when she came here.

"'Now the six of us—my wife, our four youngsters (the two babies are twins) and myself live in this little trailer.'

IN trailer after trailer there were children suffering from bad colds and other ailments.

"'We can't let them out to play because of the mud,' the mothers agreed.

"The mud is almost indescribable. Cinder paths, two feet wide, were put in last fall. Until then, there were no paths. Now you slip into mud over your ankle if you let one foot stray from the path.

"For all this the veteran pays well. His trailer rent is $27 a month. On top of this he pays $20 to $30 a month for fuel to heat his trailer home. His electric bill runs $10 a month, for every trailer dweller has purchased an electric heater to try to keep the place warm for the little ones."

THE story continues, revealing some of the effects of the bad housing situation:

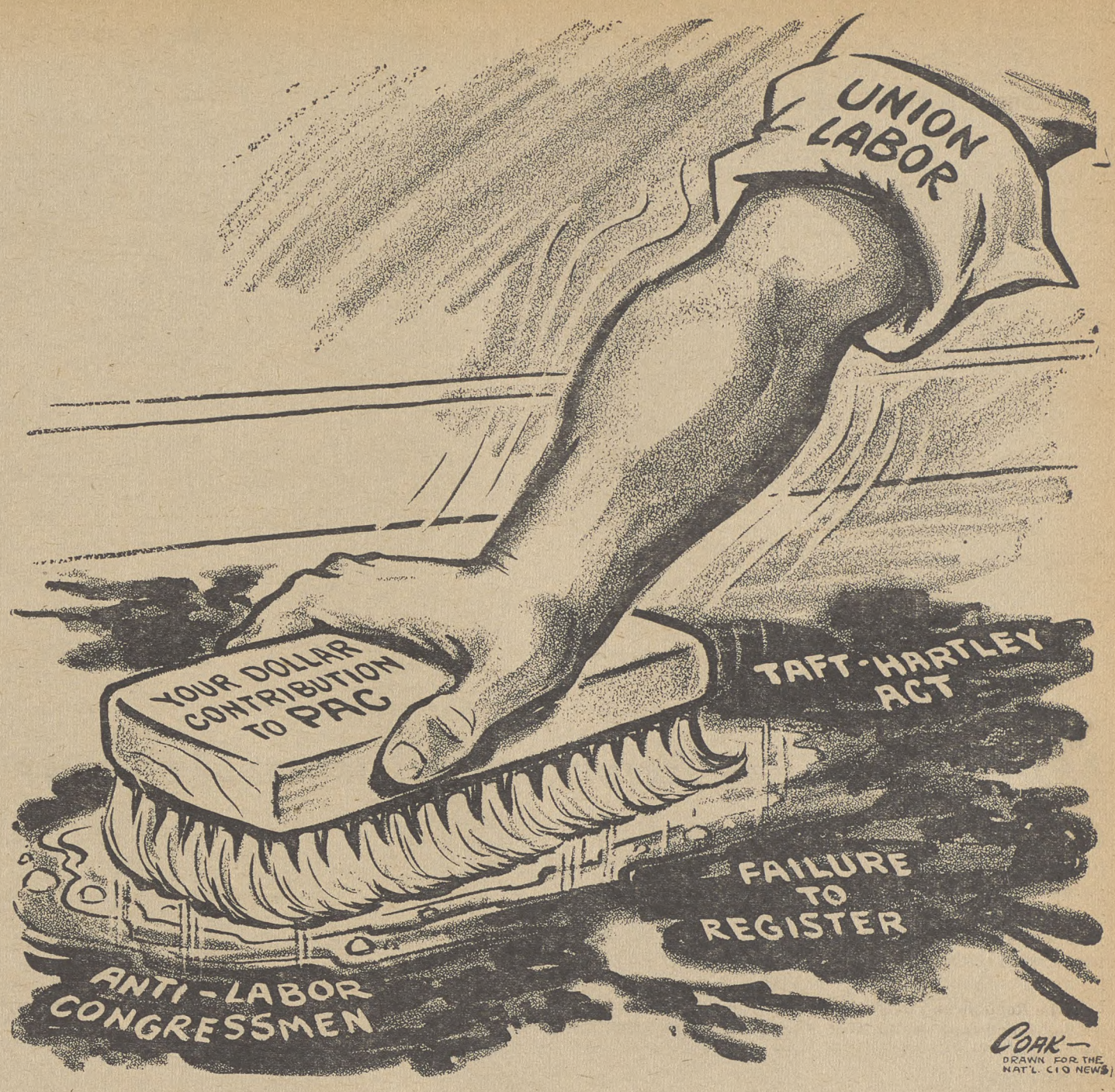
"Police say crimes are on the upswing. The jail is always crowded. Fire officials can't sleep nights. They are haunted by fear of what would happen in a nighttime fire in one of the overcrowded homes.

"Juvenile delinquency is increasing. Broken homes are more numerous."

Then to Senators Bricker and Taft and other lawmakers "who hasten to do the bidding of the big-moneyed interests and ignore the common man" is addressed this question:

"Which is more important—the health and safety of millions of Americans or the bankrolls of real estate interests?"

TIME FOR SPRING CLEANING



Printer's Arrest Ends 'Cracker' Machine in Augusta, Ga.

IT took the aroused citizenry of Augusta, Ga., four years to shake off the grip of the corrupt "Cracker" machine, which in the words of a veteran, dominated the residents "the way Hitler dominated Europe."

The story of the fight against the machine, which was run by John Kennedy as Public Safety director, was told by Lawrence Lader in a recent issue of "This Week" magazine.

The "Crackers" saw to it that only 9,000 voters out of a population of 66,000 ever registered. They paid the polltax of their members, registered hundreds of others fraudulently, brought in dummy voters from another town and canvassed the local houses of prostitution for voters.

The battle to oust Kennedy and his cohorts started when Bridges Evans, a printer, criticized the machine in public. Two policemen arrested him without a warrant at his printing shop, dragged him off to police headquarters where he was photographed, fingerprinted and held incommunicado.

THIS was only one of many similar cases of intimidation, but it was the spark needed to set off the fire of public indignation. The town's newspapers ran the story and were flooded by hundreds of letters and telegrams of protest against "Boss" Kennedy, who had two Fire Dept. captains as chauffeurs for his sleek $4,000 Cadillac that was charged to the city.

So great was the terror that only three of the letters and wires to the newspapers were signed. Only one small group, the Augusta Citizens Union, organized by novelist Barry Fleming, dared to fight the Cracker machine in the open.

Fleming, who had traveled widely and had seen the dictatorships of Hitler and Mussolini, had come back to Augusta to live in the house his father had willed him. The year before he had helped stop the plan to the "Cracker" machine to pull down Augusta's beautiful and historic courthouse and replace it with a new building, whose construction would "line" the "Cracker" pockets.

FLEMING sponsored a big public meeting, which with stoppage of all construction when the nation went to war, saved the courthouse. Now with public feeling crystallized by Evans' arrest, Fleming and the handful of people who constituted the board of directors of the Citizens Union issued a call for volunteers. A thousand responded within a week.

Fear was so widespread that in the 1942 election they could get only one man to run for city council. He was badly beaten. In the 1943 election they entered five candidates against the "Crackers." Their investigation revealed that of 9166 registered voters, 3735 had been registered from addresses where they did not live.

Waiting until 11 o'clock the night before the election, the "Cracker" machine announced that no challenges would be allowed at the polls, and that the police would remove any Citizens Union representative who attempted to challenge.

THE Citizens Union decided to withdraw all its candidates from the race. But it did not quit. In 1944, it decided to concentrate all its work in one residential ward. They buttonholed acquaintances, rang doorbells and put up posters. Their aggressive campaign paid off with the election of their candidate "Chich" Lehmann.

Fleming now found allies, a group of veterans who wanted no dictatorship at home. They entered six candidates for the 1946 councilmanic race. It was a rough and tumble fight.

"Cracker" mobs circled the polls on election day. City offices were closed so that city employes could do electioneering. Police shrugged their shoulders when a Citizens Union watcher challenged a "Cracker" voting another person's name.

All the Citizens Union candidates won. Kennedy retired as Commissioner of Public Safety, his Cadillac was sold and he moved out of his rent-free apartment in the city-owned building. The machine's grip was completely broken when its candidates captured all positions on the school board.

Technicality Ousts Augusta's Manager

A technicality will cause the dismissal of City Manager Roark at Augusta, Ga.

Citizens Union followers had prevailed on the legislature to let the voters decide by referendum whether they wanted the city manager form of government.

The Georgia Supreme Court last week ruled that the city manager would have to go because of a technicality—the failure of the legislature's record clerks to attach proof of advertisements to the official copy of the act authorizing the new government.

Augusta will now have to return to the council-mayor form of government.

D. C. Lets Negroes Picket White House But Is Jim Crow Otherwise

WASHINGTON, D. C. is one of America's most beautiful cities — as well it should be.

And, Washington, D. C. is one of the Nation's most flagrant Jim Crow towns—as well it should not be.

But, even the Nation's Capital has its moments. Negroes are barred from almost all restaurants and other public places—but they are often seen in groups picketing the White House. So, at least one basic right is granted them—But that is far from perfection in Washington's sordid denial of most civil rights.

There were other items of civil liberty news:

Philip Murray: received the award of the Council against Intolerance (see below).

New Orleans CIO: adopted a stirring statement on basic freedoms. (see adjoining column.)

Clifford Durr: This member of the Federal Communications Commission in a speech before the Natl. Citizens' Conference on Civil Liberties, declared:

"The world today is threatened by the aggression of a totalitarian dictatorship. But we cannot safely assume that the source of our danger lies in any one nation, ruler, organization or ideology. The name of the dictator is fear."

He assailed the Executive "Loyalty" Order as a contributory factor to this fear. "I am convinced that the evils of this order far outweigh any possible good that can come from it. It has within it such potentialities of injustice, oppression, and cruelty that its administration will inevitably result in the alienation rather than the promotion of the loyalty of Government employes.

"I am convinced that the end result of the order will be to endanger national security rather than to safeguard it.

"It impairs the morale, and therefore, the efficiency of Government employes by exposing their reputations and jobs to continuous attack by nameless accusers. It discourages the entry—and in some cases bars—into government service of men of ability, integrity, experience and imagination because of their inability to answer unspecified charges of unidentified informers.

"I intend to force all political, economic and social thinking into orthodox patterns to cope with new and unorthodox problems."

Walter Reuther: The CIO Auto Workers' head issued a sharp demand for government action against a mob which destroyed the Columbus, O., home of Frank Hashmall, a Communist Party official.

Reuther declared. "The UAW, who has successfully resisted Communists in its ranks is opposed to political persecution, whether it happens in Prague or Columbus or Windsor." (An incident similar to the Columbus one occured in Windsor, Canada, recently.)

Reuther asked Pres. Truman and the Justice Dept. to act. At a press conference, Truman deplored the Columbus violence—and that aimed against a Wallace rally in Evansville, Ind.—but said local authorities should correct such ills.

Amnesty: A group of prominent Americans, including CIO Amalgamated Clothing Pres. Jacob Potofsky, demanded restoration of civil and economic rights to Selective Service violators.

Dr. Edward U. Condon: At a dinner in his honor, sponsored by the Emergency Committee of Atomic Scientists, the chief of the U. S. Bureau of Standards declared the U. S., "the most powerful and wealthiest of nations," is in the grip of baseless hysteria and fear which leaves it unable to consider world problems "in a sane and balanced fashion."

Condon has been under attack by the Thomas House Committee on UnAmerican affairs, despite the fact the FBI gave him a clean bill of loyalty.

Witnesses: Rep. George Bender (R., O.), in an indirect slap at the Thomas committee, said a special sub-committee on Govt. Purchasing Policy has prepared new rules for Congressional committees which protect witnesses' rights.

Murray: 'Must Advance Human Decency'

CIO PRES. PHILIP MURRAY was presented with the Thomas Jefferson Award for his work against intolerance, but declared: "I want to make it clear that I disavow the personal element involved in it. The award properly belongs to the CIO."

Besides Murray, recipients of the awards included:

Sinclair Lewis

Labor and industry: Clarence Derwent (head of Actors' Equity), Charles E. Wilson; public service: Ford Frick, Branch Rickey, Jackie Robinson, George Houser, Bayard Rustin, Bedros Babarian and Herbert King; education: Archbishop Joseph Ritter, Sabra Holbrook, George F. Zook; the arts: Laura Z. Hobson, Darryl Zanuck, Bill Mauldin, Dore Schary; journalism and literature: Bruce Bliven, Norman Cousins, Sinclair Lewis.

"ALL MEN ARE . .": Lynn Hogan (left) and W. W. Smith check the final draft of the civil rights report accepted by the New Orleans CIO Council. Hogan is a member of the CIO Newspaper Guild. Smith is affiliated with Local 1191, United Cement Workers. Two other members of the committee, Lucille Savoie, Textile, and Ernest Wright, Amalgamated Clothing, were not present when the picture was taken. The report is printed in an adjoining column.

Murray, in his acceptance speech, declared:

"The CIO, of which I have the honor to serve as president, was established to institute conditions of justice in the economic field where discrimination has always played too large a part.

"From our very beginning, we set forth the principle that within our ranks, and within our dealings with the community, there would be no discriminations based on race, creed, or color.

"None of our CIO statisticians, we are happy to say, can furnish the figures as to how many Negroes, Jews, Catholics, or any other category of human beings we number in our membership.

"Differences in race, color, or creed, stemming as they do from Nature or from man's innermost conscience, can by no stretch of the imagination be considered as crimes. And yet there are those among us who treat such differences as crimes.

"No punishment exceeds that of denying a man the opportunity to work and support his family; of denying a child a seat in a school room; of denying a citizen the right to participate at the ballot box in the Government that rules over him; of denying human beings equality before the law; of denying them the right to participate fully and equally in the services which the community affords its residents.

"Man has a dual identity—he is a child of Nature and a child of God. As a child of Nature, he is an animal governed by the basic instincts of the animal; the desire to survive and reproduce his kind. In a state of Nature, man's only rule would, of course, be the survival of the fittest. To that end, he could take for his own use anything ready-to-hand provided he had the strength necessary to enforce his actions. The law of the jungle would be his only guide.

"You cannot, of course, legislate prejudices out of the heart of man. You can, however, legislate against putting vicious prejudices into practice in the community.

"That is why the CIO has given its full support to Federal and State fair employment practice legislation, to anti-poll tax legislation, to anti-lynch laws, and to all other measures that seek to put the stamp of public disapproval on prejudices arising out of differences in race, creed, or color.

"One of our most active committees is our Natl. CIO Committee to Abolish Discrimination. That Committee is engaged every day with problems of this sort and with the application of the basic principle on which our organization was founded. The democracy of our society concerns itself with three types of equality.

"First — **Economic equality,** which concerns itself with equal opportunity to get a job and work at pay rates equal to those of all others employed on the same operation, with similar equality of opportunity to improve one's performance at work and to win deserved promotion.

"Second — **Political equality** — the right of every citizen as defined by the Constitution of the United States to participate at the ballot box in Federal, State and Local government on an equality with all other citizens.

"Third—**Equality of opportunity** to share in the services of the community, such as hotels, restaurants, railroad trains, schools, and all of the other services which exist only by reason of an implied agreement to serve the whole community.

"The CIO welcomes the opportunity to cooperate with the Council Against Intolerance and other outstanding groups of right-minded citizens in advancing these all-important programs of civil rights and human decency."

'Time Has Meaning T

"Every school boy knows t Constitution recognize certain these rights, all American boys to become the tycoons they may

"Such statements sound im have been reared according to Negro pupils of the South, to the Southwest, and to Oriental

"These children—millions utterly alien to basic laws of shirk our plain duty to stand

"We in Dixie can no longer

Thus goes the preamble of a report on civil rights, adopted by the Greater New Orleans CIO Council. It is particularly interesting because it comes from the Deep South.

The report was prepared by a committee of Lynn Hogan, chairman; Hazel Behenna, Lucille Savoie, W. M. Smith and Ernest Wright. Hogan, a member of the CIO Newspaper Guild, did most of the writing of the report.

Here are excerpts:

"Two basic points, we believe, underline all human freedom:

"1. Certain inalienable rights (recognized in the Declaration and Constitution) are natural rights that belong to EVERY man because he is man—and they are as old as man himself is old. No. law or declaration GAVE those rights. Law merely recognized them.

"2. The democratic ideal of human dignity, as we know it today, had its roots in the Christian teaching that the human person is the image of God, and that all men are brothers under the fatherhood of God. From this Christian concept comes the respect for the dignity of the human person which is the foundation of Western Civilization. And religion teaches us that no men may outrage with impunity that human dignity which God Himself treats with reverence.

"Since Pres. Truman's Civil Rights message, we have heard outcry that Southern 'traditions' are in dire peril and that 'American ideals must be preserved.' (That may be passed as so much nonsense.)

"But a conspiracy of silence still clings around one most significant fact: It has cost the South millions upon millions of dollars to keep the Negro 'in his place.'

"SOME Southern opponents of the Civil Rights bills have pointed (child-like) to bias elsewhere—and there is no blinking the fact that some discriminiation against minorities is practiced throughout the country. But if we see discrimination practiced elswhere in retail-scale, we must admit that it is practiced wholesale here in Dixie.

"We know, too, that hand-in-hand with political repressions goes resistance to the Negro's organization in trade unions and resistance to his development of industrial skills. We know that the result is 'cheap labor,' and

...Come To Give Those Words'

...the Declaration of Independence and the ...alienable rights of citizens. Because of ... told, they shall have equal opportunity ... to become—or even to become President. ...sive—and true—to white children who ...dition. But how do they sound to the ...dians, to children of Mexican descent in ...ngsters of California?

...them—will grow up under injustices ... land if we, who recognize injustice, ...ust that injustice.

...ok away!"

...labor's,' attendant ...overty, ignorance ...

...e the urgent need, ...of legislation, is ...e whole people to ...overty, ignorance ...hurt not only the ...ut the majority as ...

...many Southerners ...f the Civil Rights ...hat they read in ...apers' — mostly ...se bills.

...ause in its think- ...habitually identi- ...gro with low-cost ...traditionally anti- ...thern 'leadership' ...bitually hostile to ...legislation which, ...nate effect, would ...gro to advance his ...atus—because any ...ce would have to ...gh job security ... equitable sharing ...s of production.

...ance, Joseph Ax- ...dent of the Crown ...ing Co., Paw- ..., said in a speech ...ce that his com- ... a New England ...tly because or- ...or in the North is ... 'm a t u r i t y.' ...any is under con- ...the CIO Textile ...

...ng reasons for ...inst a Southern ... said: 'It is hard ...of any section of ...ringing about it- ... curtain for the ...shutting out or- ...or. The greater ..., the greater the ...tween employers ...es. Under such ...here is dissension ...n groups of em- ...e who want the ...those who don't ...nion.'

...s of the Civil ... endlessly have ...name of Jeffer- ...a's great advo- ...an rights. They ...important facts: ...g the early days ...blic, the man who ...wn tools likewise ...asure of control ...conomic destiny. ...ng the last cen- ...alf, a vastly com- ...omic system has ...

...or a 'democratic ...there must be a ... freedom and ... all on the eco- ...e, as well as on ...plane. The prop- ...e-earner cannot ...ne freedom with- ...r; he must have ...will have little of ...

...d, we b e l i e v e ...ss acting with good will and in good faith, can write a law that will go far toward effectuating the right to equal pay for equal work and equal opportunity for and in work, regardless of race, color creed or national origin.

"Therefore, in common decency, we believe that Congress has the duty and the obligation, at this session, to declare that no wage-earner shall be discriminated against —because of race, color, creed or national origin, in his struggle to provide for his family a decent home, and for his children adequate educational advantages and opportunity to lead useful and meaningful lives.

"We believe that Congress should prohibit artifices designed to restrict the right of citizens to vote. We believe it has that authority in this Amendment XV clauses 'The Congress shall have power to enforce provisions of this article by appropriate legislation.' While removal of the poll tax (as a requirement for voting on federal offices) would eliminate one of the barriers to free elections, we believe the job will be only half-done unless undue obstacles to registration likewise are prohibited.

" 'States' Rights' opposition to an anti-lynch law can hardly be offered in good faith, unless the states themselves wholeheartedly have done everything possible to prevent lynching or threat of lynchings.

"NONE will deny that compulsory segration in interstate travel offends the dignity of those forcibly segrated.

"And, the Mississippi Legislature knew the 'education' it didn't want. In that state the elector theoretically must be able to read or explain the state constitution 'satisfactorily.' But at the 1948 session, the Mississippi Legislature killed bills to require study of the constitution in high schools. Lawmakers raised the point that, to be graduated, students would have to have proved ability to read and explain the constitution. Then, said the lawmakers, 'Negroes graduating from high schools could use their diplomas as evidence to meet voting qualifications.'

"In the face of the Mississippi action, the argument for 'education' falls somewhat flat.

* * *

"Our Declaration of Independence ends with 'a firm reliance on Divine Providence' and our coins say, 'In God We Trust.' The time has come to give meaning to those words."

In The Spring A Company's Fancy Turns To Thoughts of Profits

By ARTHUR RIORDAN

THIS spring season is a great time for profits, if you'll pardon the use of the word.

Such as:

St. Regis Paper's profit for the first quarter of '48 was more than 20% higher than in the same three months in '46—$4,494,193 vs. $3,698,826. And common shares had risen from 67 cents to 83.

(We know a guy who sold his St. Regis shares some years back for three cents a share.)

Sinclair Oil had a consolidated net income (profit) in 1947 of $48,776,126 after charges, taxes and reserve for depreciation and depletion. Compare that with the profit of $27,607,645 in '46 and Mr. Sinclair's little business gained 76% in profits.

Now take **Pullman, Inc.** In 1946 it cleared $2,686,919; in 1947 it was $6,329,589. That's an up of at least 130%.

Then, there's **Humble Oil,** which rose 72.7% over the 1946 figure.

And, **Coca-Cola (New York)**—$899,519 in '47 vs. $588,101 in '46. That's 52%. The profit that refreshes, eh kid?

Also, take a gander at **Amerada Petroleum** and gasp. In 1946, Amerada made $8,855,975 In 1947 it was $14,919,626. In both cases after all charges including—so help us—"intangible drilling costs."

Ford Motor Co. (Belgian) had profits of 68,901,250 Belgian francs in 1947 vs. 23,368,626 B. Frs. in 1946. (B. Frs. are worth about 2.3 cents.)

(You ladies'll have to be more hospitable to the **Fuller Brush** *man. Fuller's '47 profits were down to $515,095 from $700,250 in '46.)*

Ford of Canada in 1947 made $5,996,003 ("after $2,000,000 provision for possible inventory decline.") compared with 1946's loss of $239,448 ("Loss after giving effect to $380,000 tax credit").

Budd is doing oke, too. In 1946 a net loss of $3,979,536 ("after giving effect to $8,263,000 tax carry-back credit"). In 1947, a profit of $4,086,253.

And that isn't all on profits:

The Journal of Commerce, which just loves big business, straightfacedly brushes off the more than 40% rise in corporate profits for 1947 by saying it was "thanks more to a spotty 1946 performance than to a sharp rise in 1947."

The authority for the above 40% figure is the cautious Federal Reserve Board. It studied the state of 629 companies. Journal of Commerce remarks:

"However, earnings on current operations from 1946 to 1947 increased more than the figures indicate. Profits in 1946 were swollen by substantial tax credits." (We wouldn't mind having our income swollen by tax credits, thank you.)

Here's the percentage increase for key industries:

1. Iron and steel	*45%*
2. Machinery	*91%*
3 Autos	*220%*
4. Other transportation equipment	*72%*
5. Non-ferrous metals	*40%*
6. Other durable goods	*43%*
7. Foods, beverages & tobacco	*0%*
8. Oil	*70%*
9. Chemicals	*26%*
10. Other non-durables	*25%*
11. Miscellaneous services	*3%*

Iron Age, the revered mouthpiece of the steel industry, reports that 1947 earnings of 24 steel companies topped 1946 profits by 57%. Dividends were up 31%. Noted Iron Age: "That they rose only 31% is ascribed by steel executives to the need for keeping more money in the business."

Incidentally, the first 10 steel companies are listed by Iron Age (based on ingot capacity) as: U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Republic, Jones & Laughlin, Youngstown, National, American, Sharon, Inland, Wheeling

NOW ain't that all very nice for Big Business? But, how about us guys?

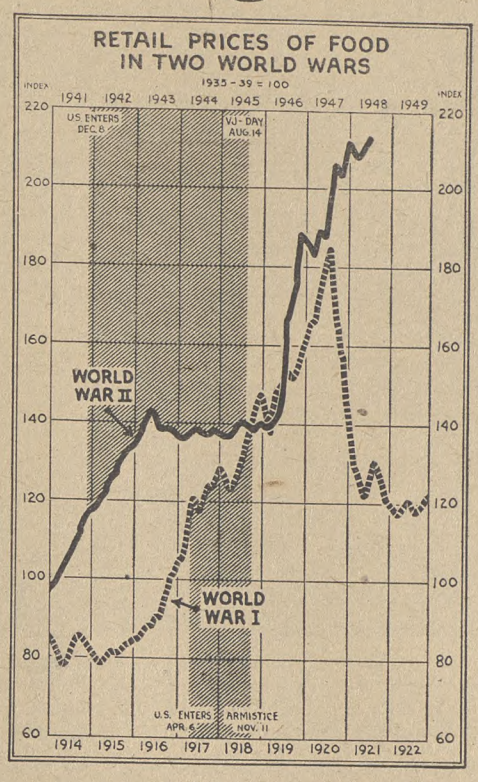
Well, let's look at the record. The CIO's Economic Outlook, in a survey of living costs, notes that soaring prices have forced a $200 rise in the "necessary minimum" budget announced several months ago by the Dept. of Labor's Bur. of Labor Statistics (Dr. Dorothy Brady, who directed the family study for BLS, was given an achievement award by the Women's Press Club for her work).

The CIO publication estimated that the BLS "budget," which had a median of $3250 a year for a husband, wife and two small children, should be increased to about $3450. BLS had based its estimates on June, 1947, price levels. Economic Outlook uses the price levels of recent months.

Ironically, the average American worker doesn't make $3450. He doesn't make $3250 either. Average wage for an industrial worker is about $2650 a year—if he works 52 weeks.

AND, the CIO publication points out, the "reproduction rate for urban women was about one-third higher in 1941 to 1946 than in 1935 to 1940." Economic Outlook said that the Natl. Association of Mfgrs. has "tried hopefully to undermine the obvious moral of the budget cost by claiming that many families have two or more earners." Actually, only one mother out of 10 in a four-person family is working or looking for work.

Economic Outlook's conclusion: the BLS family study constitutes "such powerful support to wage demands" that employers have sought to offset its use by resort to "misleading" arguments.



WAR VS. WAR: This chart shows that the trends of prices after World Wars I and II are completely opposite. Two years after World War I, prices (dotted line in graph) began to plunge. It's now nearly three years after War II.

Taft Opposes Government Regulation!

ROBERT Alphonso Taft just plain blew his top. He shouted:

"Now look, Mr. Reuther, suppose you get rid of the demagoguery and all this political stuff and talk economics."

Taft used that "Mr." as if he would have preferred not to. The occasion was a radio debate between the senior Senator from Ohio and CIO Auto Workers' Pres. Walter Reuther on Columbia's "People's Platform."

Here is why Taft blew his top: Said Reuther:

"Every time you start talking about helping the little fellow, you conveniently put a Socialist tag on it. That is what Mr. Hoover (referring to Herbert) did and . . ."

Taft interrupted to shout his "Now look."

Reuther went on:

"I am going to talk economics. I am trying to say that every time someone proposes something for the little fellow in the world, whether it is a worker or the small farmer, you get out a Socialistic tag, but when the RFC gives billions and helps to bail out big corporations, subsidizes the railroads and the shipping i n t e r e s t s, that, of course, is good American practice.

"What I am advocating is no more Socialistic than these other things, excepting it is an attempt for the people of America to try to have their Government help the little fellow instead of the big corporation. Now getting back to this . . ."

Taft again interrupted:

"I want to help the little fellow. Now, just let's . . ."

It was Reuther's turn to interrupt:

"How do you want to help the little fellow?"

Answered Taft: "I want to help the little fellow, and I say that the only way you can help the little fellow is to improve the plant, the machinery that he has, to increase the production in the U. S., and not by a lot of Government bureau regulation. It has never helped the little fellow yet, and never will."

(Taft is co-author of the Labor management Relations Act (Taft-Hartley) of 1947, which sets up a lot of Government bureau regulation over the little fellow.)

Dwight Cooke, of CBS, who moderated the show, broke in on Taft and said:

"All right, gentlemen, since you are both agreed you want to help the little fellow, let's go into three specific areas and see what kind of action both of you recommend to help the little fellow.' (He referred to the areas of Government, of unions and of business.)

Some of the remarks:

REUTHER: "I think the Government has got to take positive action with respect to price control. It has got to roll back the prices of basic commodities and take that roll-back out of the profits of American industry because those profits are scandalously high and they can afford to give up some of those profits in the way either of a wage increase or a price decrease.

"I say let free enterprise do all it can, but where free enterprise puts the selfish interest of private corporations above the welfare of the people, the Government, as a democratic agency of all the people, has to move in to protect the public welfare, and I say in this case the Government has not done it. It has strengthened m o n o p o l y and made it possible for people who have got too much to get more at the expense of the great mass of the people."

TAFT: "What can the Government do? I think the Government can put its own house in order, can reduce the taxes and the Government spending, because that simply adds to the prices and in the long run those taxes are passed right on to the consumer."

COOKE: "Gentlemen—if I can give you a back-handed compliment—it would be better for all of us if we had more Americans of your caliber, willing to be this frank and honest with your fellow-citizens."

Yachts vs. Bread

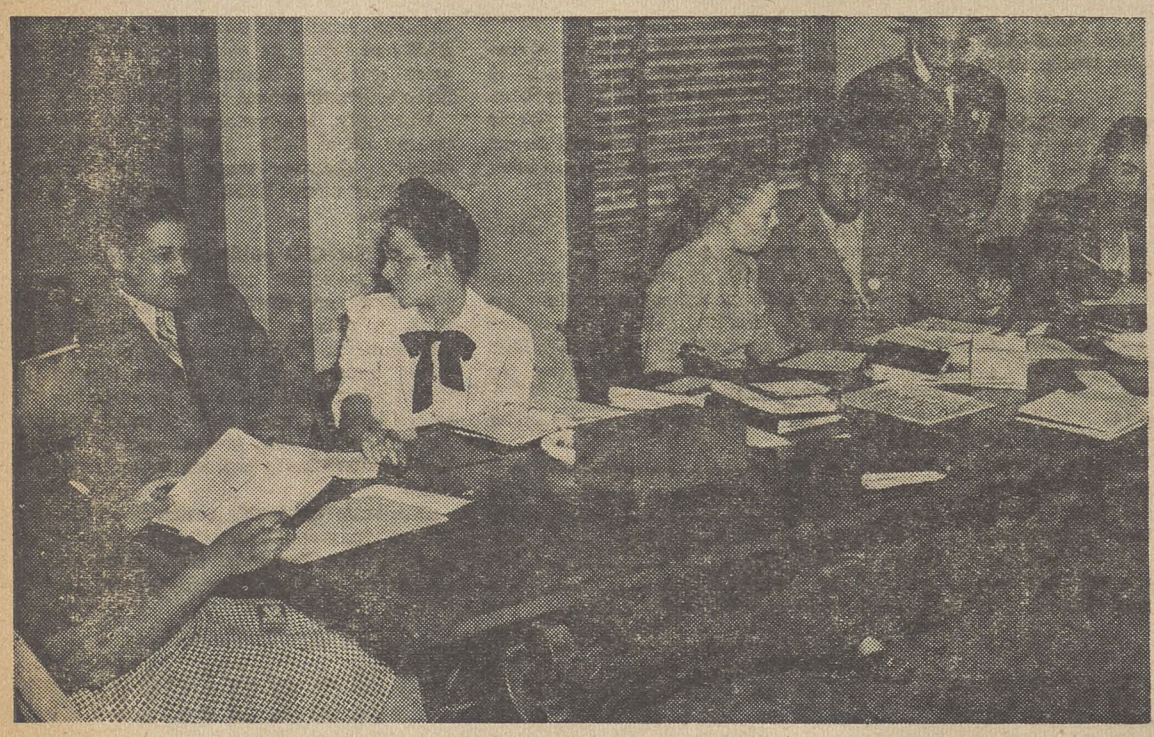
Walter Reuther in his CBS "People's Platform" debate with Sen. Robert A. Taft:

"The tax bill just passed by Mr. Taft and his group in Congress gives a man with four in his family, with a $2500 income, a $69 tax reduction, but gives a man with a $250,000 income a $34,700 tax reduction.

"This means more yachts and less bread and butter for the people."

KEEPING UP STRIKERS' MORALE

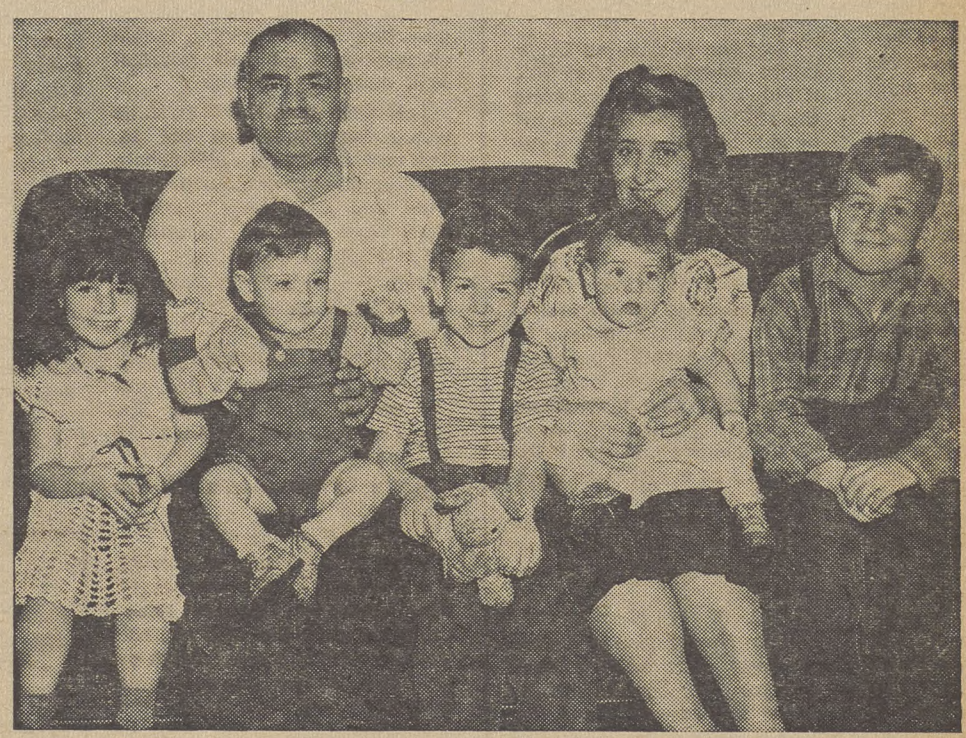
1 Workers and their families do without pay checks and use up their savings during a strike, but their morale must be maintained. The success of the strike and the demands for which they are battling depend on that morale. When the Packinghouse Workers went on strike, the Chicago CIO Council's Community Service Committee called together the UPWA counsellors and representatives of the private and public community agencies, as shown here, to work out plans. Myrna Bordelon and Ellsworth Smith of the CSC, standing, are talking it over with counsellors, who must know how to obtain aid for needy strikers and their families.



2 CSC not only trained new counsellors, but re-trained old ones. The counsellors serve at their union halls learning the workers' problems and referrin g them to the right agencies for help. Here in UPWA's Local 28's hall counsellors are at work, l. to r., Jane Martinez, Fred Hartz, Robert McKinley and Rozanna Thompson.

3 One of the big jobs of counsellors is to get strikers to file their unemployment compensation claims. The sign in the foreground is put there so strikers are given no false illusions about the certainty of collecting compensation.

4 After strikers use up all their resources, they are screened by union counsellors and sent to the Chicago Welfare Dept. Mrs. Ida Jolly, case worker at Chicago Welfare, talks over family needs with a striker. The department director says that the counsellors inform strikers well on welfare requirements.



5 Tony Swan—with six good reasons why he is on strike—is needed full time at strike headquarters. But the CSC arranged with the Salvation Army to help the family. In addition to the Salvation Army, Catholic Charities are also helping the families of some strikers.

BROPHY: 'THE CIO WOULD NOT EXIST POLITICALLY MINUS LOYAL AGENCIES'

ANSWERING criticism of CIO policy by a small minority of affiliates and industrial union Councils Dir. John Brophy has issued a detailed explanation of CIO's structural makeup.

In a letter to Morris Zusman and Jerome Posner, California CIO leaders who are backing the national policy against a third party in 1948 and in favor of the Marshall Plan, Brophy wrote:

"Unless it had agencies in all parts of the country through which local unions loyal to CIO policy could work in support of its program in the political field, the CIO would cease to be an organization so far as politics are concerned, and would be simply an aggregate of individuals or local unions, purposeless and powerless to protect the political interests of labor.

Pointing out that the CIO Executive Board's third-party-ERP stand was arrived at with the utmost democracy, Brophy made these distinctions between the rights of individuals and of councils:

"1. *Every individual CIO member is free as a private citizen to vote, speak and act as he pleases in political matters. No one in the CIO has ever suggested the contrary. The pretense that the National CIO is dictating to any one as to how he should think, how he should speak, or what political organizations he should join, is a very serious and irresponsible misrepresentation calculated to mislead the membership of CIO.*

"2. Pres. Murray has said that all our international unions have a moral obligation to support the national political policy. He has expressed satisfaction that the vast majority of CIO internationals have recognized this moral responsibility. On the other hand, everyone concedes that CIO internationals are autonomous, and if they or their locals choose to violate their moral obligations to CIO, they have the power to do so.

"I mention this point because the recent 'Statement in Defense of Democracy in CIO,' issued by the Los Angeles Industrial Union Council, which ought to be entitled 'A Statement to Disrupt Democratic Policy in CIO,' makes much of the fact that I gave guarantees of the autonomy of international unions in California in 1937.

"The statement deliberately confuses such autonomy on the part of the internationals with the obligation of industrial union councils, which are subsidiaries of the CIO, and which have a duty to follow CIO policy.

"3. The relationship of councils to the CIO is quite different from that of the individual CIO member, or the international unions or their locals, because our councils, like our PACs, are set up to carry out CIO policy, not to make it.

"Under the CIO constitution, the executive board issues rules governing the 'conduct, activities, affairs, and the suspension and expulsion of industrial union councils.' The CIO board has issued such rules. Among them is Rule 8, which says that 'council shall take no action or issue statements in conflict with CIO policy.'

"The decisions of the CIO Board and PAC in January make it clear that action bypassing the CIO statements on the third party and ERP is in conflict with CIO policy, and I so advised all Councils by circular letter on Mar. 8."

Brophy then noted: "It is true that our councils are composed of delegates from local unions and that these delegates naturally and properly reflect the views of the local unions which select them, and usually of the internationals to which these locals are affiliated. The fact that our councils are delegate bodies, however, does not alter their responsibilities to the national CIO, from which they receive their certificates of affiliation, and which may suspend or revoke those certificates.

"No doubt locals of autonomous internationals which choose to violate their moral obligations to follow CIO policy, will take steps locally to oppose CIO policy, but they have no right, either morally or legally, to use the official machinery of CIO, the councils or the PACs, to do so.

"All issues on which the CIO makes recommendations are not of equal importance. Sometimes, a wide margin is allowed for variation in policy, within the general framework of the official CIO position. In other words, our councils frequently have a broad discretion in carrying out CIO policy which is in fact a limited autonomy.

"But, when the national CIO takes a very sharply defined position, rejects compromises and emphasizes the basic importance of particular issues, as happened in this case, the responsibility of our councils to give positive aid becomes apparent."

Brophy went on to explain that the national policy of CIO is made by the convention, the board and the officers. The convention passes statements on general policy. The board applies those general policies to specific and current isues, as it did on the third party and ERP. The officers carry out policies.

He noted that officers of councils must take an oath to perform their duties under the rules of CIO. The same applies to committeemen of councils. Specifically, he was referring to PAC committees. PAC, he reminded the councils, is a creature of CIO. CIO sets its policies.

"It is precisely this policy of majority decision and concerted action which the CIO calls for in asking the Councils to support the declarations against a third party in 1948 and in favor of ERP.

"Unified action in politics and our defense in the T-H case are based on the same principle, our right to act as an organization, and not as scattered individuals, in the political field."

LOYALTY IN L. A.: Here is a press conference of officers of the Los Angeles Committee for National CIO Policy. With their back to you are the working press. Seated around the table (left to right) are: Harold Shapiro, Shipyard Workers; Jerome Posner, chairman, Southern California and Los Angeles CIO-PAC; Albert T. Lunceford, who resigned as president of the L. A. CIO Council in protest over its refusal to adhere to national policy; Irwin De Shetler, CIO Regional Director, Southern California; Morris Zusman, California Director, CIO-PAC, who quit the presidency of the state CIO Council in protest, and George Roberts, regional director, CIO Rubber Workers. PAC Dir. Jack Kroll has made the committee the L. A. area PAC.

LOUISIANA: 1st Convention Stresses PAC

By JACKIE McCULLOUGH

ADOPTION of a political action program, including specific proposed legislation for presentation to the incoming State Legislature highlighted the first constitutional convention last week of the Louisiana State CIO Council.

The Convention brought together 146 delegates from 52 CIO locals throughout the State.

Following the invocation by Rev. Vincent J. O'Connell, chairman of the Catholic Committee of the South, delegates were welcomed to New Orleans by Mayor deLesseps S. Morrison.

Stressing the fact that New Orleans' continued progress and well-being will depend largely on the well-being of its citizens, "the 80% or more who are working people," the Mayor credited organized labor with a large share of responsibility for past progress.

He recalled his experience as an NRA attorney, citing the "unbelievably low wages and poor working conditions" which formerly prevailed in much of the city's industry.

"Organized labor," he declared, "has been a great factor in improving these conditions and obtaining for all our people the decent wages and improved standards of living which they, as Americans, have a right to expect."

Pledging the cooperation of his office in maintaining good labor-management relations in New Orleans, Morrison said, "You no longer need fear that policemen will ride trucks through picket lines. They are neutral in labor disputes."

State CIO Dir. Fred C. Pieper acted as temporary chairman of the meeting until the new officers were sworn in by John Brophy, CIO Director of Industrial Union Couicils: Harry Zebal, Chemical Workers, president; Fritz Flebbe, Brewery Workers, vice-president; and Hazel Behanna, Packinghouse, secretary-treasurer.

Brophy stressed the importance of Industrial Union Councils as a means of acquainting the public with CIO's program. He pointed out that in actively supporting the ERP legislation, the CIO voiced not only the sentiments of its members, but the sentiment of millions of Americans eager to lend aid to the war-devastated European countries.

Brophy added, "It ill becomes any nation to question the purposes of the American people in supporting ERP. In fact, only in time of war has the American Labor Movement ever been so united as it was in support of this program."

LT.-Gov.-elect Bill Dodd pledged the full cooperation of the Earl K. Long administration with organized labor. Expressing agreement with the Convention's resolution on appointments to public office, Dodd promised that Labor would be represented on a State Council, to be set up by the new administration.

"And incidentally," he added, "just a word about political action. I've read your literature on registration and other phases of political action—on the responsibilities of citizens in a democracy. It should be taught in our schools. More than that, you owe it to yourselves and to your public officials to educate them on just exactly what you're trying to do."

Final speaker was Dir. Van A. Bittner of the CIO Organizing Committee. Bittner declared that "through organization will come the real answer to such problems as discrimination, sub-standard pay, and dozens of others."

The executive board of the new groups will be chosen by the membership.

WAY DOWN YONDER: Mayor deLesseps ("Chep") Morrison, of New Orleans, addresses the first constitutional convention of the Louisiana CIO. On the platform with him are (from left) Harry Zebal, Chemical, later elected president of the council; William Allen, Oil; Fred C. Pieper, state CIO director; Dan Powell, Southern director, PAC; John Brophy, CIO Council director, and R. W. Starnes, Mississippi director, CIO Organizing Committee. In foreground is Mrs. Edna Virgens, Pieper's secretary. Morrison kept his speaking engagement despite an auto accident the night before which necessitated seven stitches in his head.

CIO PHONE COMMITTEE OPENS MICHIGAN DRIVE

FRESH from its sweeping victory in West Virginia, the CIO's Telephone Workers Organizing Committee is training its big guns on Michigan.

Allan S. Haywood, TWOC chairman and CIO vice-president, said that 18 key organizers on their way from Virginia to Detroit to spur the drive. They will be assisted by leaders from ACEW and AUTW locals in Michigan.

Directing the Michigan drive will be August Scholle, Michigan CIO president and CIO regional director.

Haywood said that the UAW-CIO has made a financial contribution to the Michigan drive to bring telephone workers into the CIO. Pledges of aid have also ben made by steel, textile, clothing and ship unions, he said.

Haywood went to Detroit to chair a national conference of representatives of the 85,000 workers in TWOC.

TWOC affiliates will press for "substantial" wage increases, the conference decided. The AUTW, key long distance affiliate, has already established a demand of 30c an hour and other TWOC units are expected to follow suit.

The giant American Telegraph & Telephone Corp., last year obtained rate increases of $118,000,000, the CIO pointed out, and can pay out substantial wage increases without further increasing rates.

ORGANIZATIONALLY SPEAKING

By Allan S. Haywood

Reg. Dir. James J. Leary, Kansas City, Mo., advises the UAW-CIO won an NLRB election at the Continental Industries, Inc., Lake City, Mo. There were 503 employes eligible to vote. Of the employes voting, 386 voted for UAW-CIO and 49 voted for no union. The organizational work was directed by Carl Stevens, Int. Rep. for UAW-CIO, assisted by Intl. Rep. Baker of USA, Field Reps. Henry Schwarzott and Lewis of the CIO office, Rec. Secy. Joseph M. Welsh of the Greater Kansas City Industrial Union Council-CIO and UAW representatives and members.

Secy-Treas. Alex Bail of the Playthings, Jewelry & Novelty Workers, reports PJNW was selected as collective bargaining agent by the employes of the Button Corp. of America, Newark, N. J., by a vote of 107 to 28, in an NLRB election. The vote was a smashing defeat for the company, which has been working all the tricks to defeat unions since 1936, and which has successfully repelled organization attempts by UAW, UE, URW, MMS, TWUA, District 50, and several independent unions. The campaign was staged by Intl. Reps. Ben Berger and James Yorke, assisted by members of other PJNW locals. An inside committee composed of Sam Giordano, Frank Hoffman, Bill Collins and Sid Salmon also assisted.

REG. Dir. Loren J. Houser, Indianapolis, Ind., advises the Stone and Allied Products Workers won the election in Alexandria, Ind., at the Johns-Manville Co. The results were CIO 185, AFL 118, neither 7. Field Reps. Howard McNamara and Harmon Ballard assisted Harold Etchison in the campaign.

Reg. Dir. George Craig, Philadelphia, Pa., reports following election victories: Penna Industrial Chemical Corp., Chester, Pa., Eligible votes 152, for Chemical Workers, 81, against 71; Michael Flynn, Inc., eligible votes—15, for Local 45, United Wholesale & Warehouse Employes 11, no union 4.

Dir. of Org. Thos J. Gallagher, IUMSWA, Camden, N. J., advises Union shop was won by Local 9 of the Union at Bethlehem-San Pedro yard. The vote was: number eligible 631, union shop—338, opposed—50.

Reg. Dir. Edward McCrane, New Haven, Conn., reports the members of Local 457, Paperworkers voted 348 to 8 in favor of union shop—total eligible to vote 403. He also reports the CIO Paper Workers won an NLRB election at the D. L. and D. Container Corp., New Haven, CIO 19, no union 5. UPA Rep. Frederick Sandner was in charge.

Reg. Dir. John J. Maurillo, Syracuse, N. Y., advises that workers of Geb & Garvan Yarn Co., Seneca Falls, N. Y., that in NLRB election, 41 votes were cast for the CIO Textile Workers, 30 against. The campaign was conducted by TWU Rep. Harry F. Walton.

DIR. of Org. George Brown, IWA-CIO, reports the following victories; Myrtle Point Veneer Co., Marysville, Ore., IWA, 10, no union 4; Robbins Flooring Co., Rhinelander, Wis., election held by Wisconsin Employment Relations Board, IWA 58, no union 27. He also advises of a union shop election held at Minnesota and Ontario Paper Co., International Falls, Minn., 950 to 32 in the large unit and 36 to 3 in small unit in favor of union shop. At the firm's Kenfield Plant the vote for the union shop was 29 to 5, and at Dunham Plant, 57 to 4.

The heads of the telephone groups who have affiliated with TWOC-CIO met in Detroit this week and in view of the coming wage negotiations laid down a policy to render every assistance to one another. Stanley Ruttenberg, Associate CIO Research Director, assembled much data, and if the telephone companies have the consideration of their employes as they profess to have, should convince them of the necessity of the telephone workers getting a substantial wage increase and other improved conditions. The telephone workers under so-called independent unions have lost ground on wages, in comparison with workers of other industries, in the last ten years. The CIO will lend every support possible to the telephone workers.

Steel Dir. Adelman Dies

MEYER Adelman, Wisconsin district director of the United Steelworkers of America and widely known in CIO circles throughout the country, died in Milwaukee April 15.

A few days prior to his death, Adelman had entered a Milwaukee hospital for an operation.

In a wire to Mrs. Adelman, three CIO national officers said "his passing comes as a heavy blow both to the CIO and to the United Steelworkers of America."

The message was signed by Pres. Murray, Sec.-Treas. Carey and Vice-Pres. Allan S. Haywood. It said that Adelman's "contributions to the welfare of the people, his devotion to the cause of labor, his deep sense of humanitarianism, will always be remembered. For scores of thousands of workers and their families, America is a better place to live because of the untiring efforts and good citizenship of Meyer Adelman."

Back in the late 20's and early 30's, Adelman was a rank-and-file leader who led an active fight against racketeering officials of a Chicago AFL cooks' union. He was badly beaten on several occasions and threatened with death because of his efforts to clean up the union.

When the CIO Steel Workers Organizing Committee was established in 1936, Van A. Bittner named Adelman to his staff. He was an effective organizer and led the bitter strike against the Fansteel Metallurgical Corp, at North Chicago, Ill., a case which eventually went up to the U. S. Supreme Court.

After formation of the USA-CIO, he was elected district director with headquarters in Milwaukee. For many years he was active in CIO council activities, both on a city and statewide basis.

He is survived by Mrs. Adelman.

Vote Union Shop

Overwhelming votes in favor of the union shop were cast by two units of Local 33, Intl. Woodworkers of America at the Minnesota and Ontario Paper Co. Plant in International Falls, Minn.

Frank McGahey is chairman of the newly formed CIO Plant Guard Organizing Committee, formed because T-H bars plant guards from joining regular plant unions.

EDUCATIONAL PARLEY HELD FOR INDIANA, OHIO

NINETY CIO members from locals and councils in Indiana and Ohio attended the National CIO's regional education conference April 9-11 in South Bend, Ind.

George T. Guernsey, associate director of education, assisted by Stuart Brock, was in charge of the conference one of a series being held during April and May in various parts of the country.

Discussion leaders and speakers from the National CIO included Research & Education Director Kermit Eby, Associate Research Director Stanley Ruttenberg, and Palmer Weber, research director for the CIO-PAC.

William Oliver, co-director of the United Auto Workers Fair Practices Dept., led a discussion on ways to implement the President's Civil Rights program.

Other speakers included Dr. Walter Johnson of the University of Chicago, who gave a report on Britain, and H. E. Evans, Ohio Farm Bureau, who spoke on cooperation between farmers and workers.

Time Study Probe

Specialized courses in time study, now being used in industry more widely than ever before, are among subjects scheduled for the fifth annual Leadership Training Institute this summer at the Michigan CIO's FDR-CIO Labor Center, Port Huron, Mich.

Basic purpose of the instruction is to equip union representatives to defend members against unfair work requirements, according to Jim Stern, director of the Auto Workers' Engineering Dept., who is arranging the time study courses and workshops for the Institute.

An advanced class especially for time study stewards and for workers who have had previous courses in the subject, will be held July 11-17 and repeated the week of Aug. 1-7. All phases of time study will be covered in these two identical courses.

Workshops will be held in connection with the classes. At these the subject matter will be presented from the standpoint of handling production standard disputes as a routine part of the grievance procedure.

"When management is manipulating time study to determine the amount of work we do," states an Institute release, "we must understand its limitations and errors so that we can capably represent our members and prevent abusive work loads. This can be done only if we have an adequate knowledge of the techniques of time study."

Pupils Honored

A five-week educational institute for workers of the Industrial Cotton mill, Rock Holl, S. C., ended with a banquet honoring members of Local 797, Textile Workers Union, who attended five or more sessions. Pat Knight, the union's Southern education director, was in charge of the institute.

Donate Books

A selection of books on labor was donated to the Stonington (Conn.) Library Assn. by Local 110, Textile Workers, representing employes at the American Velvet Co. Joseph Glazer of the union's education department aided in choosing the books.

Roy Cooper, 56, PAC Aide, Dies

Roy Cooper, 56, director of the Jefferson County, Ky. (Louisville) PAC, died last week after a short illness.

ROY COOPER

Cooper, who set up a registration and vote drive system that has been a model for many other PACs, was featured in December in an article in the CIO News. News.

Before taking his post with the PAC, he was active in the Democratic party. He had worked for the city government for a number of years, starting as a fireman and spending some time in the tax commission office.

CIO Reg. Dir. William B. Taylor declared the "untimely death of Brother Cooper leaves us all with a great sense of sorrow and loss."

Cooper, who served in World War I as a sailor, was buried in Zachary Taylor Cemetery after a military funeral at St. Cecelia's Church.

He is survived by his wife, Mrs. Aimee Receveur Cooper; a sister, Mrs. Cora Guillaume, and a brother, Chester Cooper. He had helped form Local 290 of the AFL City Employes' Union.

Carey To Speak On CIO, ERP

CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey will speak on the CIO and the Marshall Plan at the National Conference of Social Work, April 21-22 at Atlantic City. The National CIO Community Services Committee is participating in the conference and has scheduled a program for the two afternoon sessions.

On April 21, Irving Abramson, CIO-CSC chairman, will speak on the CIO's program for the nation's communities, and Dr. Orville C. Jones, education director for the Ohio CIO Council, will discuss CIO participation in health and welfare planning in his state. Sol Stetin, vice-pres., Textile Workers Union, will be chairman of this session.

Leo Perlis, CIO-CSC director, will preside at the April 22 session at which Carey and Dr. Aake Ording, director of the United Nations Appeal for Children, will be featured speakers.

Brewery Workers Win 2 Union Shops

Workers in two Minneapolis, Minn., breweries voted almost 100% for the union shop in elections held under the Taft-Hartley law. They are represented by Local 205, CIO Brewery Workers Union. At the Minneapolis Brewing Co., the vote was 291 to 4, and at the Gluek Brewing Co., it was 85 to 3.

Give Radio Programs

The Michigan CIO Radio Council organized to promote use of raido by unions in the state, has aided in getting regular union radio programs in Detroit and other Michigan cities. The programs are written, produced and acted by CIO members.

THE ADVENTURES OF JIM BARRY

JIM'S CALL TO POLITICAL ACTION IS WELCOMED BY THE MEMBERS OF THE UNION... BUT THE TWO VISITORS ARE NOT VERY ENTHUSIASTIC ABOUT THE IDEA!

THE BOSS AIN'T GONNA BE HAPPY ABOUT THIS, MIKE! HE DIDN'T THINK WORKING TO WIN THE ELECTIONS WAS GONNA GO OVER SO BIG WITH THE UNION STIFFS!

YEH? NOW WE KNOW DIFFERENT!

WE'VE JUST HAD A LITTLE MEETING IN BACK OF THE ROOM, JIM. WE'RE STARTING OUR POLITICAL ACTION WORK TOMORROW! CAN YOU COME TO OUR FIRST MEETING?

HEAR THAT, DANNY?

YEH!

I'LL BE GLAD TO! HOW ABOUT THE TOOLS WE'LL NEED.... MAP SHOWING VOTING DISTRICTS.... CITY DIRECTORY... INDEX CARDS?

WE'LL HAVE EVERYTHING READY!

WELL, HOW YOU LIKE YOUR FIRST NIGHT OF ELECTION WORK, MARGIE?

SWELL! AND IT'S NOT AS HARD AS I THOUGHT! REALLY SIMPLE.. I MEAN... WELL, MOSTLY JUST COMMON SENSE!

SEE YOU TOMORROW, MARGIE! GOOD-NIGHT, PETE!

G'NIGHT!

MEANWHILE.... AT "GENIAL JIM" FYKSOR'S APARTMENT....

YEH.... YOU SHOULD HAVE HEARD HIM, BOSS! HE MAKES IT SOUND AS EASY AS FALLING OFF A LOG! "ALL YA GOTTA DO IS TELL PEOPLE WHAT THE ELECTION'S ABOUT!".... "ALL YA GOTTA DO IS RING DOORBELLS AND MEET THE FOLKS WHO DO THE VOTING!".... HE SAYS!

YEA, BOSS! JUST LIKE THAT!

YEH... AN' THE WAY THEM MUGS FALL ALL OVER EACH OTHER VOLUNTEERING TO WORK.... IT DON'T MAKE ME FEEL GOOD IN THE STOMACHE!

WHAT ARE WE GOING TO DO, BOSS?

THIS CAN START ROLLING AND GETTING BIGGER AND BIGGER LIKE A SNOWBALL COMING DOWN THE HILL! IF IT GETS TOO BIG.... WE'LL ***NEVER*** STOP IT!

YOU AND MIKE GET A COUPLE OF MORE BOYS AND GO TO THAT COMMITTEE MEETING TOMORROW! ROUGH 'EM UP.... BUT GOOD! WE'VE GOT TO DISCOURAGE THEM RIGHT NOW!

WE'LL LAY 'EM LIKE TEN-PINS, BOSS!

I DON'T WANT ANY MARTYRS, DANNY! BE CAREFUL WITH THE WOMEN.... MUSS UP THE MEN... BUT GIVE IT TO ***JIM BARRY*** REAL HARD! GET IT?

GOTCHA, BOSS! THAT COMMITTEE IS GONNA LEARN PLENTY TOMORROW!

AL

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Security Law Curb Veto Overidden

SHOULD newspaper and magazine salesmen be covered by social security?

The present social security law, the President of the United States, the U. S. Supreme Court, the CIO and other labor organizations, all say "yes."

Newspaper and magazine publishers, and the Congress, say "no."

The Gearhart Bill (H.R. 5052) exempts newspaper and magazine vendors from coverage of the law. The bill has been opposed by most newspaper unions as a blow to Social Security. It has been sought for several years by lobbyists representing publishers.

A similar bill, passed last year, was disapproved by the President when it came to his desk after Congress adjourned. Congress re-voted the bill, and the President's veto was over-ridden in the House, with only 28 Congressmen voting against the move to limit the social security law.

In a letter to all Senators, CIO Legislative Director Nathan Cowan said CIO "agrees completely" with the President's veto.

"Like him, we of the CIO feel that the Gearhart bill will cause unfair and needless harm to that group of wage earners who will lose social security protection if HR 5202 becomes law."

Schedule Hearings On Wage-Hour Bills

CIO will go before Congress next week to request major improvements in the U. S. Wage-Hour Law.

At the same time, union spokesmen will seek to head off crippling amendments proposed by Sen. Joseph Ball (R., Minn.) who last year sponsored a number of the most serious phases of the Taft-Hartley act.

The Senate Labor Committee will open hearings April 19 on the Thomas-McCormick Bill (S. 2062), which would lift the minimum pay rate from 40c an hour to 75c and extend the law's coverage; and the Ball Bill (S. 2386) which, while raising the minimum to 60c, would weaken every section of the law and make difficult the collection of overtime pay.

A trio of witnesses will represent the national CIO. Sol Barkin, research director of the Textile Workers Union; Gladys Dickason, vice-president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers; and Irving Levy, acting counsel of the United Auto Workers, will testify April 26.

Labor Supports Aid For Kids

Organized labor in this country and abroad is giving wholehearted support to the United Nations Appeal for Children, the world-wide campaign in behalf of needy youngsters, reports UN headquarters at Lake Success, N. Y.

MEAT FOR STRIKERS: More than 2000 striking Packinghouse Workers in New Jersey shared this meat—800 pounds—which Samuel Kaplan, Newark, N. J., right, unwittingly purchased from the struck Swift & Co. plant in New Haven, Conn. When the situation was explained to Kaplan he donated the meat to the strikers. L. to r., Pres. Charles Marvin of UPWA Local 133; Intl. Rep. William Rix, Rose Wolenski, a striker. The Packinghouse Workers' strike is in its sixth week, with the unionists solidly fighting.

Keep Your Eye On Congress

BILL	WHAT IT DOES	WHERE IT IS	WHAT TO DO
Thomas-McCormack Wage-Hour Bill. S. 2062; HR 5249	Lifts minimum wage to 75c-an-hour, extends law's coverage.	Referred to Senate Labor Comm. Hearings open this week.	Write Sen. Taft, Sen. Ball & other Labor Comm. members to support.
Ball Wage-Hour Bill. S. 2386	Lifts minimum to 60c, but weakens all sections of bill, creates many loopholes.	Referred to Senate Labor Comm. Hearings open this week.	Write Sen. Taft, Ball and other Labor Comm. members to back Thomas-McCormack Bill.
Labor Dept. Appropriation Bill HR 5728	Bill slashes Labor Dept. funds, wipes out Vets Re-Employment section, cuts Bureau of Labor Statistics by 40%	Passed by the House. Senate action due soon.	Wire Senators to restore cuts.
Taft-Hartley Repeal Bills. S. 1628; HR 3945	Repeals Taft - Hartley Law introduced at end of last session.	Referred to House & Senate Labor Comms. Action unlikely this session.	Write Senators, Congressmen to push repeal of this law.
Taft-Ellender-Wagner Housing Bill. S. 866; HR 2523.	Provides long - range govt. aid for slum clearance, low-rent homes.	Senate vote due soon. Petition in House to escape Banking Comm. roadblock.	Ask Senators to support. Ask Congressmen sign Discharge Petition No. 6.
Anti-Polltax Bill. HR 29.	Ends polltax as bar to voting in U. S. elections in 7 Southern States.	Passed by House last July. Senate Rules Comm. due soon; vote possible in next few weeks.	Ask Senators to vote cloture (limited debate) and support bill.
Anti-Lynching Bill HR 3488	Makes lynching a U. S. crime, with punishment for lynchers and police-collaborators.	Approved by House Judiciary Comm. Vote due in next few weeks. No action in Senate.	Write Congressmen to press for quick vote. Ask Senators to push for action.
FEPC Anti-Bias Bill S. 984; HR 2820	Sets up U. S. agency to enforce anti - bias job policy in industry.	Approved by Senate Labor Comm. No action yet in House.	Write Senators to seek early vote; ask Congressmen for action.
Peacetime Military Conscription. HR 4278. Towe Bill.	Provides compulsory army service for all 18-year-olds in peacetime.	Approved by House Armed Services Comm. Senate Armed Services Comm. heard CIO testimony.	Write Congressmen and Senators demanding defeat of forced military service proposals.
Labor Extension Service Bill S. 1390—H. R. 6102.	Sets up gov. program for workers' education, through cooperation of unions and colleges.	Senate & House Committees completed hearings.	Write members of Senate & House Labor Comms., urging early and favorable action.

Address all Representatives at House Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.
Address all Senators at Senate Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.

Over 90% Of Councils Now Back CIO

LATE returns in reports from CIO councils continued to show that more than 90% have backed the national organization's policy against a third party in 1948 and in favor of the Marshall Plan.

Councils Dir. John Brophy, who wrote councils stating that they were bound, under CIO rules, to adhere to and promote CIO policy, received these replies last week:

COLORADO STATE: from Secy.-treas. Eugene Rosati—"Letter from Brophy supported . . . PAC passed motion that members of PAC committee who do not go along with National policy submit resignations. Only third party backers were Blanche Goldfield, Gus Albert, Amalgamated; Graham Dokan, Al Skinner, Mine, Mill; Mrs. Eunice Dolan, UOPWA."

MONTGOMERY - CHESTER COUNTIES, PA.: from Pres. John Lynch—"The council has consistently followed CIO leadership . . . opposing third party and indorsing ERP. We pledge our loyalty."

QUAD CITY, ILL.: from Secy. Howard Fischer—"A motion was passed with two dissenting votes to remain neutral."

HOWARD COUNTY. IND.: from Pres. Marcus E. Deardorff—"I wish to say this council is away ahead of you. We cleaned house some months ago completely."

MARQUETTE COUNTY, MICH.: from Rec. Secy. William T. Pascoe—"There has never been a discussion on the floor regarding Henry Wallace."

BLACK SHEEP DEPT.: Secy.-treas. Wallace L. Clayton, Fort Wayne, Ind., Council asks the CIO News to print the following "clarification of the statement 'there is always one black sheep—I am from UE' published in the Mar. 29 issue of this paper." The Fort Wayne IUC has endorsed the CIO six-point program. The council officers are Ralph Walter, UPW, president; Leo Ray, UAW, vice-pres.; Clayton; Paul Allen, USA, Hazel Hay, ACW, Adele Bade, AFHW, trustees, and Lloyd Swords, USA sergeant - at - arms. Note the above international unions in regards to following the majority rule. Of course, there is always one black sheep, I am from UE. Signed, Wallace L. Clayton."

Local 503, CIO Public Workers—from CIO Reg. Dir. Tim Flynn—"Local with 800 municipal workers, San Francisco, voted support of national CIO policies."

Western Pa.—W. Va. Region, CIO Office, Professional Union: from Charles G. Heisel, regional director — "The formation of a third party is only serving the purpose of disrupting."

N. Y. Chamber For ERP

The Chamber of Commerce of New York State was incorrectly reported, in the March 15 issue of The CIO News, to have refused to indorse the Marshall Plan.

The story was based on a report of the March 11 meeting of the Chamber, which returned a resolution on the Marshall Plan to its executive committee for further documentation. But a special meeting later overwhelmingly indorsed ERP.

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The CIO News

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AFTER SHOOTING: Mrs. Mae Reuther anxiously sits at the bedside of CIO Auto Workers' Pres. Walter Reuther, victim of a would-be assassin. Reuther's wounded arm and shoulder are in a suspended cast. Doctors have still to determine extent of his injuries. She has kept a constant vigil. Detroit police are staging a wide hunt for the assailant. Only definite clue is a red car. Further details are on page 3.

U. S. STEEL REFUSES TO RAISE WAGES

Murray denounces action by Fairless. Points to huge profits and price increases which preceded slash of ½ cent a pound. Says top corporation officials refused to meet with him.

(Story on Page 3)

CIO STAGES DRIVE ON WAGE-HOUR LAW

CIO Officers will urge passage of Thomas-McCormack Bill to "provide more work, not less work, for our memberships." Ball Bill assailed as inadequate to meet needs of price-ridden workers.

(Story on Page 12)

Senate OK's TEW Bill 49 to 35

AFTER a 2½-year uphill struggle, the Taft-Ellender-Wagner long-range housing bill has finally cleared the Senate with the controversial public housing provision still intact.

By voice vote the Upper House approved the measure, and Flanders amendments. The bill would provide 15 million new homes in the next 10 years.

Sen. Flanders

Rebuffing the real estate lobby, as well as Senators Cain (R., Wash.) and Joseph McCarthy (R., Wis.), the Senate previously rejected a Cain-sponsored move to strike out the bill's public housing section. The vote was 49 to 35.

Actually the public housing provision, bitterly attacked by the real estate lobby, constitutes a minor portion of the entire program. It would authorize the spending of about $160 million a year for 40 years for the construction of 500,000 low-cost public housing units.

AFTER passage of the bill, attention immediately focused on the House, where Rep. Jesse Wolcott (R., Mich.), chairman of the House Banking & Currency Committee, has been sitting on the bill with all his 200 pounds.

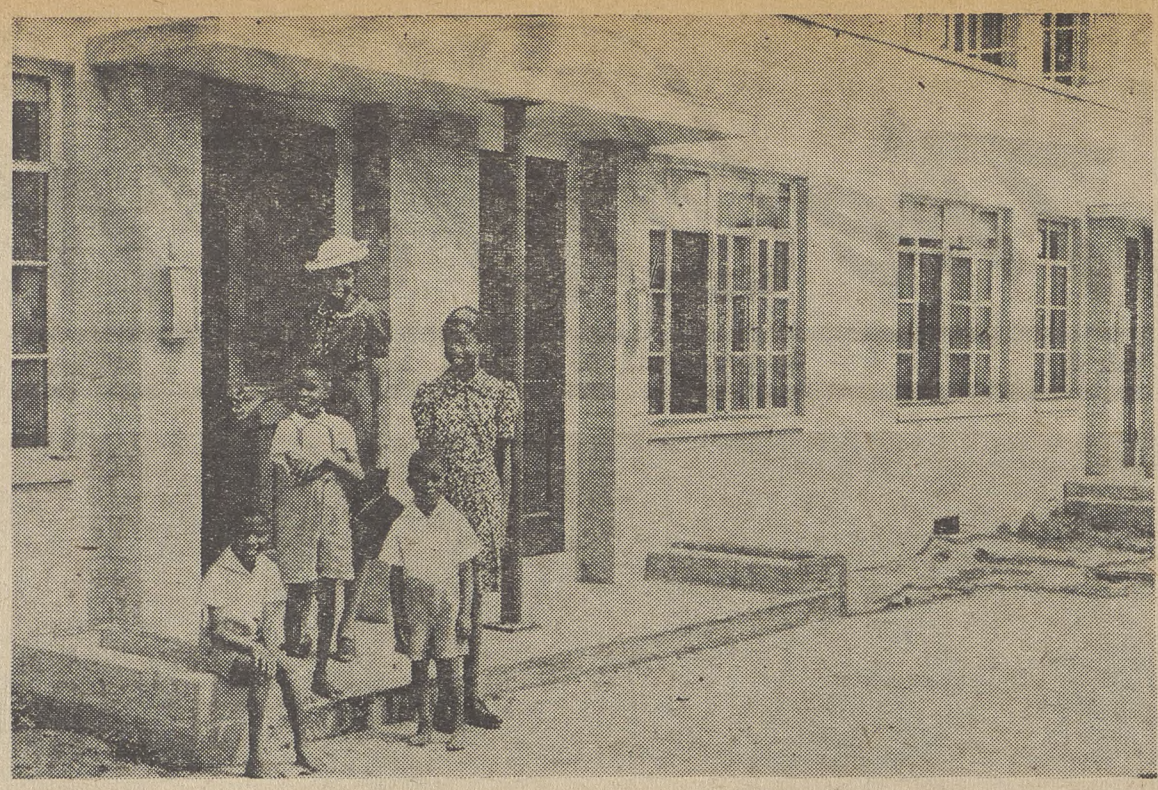
Wolcott finally agreed to schedule hearings on May 3. Nevertheless, TEW proponents in the House stepped up efforts to obtain 218 signatures to a discharge petition, initiated by Rep. Helen Gahagan Douglas (D., Cal.).

The petition would pry the bill out of committee.

With about 88 more names needed, CIO and other liberal groups were urging voters to deluge their Representatives with letters and wires asking them to sign the petition.

The bill, as passed by the Senate, would encourage private building by insuring loans, granting loans for standard as well as for prefabricated housing, through grants-in-aid to cities for slum clearance, through loans and grants for replacing or improving sub-standard farm homes, One amendment would give "wheel chair" veterans up to $10,000 for specially-equipped homes.

LEADING the fight on the Senate floor to retain the public housing section were Senators Ralph Flanders (R., Vt.), Charles Tobey (R., N. H.) and John Sparkman (D., Ala.). Sparkman, at the request of the CIO and AFL, left his state in the midst of a campaign for re-election in the May 4 primary to add his weight to the public housing battle.



BETTER ROOF: These two pictures show a Macon, Ga., family in front of their old slum home and in front of their new home in a permanent low-rent project which also houses 317 other families.

The Taft-Ellender-Wagner Bill would make possible low-rent projects through encouraging private industry and through public housing.

Sen. Flanders (R. Vt.) recently said that Federal resources should be used "to provide the aids needed to achieve decent homes for all Americans."

Senate Overrides Gearhart Bill Veto

Supported by only seven votes, Pres. Truman's veto of the Gearhart bill—which removes newspaper and magazine salesmen from Social Security coverage—was over-ridden in the Senate last week.

The House had previously taken a similar stand against the Presidential veto.

Truman's objection to the bill had been based on its weakening effect on the whole social security system. He argued that strengthening of the system—rather than chipping away of its provisions—is needed in the public interest.

CIO Legislative Director Nathan Cowan had called for support of the veto, and charged that the Gearhart measure was part of a general campaign to weaken social security.

Supporting the President's veto were seven Democratic Senators Barkley (Ky.), Green (R. I.), Hayden (Ariz.), Kilgore (W. Va.), McGrath (R.I.), Murray (Mont.) and Pepper (Fla.). Seventy-seven Senators voted to over-ride.

High Court Hears CIO April 26

THE nine justices of the U.S. Supreme Court this week will hear the pros and cons on the constitutional issues of the right of CIO—and Phil Murray—to spend union funds in political campaigns.

On Monday (Apr. 26) attorneys for the CIO and the Dept. of Justice debate the issues in the case, which stemmed from Murray's indorsement—on the front page of last July 14th's CIO News—of Edward Garmatz, Democratic candidate in a special Maryland Congressional election.

The Taft-Hartley Act bans union spending "in connection with" federal primaries or elections. After several months of investigation, the Justice Dept. obtained indictments of both CIO and Murray for alleged violation—in a case recognized by both sides as a test of the law.

Before Judge Ben Moore of U. S. District Court in Washington, CIO lawyers argued that the indictment was illegal because the section of the T-H Act on which it was based was clearly unconstitutional.

Judge Moore accepted the CIO argument, threw out the indictment.

The Justice Dept. quickly took an appeal to the Supreme Court.

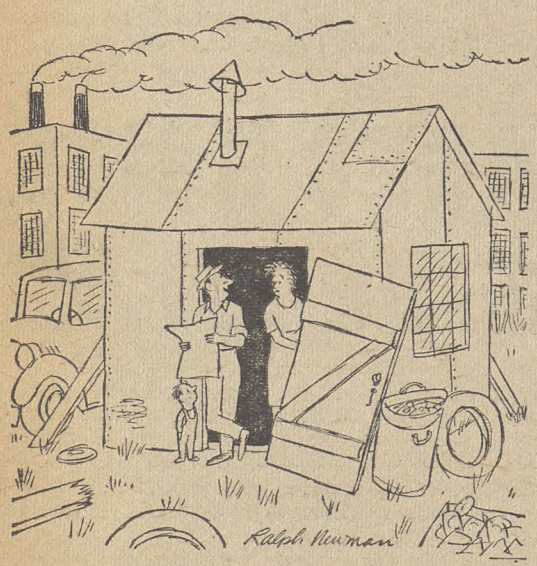
A final decision is expected before the Court recesses for the summer around the end of May. Whatever the high court rules will have an important bearing on labor's role in the '48 election.

REPRESENTING CIO before the Supreme Court's nine men will be Charles Margiotti, former attorney general of Pennsylvania; Lee Pressman, former CIO counsel; and Frank Donner, associate CIO counsel.

Their brief said that union political activity "is an important and legitimate means" by which working men and women exercise their political rights.

The Taft-Hartley Act political section "does not preserve the purity of the electoral process," as the government had argued, but "perverts the electoral process," the CIO brief declared.

"Political activity is no longer a narrow province occupied exclusively by professional politicians," the CIO reminded the court.



"It says here there's bad housing shortage and that some folks have to live in shacks."

HERE'S HOW YOUR SENATORS VOTED ON PUBLIC HOUSING

Here's the Senate vote on the amendment of Sen. Cain (R., Wash.) to ditch the public housing provisions in the T-E-W bill. The move, if successful, would have severely crippled the 10-year long-range housing program. This was the section most bitterly fought by the real estate lobby. The CIO considers the vote on Cain's amendment the crucial test of your Senators' allegiance—whether to the real estate lobby or to the low-income families for whom private interests won't provide desperately-needed housing. The amendment was rejected by a vote of 49 to 35, with 25 Democrats and 24 Republicans voting right; 17 Democrats and 18 Republicans voting wrong. ("R" indicates a "right" vote against the amendment; "W" indicates a "wrong" vote; "NV" means 'not voting"; "PR" means "paired right," "PW" is "paired wrong.")

ALA.	—Hill(D)	R	ILL.	—Brooks(R)	R	MINN.	—Ball(R)	R	N. C.	—Umstead(D)	W	TENN.	—McKellar(D)	W
	Sparkman(D)	R		Lucas(D)	R		Thye(R)	R		Hoey(D)	W		Stewart(D)	W
ARIZ.	—Hayden(D)	R	IND.	—Capehart(R)	W	MISS.	—Stennis(D)	W	N. D.	—Langer(R)	R	TEX.	—Connally(D)	NV
	McFarland(D)	W		Jenner(R)	W		Eastland(D)	W		Young(R)	R		O'Daniel(D)	W
ARK.	—Fulbright(D)	R	IA.	—Hick'l'per(R)	W	MO.	—Donnel(R)	R	OHIO	—Bricker(R)	W	UTAH	—Thomas(D)	PR
	McClellan(D)	W		Wilson(R)	W		Kem(R)	W		Taft(R)	PR		Watkins(R)	R
CAL.	—Downey(D)	R	KAN.	—Capper(R)	R	MONT.	—Ecton(R)	W	OKLA.	—Moore(R)	W	VT.	—Aiken(R)	R
	Knowland(R)	R		Reed(R)	NV		Murray(D)	R		Thomas(D)	R		Flanders(R)	R
COLO.	—Johnson(D)	R	KY.	—Barkley(D)	R	NEB.	—Butler(R)	W	ORE.	—Cordon(R)	R	VA.	—Byrd(D)	W
	Millikin(R)	W		Cooper(R)	NV		Wherry(R)	W		Morse(R)	R		Robertson(D)	W
CONN.	—Baldwin(R)	R	LA.	—Ellender(D)	R	NEV.	—Malone(R)	PW	PA.	—Martin(R)	W	WASH.	—Cain(R)	W
	McMahon(D)	R		Overton(D)	W		McCaran(D)	R		Myers(D)	R		Manguson(D)	R
DEL.	—Buck(R)	NV	ME.	—Brewster(R)	R	N. H.	—Bridges(R)	R	R. I.	—Green(D)	R	W. VA.	—Kilgore(D)	R
	Williams(R)	PW		White, Jr.(R)	R		Tobey(R)	R		McGrath(D)	R		Rev'comb(R)	NV
FLA.	—Holland(D)	W	MD.	—O'Conor(D)	W	N. J.	—Hawkes(R)	NV	S. C.	—Johnston(D)	W	WIS.	—McCarthy(R)	W
	Pepper(D)	R		Tydings(D)	W		Smith(R)	R		Maybank(D)	R		Wiley(R)	W
GA.	—George(D)	W	MASS.	—Lodge(R)	R	N. M.	—Chavez(D)	R	S. D.	—Bushfield(R)	NV	WYO.	—O'Mahoney(D)	R
	Russell(D)	R		Saltonstall(R)	R		Hatch(D)	R		Gurney(R)	W		Robertson(R)	W
IDA.	—Dworshak(R)	W	MICH.	—Ferguson(R)	R	N. Y.	—Ives(R)	R						
	Taylor(D)	R		Van'berg(R)	R		Wagner(D)	NV						

Murray To U. S. Steel:

YOU'RE NOT ACTING IN GOOD FAITH

THE U. S. Steel Corp. last week was accused of failing to "bargain in good faith" with the CIO Steelworkers.

Philip Murray, Steel Union president, revealed that the corporation has rejected the union's proposal for a cost-of-living increase.

Murray revealed that U. S. Steel had refused to let Murray and the union representatives sit down with any top officials. Second stringers were sent in, as they were in the recent coal negotiations with John L. Lewis. Murray said the fight for a welfare fund would continue, though the parties are far apart.

Murray ridiculed the company's announcement of a $25,000,000 reduction in steel prices. Murray pointed out:

1. The company in the last year has increased prices by $230 millions.

2. The $25 million cut would "be less than $1.24 a ton or about one-half cent a pound."

The union and the corporation had met under a reopening clause in the contract which runs until April, 1949. The reopening calls for 30 days of negotiations, expiring May 1.

Murray said that U. S. Steel's net profit in 1947 increased 73% over 1946 profits. He said the company made $153,000,000 after taxes last year.

"We greatly regret that the company has refused to share its prosperity with and to recognize its responsibility towards its employes by making an appropriate wage adjustment in view of these conditions," Murray declared.

MURRAY said the Steelworkers entered into the 1947 two-year, no-strike contract "in the hope that it would help in stabilizing costs and prices and halting inflation."

"Unfortunately, the corporation used this moderate wage increase (in 1947) as the untenable excuse to raise prices three times as much as the direct cost of the wage increase," he went on.

"Any price decrease is welcomed," Murray said. "We are forced, however, to label this decrease for what it is, namely a picayune decrease, when viewed in the light of the corporation's recent record of price increases."

Murray said he and other union negotiators offered to delay final action on the wage issue until the effect of the price decreases could be measured. He said the company refused to enter into an agreement to extend the time for wage negotiations to test the effect "of this paltry price decrease."

U. S. Steel Pres. Benjamin Fairless said the price cuts would be made on steel products which are bought by the consumer, such as nails, wire fence, wire netting, steel fence posts, steel roofing and siding sheets, barbed wire and other wire products.

He said prices would be decreased on steel products sold to manufacturers who convert the steel into consumer products, such as tin plate for tin cans, cold rolled strip and sheets for automobiles. stainless steel for refrigerators, stoves, kitchen cabinets, washing machines, sheets for furnaces, air-conditioning ducts, and heating equipment; galvanized sheets for silos, grain bins and other farm structures; spring wire for furniture and other uses; as well as many other steel products.

CIO To File Brief In Miners' Appeal

CIO will file a "friend of the court" brief when the United Mine Workers-John L. Lewis case is appealed to the U.S. Supreme Court.

The intention was announced by Arthur J. Goldberg, CIO general counsel.

"We regard the issues involved in this case as of great importance to the CIO and to the labor movement as a whole," Goldberg declared.

CIO's brief, it is expected, will be solely concerned with the legal and constitutional issues involved in the use of injunctions in labor disputes, rather than with the complex problems of the miners' pension demands.

UAW Pledge to Reuther: We'll Carry on Pay Talks

THOUGH deeply shocked by the attempt to assassinate CIO Auto Workers' Pres. Walter P. Reuther, the top UAW officers have pledged to him that they will carry on the "important wage and contract negotiations in which the union is now engaged and which are his greatest and most immediate concern."

Reuther himself was still in critical condition as The CIO NEWS went to press and doctors still hadn't determined whether the 40-year-old UAW chief would be able to use his right arm again.

He was shot in the arm and shoulder by a would-be assassin who fired through a window into the kitchen of Reuther's home in suburban Detroit. His wife, Mae, who was giving him a late evening snack, narrowly escaped injury.

Detroit and Michigan police last week were apparently tracking down even the most meager lead in an attempt to catch the man who fired the shot. Best clue was given by a young neighbor, son of Thomas A. Johnstone, head of the UAW General Motors Division. The boy saw a man drive up to Reuther's door in a two-door red Ford car. However, it was too dark for him to give any description of the man. As to the shotgun, that would be hard to trace, since Michigan is a major hunting state and thousands of Detroiters have shotguns. Another possibility was that the man was from another state.

Detectives were questioning a number of union and company officials. One union steward was reported in "temporary detention."

Many leaders of all factions in the UAW offered to help in any way they could to solve the case. UAW Sec.-Treas. Emil Mazey, one of Reuther's closest colleagues, said: "We'll get the guy who did it, if we have to turn the whole town upside down."

MANY amateur "detectives" were attempting to solve the case, lured by more than $100,000 offered in rewards for the arrest and conviction of the assailant.

Reuther Pledges To Continue Fight

Victor Reuther, brother of Walter Reuther, asked his brother at the hospital:

"Has this shooting got you down"

"No," replied Reuther. "I am still fighting. I'll keep on fighting until we have a better world."

The awards ranged from $100,000 offered by the UAW executive board to $500 by the Michigan Communist Party. Others putting up rewards included the State and county CIOs, several UAW locals, the Detroit city government ($10,000) and the AFL teamsters.

Late last week, there were several theories as to who might have fired the shot. Police Commissioner Harry S. Toy—who had been under bitter union attack for alleged anti-labor tactics—took personal charge of the case and said he was proceeding on the possibility that the gunman came from one of four groups:

1. Persons engaged in an inter-union battle; 2. A crackpot. 3. management. 4. Communists, local or international.

Neighbors who rushed to aid Reuther after the shooting heard him cry out: "Those dirty—s! They have to shoot a fellow in the back. They won't come out in the open and fight."

Questioned by police at the hospital after doctors had given emergency treatment, Reuther was unable to name a specific person, saying he thought it might be "management, the Communists or some screwball."

THE UAW board, in a resolution, declared: "The attempted murder of Reuther was an attack against the whole labor movement and against the democratic principles for which he stands and fights. The board is not prepared at this time to make any charges or accusations against any individuals or groups. We discount the implications that this assault grew out of internal union disputes. We are convinced that the person or persons who attempted to kill Reuther are agents of the enemies of democracy and labor, and as such they could come from any number of economic or political groups of widely varying ideologies."

Hundreds of auto workers, other CIO members, AFL members and many not connected with the labor movement offered to donate blood transfusions for Reuther as he lay in a Detroit hospital bed. Transfusions were necessary because of his heavy loss of blood.

CIO vice presidents, meeting in Pittsburgh, pledged "full support" to the UAW executive board in its efforts to solve the case. Reuther, a CIO vice president, had been scheduled to attend the Pittsburgh meeting.

Veteran labor leaders said they could recall no other occasion on which a leading union officer was the victim of a would-be assassin. Many public and union sources expressed shock and horror over the shooting.

Perhaps the New York Herald Tribute summed up the feelings of many non-union people:

"The brutal and mysterious attack comes as a severe shock. He is a valuable figure in the intricate web of our developing society."

Perhaps CIO Pres. Philip Murray best expressed the feelings of most unionists when he attributed the attempted murder to "the fine leadership which you have given your people and your outstanding defense of your country and its workers." Expressing "shock" over the shooting, Murray declared, "I am hoping and praying for you speedy and complete recovery."

Dramatizing Problems

A new approach to shop steward training programs is being tried out by Local 293, Amalgamated Clothing Workers, Red Bank, N. J. In these programs, shop problems suggested by the members are acted out by members of the group, and solutions suggested and discussed by everybody present.

Packinghouse Striker Killed By Armour Truck; Textile Picket Wounded By Scab

By NORMAN DOLNICK

ARMOUR'S much-publicized last-ditch attempt to reopen its plants was a fizzle, but it resulted in the death of a CIO Packinghouse Worker in front of the company's Chicago soap works.

Aided by Chicago police, the company attempted to run trucks through the UPWA picket lines.

On the order of Capt. George Barnes of the Labor Detail to "step on it," a 10-ton trailer truck hit picket Santo Cicardo, 38, crushing him. He died shortly after.

Witnesses say the truck accelerated after Barnes waved it on.

Cicardo was hit as he approached the truck in an effort to talk to the driver. The union had previously worked out an agreement with the police that its pickets would be allowed to speak to truck drivers and persuade them not to cross the lines.

Barnes said he would get trucks through "regardless of consequences."

Later that day, Mann headed a CIO delegation to Police Commissioner George Prendergast to demand the removal of Captain Barnes.

At a mass meeting that evening, UPWA Pres. Ralph Helstein called Cicardo a martyr in the struggle of Packinghouse Workers for a decent living wage."

(Despite the CIO protests, a jury ruled that Cicardo had died accidentally when he slipped under the truck.)

Club-swinging police in Kansas City last week battled CIO Packinghouse Workers at the Cudahy plant, battering the heads of at least six pickets, some of them women.

The bloody battle occured near and inside the union hall, to which police had chased the pickets after smashing their picket line. The Cudahy plant is diagonally opposite the hall. When the pickets tried to take refuge in the union hall, police followed them and continued their attack inside.

Within 10 minutes the hall was a bloody shambles.

By TOM NOWELL

HUBERT WILKEY, 19-year-old CIO Textile worker on strike against the Anchor Duck Mills, Rome, Ga., lies near death in a hospital, the victim of a bullet said to have been fired by a scab.

While physicians hesitate to operate on Wilkey, Elmer Adams, who has been accused of firing the shot, was first held on open charges in the county jail, then released under $2000 bail. He has not been seen in Rome since his bond was posted.

Shot through the chest, Wilkey's condition has defied operation. Clotted blood has baffled X-rays, doctors report, and to date it has been impossible to locate the bullet. Wilkey is married and has a small child.

The shooting occurred near the mill last week. Adams, supposedly on his way to work, is reported to have jostled Herman Hyde, a picket. Just as this incident occurred—it was reported to Joe Pedigo, TWUA joint board manager—Wilkey, another man and two women arrived at Hyde's side.

Adams, it was reported, walked on past Hyde, turned and drew his gun. He fired twice. Both shots are believed to have been directed at Hyde. However, the first blast felled Wilkey.

Adams fled the scene, but was later picked up by police.

The Anchor Duck Mills strike, now in its sixth week, was brought on by the company's insistence upon a union-busting contract, Pedigo stated. Foremost in the clauses under dispute is one which would give the company almost a life-and-death power over the workers. This clause, called a physical fitness provision, would make the company sole judge over who is able to work, and would strip old employes of all protection.

The mill, Pedigo said, has the lowest hiring-in rate in the area, and has made no effort to correct it.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

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MR. HERZOG IS RIGHT

NLRB Chairman Paul M. Herzog, whose agency is snowed under by thousands of cases, really said a mouthful the other day.

He deplored the "habit" of management-labor disputants running to the Board or the courts to demand injunctions against one another.

He said that "those who seek sole refuge in the statute books make orderly collective bargaining and plant harmony difficult if not impossible.

"In the long run, Government will either lose the confidence or gain complete control over the people it is supposed to serve if it is forced to adjudicate all controversies between industry and labor."

We, of course, don't know whether Herzog intended it that way, but his statement was a stinging slap at the Taft-Hartleyites.

It was a slap, too, at employers who use every possible legal technicality in an effort to keep their employes from enjoying the benefits of unionism.

What was it the CIO said when the T-H Act was being considered?

It said the law would tend to destroy collective bargaining.

It said administration of the law would create something of a paradise for lawyers.

It warned against the injunction provisions of the Act.

Yes, Herzog said a mouthful—but what he didn't say is that his troubles have just begun.

Wait until the full effect of T-H is felt! That probably will happen when the thousands of contracts which were signed last year before T-H went into effect come up for renewal.

Mr. Denham Is Surprised

Administration of the T-H Act has brought about two major surprises, Robert N. Denham, NLRB general counsel, told the National Association of Hosiery Manufacturers last week at Atlantic City, N. J.

NLRB has conducted about 6000 union shop elections, he said, and added:

"In only a handful of cases—certainly less than 50—did the proposition for union shop authorization fail to carry, and over-all figures show affirmative votes were cast by 84 per cent of all employes who would be affected."

(These elections, incidentally, cost a lot of money and provide NLRB with one of its biggest jobs.)

Denham's other surprise was a survey showing that unions were filing five unfair labor practices complaints for each one filed by employers.

Denham didn't give his interpretation of the surprises, so we'll give ours:

1. Workers like the union shop, despite all claims to the contrary.

2. Workers have more to complain about.

Italians Say 'NO' to Reds

Italy has a long way to go before she can take her place among the nations of the world as a functioning democracy, but she has certainly taken a step in the right direction.

The Italians bowed once to a totalitarian leader named Mussolini and as a result suffered disastrous defeat in World War II.

Last week, in a nationwide election, the Italian people turned thumbs down on another form of totalitarianism—the communistic kind.

Italy, with aid from the United States, now has an opportunity to redeem herself for her past mistakes.

Our hope is that she makes good.

The Big Guys Get The Breaks

Their Quest For Higher Profits Puts Great Strain On Our Economy

By ALLAN L. SWIM

YOU can't blame the average "little guy" if he's a bit fed up with the way things have been going since the end of the war.

Oh, sure, he has a steady job and he earns more dollars a week than he ever did before.

But he's tired of always holding the short end of the stick.

He's tired of the economic and political maneuvering which has been widening the gap between him and the "big guys."

And there's something about the situation which reminds him of the boom which came before our last terrible depression.

YOU recall that OPA was killed so "free competition" could take over and the nation could return to its "normal" way of doing business.

NAM carried the ball on this one and it assured the public that the end of price controls would not be followed by unreasonably high prices.

The NAM either didn't know what it was talking about or it deliberately misled the public!

Except for short periods, prices have been increasing steadily ever since OPA was killed.

NAM didn't point out that "normal" business cannot be conducted during periods of extreme shortages and that there is no real competition between producers or sellers when there are not enough products to go around.

PRICES and profits went up and the purchasing power of the average consumer went down.

Last year labor tried to bring about an adjustment that would not feed the flames of inflation. It said it preferred price reductions to wage increases.

Business and industry didn't cut prices. They didn't even hold them steady. They boosted them.

The only thing left for labor to do was to seek wage hikes. That it did.

Now some industries are making price cuts that are much smaller than their previous increases—and are refusing to grant badly needed wage hikes.

Many industries could raise wages, cut prices and still make large profits.

THE Republican-dominated Congress, which has a "big guy" complex, saddled organized labor with the Taft-Hartley Law, which is designed to weaken or destroy unions.

It passed an income tax reduction measure which gave much relief to the wealthy and little relief to the low-income wage earners.

It reduced appropriations for agencies which aid labor.

It weakened the Wage-Hour setup and reduced the coverage of the Social Security system.

It weakened rent control.

And it has been reluctant to do anything about one of the nation's most serious problems—housing.

THE U. S. economy, as history has demonstrated, can stand just so much strain and then it starts coming apart at the seams.

The danger point is reached when consumers can no longer buy the products of the farm and factory in huge quantities.

It won't be long before that point is reached if the present trend continues— even if the unions achieve needed wage adjustments.

This will be especially true if industry refuses to pay the increases out of its enormous profits and, instead, slaps on new price increases.

THE "big guys" are entitled to a decent profit and the "little guys" are entitled to decent wages . . . and our economy can provide both.

But the quest for unreasonable profits—and for legislation to aid the powerful at the expense of the weak—will achieve no lasting benefits even for the wealthy.

The reason for this is that there are so many more "little guys" than "big guys" and that the "little guys" occasionally get together and pull in the same direction.

The powerful ones should never forget what happened when the weak ones threw their support to a fellow named Roosevelt.

And they should never forget why.

Can't Fool Rep. Madden; He Knows T-H Pitfalls

VOLUMES of misleading propaganda have been, and will continue to be, circulated among union members and other wage earners in an effort to sell the Taft-Hartley law as a harmless piece of legislation, says Rep. Ray Madden, Democratic congressman from Indiana.

In an article on "Congress Surrenders to Reaction," carried in the first issue of North American Labor, a new monthly review of the labor movement published in San Diego, Calif., Rep. Madden writes in part:

"Organized labor generally has not, as yet, received the full impact of the Taft-Hartley law. Some of this propaganda has emphasized that work-stoppages and strikes have been greatly reduced since this law was enacted six months ago.

"They fail to mention that the great majority of large employers in industry throughout the country stampeded to sign new contracts immediately before the Taft-Hartley law went into effect. The sponsors of this law failed to inform the people that millions of employes under contract will not come in contact with this law until their contracts terminate later this year.

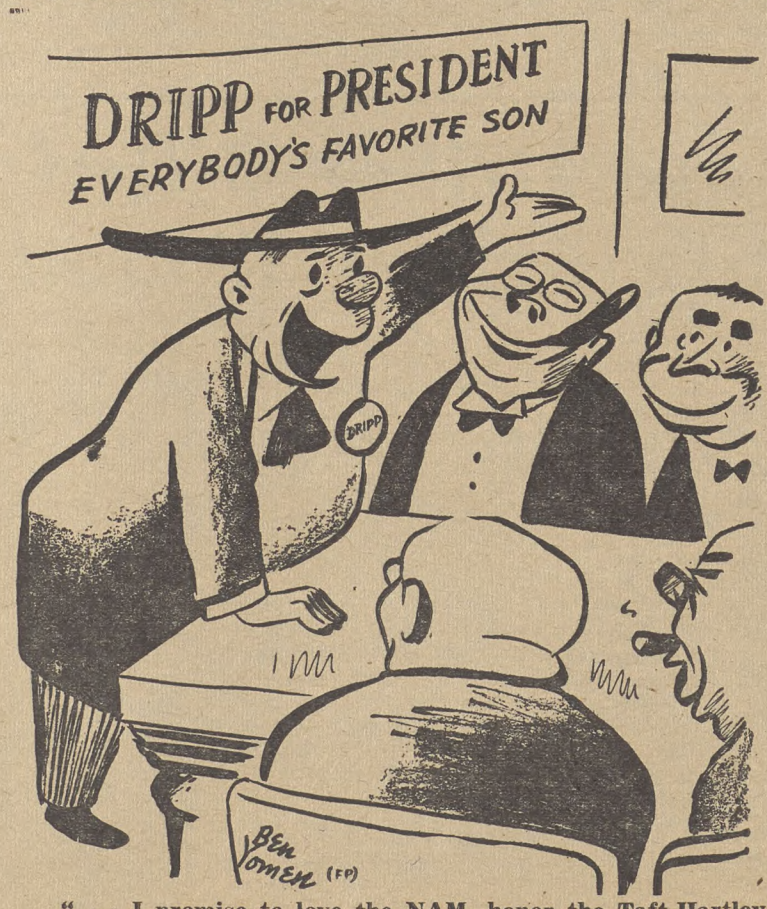
"Last fall, Earl Bunting, president of the Natl. Assn. of Manufacturers admonished his membership not to be too hasty to take advantage of the powers given them under the Taft-Hartley law. Could it be that the sponsors of this legislation greatly fear to have millions of union members realize the restrictive power of this law before the Presidential election?

"UNFORTUNATELY, but a small percentage of the public and members of union labor realize the contents and cleverly concealed devices set out in this law, which, if taken advantage of by an obstinate employer, practically nullifies collective bargaining and union organization.

"It should be the duty of all members of union labor to secure from their locals a copy of the Taft-Hartley law along with legal interpretations of each section so that they can be fully informed of its contents.

"This year of 1948 is a crucial period in social and labor welfare. All believers in progressive and liberal legislation should unify and marshal their forces to win back the legislative protection which they have lost during the last year."

CONGRESSMAN DRIPP BY BEN YOMEN



". . . I promise to love the NAM, honor the Taft-Hartley law and obey Wall street."

Leon Crawled Off The Spot-- Fast!

LEON Stamey was really on the spot—and he knew it. He'd been there before, but this was different.

The important meeting he'd called was about to flop. If it did it might mean complete failure of the organizing drive he was conducting.

Damn those guys, anyway! They had a nerve—crashing his meeting. Plant superintendents and foremen had no business walking in on an organizing session.

Well, something had to be done—and in a hurry.

Stamey did it.

IT happened down in Merryville, La., where Stamey was working as a CIO Organizing Committee staff member.

He was trying to bring the woods crew of Hilliard-Deutsch-Edwards Lumber Co. into the International Wodworkers.

Eighty of the 100 eligible workers turned out for the meeting Stamey called. Things seemed to be moving along OK.

He was telling the men how their fellow workers at the Oakdale mill of the company had gained benefits by joining the IWA-CIO.

Suddenly he realized something was wrong. The workers weren't paying much attention to his speech.

Then he noticed that the mill superintendent and one of his foremen were circulating among the crowd, holding whispered conversations.

A FEELING of uneasiness ran through the hall at which the meeting was being held.

The men began casting furtive glances toward the door. Some of them obviously wished they were elsewhere.

Stamey wasn't so sure—for a moment—that he didn't wish he was elsewhere, too.

Suddenly he decided to crawl off the spot—but fast—and let somebody else occupy it. He addressed the mill superintendent:

"I am glad to see you here, Mr. Superintendent. You can verify what I have just told the men. Do you mind if I ask you a few questions?"

The super, red faced, assented.

STAMEY was beginning to enjoy himself, so he bored right in, determined to make the best of the situation.

"Have I spoken the truth in telling these men that the union has just signed a new contract with the company at Oakdale, calling for a general increase of five cents per hour in addition to other improvements in working conditions?" Stamey asked.

The uncomfortable superintendent admitted that this was true.

"May I ask you this?" Stamey continued. "Do you intend to violate the law by firing or discriminating, if any or all of your employes sign cards in the union?"

The superintendent replied, "No, we certainly will not violate the law. Our employes are free to join or not to join, as they see fit."

STAMEY thought he'd won. He knew he had when every worker in the hall signed union cards before the meeting ended.

Following the session a committee visited the homes of those who had not attended and signed them up.

Stamey did a lot of chuckling about the manner in which the company had outsmarted itself.

The company must have realized that the game was over—because on the day following the meeting it recognized the new local on a card check.

AVALANCHE!

House Subcommittee Frets Over Army's Pamphlet On Unions

"GENERAL, just exactly what did we fight for?" asked the Congressman. The General leaned back in his chair, puffed his cigarette a moment, and said, "The Ten Commandments, the Magna Charta, the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution and the Bill of Rights. All of these had no validity under Hitler."

"But," said the Congressman, "I thought we were fighting to stop aggression."

The Congressman was Rep. Clare Hoffman (R., Mich.). The General, complete with three stars, was Raymond S. McLain, director of information of the Army Dept.

Subject of a hearing before an Executive Expenditures subcommittee was Armed Forces Talk 220, on "Organized Labor in the U. S."

The Congressman called in Gen. McLain, as well as Gen. Charles T. Lanham, chief of the Army's troop information and education, to call them down for disseminating "pro-labor propaganda."

The document in question was issued March 12, as source material for one of the Army's weekly discussion hours, often conducted at the platoon level.

The general explained:

"Whereas individual civilians are rightly permitted to acquire as much or as little information as their respective intellectual curiosity suggests, the Army believes that there is a minimum awareness of these fields below which an American soldier becomes a liability rather than an asset to the service.

"A soldier who is ignorant of these things which good citizens are expected to know, to the extent of his ignorance, a less valuable soldier."

Putting the Army's motivation more bluntly, Lanham told the Congressmen that he had been a regimental commander at the Normandy landing, and had fought with U. S. soldiers across Europe, adding, "I'd rather take a group of men with nothing but sticks and stones and bare hands who were convinced of the rightness of what they were fighting for," than well-trained, well-armed men who didn't know why they were in battle.

"Organized Labor in the U. S." was originally written by Sidney Levy, labor reporter for the staunchly conservative N. Y. Journal of Commerce, checked and approved by the War and Labor Dept. information officials, then published.

While the pamphlet states in some detail the "unfair" practices by labor listed in the Taft-Hartley law, it also contains some statements of fact to which the Congressman objected strenuously.

TWO members of the House Labor Committee kicked because the pamphlet states: "Employes join unions because in unions they have more strength than any of them possess as individuals. The purpose of unions is to help workers obtain improved working conditions, higher wages, shorter hours, and just treatment from employers."

"The extent of work stoppage in industry has been greatly exaggerated," reads another statement to which the Congressmen took exception. This simple fact in the next sentence was ignored by the irate committeemen: "By far the great majority of disputes between labor and management are settled peaceably, although these settlements are not often reported to the public as news. A strike is spectacular; peaceful settlement is not."

"While strikes are costly to all concerned, and disliked by everyone, including workers, they have not seriously impeded our industrial progress," the pamphlet points out. "In some measure they have helped it, because they have resulted in the more considerate treatment of labor and better understanding between labor and management."

Rep. Walter Judd (R., Minn.) was especially outraged about references in the Army series to the U. S. as a "democracy." We're not a democracy, but a republic, he insists. And he wants the Army to point out that democracy really means "rule by the mob."

In Winning, You Lose!

How can a union poll a 2 to 1 vote for a union shop contract and yet fail to show a majority? It's easy under the Taft-Hartley Act!

Five employes of the United Baking Co. of Uniontown, were eligible to vote. Two didn't. Of the other three, two wanted a union shop contract with the AFL. One didn't.

Two is not enough under T-H, which requires a majority of those eligible, not of those voting, NLRB Reg. Dir. Henry Shore pointed out.

QUILL LEAVES LABOR PARTY

By ARTHUR RIORDAN

MICHAEL QUILL had his Irish up.

The CIO Transport Workers Union's broguish president resigned last week from the New York American Labor Party, of which he was a founder, denouncing the "screwballs and crackpots who continue to carry on as if the Communist Party and the American Labor Party were the same house with two doors."

Quill recently resigned as President of the Greater New York City CIO Council, because that body refused to adhere to CIO policy against a third party and in favor of the Marshall Plan. He was elected to the New York City Council (the city government body) as an ALP member.

Of ALP, he wrote in his resignation: "I am convinced that this party is no longer the ALP which was founded by such true representatives of the people as B. Charney Vladek and Sidney Hillman. I have good reason to believe that as it stands today the ALP is the prisoner of such crackpots as William Z. Foster (chairman of the Communist Party of the U. S.), Robert Thompson (New York State CP chairman) and a string of lesser job-holders.

"These merchants of confusion cannot command the respect of any large section of voters. Instead of helping Henry Wallace, they are doing him serious damage."

Leon Straus, chairman of the Bronx County ALP (Quill was elected from the Bronx), commenting on the resignation, declared Quill "no longer represents the sentiments of the ALP." (In his letter, Quill referred to Straus as "a boy named Straus.")

Quill's letter was addressed to Rep. Vito Marcantonio (ALP., N. Y.), chairman of ALP.

THERE was a raft of political action news in the air with the two big key primaries in Ohio and Indiana heading the speculation. Sen. Bob Taft (R., O.), appalled by the delegates Harold Stassen had grabbed in Wisconsin and Nebraska, rushed home to Ohio, leaving second-stringer Fred Hartley to carry on for the Taft-Hartley law.

Stassen—never one to be fazed by a "favorite son"—was opposing Taft in the Ohio delegation race. Your guess is as good as ours as to which will win, though Taft is favored by political observers because of his well-oiled machine.

Political pickings:

Greater N. Y. Council: CIO Dir. Jack Kroll formally stripped this New York City body of the right to represent CIO in the field of politics.

In a letter to State CIO Pres. Louis Hollander, Kroll said the regional PAC setup by the State body is "exclusively recognized and authorized to serve as the political arm of the national CIO-PAC in the New York area."

GOP—"Liberals" in the Republican Party were downright embarrassed as the Rep. Natl. Committee selected Gov. Dwight Herbert Green, of Illinois, as keynoter for the national convention.

Green—as any fool can plainly see—is the right-hand (and we do mean right) man for Publisher Robert Rutherford McCormick, the you-know-what Chicago Tribune publisher. Maybe Stassen and others will stay in their hotel rooms during Green's keynote—with a sour taste in the mouths.

Austin, Minn.: PAC won with four out of five indorsements in the city election. In one ward, PAC made no indorsements because all the candidates were labor men and all had approved labor's platform. The CIO Packinghouse Workers are the dominant union in Austin.

More Quill: He coined a slogan —"Wages Before Wallace"—in blocking approval by the TWU executive board of a pro-Wallace resolution.

Electrical: The CIO Electrical Workers have formed a "UE Independent Political Committee." UE Pres. Albert J. Fitzgerald and UE Sec.-Treas. Julius Emspak recently resigned as members of the PAC executive committee in order to support Wallace.

Fitzgerald and Emspak announced that "at every level, UE-IPC will cooperate with all other groups seeking similar progressive political objectives. This includes, specifically, maximum possible cooperation at every level with CIO-PAC, the AFL Political Education League and the Railroad Brothers political organizations."

Los Angeles: The CIO Council, which was stripped of its PAC authority by Natl. PAC Dir. Jack Kroll for refusal to adhere to CIO policy, issued a number of recommendations for consideration by the State CIO indorsements conference.

Federated Press noted that only "conditional support" had been given to Reps. Helen Gahagan Douglas and Chet Holifield for "fear that they might vote for the draft and universal military training in opposition to CIO policy."

Thirders: The Illinois Progressive (Wallace) Party nominated Prof. (of journalism) Curtis McDougall to run for senator against incumbent C. Wayland (Curly) Brooks (of the Chicago Trib. Brookses) and Democrat Paul Douglas, who has strong liberal support. (The Daily Worker, in a Freudian typographical error, spelled MacDougall "MacDouglas.")

Cushing, Okla.: PAC block workers brought out the biggest vote since 1938 and elected labor's candidate for city commissioner, Henry I. Huff. Women carried on the block work.

CIO COUNCILS: Dir. John Brophy was still receiving reports from councils in answer to his notice to them that they were bound, under CIO rules, to follow national anti-third party in 1948 and pro-Marshall Plan policy.

Here are the latest council reports:

MONTGOMERY COUNTY, O.: from Secy.-Treas. William Snoots —"Pres. Sims (UE) resigned. A resolution was adopted to reorganize PAC. Also, the action taken at the last delegate meeting concerning the tabling of your letter was rescinded. I can assure you that CIO policy will be carried."

OKLAHOMA STATE: from Secy.-Treas. Arthur L. Cross—"We of Oklahoma do concur with only one dissenting vote—and this vote being in opposition to the Marshall Plan itself."

CONTRA COSTA COUNTY, CALIF.: from Secy. Roy Sturtevant—"1. A motion was passed to write Pres. Murray protesting the method used in your letter to try and force the councils to take a certain position. 2. A motion was made to conform with national policy and lost by 10-21. This leaves the council as having taken no stand, pro or con, on the questions."

LAKE COUNTY, IND.: from Secy. Russell Graves — "Passed without a dissenting vote. This council has no Negro delegates, no white delegates, no Jews or Gentiles, no Protestants or Catholics, native-born or foreign-born —only good American citizens, who are good CIO members."

DANE COUNTY, WIS.: from Secy. Stanley Prideaux — "We had no dissension in our ranks . . unanimous."

RICHLAND COUNTY, O.: from Secy. M. H. Myers—"Indorse and support."

Let's Get The Horse Before The Cart

on this matter of wages and prices. The corporate interests are trying to sell the American public on the notion that high wages cause high prices.

But let's take a look at the industry we know best, our own, the one we work for—the oil industry. Here are facts about wages and prices in oil:

	Average Hourly Refinery Wage	Refinery Products Price per Barrel
June, 1946	$1.43	$2.11
January, 1948	1.70	3.52
Percentage gain	19%	66%

But plain dollars don't mean much any more. The dollar is inflated, both for us and the refinery owner. Figuring the dollar on terms of what it would buy in 1939 dollars, here's how the figures above affect both our wages and the refiner's prices:

	Average Hourly Refinery Wage	Refinery Products Price per Barrel
June, 1946	$1.07	$1.58
January, 1948	1.01	2.08
	(A 5.6% decrease)	(A 31.6% increase)

The next time they pull that old gag about high wages causing high prices, remind them of the facts and figures in oil.

Remind them that good wages and good farm income are the all-American team that pulls the cart of prosperity.

Remind them that India and China have low wages—and high prices. But who wants to live there?

The American standard of living was never based on coolie wages. Its' the unions of America that made the American standard of living the pride of our nation and the admiration of the entire world.

To preserve that standard of living and to keep it from sliding downhill, the nation's union oil workers are asking a wage increase of 30c an hour.

Every merchant and professional man in ..... depends on the good pay checks of well paid workers for their own prosperity.

That's why we want you to understand our fight to maintain the American standard of living.

OIL WORKERS INTERNATIONAL UNION-CIO

OIL UNION locals are inserting the above advertisement in a number of papers. It speaks for itself. (Blank in last paragraph is for name of town or city where advertisement is inserted in paper.)

It Couldn't Happen In Alabama

It was in Detroit before the War, in the days when the shadow of Hitler had fallen over much of Europe. A Negro woman walked into an election booth, shoulder to shoulder with the white woman who employed her.

"You know," the white woman said optimistically, "this is wonderful, our going to vote this way, you and I. It couldn't happen in Germany."

"No," her colored companion agreed, "and it couldn't happen in Alabama."

* * *

That stark incident is the introduction to a series of articles issued by "Labor Reports," of the Jewish Labor Committee. The articles are designed to promote "To Secure These Rights," the report of Pres. Truman's Civil Rights Committee.

The series is illustration by Bernard Seaman, noted labor cartoonist.

* * *

In Atlanta, Georgia Gov. M. E. Thompson accused the Ku Klux Klan of embarking on a new terror campaign. He made his accusation after it was revealed that three KKK members had taken part in the brutal beating of a war vet.

Thompson declared the Klan, through a new organization called the Black Raiders, is plotting beatings of private citizens in Atlanta, LaGrange and other cities. The vet, who is 23, is Joseph Berry, an unemployed construction worker.

On April 15, he was found bent against a tree, partially unclothed and bleeding from a number of welts on his back. Nearby, police found cards on which was printed "Black Raiders," and also found a black mask, a pistol and a two-foot leather strap, which had been used to flog Berry. One of five suspects arrested declared Berry was not supporting his wife. He did not explain how an unemployed man could do that.

* * *

The House is considering a proposal to remove race as one of the bars to entering America or becoming a citizen. This law, if passed, would be of particular help to some 80,000 persons, of Japanese ancestry, who live in the U. S. and Hawaii. They suffer loss of many liberties because of state laws which bar those liberties to "aliens ineligible to citizenship."

The Washington Post, commenting on the bill, declared: "Let American citizenship be an ideal to which all men are entitled at least to aspire."

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at least $38.27 a week or $1980 a year in order to support herself adequately.

That was up 11% over last year's figure of $34.55 and $1796.35. We'd hate to tell you what it had increased since before the war.

LS/MFT has some average working women in its employ in New York, too.

* * *

Comeback: There was bad news for the average working woman from the Labor Dept. Prices have risen almost to the point which prevailed just before the February break in the commodity markets. In fact, the Bur. of Labor Statistics index was only 0.5% below the January figure.

And, meat was rapidly mounting in price.

* * *

Apples: Sen. Harry Cain (R., Wash.), who thinks landlords and real estate people are just ducky, was the malaprop of the GOP last week.

He bemoaned the fact the apple industry—one of Washington's biggest—has been hurt by the fact that Americans "generally have more money and will buy only the super-type of apples."

Quipped back the Democratic Party's Capital Comment: "Republicans cannot get over their obsession for the Good Old Days of the Hoover regime when there was a hungry, jobless apple distributor on every corner." (The corner around which Mr. Hoover's prosperity never turned.)

* * *

Resistance: The restaurateurs are not the only ones feeling the effects of customer resistance to high prices. Fred Starrett, of Lloyd Jones, retail management consultants, says: "It is no secret that higher price merchandise is not selling. Coats that did not sell at $69 and $59 were a sellout at $38 in a Pittsburgh store."

APPLE SELLER IN THE HOOVER DEPRESSION

* * *

Exception: Incidentally, it was feature news in the New York Times financial page when Lit Bros., large Philadelphia department store, with which the fabulous Albert M. Greenfield is connected, reported its sales were increasing.

Freight: In Washington, the poor, poor railroad lines won another freight rate increase, which is bound to be reflected in the cost of living.

* * *

Ominous note: The Wall St. Journal reported that "more business firms failed last month than at any time since December, 1942. Four hundred seventy-seven of them gave up the ghost."

The Journal went on: "The trend is not alarming for most industries since the rates of business failure are mostly running well below pre-war. But the swelling statistics are worth keeping an eye on." As one credit man put it, "the gravy train has stopped running and we are getting down to normal."

Sudden morbid thought: How many of these failures are vets who went into business since the war? Few, we hope.

* * *

Now about profits:

General Electric (which opposes giving its workers any more dough): reports first quarter (of 1948) profits of $25,389,149. In the first three months of 1947 GE made $17,918,591. Any schoolboy can tell you that here is an increase of 42%.

The decline in the workers' purchasing power was in sharp contrast to GE's soaring profits.

And **Atlantic Refining:** First quarter profiit of $8,180,000 vs. first quarter profit of $2,765,000. That's about 200%, neighbor.

And **General Portland Cement:** First '48 three months $814,000 vs. first '47 three months $409,900.

* * *

Orders: Westinghouse's new orders in the first three months of '48 hit a peacetime high of $242,355,168.

More oil: Consolidated profit for Gulf was $95,540,059 last year compared to $58,284,930 in 1946.

Brokest Man

A Boston businessman was so broke recently that he couldn't afford to go broke.

That anomalous situation arose because it costs $45 (a federal filing fee) to go into federal bankruptcy court. The businessman listed his liabilities at $21,079.78 with no assets.

So, he didn't have the $45, and had to delay his bankruptcy plea.

He's Doing Oil Right

L. F. McCollum, president of the Continental Oil Co., is a good negotiator—especially for his own pay.

He has just won a 10-year contract with Conoco. It calls for a $125,000 a year salary.

And, that ain't all. If the wholesale commodities index goes above 210, he gets an extra $25,000.

And, that ain't all. If the index goes above 260, he collects an extra 50 grand.

And, that ain't all. At the end of the 10-year contract, he retires on $35,000 a year for life.

And, that ain't all. He has an option to buy 50,000 shares of Conoco at November prices.

e's A Way To Keep An Eye On Congress

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"Would You Support, or Introduce, if the Request Be Made, the Following Legislation," To:	Sen. Capehart	Sen. Jenner	Rep. Ray J. Madden 1st Dist.	Rep. Charles Halleck 2nd Dist.	Rep. Robert Grant 3rd Dist.	Rep. George Gillie 4th Dist.	Rep. Forrest Harness 5th Dist.	Rep. Noble Johnson 6th Dist.	Rep. Gerald Landis 7th Dist.	Rep. Edward Mitchell 8th Dist.	Rep. Ralph Harvey 10th Dist.
1. Repeal the Taft-Hartley Law	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
2. To Increase Minimum Wage to 1.00 per Hour	No / 65c Yes	No / 60c Yes	Yes	No / 65c Yes	No / 60c Yes	No / 75c Yes	No Comment	No / 75c Yes	No / 65c Yes	No / 65c Yes	No
3. Amend the Wage Hour Law to Extend Coverage to Any or All Workers	Take Study	Take Study	Yes	No Comment	Take Study	Yes	No Comment	Yes Except Phone Wks.	No	Take Study	Yes Except Phone Wks.
4. Amend the Wage Hour Law to Eliminate Seasonal Exemptions	Take Study	Take Study	Yes		No	No	No Comment	Yes	No Comment	No	No
5. Reduce Number of Hours per Week After Which Employers Must Pay Time and One-Half	No	No	Yes		No	Yes	No Comment	No	Yes	No Work 48 Hrs.	No
6. Repeal of Wage Hour Law	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
7. Reduce the Minimum Wage	No	No	No	No	No	No	No Comment	No	No	No	No
8. Roll Back of Prices to 1941 Level	Yes	No Comment	Yes	AS MAJORITY FLOOR LEADER—NO ANSWERS	No	No	Could Not Be Done	Could Not Be Done	Could Not Be Done	No	No
9. Legislate an Effective Price Control	No	No	Yes		No	No	No	No	No	No	No
10. Civil Rights Anti-Poll Tax Law	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
11. Establish a Permanent F.E.P.C. Law	Yes	Yes	Yes		Have to Study It	No Comment	No Comment	Have to Study It	No Comment	No	No Comment
12. Civil Rights Anti-Lynching Law	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes	Yes	No Comment	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
13. Abolish House Un-American Activities Committee			Yes		No	No	No	No	No	No	No
14. Re-establish Industry Excess Profit Tax	No	No	Yes		No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No
15. Support Taft-Ellender-Wagner Housing Bill	Yes	Yes	Yes		No Comment	Yes	No Comment	No	No	Yes	No
16. Tax Co-Operatives	Yes	No Comment	No		Take Study	Yes	No	Yes	No Comment	Yes	Yes
17. Support Murray-Wagner-Dingle National Health Bill	No	No	Yes		No	No	No	No	No	No	No
18. Reduce Retirement Age Under Present Social Security Law	Yes to 60	Yes to 60	Yes to 55		No Comment	Yes to 60	No Comment	Yes to 60	Yes to 60	Yes to 60	No

(Reps. Ludlow (D.) and Wilson (R.) were ill and unavailable for questioning.)

Armour Fails To Break Strike

"A FEW more back-to-work moves like this one and we'll be assured of victory."

That was the reaction of one CIO Packinghouse official to Armour Packing Company's much-heralded move to reopen its 17 strikebound plants last week.

The union branded the "back-to-work movement" a dismal failure. Some 2000 police were detailed to the Chicago plant gates in anticipation of a flock of strikebreakers, and the union increased the number of its pickets to 2000.

The attempt to break the strike was a flop, but not before a picket was killed by a truck as it surged through a picket line. **(See story on Page 3.)**

UPWA Pres. Ralph Helstein expressed regret that some livestock raisers, misled by Armour statements into believing the strike was broken, shipped excessive numbers of hogs to market. "As a result the farmers have sustained heavy losses," he said.

FOLLOWING Pres. Truman's urging that the companies and union resume negotiations, Armour met with the union once, then abruptly broke off talks, announcing its intention to attempt a back-to-work movement.

Immediately Helstein wired Pres. Truman, urging him to reconvene his three-man Board of Inquiry to investigate Armour's refusal to bargain.

In declaring negotiations over, "Armour exposed quite brazenly an attitude typical of its behavior since the commencement of this dispute—an arrogant refusal to engage in any good-faith negotiation," Helstein charged.

"It is this attitude which has caused this strike and which will now prolong it until companies like Armour are willing to indicate a greater concern for the public welfare," the wire continued.

He said the company, rather than negotiate, was relying on injunctions and back-to-work movements to break the strike.

SHORTLY before Armour broke off negotiations, Swift & Co. was in the courts demanding an injunction and $500,000 damages in a suit against the union's Los Angeles local. In addition, the company sought from local and district union officers punitive damages of $280,000 and damages of $10,000 a day as long as the strike continues at the local plant.

The walkout of 100,000 packing employes began March 16 after the four major companies refused to budge from their original offer of 9c an hour. They rejected union offers to arbitrate. The union is seeking 29c an hour.

In a recent letter to the public, UPWA Research Director Lyle Cooper charged that the press and radio almost completely suppressed some of the Presidential Inquiry Board's findings which substantiated the union's case.

Not mentioned, Cooper said, was the Board's statement that the companies' 9c offer would prevent improvement in the workers' low standard of living; that the Board approves the union's use of the Bureau of Labor Statistics Family Budget as a basis for estimating the workers' wage needs; that a liberal application of the budget principle would entitle the workers to more than a 29c raise, while a narrow application would entitle them to more than the 9c offered by management.

"MEET ME IN . . ." CIO Steelworkers' District 34, St. Louis, is staging an elaborate registration drive. Each Saturday, specific groups of USA members gather voluntarily at designated places and are transported by bus to the Election Commission office. The program will go for eight weeks. The district office, of which A. F. Kojetinsky is director, checked local union lists of members against official registration lists to determine who was not registered. The local PAC committee then urged the unregistered members to sign up. Wives and families of members also are transported in the buses. The group above are employes of the Foster Bros Mfg. Co.

Close Textile PlantDespite High Profits

MORE than 900 members of the CIO Textile Workers lost their jobs recently when the Naushon Mill shut down at New Bedford, Mass., sold its property and dismantled its machinery for shipment overseas.

Naushon was a plant that the workers themselves had struggled to keep because the jobs were so important in New Bedford.

Ten years ago, when the plant closed because of the depression, the workers interested the Reconstruction Finance Corp. in opening it again under new management. They agreed to buy $150,000 worth of stock through 5% payroll deductions and the RFC put up $370,000 as a loan. Meanwhile, the 1938 hurricane swept through the mill. The workers spent three payless weeks repairing the damage.

Finally, Naushon was set up. The city waived $235,000 in back taxes so that the venture might succeed and the 900 jobs continue. By 1942, the company was making good profits, the workers' stock was bought back and the mortgage was paid off. The owners began to recover their original investment.

Last year—1947—was the best year in textile history. The high profits that year, plus the whole selling price of the mill and its equipment, were gravy for the owners. When the liquidation was announced the company president admitted the mill was making a profit but he refused at least two offers from buyers who wanted to keep it going.

He could make more money by selling the machinery separately, particularly to foreign buyers. When the union asked severance pay for the workers, he said the demand was "ridiculous."

Congress Ups On-Job Pay Ceilings Despite Sen. Taft

AT long last Congress has passed a bill raising the income ceilings for war veterans going to school and taking on-the-job training under the GI Bill of Rights.

The bill, which was passed by the House last week and which Pres. Truman is expected to sign, permits on-the-job trainees without dependents to earn as much as $145 a month, those with one dependent as much as $180 a month and those with two or more dependents up to $200 a month.

They could earn these wages and still receive from the government $65 a month without dependents and $90 if they have dependents.

CEILINGS now in effect are $175 for veterans without dependents and $200 for those with dependents.

The new ceilings also apply to student veterans and those taking training on the farm, although they receive bigger allowances: $75 a month with no dependents, $105 with one dependent and $120 with two or more dependents.

When Pres. Truman signs the bill, the higher ceilings will be retroactive to April 1.

The fight against the ceilings began during the 79th Congress with the CIO, the American Veterans Committee and other veterans' organizations taking the lead. Congress, however, voted the ceilings.

Raising the ceilings shows how involved Congress can become in its own proceedings. Although the Senate passed the bill last July and the House last February, the House made the mistake of substituting the language of a House bill so that it could raise the ceilings further.

There followed a parliamentary tangle which was not helped by the maneuvers of Sen. Taft (R., Ohio). Credit for the Senate passage of the bill goes to Sen. Wayne Morse (R., Oreg.), author of the measure.

Under parliamentary rules, the House had to vote again on the bill, although it had already accepted the conference report.

Surprised?

It wouldn't be an effective strike if some anti-labor Congressman didn't charge it was a red plot to deliver the country into the hands of Joe Stalin.

By that yardstick, the CIO Packinghouse strike has been effective, for Rep. Fred E. Busbey (R., Ill.) has asked the House Un-American Activities Committee to start looking for reds in the union.

"There is good reason to believe that this strike is part of an initial attempt to threaten our national defense program," Busbey informed Committee Chairman J. Parnell Thomas.

(Now where've we heard that before?)

UAW Board Authorizes Strike Against Chrysler

THE CIO Auto Workers Intl. Executive Board has authorized Norman Mathews, director of the UAW Chrysler Conference, to call a strike against the Chrysler Corp. if and when he finds it necessary to win the union's demands.

Previously the Chrysler workers in a secret ballot had voted to walk out if necessary.

The union's original demand for a 30c hourly increase was scaled down to 18½c after the UAW Chrysler Conference rejected a company offer of 6c.

The executive board termed the offer "ridiculously inadequate" and stated that it supported the conference's rejection "100 percent."

"It takes a 30c-an-hour wage increase to restore to Chrysler workers the purchasing power they lost through inflation and permit them to make a slight advance in their standard of living," the board pointed out.

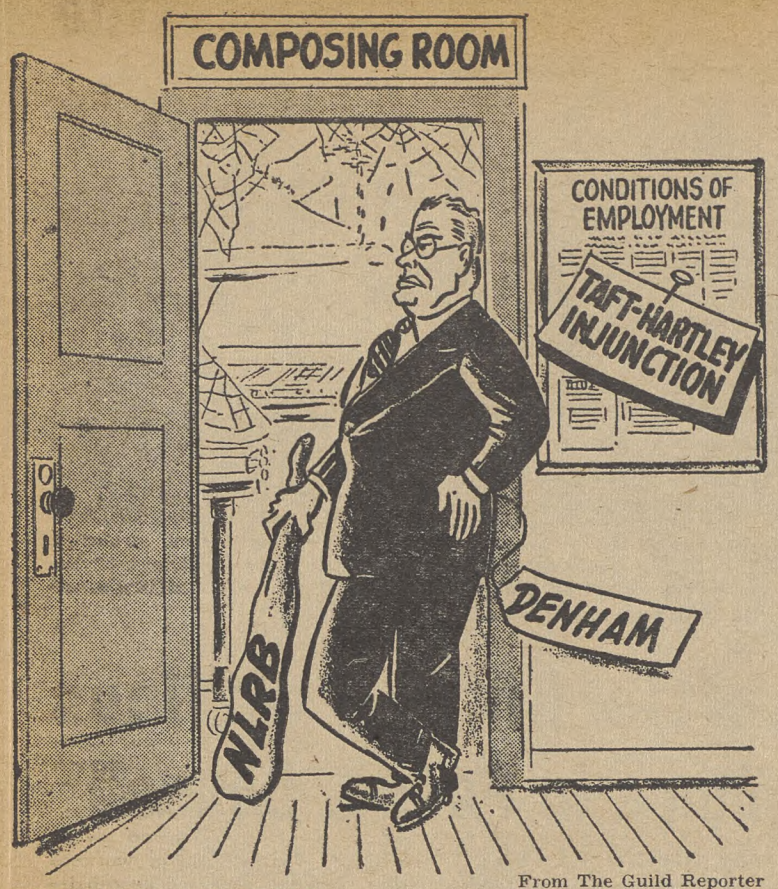
"The corporation admits that it takes $70 a week for a family of four in Detroit to live on the meager, inadequate city's worker's budget compiled by the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics," it continued. "The present weekly average of Chrysler workers is $57. A 30c-an-hour increase would still leave Chrysler workers $1 a week short of that standard."

CHRYSLER has not disputed the fact that it can afford the increase, it commented.

In support of this claim, the IEB pointed to the company's 1947 profits after taxes, representing a 25.6% return on its investment. Average return for all U. S. manufacturing corporations, according to government figures, was under 16%.

Union negotiators with General Motors, at the same time, were struggling through an obstacle course the company attempted to set in the way of a NLRB union shop election.

UAW Pres. Walter Reuther hinted that GM's closing of most of its 100 plants, ostensibly because of a steel and pig iron shortage, may have been a strategic lockout. The period of the shutdown will coincide with the union shop election.



From The Guild Reporter

THE NEW FOREMAN: **The AFL Typographical Union—whose members work in composing rooms—is being injunctioned to an extreme under the Taft-Hartley Law.**

If You'll Pardon Us, T-H, We Told You So

By GLORIA CAPLAN

TAFT-Hartley is turning out as CIO repeatedly warned.

To NLRB General Counsel Robert N. Denham some of the developments came as a "surprise"—or so he told 600 hosiery manufacturers in Atlantic City, N. J., last week.

He was surprised, for instance, that workers showed virtually no desire to dump the union shop, which requires membership in the union after a given period. "In only a handful of cases . . . did the proposition for the union shop authorization fail to carry," mused Denham, "and the over-all figures show affirmative votes were cast by 84% of all the employes who would be affected."

(The section of the T-H law requiring an election before authorization of the union shop was inserted, proponents said at the time, to protect workers from labor "czars". At a cost to the government of approximately 50c a ballot, the Board has now conducted 6000 such elections, of which "certainly less than 50" failed to result in authorization. Union shop petitions constitute three-fourths of the new NRLB cases.)

But Denham hastened to assure his listeners that the new law is "working."

ON THE opposite coast another NLRB chieftain aired his views.

Alarmed at the habit of labor-management disputants running to the Board to get injunctions against each other, NLRB Chairman Paul Herzog spoke of the "flood of cases inundating us."

(That sounds like CIO again.)

The NLRB is trying to cope with the heavy case load that followed passage of the T-H Act, Herzog said, but "no matter what miracles we may perform—and I promise none—it cannot be solved until industry and labor determine to deal reasonably and unreservedly with one another . . ."

Complaints brought to the Board are like law suits, he said, and he quoted the adage that "a bad settlement is better than a good law suit." Particularly is this true, he continued, in labor relations, where the parties must continue to live together.

Labor and management can usually resolve their differences "quicker and better than we can do it for them," he pointed out.

THEN followed a statement that CIO spokesmen have often made. "In the field of labor-management relations," he said, "legislation will never remove the need for cooperation, mutual understanding and confidence . . . Those who seek sole refuge in the statute books make orderly collective bargaining and plant harmony difficult, if not impossible.

"The more government has to do, the less likely it is to do it well."

Meanwhile, parts of the new law were being challenged in the U. S. courts.

For instance, a Federal district court in Washington prepared to consider the constitutionality of the T-H ban on political expenditures by unions. The suit was filed by the CIO Auto Workers, seeking to throw out the entire section.

The UAW argued that the recent Federal district court ruling involving CIO Pres. Philip Murray and the CIO News invalidated only the ban against unions' use of their publications for political purposes.

And as for the Board itself—it continued blazing new trials under the Act.

LATEST unprecedented decision was one in which an employer's anti-union campaign was so flagrant that the Board set aside a representation election held at the plant. But under T-H, the Board couldn't cite the company for unfair labor practices, because the employer did not in so many words bribe or threaten the workers.

The NLRB said the president of General Shoe Corp., Pulaski, Tenn., called employes into his office in groups of about 20 before the election and read them an "intemperate anti-union address." In addition, it said, foremen were sent to homes of workers to talk against the union.

Toy Train Makers Walk Out

IN Irvington, N. J., there's a "train" strike, but the Railroad Mediation Board isn't excited, and no passengers have been inconvenienced.

Maybe that's because this particular strike involves toy trains.

Involved are 1800 CIO Playthings, Jewelry & Novelty Workers who make toy trains at the Lionel Corporation plant. At issue are pay increases, increased holiday, hospitalization and night shift bonus provisions.

Elsewhere other CIO local unions were making news as they pushed for higher pay:

MINE, MILL: American Zinc Co. employes in Columbus, O.; Taylor Springs, Ill., and Fairmont City, Ill., have won wage increases of 12½c an hour, effective March 1. The contract expires June 30, 1948.

ELECTRICAL: At the A. Schrader's Son division of the Scovill Mfg. Co., in Brooklyn, N. Y., 1500 workers, on the verge of striking, succeeded in obtaining 9c hourly wage boosts and the right to reopen wage discussions on the basis of any "national pattern" that may be established.

In Lexington, Ky., another UE local is battling a circuit court injunction against mass picketing in a strike for recognition and pay hikes at the General Electric lamp works. The workers are seeking a pay scale equivalent to that in other GE plants.

OFFICE & PROFESSIONAL: Close on the heels of the smashing of a CIO cables strike by Telephone & Telegraph, three other IT&T locals succeeded in gaining sizeable increases and contract improvements.

Some 1100 UOPWA white collar, 5000 UE production workers at the Federal Telephone & Radio Co., and several hundred UOPWA technical employes at the Federal Telecommunication Laboratories, were affected by the simultaneous signing of contracts. Both companies are IT&T subsidiaries in New Jersey.

None of the locals has filed noncommunist affidavits under the T-H law.

In Los Angeles, UOPWA social service employes at the Los Angeles Jewish Community Council and the Mt. Sinai-Duarte Natl. Medical Center also won increases.

In addition to average increases of $20 a month, the new contracts provide improved seniority, time-and-a-half for overtime and double time for Sundays.

Employes of the Los Angeles Federation of Jewish Welfare Organizations, failing to reach agreement after expiration of their contract on March 1, have taken a strike vote.

PUBLIC WORKERS: Under constant prodding by the CIO Public Workers, the Detroit city council has voted a flat $208 yearly pay raise for all city employes, except those on the city-owned transit system. The union had asked $250.

BREAKS PRECEDENT: **Miss Thelma Porter is the first Negro chosen as "Miss Subway." Her picture is appearing this month on posters in New York subways. She is president of the Youth Chapter, Brooklyn Branch, Natl. Association for the Advancement of Colored People.**

N. Y. Fare Increase Means Transport Union Wins Rise

NEW YORK CITY'S traditional 5c transit fare is out the window, and for thousands of transportation employes it will mean the arrival of long-awaited wage increases.

CIO Transport Workers' Pres. Michael Quill vigorously supported the fare rise. Effective July 1, fares will be increased to 10c on city-owned subway and elevated lines, to 7c on city-owned trolleys and buses, and to 12c for combined rides.

Approval of the fare rise by Mayor O'Dwyer and the Board of Transportation followed a determined effort by the Transport Workers to obtain 30c hourly increases for 42,000 transit employes. Quill had pointed out that New York, whose cost-of-living index is second highest in the nation, pays its transit workers considerably less than some other large cities.

Announcing the increased fare, Mayor O'Dwyer deplored the necessity of having to "unload on the rider the present real estate obligation," and repeated that the real estate interests have not paid a fair share of city expenses.

Previously the mayor had requested permission to raise the real estate levy, but it was turned down by Gov. Thomas Dewey and the Republican-controlled state legislature. "Apparently my plan clashed with the Republican party policy of protecting the big real estate interests," he charged. "The Republicans believe that the little fellow should carry the load."

In its resolution recommending the increased fare, the Board of Transportation backed the Transport Workers' demands for wage increases and an improved pension plan.

A number of CIO units in the city had previously expressed disapproval of the fare rise proposal, among them the Greater New York City CIO Council, Local 65, Retail, Wholesale & Dept. Store Employes; Amalgamated Lithographers; Electrical Workers; Office & Professional Workers and units of the Newspaper Guild.

When the fare increase appeared imminent, the Transport Workers called off an 11-day-old strike on six Manhattan bus routes operated by the East Side and Comprehensive Bus companies.

Amount of the proposed pay increases was not announced, but there were reports of a contemplated rise of 20c an hour on city lines and 14c on private lines. Austin Hogan, president of TWU Local 100, however, hit the rumors with a statement that the union would insist upon 30c and its entire program.

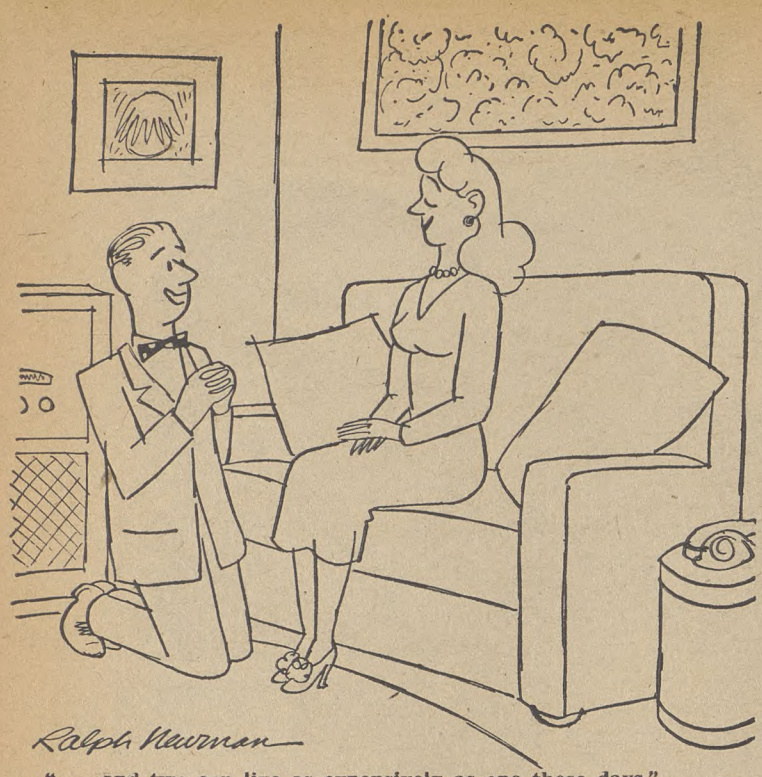
In Akron, Ohio, the union is engaged in a similar struggle, resulting in a 26-day bus strike against the Akron Transportation Co. Although the City Council has approved a fare rise, a settlement still has not been reached.

Murray Indorses Fight on Cancer

Cancer kills 16,000 members of organized labor each year, according to the American Cancer Society which is carrying on a year-round struggle against the malady through education, research and service programs.

CIO Pres. Murray, in endorsing the work of the Society, urged all CIO members to aid its efforts.

Informational material on what unions can do to fight cancer may be obtained from the American Cancer Society, 47 Beaver St., New York 4, N. Y.



"... and two can live as expensively as one these days."

ORGANIZATIONALLY SPEAKING

By Allan S. Haywood

Martin Gerber, Director, Region 9, CIO Auto Workers, reports the members of the Engineers and Salaried Employees Association. (Independent) voted overwhelmingly to affiliate with UAW-CIO. This organization of 1200 members has had a contract covering the office workers of the Wright Aeronautical Corp. of Paterson, N. J. UAW-CIO was also successful in an NLRB election conducted among the employes of Pacific Airmotives Co., Linden, N. J. The result was UAW 69, no union 25.

Reg. Dir. William Mayo, South Bend, Ind., advises the Rubber Workers won an election among the production and maintenance Workers at the United States Rubber Co. Fort Wayne, Ind., as follows. URWA-CIO 564, AFL 24, no union 18. In the small unit, the result was URWA-CIO 34, Machinists 18.

Reg. Dir. Edward McCrone, New Haven, Conn., reports the Textile Workers won a union shop election at Ansonia O and C Co., Ansonia, Conn. Of 333 eligible, 304 voted yes, 11 no.

Reg. Dir. Ewald Sandner, Newark, N. J., advises the Chemical Workers won an election at Wesco. Co., Trenton, N. J. The vote was Chemical Workers 31, no union 22. Sixty-six were eligible to vote. CIO Field Rep. Frank Gallagher was in charge.

The CIO United Auto Workers, ranked as one of the world's largest unions, grew a little more as the result of organizational activities in connection with the CIO Southern Drive.

UAW ADDS FOUR PLANTS Four more plants were added to the growing UAW-CIO family. They were the General Motors assembly plant in Atlanta where the NLRB election score was 922 to 69; International Harvester plant in Memphis with a score of 861 to 4 (previously reported in this column); Diamond Match Company (clothes-pin division) in Norfolk, Va., 101 to 5 and the Altite Motor Products Corp., in Fredericksburg, Va., where union recognition was granted without the necessity of an election.

The Atlanta GM plant expects to have more than 3,000 employes on the payroll soon and International Harvester management has announced plans for expanding its Memphis plant by hiring more than 4,000 persons in the near future.

The UAW-CIO local at the Ford Motor Co. assembly in Atlanta is expected to be doubled soon with the hiring of more than a thousand additional employes as the new 1949 Ford passenger cars started rolling down the assembly line last week.

Director Van A. Bittner of the CIO Organizing Committee, announces the CIO United Stone Workers Union became the bargaining agent for the employes of the Weston & Brooker Stone Co. at Cayce, S. C., as the result of an NLRB-conducted election.

At Burlington, N. C. a petition for an NLRB election at the Seaboard Stevens plant was filed in the name of the CIO Textile Workers by William Smith, North Carolina director for the organizing committee. The plant, a plastic and cotton weaving mill, is owned by the United States Rubber Co.

Michigan CIO Attacks Bowling Discrimination

The Michigan CIO Council last week again urged the American Bowling Congress to abolish its Jim Crow membership eligibility regulations.

Pres. August Scholle and Sec.-Treas. Barney Hopkins told the ABC executive board that the CIO "would like to see sportsmanship and democracy in action in American bowling. We believe that Americans want free and open competition in all sports. This is the American way."

Because of ABC's discriminatory policies the CIO Auto Workers is sponsoring a bowling tournament.

Labor's World

IMPORTANT executive meetings of the World Federation of Trade Unions open in Rome, Italy, on April 30 and will continue until about May 10.

CIO Sec.-Treas. James Carey and his executive assistant, Harry Read, left by plane for Rome Apr. 25. They will return to Washington in mid-May. Michael Ross, CIO international affairs director, left earlier to attend meetings of the international labor conference on European aid problems at London, and will then join the CIO group in Rome.

The meeting is the first WFTU executive session since last November.

* * *

ANNUAL convention of the Latin-American Federation of Labor (CTAL), held last month at Mexico City, unanimously re-elected Lombardo Vicente Toledano as president.

The meeting adopted a three-point program calling for world peace; for achievement of democracy and political liberty in Latin America; and industrialization of the Latin American countries.

Pres. O. A. Knight of the Oil Workers Intl. Union addressed the meeting as a CIO fraternal delegate, and also attended meetings of representatives of oil unions throughout Latin America.

* * *

THE UNITED NATIONS Appeal for Children—designed to bring funds, food and medicine to needy kids throughout the world—is receiving top-flight support from labor unions in a dozen nations.

The idea was conceived by Aake Orde, UN delegate from Norway and a former union leader there. It seeks to help 250 million young war victims, regardless of race, creed or the political complexion of their governments.

In the United States, the UNAC has solid endorsement from CIO, AFL and the railroad brotherhoods. It is also being supported by the World Federation of Trade Unions, the Intl. Federation of Christian Trade Unions, and two Latin-American federations.

In several countries — among them, Czechoslovakia, Norway, Sweden and Holland — workers have volunteered for special overtime work, with their extra pay earmarked for the children's fund. In Britain, the Trades Union Congress has set up 2,000 local committees to spur the drive.

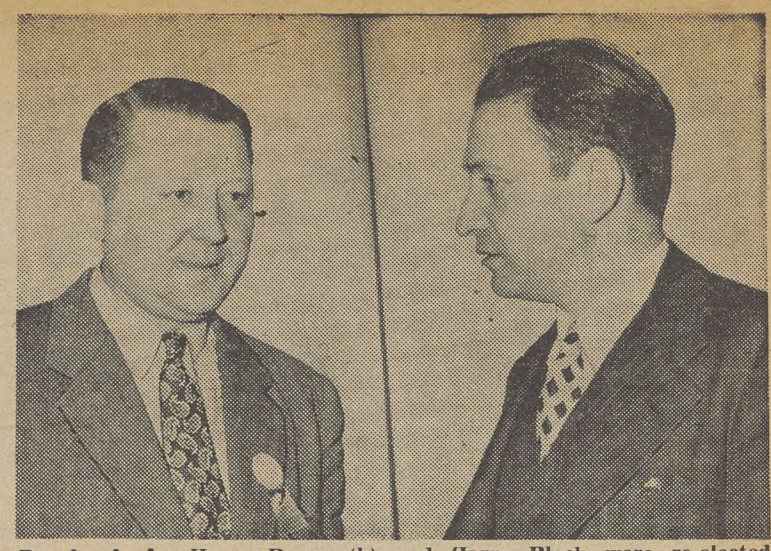
American goal is to collect $60 million. CIO's part in the drive is being handled by the CIO Community Services Committee, 1776 Broadway, New York.

Sugar Union Strikes To End Differentials

It's that old wage differential again—and 2,600 CIO sugar workers in three east coast cities are determined to wipe it out.

In Boston a strike of 500 workers at the American Sugar Co. is in its third week. In Baltimore a strike of 900 American Sugar employes is in its fourth week. And in Long Island, N. Y., 1,200 Natl. Sugar Refinery workers are in their fifth strike week.

All CIO Packinghouse Workers, they are seeking a 24c hourly increase to bring their wages on a par with those of other refineries on the East Coast. Also sought is a uniform expiration date of August 1 for all CIO sugar contracts.



Reelected: Harry Boyer (l.) and Harry Block were re-elected president and secretary-treasurer, respectively, of the Pennsylvania Industrial Union Council at the council's 11th convention in Philadelphia last week.

Left's Bid For Offices Flops in Penna. Council

By IRVING FAGAN

LEFT-wingers took a lacing at the eleventh annual convention of the Pennsylvania Industrial Union Council at Philadelphia last week. The 800 delegates, at the largest state CIO convention in history, represented more than 600,000 members, a growth of 100,000 in one year.

The left-wingers were denounced by the convention speakers, to loud applause. They were overwhelmed in the resolutions adopted. And their bid for office fizzled.

Harry Boyer, Steelworkers, and Harry Block, rightwing Electrical Workers leader, were re-elected president and secretary-treasurer respectively. Boyer defeated James Conti, Stonecutter, Marcus Hook, 2334 to 352, and Block won over George Bobich, UE, Sharon, by a vote of 2320 to 446.

The right wing also won two contests for vice presidents. George Berry of UE local 105, Philadelphia, was elected to one of these posts, defeating George Baker of UE Local 107, Philadelphia, by a vote of 2212 to 540. John Evans trounced J. L. Strobel, incumbent, Public Workers, Pittsburgh, 2148 to 594.

Other vice presidents elected without opposition are: Frank Kirsch, Clothing Workers, Allentown; Harry McDonald, Auto Workers Local 813; and Frank McCabe, Glass Workers, Ford City.

The following incumbent vice presidents were elected without opposition. James J. Thomas, Steelworkers, Pittsburgh; Joseph L. Hueter, Textile, Philadelphia; George Craig, Philadelphia, CIO regional director, and Anthony J. Federoff, Pittsburgh, CIO regional director.

A delegate who spoke against a resolution expressing gratification at the election results in Italy was booed. Opposition to a resolution on the European Recovery plan was booed.

Resolutions indorsing the Marshall Plan and repudiating the Third Party movement were passed overwhelmingly.

CIO Secy.-Treas. James B. Carey, in the main speech of the convention, tore into the Communists, praised ERP, and denounced the Taft-Hartley Act.

He assailed the Communists for importing into Italy ideologies instead of food and steel. Describing ERP as lend-lease in reverse, Carey said Italian labor leaders did not want aid funneled through the United Nations because then they would not have had a voice in its distribution, inasmuch as Italy is not a member of UN.

Carey also assailed the Communists in the United States. They used the Negroes and other minority groups for their own ends, Carey charged, and not to advance the CIO civil rights program.

Carey declared that in Russia only plant-wide bargaining is permitted, and industry-wide bargaining is forbidden. He pointed out that such a prohibition was in the original Taft-Hartley bill, and was defeated by the efforts of organized labor.

The convention passed a resolution condemning the fining of John L. Lewis and the United Mine Workers. Another called the shooting of Auto Workers' Pres. Walter Reuther "a dastardly attack" and declared Reuther was the victim of "somebody's distorted hatred."

Other speakers included John Brophy, director of CIO Councils; Irving Abramson, chairman of the CIO Community Services Committee, and Allan S. Haywood, CIO director of organization.

Sodium Fluoride Given Clean Bill

The use of sodium fluoride in steel pouring does not by itself create a health hazard, the U. S. Public Health Service concluded in a recent report.

The USPHS studied the effects of the chemical on workers on joint request of the CIO Steelworkers and the Republic Steel Corp. Last year several members of Ford Local 600 of the CIO Auto Workers quit work because of illness brought on by the use of the chemical during hardening operations.

The USPHS said it studied the effects of sodium fluoride in four Republic Steel plants at Youngstown, Canton, Cleveland and Warren, Ohio. It used 350 men in the study, making medical, oral and X-ray examinations.

It concluded that the illness caused by smoke, fumes and heat from steel pouring is not due to the use of sodium flouride. It recommended steps to control smoke from tar mold-coating, and called for better protection of workers from excessive heat.

Although the Ford plant in Dearborn, Mich., was not included in the study, the USPHS said the conditions there were the same as those studied in the Republic plants.

THE ADVENTURES OF JIM BARRY

WHILE UNION MEMBERS, LED BY JIM BARRY, PREPARE TO ORGANIZE THEIR POLITICAL ACTION WORK... "GENIAL JIM" FYKSOR...POLITICAL "EXPERT" HIRED BY THE NATIONAL MANUFACTURERS COMMITTEE... IS ALSO PREPARING...TO PUT A STOP TO LABOR'S PARTICIPATION IN THE ELECTIONS!

WE DON'T WANT ANY REALLY BAD PUBLICITY OUT OF THIS... JUST CORNER JIM BARRY AND A COUPLE OF OTHERS.... AND GIVE THEM SOMETHING TO REMEMBER!

WHEN WE GET THROUGH WITH THEM, BOSS, THEY'LL FORGET TO HOLD THAT MEETING TO SET UP ELECTIONS COMMITTEE!

"OLE JENNY" HERE IS GONNA DO ALL OUR TALKING, BOSS!

FINE! BUT BE CAREFUL HOW YOU USE HER!

AS THE COMMITTEE BEGAN IT'S WORK... THE NEXT DAY.....

MAP OF THE CITY'S ELECTION DISTRICT... INDEX CARDS...DIRECTORY...PENCILS.... PADS OF PAPER.... BLANK MAPS... ALL OUR TOOLS SHOULD BE HERE. AND MARGIE BROUGHT ALONG SOME THINGS FOR YOU TO STUDY... THREE LEAFLETS.....

YOU SHOULD ALL GET THESE THREE LITTLE LEAFLETS... AND READ THEM CAREFULLY, THEY'RE CALLED... **HOW WE WIN**... AND THERE'S ONE ON **ORGANIZATION**..... WHICH EXPLAINS HOW TO START WORK...THERE'S ANOTHER CALLED **BLOCK WORKERS** AND THE THIRD ONE IS CALLED **RINGING DOORBELLS!**

IF YOU NEED MORE COPIES - WRITE TO ME OR **PAC**. WE PRINTED THEM FOR YOU... SO DON'T BE BASHFUL ABOUT ASKING FOR THESE LEAFLETS! AND NOW, LET'S ROLL UP OUR SLEEVES AND GET STARTED!

YEH....THAT'S A GREAT IDEA, JIM BARRY! LET'S GET STARTED!

WHA...?

GET THE GIRLS INTO THAT CLOSET! WE GOT SOMETHING TO TALK OVER WITH THESE GUYS!

OKAY, GOILS! GET STARTED! GET INSIDE AND KEEP YER MOUTH SHUT!

THE FIRST ONE OF YOU MUGS WHO TRIES TO START SOMETHING IS GONNA GET A LEAD PILL RIGHT BETWEEN HIS EYES, SEE? OTHERWISE... YER ONLY GONNA GET A LITTLE EDUCATION.... AND THAT'S ALL!

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OKAY, **JIM BARRY**! STEP RIGHT UP! "OLE JENNY" WANTS TO HAVE A TETE-A-TETE WITH YA!!

AC

Find Social Security Is Inadequate

THE U. S. social security system is a fine thing, BUT—

- Some 20 million workers and their families are not now covered.
- Old-age benefits for retired workers average only $24.90 a month—mere chickenfeed under present price conditions.
- Unless the value of the dollar is preserved, future benefits will be almost meaningless.

Those facts highlighted a report made public in Washington last week by a group of 17 citizens and experts, who recommended unanimously 20 proposals for improving social security, together with two other recommendations on which there were some dissent.

The study was made by the Advisory Council on Social Security of the Senate Finance Committee. On the Council were representatives of all groups affected by social security.

CIO, hailing results of the published report, immediately called for Congressional action to bolster up the social security system, which has been little changed since it was set up under the leadership of Pres. Roosevelt.

PRINCIPAL recommendations of the Council urged that old age and survivors' insurance be extended to practically every American; that benefits be raised in a range from $20 to $78.75 a month, rather than kept within the present $10-$40; that age requirements be trimmed; and that increased social security taxes be buttressed by government contributions to the social security fund.

Van A. Bittner, CIO social security committee head and vice-president of the United Steelworkers, said the "American people have the right to expect immediate action on these proposals to improve social security.

"The responsibility rests squarely on Congress to act before adjournment. The Republican party, with a clear working majority in Congress, cannot evade the responsibility for action.

"Failure to act will reflect shocking indifference . . . to crying human needs—an indifference that will certainly be remembered at the polls in November."

How pressing the situation has become for millions of people who need social security benefits was revealed in a statement issued by Oscar Ewing, Federal Security Administrator.

Ewing pointed to the "widening gap" between rising prices and stationary social security benefits under the old age and survivors program.

Reports indicate, Ewing said, "that thousands of dependent American children are undernourished to an extent bordering on starvation. Many lack the shoes and clothing needed to enable them to attend school."

CIO Opens Battle To Improve Wage-Hour Law; Ball Bill Will Be Opposed

By HENRY C. FLEISHER

THE long—and so far unsuccessful—battle to win improvements in the U.S. Wage-Hour law has reopened before the Senate Labor Committee.

CIO witnesses—both union officials and rank-and-file members—will appear before the group this week with statistics, arguments and true-story reports about the need for lifting the minimum from 40c to 75c an hour.

Representatives of CIO maritime unions were on the stand late last week to stress the need of quick passage of the Thomas-McCormack Bill (S. 2062), which would expand wage-hour coverage and raise the minimum to 75c.

Also under committee scrutiny is the Ball Bill (S. 2386) which, while raising the minimum to 60c, would weaken the wage-hour law up and down the line.

SETH LEVINE, spokesman for the CIO Maritime Committee, said the Ball Bill "provides a Christmas tree for employers and lawyers and a wage cut for the workers."

He said the seamen and fish workers are particularly interested in the Thomas-McCormack bill, since it would extend wage-hour protection to both groups for the first time.

"The Ball Bill, on the other hand, not only fails to extend this coverage, but removes from coverage a large group of workers now protected by the Act," Levine told the Senators.

"A 75c minimum wage and a 40-hour week can be brought to fish-processing workers without any increase in the price of fish products."

The Intl. Longshoremen's & Warehousemen's Union—through William Glazier, its Washington representative—backed the Thomas-McCormack Bill because it would bring wage-hour coverage to several thousand employes of pineapple and sugar-processing plants in Hawaii. These workers, ILWU members, are not now covered by the law.

THE HEARINGS, at which Sen. Ball (R., Minn.) presides, are being attended by numerous corporation lobbyists and spokesmen for interests which have long sought to curtail the wage-hour law.

At the first session, Wage-Hour Administrator William R. McComb voiced support for the 75c minimum, and described the Ball Bill as inadequate.

Rising cost of living has made the 75c minimum represent only a nickel's worth of improvement over the old 40c minimum, after deductions for fall in purchasing power of the dollar, McComb said.

"This 5c increase in the real minimum wage is certainly modest in the light of the very substantial increase since 1938 in real national income," he told the Senators.

How bitterly the proposed increase in the minimum rates will be fought in Congress was clearly indicated last week by Rep. Wint Smith (R., Knas.) and Max Schwabe (R., Mo.) during the course of a radio discussion.

They appeared on CIO's America United program broadcast over the NBC network on April 19. Joining in the discussion were Sen. Elbert Thomas (D., Utah), a co-sponsor of the bill to improve the law, and Esther Peterson, legislative representative of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers.

Smith, a member of the House Labor sub-committee which held wage-hour hearings last fall, declared:

"A minimum wage law is a device of an all-powerful socialistic state to raise wages by decree, regardless of the productive power of the individual, and a minimum wage law is the most effective device ever conceived for securing wage increases for all."

Sen. Thomas reminded the Congressman that wage-hour legislation was passed 10 years ago because "industry ran away with our constitutional ideas."

Mrs. Peterson charged that opponents of the law "don't take into account the facts of life."

Keep Your Eye On Congress

BILL	WHAT IT DOES	WHERE IT IS	WHAT TO DO
Thomas-McCormack Wage-Hour Bill. S. 2062; HR 5249	Lifts minimum wage to 75c-an-hour, extends law's coverage.	Senate Labor. Comm. Hearings in progress. CIO testifies this week.	Write Sen. Taft, Sen. Ball & other Labor Comm. members to support.
Ball Wage-Hour Bill. S. 2386	Lifts minimum to 60c, but weakens all sections of bill, creates many loopholes.	Referred to Senate Labor Comm. Hearings in progress.	Write Sen. Taft, Ball and other Labor Comm. members to back Thomas-McCormack Bill.
Labor Dept. Appropriation Bill HR 5728	Bill slashes Labor Dept. funds, wipes out Vets Re-Employment section, cuts Bureau of Labor Statistics by 40%	Passed by the House. Senate action due soon.	Wire Senators to restore cuts.
Taft-Hartley Repeal Bills. S. 1628; HR 3945	Repeals Taft - Hartley Law introduced at end of last session.	Referred to House & Senate Labor Comms. Action unlikely this session.	Write Senators, Congressmen to push repeal of this law.
Taft-Ellender-Wagner Housing Bill. S. 866; HR 2523.	Provides long - range govt. aid for slum clearance, low-rent homes.	Pased by Senate. Petition in House to escape Banking Comm. Roadblock.	Ask Congressmen sign Discharge Petition No. 6 and seek early vote.
Anti-Polltax Bill. HR 29.	Ends polltax as bar to voting in U. S. elections in 7 Southern States.	Passed by House last July. Senate Rules Comm. due soon; vote possible in next few weeks.	Ask Senators to vote cloture (limited debate) and support bill.
Anti-Lynching Bill HR 3488	Makes lynching a U. S. crime, with punishment for lynchers and police-collaborators.	Approved by House Judiciary Comm. Vote due in next few weeks No action in Senate.	Write Congressmen to press for quick vote. Ask Senators to push for action.
FEPC Anti-Bias Bill S. 984; HR 2820	Sets up U. S. agency to enforce anti - bias job policy in industry.	Approved by Senate Labor Comm. No action yet in House.	Write Senators to seek early vote; ask Congressmen for action.
Peacetime Military Conscription.	Provides compulsory army service for all 18-year-olds in peacetime.	Approved by House Armed Services Comm. Senate Armed Services Comm. heard CIO testimony.	Write Congressmen and Senators demanding defeat of forced military service proposals.
Labor Extension Service Bill S. 1390—H. R. 6202.	Sets up gov. program for workers' education, through cooperation of unions and colleges.	Senate & House Committees completed hearings.	Write members of Senate & House Labor Comms., urging early and favorable action.

Address all Representatives at House Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.
Address all Senators at Senate Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.

Anti-Lynch Bill OKed By Senate Unit

ANTI - LYNCH legislation may be up for action in both branches of Congress within the next few weeks.

Last week a Senate Judiciary sub-committee gave 2-1 approval to a new bill introduced by Sen. Ferguson (R., Mich.) With the Republican leadership committed to backing the bill as its one civil rights goal at this session, an early o.k. is expected from the full Judiciary Committee.

The House Judiciary group has already approved an anti-lynch proposal, and the legislation has been in the hands of the House Rules Committee awaiting a place on the House calendar.

Labor and liberal groups, meanwhile, are continuing to press for a three-pronged civil rights program which would include action on lynching, on the poll tax and on proposals for a permanent Fair Employment Practices Committee.

BUT THE decision of the GOP top strategists to give priority treatment to the anti-lynch measure provided a bad set-back to supporters of the FEPC and anti-poll tax bills. The latter has passed the House and been approved by a Senate sub-committee but no final report has been issued, and it is believed majority leaders in the Senate hope to keep it bottled up for the remainder of the session.

While important in itself as a measure to curb one of the nation's most disgraceful crimes, the anti-lynch bill would have far less sweeping effects than the anti-poll tax or anti-bias proposals.

Nevertheless, southern conservatives in the Democratic ranks in both branches of Congress are mobilizing filibuster plans. In the Senate, a two-thirds "cloture" vote is necessary to clamp the lid on the talky-marathon which the southern polltaxers have used in the past to kill other reform bills.

The GOP vote on cloture will be carefully watched to see if the Republicans really wish to pass the bill, or whether the affair is simply a headline-hunting expedition designed to win them northern votes in the fall elections.

THE FERGUSON bill in the Senate, like the Case (R., N. J.) bill in the House, provides fines up to $10,000 and jail sentences of up to five years for lynchers or for local or state or federal law enforcement officers who fail to carry out their duty in lynch situations.

Its definition of the lynching crime, however, is somewhat weaker than that of the House bill. The House proposal would include—as the Senate bill does not—as lynchings those incidents where "two or more" persons assault another for reasons motivated by race hatred.

It's No Secret

Purcell Smith, world's highest paid lobbyist, has come out openly in his attacks on the Tennessee Valley Authority. Smith gets $65,000 a year from the Natl. Association of Electric Companies, which collects two cents on every electric meter in the country.

Until last week, the well-heeled representative of the private utilities had been content to work through friendly congressmen.

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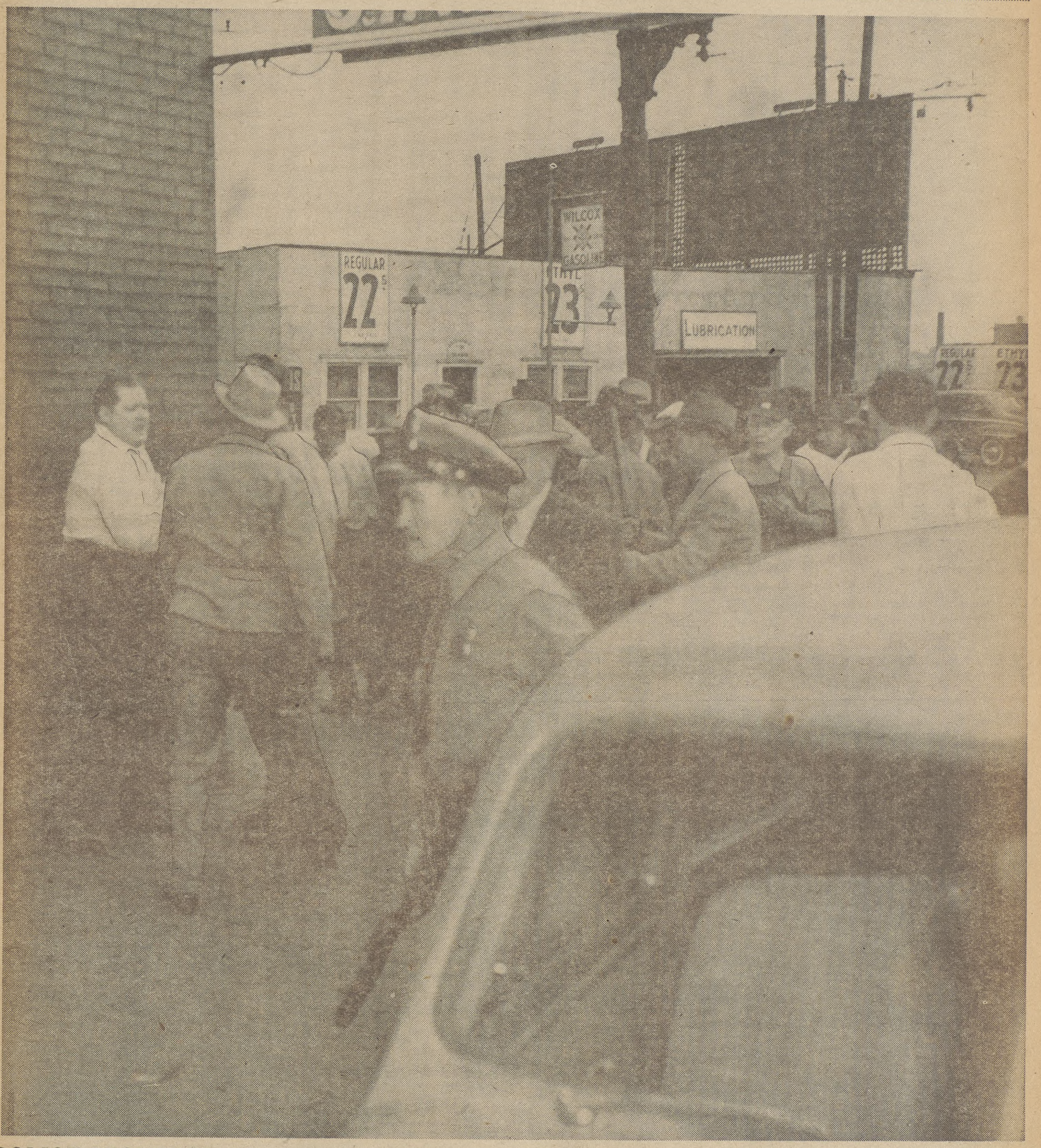

POLICE VIOLENCE: Without any provocation, 70 Kansas City, Kans., police on April 23 began clubbing striking CIO Packinghouse Workers in the vicinity of their union hall. The police chased them into the hall and continued their assault, injuring an estimated 100. Here the police attack was well under way. Note the two detectives "working over" the striker with his back to the wall. CIO Pres. Philip Murray called the assault "one of the most outrageous examples of the misuse of police power which this country has witnessed in a long time." He demanded government action at once. There have been examples of violence in other areas, he reminded U. S. and Kansas officials. See pages 2 and 4.

CIO TO SUE POLICE IN KANSAS ATTACK

Ask Probe Of 'Rights' Violations

By GLORIA CARLAN

*"Whoever, under color of any law, statute, ordinance, regulation, or custom, wilfully subjects, or causes to be subjected, any inhabitant of any State, Territory or District to the deprivation of any rights, privileges or immunities, secured or protected by the Constitution and laws of the United States * * * shall be fined not more than $1000, or imprisoned not more than one year or both." Criminal Code, Section 20 (18 U.S.C.A., Sec. 52).*

CIO Packinghouse Workers are planning five types of action on both federal and state levels as a sequel to a bloody 10-minute police attack upon their members in Kansas City, Kans. Ten persons were clubbed severely enough to require hospital treatment and many others suffered lesser injuries.

In Washington, D. C., meanwhile, UPWA officials met all last week with the "Big Four" packers and U.S. conciliators in an effort to end the seven-week strike. No progress was reported.

Charging violations of their constitutionally-guaranteed right of assembly and free speech, unprovoked assaults by police upon their members and heavy damage to their property, the union and its members will:

1 File an injunction suit in federal court to restrain Kansas City police from staging a repeat performance;

2 File individual damage suits for injuries suffered at the hands of police;

'JIMMY HIGGINS' HURT: **Frank Akins was so painfully injured in the police attack on the CIO Packinghouse Workers' hall at Kansas City, that he was unable to make a statement when this picture was taken. The local reports that he was "the man who sweeps up the union hall."**

3 Seek damages for demolition by the police of union property. The bluecoats broke down the door of the union hall, destroyed the loudspeaking equipment, broke dishes in the soup kitchen, shattered windows and chairs, and carried away union records.

4 Seek warrants for the arrest of the policemen involved for criminal assault.

5 Demand an investigation by the Federal Bureau of Investigation of criminal violations of the Federal Civil Rights Act.

LOCAL UPWA attorney, David W. Carson, said "there was no provocation whatsoever for the attack—by the policemen's own admission. We don't understand what prompted it. My guess is that it was just a case of venting of spleen."

According to sworn statements of strikers on the scene, 10 pickets were peacefully walking on the line outside the Cudahy gate when the police swarms descended. There were 70 police officers.

With orders from Police Captain Eli Dahlin to "crack skulls," the police carried out their mission.

Some routed the picket line, others picked out passersby and onlookers to club. When the strikers ran across the street into the union hall for cover, the police chased them, beat them, demolished union equipment. In minutes the hall was a bloody shambles. Still other policemen entered restaurants, pulled persons who looked like workers out into the street.

Union spokesmen said the attack followed a meeting the previous day between Kansas City Mayor and Chamber of Commerce officials. The C. of C., they said, had been protesting that the police were too "easy" on the strikers. The Mayor, a Republican, was endorsed by the local CIO-PAC in the election last year.

AN account of the episode by Mary Howe, one of the injured strikers, follows:

(Five stitches were taken in her head after she was beaten, and she suffered bruises on her legs.)

"I was on the picket line with about 12 people. The police started away and one on a motorcycle stated, 'It is all over now'. When they came back, there were car load after car load of police.

"We stood on the picket line for about five minutes after this when two plain-clothes men came up acting angry and told us there could only be 10 pickets on the picket line. So Katherine Taylor and myself left and when we got to the Union Hall, we were only there a few minutes when the trouble started. They started breaking in doors and windows and the police came in swinging clubs and a plain-clothes man grabbed me by the shoulders and told me to go, but I kept backing up and he didn't like that very well, so he turned me around and hit me on the head when my back was turned.

"I fell down and I rolled to the side of the Hall towards the wall. I felt my head and it was bloody. I got up, trying to get strength. I held on to a uniformed policeman and when he looked at me he shoved me back against the wall. Then I saw the plain-clothes man coming back at me with his club so I ran out.

"I ran to the filling station and noticed I was going the wrong way, so turned around and headed for Swifts. Then I reached Adams Street and saw Frank Rose and asked him how to get to a hospital or doctor or something. He told me to go across the street and as I started over that way, Katherine Taylor hollered at me and she and a fellow went to the hospital with me."

CIO Urges Boycotting 6 Packers

CIO's top executive officers — Pres. Murray, Secy.-Treas. Carey and the vice-presidents—have called on all CIO members and the public "to refuse to purchase the products" of six struck meat packing corporations.

The plea refers to Swift, Armor, Wilson, Cudahy, Morrell and Rath, whose employes walked out seven weeks ago after the companies flatly rejected union arbitration offers.

"Call upon our friends, community organizations, women's groups and others to join us in a nationwide insistence that we will eat no scab meat," they urged.

"Hold public meetings and other forms of public mobilization to bring to all CIO members and to the public generally the story of the struggle of the Packinghouse Workers, to rally support for these valiant fighters and to secure funds for the relief of those among the strikers who are in need."

The Packinghouse Workers' struggle is the "fight of all labor for a living wage," the statement continued. "A victory in the packing strike will be a victory for the entire labor movement.

"It is important that the packing companies feel the whip-lash of public opinion and action to move them from their arrogant position of refusing to pay any attention to the living needs of their workers."

"This strike must be won," the VPs concluded. "It will be won. The full strength of the labor movement must be mobilized in its support."

Murray to Truman

"Outrageous Example Of Misuse of Police"

IT was "one of the most outrageous examples of misuse of police power which this country has witnessed in a long time."

It marked "a new low in police activities" and made a "mockery of the law which the officers are sworn to uphold."

In those and other equally strong terms CIO Pres. Philip Murray last week described the recent headsmashing orgy of Kansas City police at the CIO Packinghouse Workers hall.

The CIO president's irate protests were contained in letters to Pres. Truman, Atty. Gen. Tom C. Clark and Kansas Gov. Frank Carlson—and he demanded prompt action.

Murray called for immediate dismissal and punishment of police officials responsible for the attack. He urged Pres. Truman and Clark to investigate violations of the federal civil rights laws involved and to "take appropriate action" against those responsible for the "brutal raid."

To the attorney general, Murray said the "direct responsibility for the enforcement of civil rights falls within your jurisdiction."

The incident had caused such widespread indignation, Murray said, that he "felt it necessary to call the facts directly to the attention of the Chief Executive of the nation."

To Pres. Truman Murray related details of the bloody ten minutes:

"On Friday morning, according to reports in the local press, the police of the city were called into a meeting and directed by the responsible head of the force to proceed to the scene of the picket line and not to hesitate to engage in the cracking of skulls.

"Seventy policemen descended upon the picket line without warning and proceeded to swing their clubs with abandon. They clubbed all persons on the street into the union hall, including several passers-by who were not members of the union and in no way related to the labor dispute.

"After the streets had been cleared the police broke into the union hall, smashed windows, battered the union's loud-speaking equipment, destroyed union records, ripped pictures from the walls, broke dishes in the union's soup kitchen, ripped the telephone from the wall of the office and clubbed and beat the occupants of the hall. As of today your investigators may fine broken windows and blood-spattered walls as mute testimony of the reckless abandon with which these officers acted."

Ten persons, including a newspaper photographer, required hospital treatment after the attack. An estimated 100 pickets were injured in all.

BLOWS RAINED ON HIM: **Cecil Mills, a striker, was on his way to the Packinghouse Workers' hall at Kansas City, Kans., when the police attack began. As he was about to enter the door, police began to rain blows on him.**

DO RISING COSTS WORRY STEEL?

THE steel industry has gone in for the "new look" in taking its case to the public.

U. S. Steel, which has told the CIO Steelworkers that it can't give them any pay increases because it is cutting the price of steel, last week published full page ads in the nation's newspapers headed: "Let's try to stop rising costs."

And well U. S. Steel might go in for the "new look" because the good will it had built up through its expensive radio shows and the like was seriously damaged last month when it announced a $5-a-ton boost in the price of semi-finished steel products.

The rest of the industry was quick to follow U. S. Steel's lead.

A number of big steel producers including Bethlehem, Youngstown Sheet & Tube, Jones & Laughlin, said that they would not give wage increases.

The steel companies were somewhat hazy on the specific price reductions. The New York Times reported:

"The Bethlehem, in a statement here by E. G. Grace, chairman, said that its price reductions would amount to $10,000,000 on an annual basis, but, like U. S. Steel, it did not report the specific reductions. Jones & Laughlin, and Youngstown Sheet & Tube did not place a value on the reductions contemplated."

Doubt was cast on the seriousness of U. S. Steel's concern for rising costs' by the anguished wail with which the corporation's chairman Irving S. Olds greeted the U. S. Supreme Court decision outlawing the basing point system of pricing in the cement industry.

Following the quarterly meeting of U. S. Steel's board of directors, Olds said the management was "very much concerned" over the decision and hoped it would not be applied to all industries.

WHICH means that U. S. Steel does not want to cut prices further.

(Under the basing point system, the country is divided into a number of arbitrary geographical districts. One city in the district is the basing point. Even though steel is produced in another city, its price there is equal to its price plus the freight from the basing point.)

All the fanfare with which the steel price cut and the refusal to consider wage proposals were announced failed to discourage the CIO Steelworkers.

The union's policy committee voted to seek extensions of from 60 to 90 days where necessary to conclude wage talks.

The extension was needed because under most of the contracts, wage negotiation periods expire May 1.

U. S. Steel's action was followed the next day by Westinghouse and General Electric. Both firms told negotiators for the CIO Electrical Workers that they would not increase wages but would cut prices.

UE announced it was ready to call a strike at any moment of 200,000 UE workers at GE, Westinghouse and the Electrical Division of General Motors unless they received a wage increase.

THE CIO Auto Workers' top officers have bluntly warned the auto industry that their members "are free to use their economic strength if management's short-sightedness and stubbornness force them to do so."

The Top Policy Committee of the UAW late last week set May 12 as the date for a strike by 75,000 Chrysler employes if no wage settlement is reached by that time.

Murray To Talk On Steel Wages

CIO Pres. Philip Murray will address the nation this Monday, May 3, over the nationwide American Broadcasting Co. network.

He will discuss the issues in the steel wage dispute.

The speech will be broadcast over all ABC stations at 9:30 p. m., eastern daylight time; 8:30 central daylight time; 7:30 mountain daylight time; and, on the west coast, at 9:30 p. m. Pacific time.

Be sure to tune in your local ABC station Monday night for this important speech.

Steel Tycoon Fairless
Says "No"

She Proves Her Point

Prices on some industrial steel products may be down a trifle—but prices on the foods you buy are up plenty.

Rep. Helen Gahagan Douglas (D., Calif.) marched on to the House floor last week with a basket of groceries. They cost her $16.23. A year ago the same basket cost her $15.02. When that nasty ole OPA was operating, they cost her only $10.06.

Mrs. Douglas made some wry remarks about the Natl. Association of Manufacturers' promise of a "better tomorrow" when OPA was lifted. That "better tomorrow" is getting more expensive all the time, she told fellow-Congressmen.

The food items cost her $16.23 in a low-priced store, $17.17 in a medium-priced outlet, and $17.80 in a de luxe grocery.

Introducing a House bill (HR 6382) to provide a large-scale drive against inflation, similar to the Thomas-Wagner bill that has long been pigeon-holed in the Senate, Mrs. Douglas said:

"We are willing to appropriate billions of dollars to stop communism elsewhere, but we do nothing to stop the conditions which breed it here."

How prices have soared were indicated by Mrs. Douglas' shopping list, inserted in the Congressional Record:

	OPA	Last year	Today lowest priced store
10 lbs. Flour (Pillsbury)	.78	.87	.89
1 lb. Butter (Land O'Lakes)	.65	.82	.93
2 qts. Lucerne Milk	.29	.34	.38
1 doz. Eggs (Cream Crop)	.53	.69	.65
2 lbs. Sunsweet Dried Prunes	.32	.54	.38
3 lbs. Round Steak	1.35	2.07	2.76
2 lbs. Pork Chops	.76	1.46	1.66
1 lb. Swift Premium Bacon	.42	.79	.75
3 lbs. Crisco	.68	1.27	1.23
1 qt. Wesson Oil	.58	.90	.90
2 lbs. Maxwell House Coffee	.66	.98	1.06
1 lb. Sausage (pork links)	.45	.49	.59
2 lbs. Stew Beef (Boneless)	.70	1.18	1.46
3 cans String Beans (Briar Cut)	.39	.60	.57
3 cans Peas (Sugarbelle)	.45	.55	.50
2 loaves Wrights Bread	.22	.20	.24
1 lb. Sunnybank Margarine	.18	.43	.40
2 lbs. Soda Crackers	.42	.50	.52
1½ lbs. Oxydol Soap Suds	.25	.34	.36
	$10.08	$15.02	$16.23

CORRECTION

By a typographical error, the name of James C. McGahey, president of the CIO Plant Guards Organizing Committee, appeared in the CIO News of Apr. 19 as Frank McGahey. Several persons pointed this out to us.

MURRAY ASSAILS U. S. STEEL AND CP

PULLING no punches, CIO Pres. Philip Murray last week roundly denounced the U. S. Steel Corp. and the Communist Party.

The U. S. Steel, which refused a wage increase to Murray's Steelworkers, he said:

"The American people have been lulled into a state of false security by virtue of this hypocritical, misleading propaganda emating from the offices of U. S. Steel."

Of the Communists, he declared:

"I charge that the Communist Party is directly responsible for the organization of the third party."

Murray was addressing a cheering throng at the convention of the CIO Textile Union at Atlantic City.

HERE are some highlights from his speech:

U. S. STEEL:

"I have just emerged from some wage negotiations in the city of Pittsburgh. There the outstanding leader in the field of American enterprise and business, U. S. Steel, took occasion to say to the Steelworkers, 'We cannot give you a wage increase. We don't think a wage increase would be a good thing for you, and as the master of our employes' destinies, and ever mindful of the interest of the people, we have concluded in our infinite wisdom that now is not the time to give you a wage increase—for your own good.'

"We naturally had contended that any wage allowances made permissible in the course of those negotiations would have to be conceded without price increases.

"The steel industry during 1947 netted after taxes about $482,000,000 in profits, the most profitable year for the industry since the First World War. This great industry could have very well afforded to pay a substantial increase in wages to its workers without necessarily increasing prices.

"THEY decided, however, to adopt a new policy. They said, 'If we concede more wages we will have to increase prices and the wage increases of course will be lost in the gyrations of these inflationary spirals.'

"Hence," they said, "we have decided to adopt a new policy. We are going to cut prices.' So they announced a cut in prices approximately $25,000,000 a year.

"Benjamin Fairless, U. S. Steel President, was summoned to testify before a Senate Committee some seven or eight weeks ago. Why? To show cause why U. S. Steel had increased its prices on semi-finished steel to a figure amounting to $5 per ton.

"In the course of Fairless's testimony, he said that this increase was a mere triviality, that it would not agitate any inflationary spiral, that increases bore no relationship to living costs, because steel could not be likened to bread and butter and meat. Hence, the consumers would absorb that price increase without complaint, because the price increase would have no effect upon living costs.

"The combination of increases, semi-finished steel and other products, resulted in increased prices, amounting to $28 ½ million—$28 ½ million to U. S. Steel! So, they promise now to return to the consumers' pockets approximately $25 million of the $28 ½ million that they gyped the public out of last February and March.

"THE U. S. Steelworkers protested vigorously not the new plan of reducing prices, but the amount. We contended that U. S. Steel could afford to contribute to our economy in price reductions in excess of $70 million each year, and still maintain a reasonable profit in its business. But the Corporation decided otherwise.

"Last year, U. S. Steel had a gross profit of $244 million. It had a net, after taxes, of $153 million. Its profit position for the year 1947 was over 70% better than" in 1946, a very profitable year.

COMMUNIST PARTY: "The CIO Executive Board three months ago adopted a political policy.

"That policy related itself to two distinct issues: one which directed itself and its attention toward the attainment of our objectives in providing relief for the

(Continued on Page 9)

SERVE NOTICE: **These three top officials of the CIO Auto Workers warned the auto industry that their members will strike if forced to do so to get wage increases. The natl. GM conference of the union moved to void its contract and to take a strike vote. Chrysler workers have authorized a strike vote.**

PLENTY HIGH: **Rep. Helen Gahagan Douglas (D., Calif.) took these groceries to the House to illustrate her point that prices continue to climb. She said these articles cost $16.23 at the "lowest price chain store in Washington." They cost, she said, $15.02 a year ago and $10.08 under OPA.**

Kansas City Skull-Crushing Fiasco!

By ALLAN L. SWIM

Seventy club-swinging policemen crashed their way into a CIO union hall at Kansas City, Kan., and began carrying out their leader's instruction to "crack skulls."

They performed effectively!

In 10 minutes the place was a bloody shambles. More than 100 striking Packinghouse Workers were injured, 10 so badly they required hospitalization.

There was no provocation for the attack—one of the most outrageous examples of misuse of police power the nation has witnessed in many years.

The Kansas City skull-cracking raid was part of a spreading pattern of anti-union violence—part of a campaign to weaken and then destroy the labor movement.

Employers, of course, and politicians, too, are still making pretty speeches about "unions being a necessary part of the American scene" and some of them mean what they say.

Too many of them do not. They're merely engaging in double talk, because their acts provide proof that they either want no unions at all or want unions that are virtually ineffective.

The facts tell a powerful and important story—a story which has not been adequately told by the daily newspapers and the radio.

It is a story all unionists should know.

It became obvious soon after the close of the war that industrial leaders were getting set for an attack on the trade union movement.

They, of course, weren't so bold as to announce that they were out to destroy unions. No! They merely wanted them regulated. They wanted the unions' "abuse of power" eliminated.

They started moving in first on the legislative front—and here they did an effective job.

Thirty-six states now have rather stringent anti-union laws on their statute books.

And the nation as a whole has the damnable Taft-Hartley Act with which to contend.

The CIO's Southern organizing campaign, which hasn't resembled a Sunday School picnic, has provided part of the evidence of industry's drive against labor.

Twenty-two organizers and local union leaders have been physically assaulted since the drive began. Two of these were brutally beaten.

Two organizers were shot at and two meeting places were dynamited.

Some of the Southern employers have been more honest—if more brutal—than their Northern colleagues. They have stated flatly time and again that they're out to smash the unions.

Industry, which designed the death of OPA, is well heeled for its campaign against labor—thanks to the enormous profits it has been making.

It has the Taft-Hartley Act and state legislation on its side. Its brand of thinking dominates Congress.

Industry, however, has a habit of getting cocky when things go its way. It applies the spurs too hard when it's riding high in the saddle.

It underestimates the strength of 15 million unionists, their families and friends.

So it may have to learn again the hard way—as it did during the 30's—that the public rebels when economic and political powers are badly abused.

Industry — and the police — play with dynamite when they incite or encourage violence.

That's why those responsible for the Kansas City skull-cracking raid should be dismissed from the police department and properly punished.

And that's why industry should take another look at the hand it's playing—just to see if that imaginary ace in the hole isn't in reality merely a little three-spot.

SOUNDS GOOD, BUT--

Junior and his Mama were sitting in their living room the other night listening to the man on the radio tell about the wonderful, wonderful action taken by U. S. Steel.

The giant corporation, the man said, had told the Steelworkers to go jump into a lake, insofar as a wage increase was concerned. Instead of raising pay, he added, U. S. Steel was going to cut prices.

"Now, we're getting somewhere," said Junior, who believed what he read in the NAM ads. "This will send inflation into a tailspin."

"Don't be a complete dope, Junior," his Mama said. "I don't want to be guilty of belittling, but this is a case of too little and too late."

"How do you figure that, Mom?" Junior asked. She replied:

"Well, it's like this. The unions put up an awful squawk against killing OPA, but it was killed and prices started climbing.

"The situation got pretty bad last year and the unions made another try for price control. They said they'd rather have price reductions than wage increases—and they meant it.

"The big industries, including steel, upped prices some more. That really put the squeeze on the consumers.

"Early this year the steel industry piled on some new increases. Then the Steelworkers asked for a wage increase so they could catch up with the increase in the cost of living.

"U. S. Steel said 'nothing doing. We're not going to give you a cent. We're going to cut prices instead. We're going to help cure inflation.'

"U. S. Steel increased its prices about $230 millions during the past year. Then they announced they'd cut prices $25 millions.

"Why, Junior, it's just like putting 230 bucks in the bank, drawing out 25 bucks and telling the bill collector you're flat broke!"

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The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

Philip Murray President James B. Carey Secretary-Treasurer
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Uncover Attempt to Pin Scabs' Fight on Union

By TOM NOWELL

WHAM: At last, it has happened.

Strikebreaker (polite for scab) W. A. Brock, found his home under gunfire in the Anchor Duck Mill Village, Rome, Georgia.

After the mellee, strikebreaker Brock surveyed the damage with his left eye. The right one had been shot out in the gunfire.

Immediately following the fracus, the Anchor Duck Mills posted a reward of $2,500 for the arrest and conviction of the assailants.

Today, it looks mighty like the striking Textile Workers Union of America-CIO, is going to collect that reward.

Here's what happened, according to William Shifflett, President of the striking Local of the United Textile Workers Union:

In the hours just before dawn on April 24, an automobile drove up to Brock's house. The occupants of the automobile blazed away with revolver fire.

AT THE same time, guards at the mill gate began pumping lead into the car.

Brock got an eye shot out. The guards boasted they had riddled the vehicle with shot.

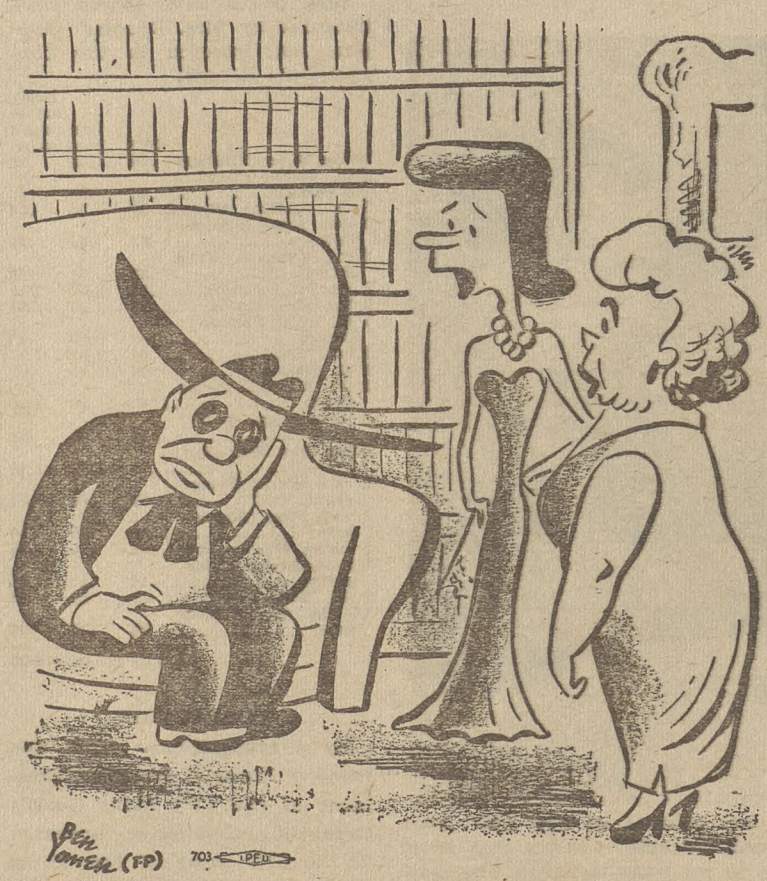
Union men followed the car, and finally forced the driver to seek refuge in the mill. Then the union men called the sheriff of Floyd County and told him where to find the men. The sheriff refused to make the arrest, so the Union called Rome's police chief, Smith Horton. He went into the mill and arrested Elzie Shedd, Elzie Battles, and Quentin, Alias Jack, Dempsey, all scabs.

It would seem that the management at Anchor Duck Mill tried once too often the old racket of causing violence and blaming the union. Dempsey, according to witnesses, had blood on his clothing. This brings the belief that there was a fourth member of the shooting party, who was hit by a guard, and who was hidden by the rest of the men.

Anyway, three company men are under $500 bond apiece, while authorities are seeking the fourth.

Meanwhile, Hubert Wilkey, 19-year-old striker and father of a young child, still in a Rome hospital here physicians are seeking to save his life. Wilkey was shot by a scab, Elmer Adams, last week.

CONGRESSMAN DRIPP BY BEN YOMEN



"Poor dear, he kissed the wrong babies. Their fathers were union members."

Federal Staffs Face T-H Bias

A NEW and dangerous wrinkle in anti-labor legislation has popped out of the House Appropriations Committee.

Attached to a bill providing funds for the Federal Security Administration was a "rider" barring payment of wages to any FSA employe who belongs to a union whose officers have not filed anti-Communist affidavits under the Taft-Hartley Act.

Washington reporters immediately interpreted the "rider" as an effort to wreck the CIO United Public Workers of America.

The House approved the bill with only 35 dissenting votes.

Appropriations Committee members said if they get away with the proposition on the FSA bill, it will be attached to every other measure providing funds for other government agencies. It would also affect several AFL unions, including the printers, whose members work for Uncle Sam.

Union attorneys regard the "rider" as unconstitutional. They charge that by forcing a U. S. employe to choose between his job and his union, the bill would destroy his guaranteed right to join a union.

The FSA bill also carried a series of shuffles of government agencies that have been opposed by CIO in the past.

It would make the U. S. Employment Service a permanent part of FSA, taking it from the Dept. of Labor. It would remove the Bureau of Employment Security from the Social Security Administration.

A Couple of Guys From Across The Ocean

THOSE were tense days. The Nazis and their satellites were fighting for world domination. The U. S. had just gotten actively into the war.

This nation was taking stock of its resources, putting men and women into uniform, making plans for stepping up badly-needed production.

A group of men, mostly scientists, met at Columbus, Ohio, to discuss methods of conserving our resources and using them to the best advantage.

During a break in the proceedings four men got together and began discussing two important appointments which President Roosevelt had just made.

THERE was more skepticism than bitterness in their discussion of one of the men—a labor leader who had been asked to serve with an industrialist in the important drive to step up production.

One of the men said he doubted the advisability of appointing a native of Lithuania to such an important post.

"It's a funny thing about those foreigners, he said. "They never do get to be really good Americans."

A CIO representative who had been listening in on the discussion from a few feet away broke in on their conversation.

"I notice that you gentlemen have been discussing only one member of the team FDR appointed. The other member—the industrialist—was born across the ocean, too. He came from Denmark."

The four men decided suddenly to drop the subject.

CHANGES occurred suddenly in those days. The agency which the industrialist and labor official headed was abolished and replaced by another.

The labor leader returned to his union and later became director of the first widespread political endeavor ever undertaken by organized labor in this country.

He was subjected to great personal abuse because he dared advocate the idea that unionists had as much right to engage in political action as any other group.

He was called a "damn foreigner," a "dirty Communist," a "Jewish radical."

The industrialist put on a general's uniform and became the No. 1 production trouble-shooter for the armed services.

He followed a fantastic schedule for a man of his age and his superiors gave him much credit for stepping up the supply of arms and munitions.

The war ended and the industrialist became a civilian again. Within a short time he was a director of a giant automobile corporation and the president of a smaller firm that made auto parts.

He was back in his element—civilian production—but not for long.

THE man from Lithuania—the labor leader who became a political leader—died in the summer of 1946.

History, if it is recorded fairly, will list him among the "greats" of the American labor movement—and it will list him as a "really good American."

The man from Denmark—the immigrant who became a production genius—died last week. History will record him as a "really good American."

Sidney Hillman and William S. Knudsen, who worked together in the Office of Production management, disagreed on many things. They were not at all alike because Knudsen was not considered a friend of labor.

But there's a valuable lesson in their lives for those who say, "It's funny about those foreigners. They never do get to be really good Americans." A. L. S.

COPS ARE STRIKING, TOO

Remind Doctor Bogey Words Never Cured Illness

By HOLLACE RANSDELL

FAMILY doctors stuck with bills their low income patients cannot pay must have been somewhat bewildered by the arguments advanced in their defense by Republican Rep. A. L. Miller if they happened to be listening to the CIO's America United Program on the NBC network Sunday.

Topic discussed was "What Do We Need for a National Health Program?"

Harry Becker, director of the CIO United Auto Workers' Social Security Dept., and Federal Security Administrator Oscar R. Ewing, teamed up in defense of the Murray-Wagner-Dingell bill which would set up a national health insurance program.

Rep. Miller, who is a doctor himself, opposed a national health program as "a desperate, stubborn and relentless attempt to fasten socialized medicine on the country."

He kept spitting out the words "socialized medicine" repeatedly, with such distaste that it sounded as though he were holding his nose.

"Now socialized medicine would require so much expense and detail and paper work that there would be more ink on the physician's fingers than iodine, and it would make the American people do a ritualistic goose step."

BECKER of the UAW came back with an account, drawn from first-hand contacts through the union, of some of the problems workers face in getting and paying for medical care.

"The average worker's family cannot pay for the medical care that he needs when illness strikes. We know that he has trouble getting the medical care he needs.

"We feel that a government program developing prepayment plans, programs of training of doctors and nurses, a program for the provision of hospital beds and clinics and other related medical facilities is the answer."

Ewing reminded Dr. Miller that the question concerned the best way "to get more medical care to more people," and that name-calling such as "socialized medicine," merely clouded the issue. Rep. Miller met this remark by a double-barreled burst of name-calling about "regimented economy" and "regimented government."

"Just why the CIO and the Federal Security Agency should join in with the other communist groups in Europe, the fascist countries, the European countries that have socialized medicine, in a desperate, stubborn, and relentless attempt to fasten socialized medicine on the country is hard to understand," rumbled Rep. Miller.

BECKER observed mildly that the Doctor was using words charged with emotionalism instead of facing the people's problem squarely. Ewing called Miller's attention to the fact that Scandinavia and Britain had government health programs and could not be called Nazi countries.

"They're socialized," Miller chanted again.

Moderator David Brinkley tactfully switched the debate to the problem of medical care for the individual worker and his family. Becker said that since the average worker's wage was $200 below the $3100 minimum decent standing of living for a family of four set by the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, he could not pay medical bills.

STATISTICS also show that the average family pays more for lipstick, candy and amusement than they spend on medical care, retorted Rep. Miller, who fancies himself a friend of labor.

Families that have medical costs weren't able to choose whether they were going to be sick, whereas there is an element of choice in lipstick, Becker explained patiently.

Miller shifted ground and asked if there wasn't an insurance plan in Detroit auto plants to take care of a worker when he was sick.

"You believe industry should pay the costs of medical care in his family?" asked Becker quickly.

"It should be taken out of the pay check and let him choose the physician that he wants, voluntarily," said Miller so hastily that he forgot to chant "socialized medicine."

He got it in though, in his concluding spiel: "In every country where they have socialized medicine the freedom of the people has gone, and when that goes the freedom of those you represent, and those in the CIO, will go too. You will lose all your freedom you now have, and you don't want that in any form of government."

"Has Sweden, Norway or Britain lost their freedom?" demanded Ewing.

"I think it has pretty much vanished," said Miller darkly.

"That's absolute nonsense," protested Becker.

"The people ought to have rights—" Dr. Miller started off.

But the time was up at that moment.

'THERE ONCE WAS A UNION MAID'

By ARTHUR RIORDAN

THE doffers and the slashers and the weavers and the loom fixers and the dyers and the bleachers and the winders gathered last week at Atlantic City.

And there were a lot of others, too, at the fifth biennial (that means every two years) convention of the CIO Textile Workers.

The nearly 2000 delegates jammed a lot of hard work—and a little entertainment, too—into five crowded days. Like Sarah Farthing, pictured on this page, they went back to New England and the Middle Atlantic States and Canada and the South and many other areas convinced that theirs is a good union and that the CIO is a good place for that good union to be.

Convention highlights:

Philip Murray: The CIO president made a major policy address, lashing the role of the Communists in the American political scene and sharply criticizing U. S. Steel for its refusal to grant a wage increase and for its "anti-inflationary" price cut.

Administrative officers: TWUA Gen. Pres. Emil Rieve, Secy-treas. William Pollock and Exec. Vice Pres. George Baldanzi were returned to office.

They have held the posts since TWUA'S inception.

Rieve: He urged Pres. Truman to withdraw from the Presidential race. He would like to have someone on the order of Ike Eisenhower, or Justice Douglas. As for the Republicans, he did not see much there. Stassen, for instance, he quoted as saying that the British type of Socialism and Communism "are two peas from the same confining pod." Snapped Rieve: "God help us if that man gets in the White House!"

William Pollack

(Next day Truman sent greetings to the convention.)

PAC Dir. Jack Kroll: "Pres. Rieve stated the facts boldly—Pres. Truman had the misfortune to have succeeded Pres. Roosevelt and suffers by comparison. I urge that it would be a good idea—through letters, telegrams, resolutions, petitions and all other kinds of communications—to let the delegates at Philadelphia (where the national conventions of the two major parties will be held) know just how you feel about candidates."

Delegate

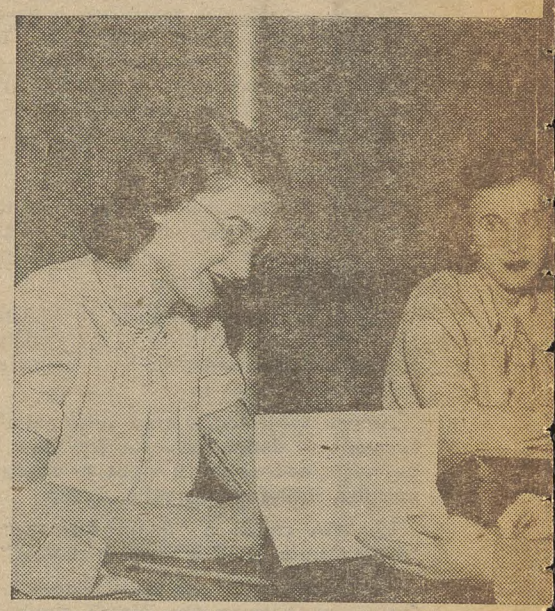
Ever think what those delegates you sent to conventions do after they get there?

The CIO News decided last week to follow a typical delegate through a typical CIO convention. The union: The Textile Workers Union of America, which has perhaps the heaviest organizing schedule and which has pledged itself to become the world's largest union. The delegate: Sarah Farthing.

So, the CIO News sent staff member Arthur Riordan to Atlantic City and let him and a photographer folow this typical delegate, performing typical duties, through a typical hard-working convention.

1. SARAH FARTHING is a winder for the Dan River Mill—which advertises itself as the world's largest cotton mill. Like many other members of the CIO Textile Workers, she comes from a textile workers' family, all with Dan River. After all, weaving is one of the oldest crafts in the world. Her father, Jim Farthing, is a slasher. Her mother, who works in the sewing room, folds sheets. Her sister, Mrs. Elsie Wales, hems sheets. All are TWUA members. Sarah started with the mill after finishing only five grades of grammar school. Her starting pay was $12.60 for a six-day, 48-hour week. Now, her basic pay is $53 for a five-day 40-hour week. and overtime and incentives often make that figure higher. Sarah gives full credit to her union, which last week sent her to its fifth biennial convention as a Dan River delegate. Follow her in these pictures.

2. BON VOYAGE: Sarah boards a chartered bus at Danville, Va., for the trip to Atlantic City. The joint board sent 32 delegates to represent its nearly 9000 members.



3. REGISTRATION: Sarah hands her credentials Bernice Epstein, of the TWUA staff.

Glen Gardiner, president, N. J. C. of C., and vice-president, Forstmann Woolen: "Leaders of both labor and management have a responsibility for setting the kind of example that will eventually permeate all levels in management and labor."

Rev. R. A. McGowan, Director, Dept. of Social Action, Natl. Catholic Welfare Conference: "I think it is essentially and everlastingly unsatisfactory for the working people to continue as hired hands, even if organized hired hands, of the rich and absentees. To me, the situation will be unsatisfactory until the majority of the working people share in the profits, the management and ownership of the things with which they work."

Operations Dixie: Baldanzi and CIO Organization Committee Dir. Van A. Bittner led a dramatic portrayal of the results of this CIO crusade and warned their listeners that there was plenty of work to do.

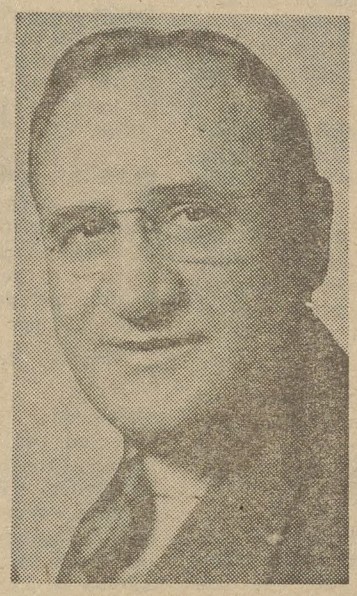
Baldanzi outlined the dirty smear tactics that were used by employers—many of them Northerners—in the South. "This won't stop us," he swore.

A number of recordings, made in the South, brought the voices of Southern workers to the audience. The voices were from Thomasville and Rome, Ga., from the Carolinas, from Tennessee.

WFTU: Rieve urged that the World Federation of Trades Unions be dissolved (later, he told reporters he was speaking as TWUA head and not as a CIO vice-president). The convention, in a sharply worded resolution, deplored the differences which have cropped up in WFTU.

Hosiery Workers: This federation was expelled in a dispute over per capitas.

Dyers: This federation, which lost a court suit against the parent TWUA, was dissolved



EMIL RIEVE

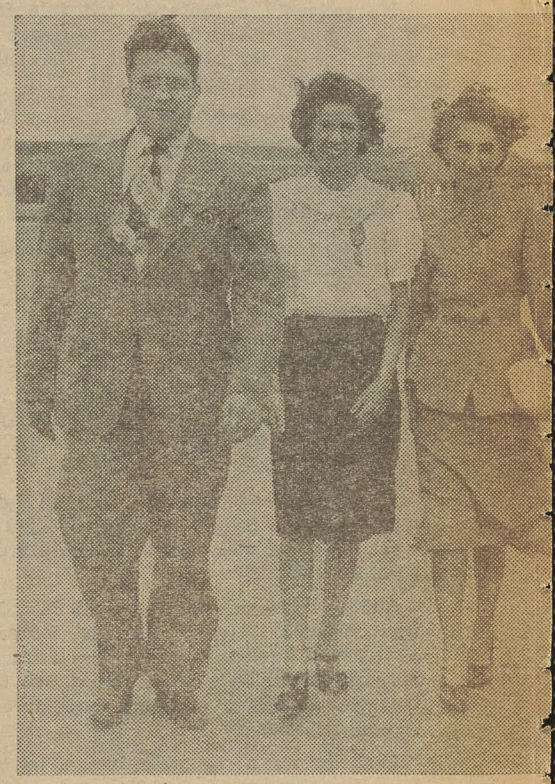
Memories: For this reporter, it was good to see some old acquaintances again.

There was the never-tiring thrill of listening to George Baldanzi deliver an address . . ., there was the super-efficient service of the staff of Textile Labor—Larry Rogin, Ken Fiester, Agnes Cohen, John McCarthy (I used to work with him), Rae Spielman. There were discussions of other events with Franz Daniel, John Edelman, Joe Huetter, Dorothy Quinn (who used to work for my union), Wayne Barr, an Atlantic City correspondent with whom I used to work. There was slight confusion in names between Alex Barkan and Sol Barkin . . . the full understanding the convention Press Committee had with the problems of putting out the union paper.

(The headline on the top of this page is, of course, from "Union Maid," which, to the tune of "Red Wing," is perhaps the most beloved of all labor songs. The words are by Woodie Guthrie and the verse starts:

("There once was a union maid,
("She never was afraid
("Of goons and ginks and company finks
("And the deputy sheriffs that made the raid . . ."
(And the chorus starts:
("Oh, you can't scare me,
("I'm sticking to the union . . ."

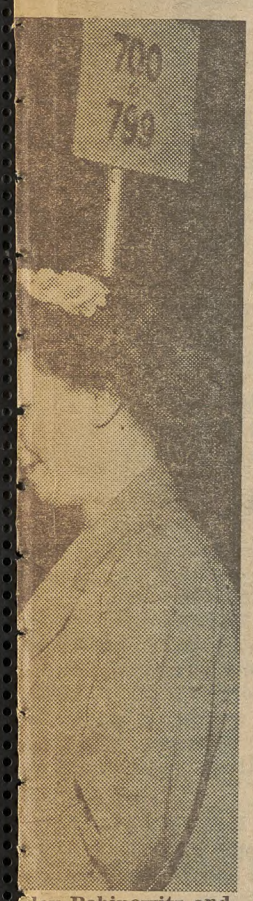
And so is Sarah Farthing.



7. Sarah strolls the beach with Maine delegates Alexander Anastasoff, Jeannette Bolduc, Anna Forcier and Thomas Leblanc. Anastasoff works

AUCUS: Sarah and delegation listen attentively their local president, Victor Harden, as he holds the many delegation meetings for Danville mem- The delegation broke itself into a number of sub-committees and complete reports will be made to Danville TWUAers. All the Dan River people had a full schedule. All hailed the efficiency with which their favorite union—TWUA, of course—operated.

5. CONFERENCE: Miss Farthing, whose family, of English extraction, has been in this country for years, confers with TWUA Exec. Vice pres. George Baldanzi. The latter, who is active in Southern organizing, is the idol of Southern TWUA members.



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6. INFORMATION: Sarah, who has been a shop steward for a year and who has been active in PAC and union shop work, sought out all the information possible about her union. Here, she gets first-hand data from Agnes Cohen, of the staff of Textile Labor, TWUA's newspaper; Dorothy Quinn, who is educational director for the Allentown, Pa., joint board, and Alexander Barkan, TWUA's PAC director.

Pepperell, one of Dan River's competitors. But h had the last word—Atlantic City's below Mason-Dixon Line!

8. CIO PRES. Murray (below) talks union affairs over with Sarah. He made a major address to the delegates, concerning political action and wages.

9. LOCAL COLOR: A trip to Atlantic City is not complete without a ride in the resort's famous boardwalk wheelchairs. Here's Sarah, weary from a busy five days. being wheeled back to her hotel before being carried back to Old Virginny. She thinks the Danville Joint Board—which won the Dan River NLRB election in 1941—and TWUA are mighty fine organizations. And she's going to tell everybody at home that, too.

Trade '38 Wage-Hour Law For New Model, Says CIO; Industry Group Favors No Law At All

FACTS OF LIVING: Senators and staff huddled over papers from a small Oklahoma town to see for themselves that you can't live for nothin'—even down on the farm. Grocery ads in the paper comparing New York and Oklahoma prices, show the latter are higher. Getting the facts—which hurt their own arguments—are, l. to r., a Senate Labor committee aide, Sen. Ellender (D.La.) and Sen. Ball (R.Minn.). The scene took place in U. S. Capitol during wage-hour hearings last week. At right are three of CIO's witnesses, who called for passage of Thomas-McCormack bill, with its 75c minimum wage: l. to r., Sol Barkin, research director for Textile; Vice Pres. Gladys Dickason, Amalgamated Clothing Workers; Irving Levy, UAW counsel.

By HENRY C. FLEISHER

THE Southern States Industrial Council has an office down the street a couple of doors from CIO, on Jackson Place in the nation's capital.

The geography of the two office locations is about all the two organizations have in common.

That fact was amply illustrated last week before Senator Joe Ball's Senate Labor sub-committee, which has been holding hearings on the Wage-Hour law.

The Council, representing about 3,000 industrial firms in 16 Southern states, feels strongly that 40c an hour is all that the legal minimum wage should be. The CIO, speaking for six million workers, has called for a 75c wage.

The Industrial Council wants the effect of the Wage-Hour law cut down. The CIO wants it enlarged to cover more workers in the low-income brackets.

The 80th Congress being what it is, any guess that workers' needs will be given the Senatorial nod is apt to be optimistic.

What does a corporation lobbyist have to say about a minimum wage of 40c an hour? Tyre Taylor, spokesman for the Industrial Council, talked about "wishful thinking" that the "existing boom conditions will continue."

The other possibility, he told the Committee, is that the "present inflation in wages and prices may not prove to be permanent, and that, for this and other reasons, it would be the part of wisdom to keep the wage structure flexible—flexible enough to ride on and not under the economic tides of supply and demand."

Which, translated into English, means wage-cutting.

AGAINST that, a variety of CIO witnesses last week came before Sen. Ball to argue that a 75c minimum, fixed by law, will help protect the idea of jobs for all—that it will fix a red traffic light against sweatshoppers and runaway employers who seize the first break in business conditions to engage in wage-cutting, cut-throat competition.

They urged passage of the Thomas-McCormack Bill (S. 2062) and rejection of Ball's own bill (S. 2386). The Ball bill, filled with a lawyer's paradise of complicated legal wordage, would weaken enforcement of the Wage-Hour law. And it would lift the minimum only to 60c an hour—with provisions making it easy for some industries to enjoy a half-dollar minimum, and difficult to lift base pay to 70c.

Neither Ball—nor Sen. Ellender (D., La.)—showed much sympathy with the CIO arguments.

Lead-off man for the CIO was Sol Barkin, husky research director for the Textile Workers.

The 75c minimum, he said, won't end "all forms of substandard wages"—but it will be a "step forward to the eradication of the worst forms of underpayment, discrimination and exploitation of the bargaining weaknesses of American workers.

"That sector of employers who exploit the helplessness of workers by paying them intolerable wages should not be allowed to create unfair competition by paying less than 75c."

Barkin said that when the present minimum is discussed, there's agreement on one fact: "The present minimum is obsolete."

" . . . Congress is obliged to modernize its legislation. Changes have occurred in the level of wages; in the costs of living; in the standards of productivity; and in our national income. Our national and international obligations have been broadened."

GLADYS Dickason, vice-president of the Clothing Workers, who followed Barkin on the stand, had a sharp conversation with Sen. Ellender. It involved the cost of living in Oklahoma.

Ellender (who complains that six families on his Louisiana farm have left to take better jobs) thinks minimum wages should be lower in the South. Miss Dickason (who was born and raised in a little town in Oklahoma) knew differently—and had the facts to prove it.

She tossed on to the table a hometown paper. It complained—with ample use of figures—that food prices are lower in New York City than in Oklahoma, where much of New York's food is raised.

Falseness of the old claim about lower living costs down South, she said, "has been demonstrated over and over again, but the argument persists. For the same level of living, there are no significant differentials as between North and South.

(The Ball Bill would permit regional pay differentials, long sought by employers in low-wage areas of the nation.)

IRVING Levy, the graying, stocky counsel of the United Auto Workers, argued that the Ball bill offered rich premiums to wage-cutters, at the expense of those employers who want to pay decent money to their workers.

"Evasion devices" scattered through the Ball Bill will deprive millions of workers of wage-hour protection, he warned the committee. They would wreck the overtime pay provisions and threaten the 40-hour week.

"There's no lack of ingenuity which a small percentage of employers and their advisors can muster in efforts to escape paying the minimum wage and overtime pay," he said.

NOT many workers — in comparison to the nation's total —will get a direct wage boost from a lift in the minimum from 40c to 75c. But Dolly Lowther, a New York spokesman for the Laundry Division of the Amalgamated, talked to the committee about some who would.

"Women worked as many as 13 hours a day—72 and 80 hours per week—and their wages averaged only $6, $8, $10 a week. They had to take the wages and working conditions the employer offered."

The New York state wage law, passed in 1937, guaranteed a $14-a-week minimum. That meant a 100% increase for some of the women, and $5-a-week jumps for many others.

Today, with rising costs, laundry workers need a 75c-an-hour minimum as badly as they needed $14-a-week ten years ago.

"In 25 of 33 cities surveyed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, no flat-work ironer averaged as much as 75c an hour. . . . In 26 cities, no bundle worker averaged as much as 75c an hour.

"Surely, that's starvation wages."

BUT the Ball Bill will hurt wage-hour enforcement not only for the lowest paid but for higher income workers. Sam Eubanks, secretary of the Newspaper Guild, said some 9,000 salaried newspaper men earning more than $100 a week, would be cut out of overtime benefits by the bill.

It would "reverse the trend" established by the Guild, he said, and lead to pressures from contract employers to meet the wage-cutting of open shop papers.

Martin Kyne of the Retail Union testified about the effect on store employes. Earlier, spokesmen for maritime and longshore workers had talked of the need for protection under the wage law.

So, during the week, the Senate committee heard from landlubbers and merchant seamen, from industrial workers and service employes, from well-paid and low-paid.

Against their array of facts, the Southern States Industrial Council had this to say:

"The Council has gone on record many times for the outright repeal of the entire law, with the exception only of its child labor provisions."

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Whose advice will the Senate sub-committee follow? You might write to Sen. Ball—he'll soon be writing a report.

INTERESTED: Senate Labor Committee room was jam-packed during CIO's arguments for a 75c minimum wage by union members, officials and lobbyists.

IT'S CONTRACT TIME ALL OVER THE PLACE

HERE'S the status of CIO contracts in 15 mass industries, now in or preparing to enter negotiations:

STEEL: Talks with U. S. Steel ended abruptly as corporation put on "public interest" act for the galleries, refusing wage increases and announcing what Pres. Murray termed "picayune" price cuts. Bethlehem and Jones & Laughlin followed suit on both counts; Pittsburgh, Crucible and Republic followed on wage boosts.

AUTO: May 12 has been set as the strike deadline for 75,000 Chrysler employes by the UAW top policy committee. The walkout was previously authorized by the membership and by the international executive board. General Motors employes are now taking a strike vote.

ELECTRICAL: UE will call a strike at any moment of 200,000 workers at General Electric, Westinghouse and the electrical divisio of GM unless a wage increase is forthcoming. GE and Westinghouse both followed U. S. Steel's lead on price cuts without wage boosts.

PACKINGHOUSE: Employes of six major packers—Swift, Armour, Wilson, Cudahy, Morrell and Rath—on strike since March 16. Companies turned down union proposals for 29c hourly hike, later scaled down to 19c. Also rejected union arbitration offers.

RUBBER: Now negotiating with Firestone, whose contracts covering 200,000 workers, expired May 30.

OIL: Negotiations with Sinclair on union's demands for 30c wage increase begin May 3 in Tulsa, Okla. Strike authorization already given by membership. Said OWIU Pres. Knight: "No false price-cutting gestures will stop us."

TELEPHONE: American Union of Telephone Workers (long lines employes), affiliated with CIO Telephone Workers Organizing Committee, in wage talks with American Telephone & Telegraph for past week. Contract expired May 3. Union asking 30c hourly increase. Communications Equipment Workers, also TWOC, begin talks soon. They represent 22,000 AT&T employes.

TEXTILE: TWUA will begin talks covering 38,000 rayon workers soon.

MARITIME: NMU meetings with 40 steamship companies under way. Agreement expires June 15. Union asking 13 contract improvements, including substantial wage gains and strengthening of hiring hall. Companies proposing no wage hike, elimination of hiring hall.

LONGSHORE: ILWU, after four meetings with representatives of Pacific Coast Waterfront Employers' Association, has withdrawn until employers appoint committee with authority to negotiate. Union charged WEA representatives were not authorized to make agreement. Contract expires June 15.

SHIPBUILDING: Union will ask "substantial" increases when talks begin. Contracts expire or reopen in June.

GLASS: Talks with Pittsburgh Plate Glass and Libbey-Owens-Ford, covering 30,000 employes, now on. Contracts expire July 1.

FARM EQUIPMENT: Intl. Harvester proposals for new contract would lower wages by over 15c an hour, FE charges. Contracts covering 40,000 employes expires end of May.

FUR: New York fur employes, locked out since April 2, have declared a strike. Contracts expired Feb. 15, with employers insisting on pre-war pay system.

MINE-MILL: Five Utah companies refusing to negotiate nationally with excuse that international union officers have not signed non-communist affidavits. Contracts covering 30,000 workers expire June 30.

Recount Shows UAW Wins At Martin Plant

THE CIO Auto Workers' eight-months battle for recognition at the giant Glenn L. Martin airplane plant in Baltimore, Md., has finally ended in victory.

Following a hectic series of ballot counting and recounting, the UAW was certified by the NLRB last week. A final recount of 88 ballots gave the union a majority over the independent Intl. Association of Machinists and "no union."

The UAW held a contract at the plant for four years prior to the NLRB election last August 21. It was one of the last elections held in the country before the Taft-Hartley Act went into effect.

At that time 617 ballots were contested, and the company challenged the entire election on grounds that laid-off employes were permitted to vote. The Board overruled the company's objection.

Taft-Hartley then furnished cause for further delays, the Board ruling that it could not act until both unions filed non-communist affidavits and financial data.

Now that the NLRB has established the UAW's majority, the union will begin negotiating a new contract for the 10,000 Martin employes.

In another encounter with the IAM, the UAW has disclosed that it has affidavits from three men admitting they were paid by the IAM to vote fraudulently in a plant election.

The case involves a March 5 NLRB vote at the Consolidated Vultee plant in San Diego, Calif. The ballot count gave the IAM a majority, but after receipt of the UAW's evidence of fraud, the Board refused to certify the independent union.

John W. Livingston, director of the UAW aircraft department, predicted that the NLRB would order a new election.

In the affidavits, the three signers, not employed at the plant, charged IAM agents faked identification cards for them so they could enter the gates.

They voted individually as many as eight times for the IAM, they said. At this rate, the votes cast by just these three were enough to give the IAM the narrow 23-vote margin by which it won.

Murray on U. S. Steel and CP

(Continued from Page 3)

destitute in Europe, particularly, and in other countries.

"In addition to that, providing other types of relief designed to restore the economic rehabilitation of war-devastated European countries.

"Thirdly, and very importantly, of course, to see to it that these moneys were not used by our Government to impose our way of life upon peoples living in other countries. Fourth—and not less important—to use this relief to help the needy, the suffering and the destitute, and by such means—democratic means—to ward off the growth of all forms of totalitarianism throughout the world.

"Our board voted 33 in support of the European Recovery Program, and 11 against.

"In the course of that general discussion also there was discussed the matter of what the CIO intended to do with regard to the Third Party. By the same vote the board decided to oppose the Third Party in 1948.

"The Third Party is a divisionist party created for the purpose of causing confusion and dissension and undermining the labor movement.

"You know, I was a fair-haired boy with the leaders of the Communist Party for a period a few years ago. Of course, in 1938, '39 and '40, before I became CIO president, I was not a fair-haired boy. Those were the good old days when Pres. Roosevelt was fighting for Lend-Lease to help the Allies defeat the onrush of Hitlerism.

"In those days, the Communist Party was opposed to Lend-Lease, and they pictured the White House and called Roosevelt a warmonger and a Wallstreeter and a political hypocrite. The Daily Worker editorialized him, condemning him at length..

"I supported President Roosevelt in those days because I thought he was right.

"BUT in June of 1941, Russia became involved by reason of Hitler's attack upon her, and suddenly Roosevelt became a great hero. I in the meantime had been elected to the presidency of the CIO, and I was elevated to virtual sainthood by the Communists.

"For a period of approximately four years, the Daily Worker and the leaders and representatives of the Communist Party hailed with particular delight my name. But along came August of 1945, came the ending of the Japanese phase of hostilities, and then there was a new line laid down; a period of totalitarian aggression had taken place all over the world, the same systems, the same methods of dictation practiced by Hitlerites back in 1939 and 1940.

"True to my own conviction and to what I believe is the CIO conviction, I expressed opposition. I am forsworn in my allegiance to that flag (pointing to stars and stripes) and this great country of ours.

"The minute I gave expression to my convictions the Daily Worker and the leaders of the Communist Party referred to me as a fascist beast, a Wallstreeter and a war monger. Of course, I am duly appreciative, and I have no fault to find with the Communists attacking me as president of the CIO—none whatever. That is all right with me personally.

"But I do say that they can become menaces. That was evidenced in Czechoslovakia a few weeks ago. It was evidenced in Hungary just a little over a year ago.

"If they control the trade union movement in the United States (which, thank God, they do not!) they would use it as a vehicle and an instrumentality to do just about the same sort of job that they did in other countries throughout Europe.

"THE National CIO and all of its leaders are just as much opposed to war as anyone in the U. S. dare be. We believe our support of the ERP has done much to avert the possibility of war in any part of the world.

"We are opposed to the brass hats in the Kremlin or in the City of Washington who would deliberately and maliciously lead our nation into war.

"DIVISIONS have taken place within our family of unions, and I regret it. Over in New York, the former president of the Greater New York CIO Council, Michael Quill, tendered his resignation just a couple of weeks ago, and he stated that it was his firm conviction that the New York City Council should follow the traditional policy of CIO. The Council refused, and Quill quit.

"When he quit, he referred to these people that I am talking about as 'strange people.' The following morning, the **Daily Worker** had an editorial calling Michael Quill a Fascist beast and a war monger and a Wallstreeter.

"WHEN Joe Curran, the president of the National Maritime Union, severed his connections with them, they publicly castigated him. They referred to him as a war monger and a Fascist and a Wall Streeter.

"That is how they operate.

"Oh, yes, that is the history, that is the record— and that is the record of the 1948 third party. That is the record they have maintained from day to day, since the very inception of the drive, which was inaugurated at a Communist Party meeting in the City of New York in October of 1947.

"I speak feelingly about this matter, because I know that the average American worker has no inclinations that lean in that direction.

"The CIO-PAC is the greatest political instrumentality that was ever brought into being for the people at any time in my lifetime.

"We must not permit a third party, the Republican Party, the Democratic Party or any other party to bring about the ruin by means of sabotage of the CIO-PAC.

"The PAC needs your support today, because when the November elections pass into history and 1949 rolls around, PAC will continue to live; it will continue to serve."

ORGANIZATIONALLY SPEAKING

By Allan S. Haywood

Harry Sayre, President, CIO Paperworkers, reports District 50, UMW, Local at the U. S. Gypsum Co. plant, South Bend, Ind., voted to affiliate as a body with the United Paperworkers. CIO Reg. Dir. William Mayo and CIO Rep. John Suttle handled the transfer.

President Sayre also reports the following union shop elections won at the following plants: Angier Corp., Framingham, Mass., by a vote of 62 to none opposed; San-Nap-Pak Mfg. Co., Northampton, Mass., by a vote of 112 to 1; Bird & Son, Inc., Norwood, Mass., by a vote of 344 to 11; Hollingsworth & Vose Co., E. Walpole, Mass., by a vote of 157 to 6; New Haven Pulp & Board Co., New Haven, Conn., by a vote of 348 to 8; Robert Gair Co., Tonawanda, N. Y., by a vote of 206 to 13; R. Shellmar Products Corp., Zanesville, Ohio, by a vote of 69 to 5.

Dir. of Org. Thomas J. Gallagher, Industrial Union of Marine & Shipbuilding Workers of America, reports that in a union shop election held at Todd-Johnson Drydocks, Inc., 1465 votes were cast for IUMSWA out of a total number of 1730 eligible votes. Also a union shop election was won by the union at Todds Combustion Co., New York City. All but one of 78 eligible voters cast their ballots for IUMSWA.

Thomas Andert, Chairman, Optical & Instrument Workers Organizing Committee, St. Louis, Mo., advises Gregory Optical Co., Jackson, Mich., voted CIO 12, No union 3.

Leonard Woodcock, Dir. of Region 1-D, UAW-CIO, advises the Mt. Pleasant plant of the Ferro Stamping and Manufacturing Co., which has been under contract for the last two years to District 50, UMW, voted by 268 to 120 to authorize UAW-CIO as the sole bargaining agent. Int. Rep. David R. Sherwood was in charge of the campaign. Ferro operates a plant in Detroit, which is a unit of Local 155, UAW.

The Packinghouse strike continues on. These gallant men and women have been in the picket line for seven weeks. The Vice Presidents of CIO, in a meeting with President Murray, adopted a resolution giving all-out support to the strike and urging our unions to give to the utmost. We are urging all our people to support this strike and raise all the money they can and send it to Lewis J. Clark, Secretary, United Packinghouse Workers of America, 205 W. Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill.

The police of Kansas City, Kans., ruthlessly charged the picket line and the local headquarters of the Packinghouse Workers beating up the strikers. The union is entering suit for damages in both the State and Federal courts to protect the rights of workers.

Since the passage of the Taft-Hartley law injunctions and sluggings of strikers have increased. An injunction has been issued against the Utility Workers forbidding all picketing, and this while profits are at the highest peak ever.

The workers of the nation need their unions today more than ever, and the union needs them.

It has just been announced that the Transport Workers will receive a 24c-an-hour increase. Congratulations to President Michael Quill and the membership on this achievement.

Sen. Murray Flays Health Meet Foes

ENEMIES of a government health program were accused last week by Sen. James E. Murray of spreading "a despicable set of lies" to the press of the country through the National Physicians Committee, in an attempt to smear the National Health Assembly meeting May 1-4 in Washington.

The Assembly was called by Federal Security Administrator Oscar Ewing to "develop feasible national health goals for the next ten years." Some 800 representatives of various public and private agencies, including the CIO, are expected to attend.

Murray, co-sponsor of a bill to provide national health insurance, also attacked the Physicians Committee for what he called a "flagrant and vicious attempt to undermine the free press of America."

Speaking on the floor of the Senate, Murray displayed a full page ad from "Editor and Publisher," publishing trade weekly, in which the Physicians Committee offered $3,000 in prizes for the best cartoons showing "the meaning and implications of political distribution of health care services in the United States."

Murray said the "real catch in this contest is the requirement that the cartoon, to be entered must first have been published in some newspaper of syndicate feature."

One bright feature in the story, Murray said, was that "Editor and Publisher" accepted the ad for the fake prize contest and then ran an editorial denouncing the ad as "an attempt at bribery."

John M. Pratt, administrator for the Natl. Physicians Committee in Chicago, said Murray's accusation that the committee attempted to bribe newspapers by its cartoon contest was "absurd." He said the committee's purpose in offering the prizes was to "stimulate" those who oppose national health insurance.

Reviewing the record of the National Physicians Committee, Sen. Murray said that it is the political lobbying and propaganda bureau of the American Medical Assn., and that its chief purpose today is to block any legislation aimed at the extension of medical service under a system of national health insurance.

In denouncing attempts of opponents of a national health bill to smear the Health Assembly called by the government, Murray enumerated some of the important problems to be taken up at this conference, such as the need for more hospitals and medical centers; lack of sufficient doctors, dentists, nurses and other medical personnel; maternal and child health services.

"Certainly, the health and well-being of 145,000,000 American men, women and children are matters of the greatest importance," he declared, "and any honest attempt, by a responsible group of citizens, to meet the challenge of these problems should be given every encouragement and support."

CIO Pres. Philip Murray is one of a group of national leaders in various fields invited to serve on the National Health Assembly's executive committee. A number of CIO union representatives have been designated as delegates to various sections of the conference.

Representing the CIO on the Medical Care section are: Otis Brubacker, Steel; Harry Becker, Auto; John R. Kumpel, Rubber; Esther Peterson, Clothing; George L. P. Weaver, National CIO; Rosaline Schulman, Ship; Myrna Bordelon, Chicago CIO;

Hospital Facilities section: Paul Sifton, Auto; Anthony England, Textile.

Local Health Units: Tom Owens, Rubber; William Hanscomb, Oil; and L. L. Duncan, Community Services Committee.

Maternal and Child Health: Margaret Knight, Textile; Al Wagner, CSC.

State and Community Planning for Health: Andy Brown, Council of Social Agencies, Detroit; Robert Kinney, CSC-CIO.

Firing of Chairman Causes Strike

A CIO Electrical Workers strike at two Remington-Rand plants in Tonawanda and North Tonawanda, N. Y., was touched off last week by the company's dismissal of the local's shop chairman, Walter E. Gaul. About 1500 employes are involved.

Following a prolonged walkout in all seven of the Rem-Rand plants, the company last November cancelled its strike settlement agreement and individual UE contracts and refused to bargain. The agreement was to have run until April 1, 1949.

A UE strike of 4000 workers at the Westinghouse Electric plant in Buffalo, N. Y., ended last week with the company's agreeing to four union demands: elimination of downgrading because of outside contract work, scrapping of the employe incentive system, reclassification of about 350 men and a guaranteed 8-hour day.

Raise Promised, Strike Called Off

For about 40,000 workers on New York City's city-operated transit lines, the recent fare rise will mean a 24c hourly wage rise.

Promise of the increase for city employes staved off a threatened CIO Transport Workers strike on six private bus lines. The private companies have not agreed to the amount yet, but the city's action was expected to set a pattern.

Another CIO victory reported to have grown out of a conference between Mayor William O'Dwyer and TWU Pres. Michael Quill was a promise of union dues check-off for city transit employes. This has long been a bone of contention between the union and the Board of Transportation.

About 150,000 other city employes will receive raises also. The city's Board of Estimate is expected to approve a $250 annual increase for them. Ewart Guinier, CIO Public Workers, branded the proposal "totally inadequate," however. The CIO union is seeking a $600 increase, and warned that "a miserable handout of 7c an hour ($250 a year) cannot buy adequate city services."

Alabama CIO Bars 3d Party

By BOB CHRISTOFFERSON

NO Third Party in 1948—Aid to Europe—A ban on persons who subscribe to Communist principles holding office in the state CIO—Repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act—Continuance of the CIO's Southern Organizing Drive—An end to wage differentials between the North and the South.

This was the gist of resolution adopted by the ninth constitutional convention of the Alabama CIO Council held April 23-25 in Montgomery. The convention also called for:

A new Federal minimum wage law of 75 cents an hour—Federal aid to education—Funds and facilities for labor education—Low-cost housing—An adequate armed force without Universal Military Training—Support of veterans' legislation—Support of the United Nations Appeal for Children.

The resolution opposing UMT but favoring an "adequate regular army, navy and air force" was adopted by a standing vote of 98 to 60, but only after lengthy debate.

There was no division, however, when it came to slamming the door in the Communists' faces, nor in making known the convention's stand on the Third Party.

Adopted unanimously was a constitutional amendment which read: "Persons who subscribe to Nazi, Fascist or Communist principles shall be ineligible to hold office in the Alabama CIO Council."

ALSO adopted unanimously was the anti-Third Party resolutions, which proclaimed "opposition to the Third Party movement of 1948 . . . is the official stand of the CIO in Alabama."

The resolution declared that "unity of all progressive forces . . . in 1948 is one of vital importance to the welfare and security of America." It termed the Third Party a "threat to this much-needed unity of progressive forces in the coming elections."

"An element in America foreign to our way of life" is using the Third Party in order to benefit "from the discord and chaos it can achieve among America's progressive forces by the injection of the Third Party issue into the nation's politics in the 1948 elections," the resolution said.

The sweep against left-wing elements was complete. Right-wingers took every position on the state executive board.

Carey E. Haigler and Eugene M. Wells, both former Birmingham steelworkers, were re-elected president and secretary-treasurer respectively. Haigler to his fourth consecutive term and Wells to his third. Haigler is also state CIO director in Alabama.

Elected vice presidents at large were Tom Green, Birmingham, Steelworkers, and Willie Harris, Bessemer, Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers.

U. S. Senators Lister Hill and John Sparkman, both friends of labor; Gov. James E. Folsom, the Director of CIO Councils, John Brophy and Secy.-Treas. Sherman H. Dalrymple, of the CIO Organizing Committee, were among the speakers.

Brophy told the delegates that the great lesson of the past insofar as labor is concerned "is that we succeeded in the past when we pulled together." He gave a picture of the domestic and world conditions that shaped CIO policy on the Third Party and ERP and said that all but a "minority" in CIO will follow that policy.

3,000 Will Attend Steel Union Conclave

By VINCENT SWEENEY

THE fourth constitutional convention of the United Steelworkers of America, largest union in the CIO, will open in Boston, Mass., May 11 with at least 3,000 delegates from basic steel, fabricating and processing plants and aluminum companies in the United States and Canada.

Next Thursday the union's executive board of 41 members will meet in a pre-convention session in the Statler Hotel, Boston, Pres. Philip Murray announced.

Some pre-convention estimates place the number of expected delegates as high as 3,500—based on enrollment to date and the fact that 2,700 delegates participated in the convention two years ago in Atlantic City. The union meets every two years.

As of today, close to 2,000 resolutions covering domestic and international issues had been received. Convention committees will start to work Friday to be ready for the sessions which begin on the morning of May 11 and run until May 15.

Murray announced that invitations to speak have been extended—and accepted—by Most Reverend Richard J. Cushing, Archbishop of Boston, and Bishop Lewis O. Hartman of the Methodist Church, Boston. Both will attend the opening sessions Tuesday morning. Rabbi Joshua Loth Liebman, of Boston, had been invited to give the invocation Tuesday afternon but will be out of the city.

MAYOR Hubert Humphrey, of Minneapolis, will address the Thursday morning session, and Labor Sec. Lewis Schwellenbach, the Friday morning session. Pres. Walter Reuther, CIO Auto Workers, had been invited to address the convention May 12.

Martin J. Walsh, director of District 1, Steelworkers, will introduce Murray at the opening session.

The convention does not elect officers as this is done by referendum of the entire membership which numbers 920,000. The biennial elections of the four international officers, a national director for Canada, and 36 district directors is scheduled for next December.

Present international officers are Murray, Vice Presidents Van A. Bittner and James G. Thimmes, and Secy.-Treas. David J. McDonald, who has just returned to his office after a prolonged illness.

While this is the fourth constitutional convention, actually it is the sixth convention of union steelworkers. Wage and Policy conventions were held in 1937 in Pittsburgh and again in Chicago in 1940 while the union was still the Steel Workers Organizing Committee. It became the United Steelworkers of America at the 1942 Cleveland convention. Eight-hundred delegates attended the 1937 convention.

The growth of the steel union since its first meeting in Pittsburgh in June 1936 is shown not along by the membership but also by the fact that as of April 1 the union had 1,957 contracts in effect—an increase of 345 since April 1, 1946. These contracts are with 1,583 companies.

CIO Says Wood 'Expedites' Self

CIO Housing Committee Director Lee Goodman has charged U.S. Housing Expediter Tighe Woods with "malfeasance in office" and deliberately weakening rent controls in order to win confirmation.

The charges were made before the Senate Banking & Currency Committee and in a supplementary letter to Sen. Charles Tobey. The committee approved Woods' appointment, but a stiff battle is expected on the Senate floor when the issue comes up.

In his letter to Sen. Tobey, chairman of the committee, Goodman urged rejection of Woods and charged:

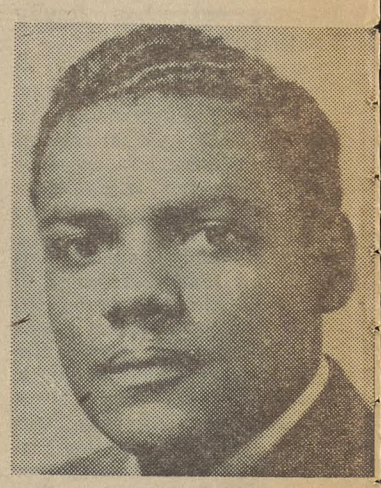
Woods' interpretation of the 1948 Housing and Rent Act regarding local advisory boards constitutes "malfeasance in office." Contrary to the law's provisions, he said, Woods has advised local rent boards that they could "ignore the requirements as to public hearings after due notice."

Woods decontrolled maximum rents in Bremerton, Wash., although "evidence available to him indicated that the need for rental housing had not been reasonably met, as required by the Act."

To gain support for confirmation, he "initiated a policy on the continuance of rent control which is not supported by the Act and which will result in weakening the rent control program."

Also to obtain confirmation he discharged "able and effective key personnel," Henry Zetzer, Cleveland rent director, and Robert Yost, New York City.

Woods made "drastic changes in the rent regulations which were not required by the new law and which will result in widespread confusion and hardship on both landlords and tenants." One such change, Goodman pointed out, made rent increases retroactive to the date on which landlord petitioned for it.



William T. Coleman jr., of Philadelphia, is the first Negro to be appointed to serve as a law clerk to a Supreme Court justice. Graduated first in his class at Harvard Law School in 1946, Coleman was appointed a clerk by Justice Frankfurter.

THE ADVENTURES OF JIM BARRY

AS THE FIRST MEETING OF THE POLITICAL ACTION COMMITTEE IS ABOUT TO START... A FEW FRIENDS OF "GENIAL JIM" FYKSOR ... "EXPERT" HIRED BY THE NATIONAL MANUFACTURERS COMMITTEE TO DISCOURAGE LABOR'S PARTICIPATION IN THE ELECTIONS.... DROP IN.....

OKAY, JIM! "OLE JENNY" HERE IS GOING TO GIVE YOU A COUPLE OF ELECTION LESSONS YOU NEVER KNEW EXISTED!

YOU WON'T SCARE US OFF, YOU KNOW!

MAYBE YES.... AND MAYBE NO! BUT I'M GOING TO DO MY BEST!

OR YOUR WORST! BUT LABOR'S GOING TO ELECT HONEST MEN INTO CONGRESS... AND PHYSICAL VIOLENCE WON'T HELP YOU!

YOU'RE QUITE RIGHT, JIM BARRY! BUT WHAT'S THE MEANING OF THIS?

HUH? THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY!

WE BETTER GET OUT OF HERE WITHOUT NO FUSS!

WE WAS JUST KIDDING, MISTER.....

HURRY UP, YOU GUYS! SCRAM!

DIDN'T LOOK LIKE THEY WERE KIDDING AROUND TO ME! THAT WAS A BLACKJACK HE WAS HOLDING....

THEY WEREN'T, MISTER BRADLEY! AND ONE OF THEM HAD A GUN.... AND HE WASN'T KIDDING EITHER!

WHY.... IF I.....

IT DOESN'T MATTER, NOW! THE POINT IS... YOU SAVED ME FROM A NASTY SHELLACKING.... BUT I WON'T BE THE FIRST UNION MAN TO GET IT FOR FIGHTING FOR A GOOD CAUSE!

COME ON OUT, GIRLS! EXCITEMENTS OVER.... AND WE HAVE A DISTINGUISHED GUEST WITH US! WE'VE GOT PLENTY TO DO TO ORGANIZE OUR COMMITTEE!

AS A MATTER OF FACT, THAT'S WHY I DROPPED IN TONIGHT. JIM BARRY AND POP STORM HAVE BEEN TRYING TO CONVINCE ME TO RUN FOR CONGRESS AGAINST CONGRESSMAN DEWAFT.....

AND YOU WANTED TO SEE WHETHER WE REALLY COULD DELIVER LABOR'S VOTE... OR WE'RE JUST TALKING THROUGH OUR HATS!

YOU'VE HIT IT ON THE NOSE, JIM!

OKAY, MR. DISTRICT ATTORNEY... AND OUR FUTURE CONGRESSMAN, SIT DOWN AND WATCH HOW LABOR ORGANIZES TO WIN THE ELECTIONS!

Labor Dept. Fund Upped By Senate

WHAT the House hath taken away, the Senate hath restored to the Labor Dept.—in part.

The Senate, acting on the Department's appropriation for the fiscal year starting July 1, voted $14,909,000. The figure was $2,411,000 over the amount allowed by the House—but it's 10% below the amount asked by Pres. Truman and 3% below current operating funds of the Department.

The bill has now gone to a joint Senate-House conference committee which must reach agreement on the $2,411,000 difference between the two figures voted by the Senate and House.

Biggest break in the Senate bill was given to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, whose budget had been cut by the House far below the efficiency minimum. The Senate approved $4,250,000 for BLS—a jump of $1,750,000 over the House figure but more than a million under the President's request.

The Veterans Re-Employment Service, killed in the House bill, was granted $415,000 in the Senate version. The Division of Labor Standards—which supervises industrial health and accident problems—was given $450,000, almost double the House figure.

Take New Steps To Push ERP

Spokesmen for European and U. S. unions have taken a good look-see at the European recovery program and planned new steps to make it fully effective.

They met in London April 23 as the Trade Union Advisory Committee on ERP, set up at a conference in the British capital in March.

Endorsement of the March statement, pledging full cooperation by the unions with their governments in making the recovery plan work, has been given by most of the national union groups and action is expected soon by the others, the committee said.

The chairman—E. Kupers of the Dutch unions—and the secretary—Vincent Tewson of the British Trades Union Congress—were given powers to consult with officials of the Economic Cooperation Administration and of the governments concerned.

They will draw up definite recommendations, to be presented to another meeting of the committee on June 1, and to a meeting of the full International Trade Union Conference at London July 29-30.

Michael Ross, CIO international affairs director, attended the meeting.

CIO To Supreme Court: T-H Discriminates Against Unions in the Political Arena

THE Taft-Hartley ban on union political spending is in the laps of the nine justices of the U. S. Supreme Court.

From arguments pro and con contained in bulky briefs filed by the government, the CIO and numerous liberal groups, the Court will decide whether the T-H law's Section 304 is valid or unconstitutional.

During three hours of argument, government lawyers claimed Congress was operating within constitutional powers to regulate elections. CIO attorneys replied the law went far beyond that, and in fact endangered basic constitutional rights of its citizens.

At the end, a majority of the large audience of lawyers and reporters in the court seemed to feel the CIO had won its case. But no guess on a Supreme Court decision is a sure thing until the Court hands down its ruling—probably before adjournment late next month.

Jesse Climenko, special attorney for the Department of Justice, argued that Congress has full power to assure the "purity" of elections—and that the Taft-Hartley provision was completely in line with that power.

LEE Pressman and Charles Margiotti, representing CIO, argued that the law is vague; that it discriminates against labor unions while permitting employer associations to function freely in the political arena; that instead of "purifying" the election process, it debases political activity by curbing freedom of press, speech and assembly.

The case heard before the nine Supreme Court justices originated last July 14, when CIO Pres. Philip Murray used the front page of The CIO News to endorse a Democratic candidate in a Congressional election in Baltimore.

(Sec. 304 of the T-H law bars unions or corporations from making expenditures "in connection with" U. S. elections, primaries or party caucuses or conventions.)

The CIO and Murray were indicted in February for spending money to publish that issue of the CIO paper. In March Judge Ben Moore of U. S. District Court upheld a CIO motion to quash the indictment on grounds of unconstitutionality. The Justice Dept. then appealed the case to the Supreme Court.

Climenko, the government attorney, was questioned with unusual vigor by the justices as he argued that the law applies to union-subsidized papers like the CIO News but not to corporation publications like the New York Times.

MARGIOTTI, former Pennsylvania attorney-general who had been retained by CIO for the case, recalled that no Congressional hearings were held on Sec. 304 and that it was "definitely discriminatory" against unions. He cited Pres. Truman's veto message to indicate the crippling nature of the attack on labor political action.

Pressman argued for more than an hour that far from purifying elections, the ban on union political spending would prevent free press, speech or assembly. It would do "the very contrary" to what the government says Congress intended, Pressman told the court.

He cited Sen. Ball vs. Sen. Taft, and Taft vs. Ball, to prove the vagueness of Congress's intended meaning of the section, and argued that no law as broad and undefined in meaning as the T-H Sec. 304 has ever been upheld by the U. S. Supreme Court in a civil rights case.

The very employers' associations which sponsored the T-H law are free to do political spending, he said, while unions—the object of the law's regulations—would be muzzled from criticizing the Congressmen who passed that law.

In reply to a number of questions by Justice Frankfurter, Pressman vehemently denied there had been collusion between CIO and the Justice Dept. to set up the case as a test of the statute.

He pointed out that "we were indicted" for violation of the law and that CIO had acted in good faith in seeking to quash the indictment. Pressman acknowledged that CIO attorneys felt certain that as the law was written, Murray's article in The CIO News was a law violation—a point on which CIO and the government were in agreement, he said.

Keep Your Eye On Congress

BILL	WHAT IT DOES	WHERE IT IS	WHAT TO DO
Thomas-McCormack Wage-Hour Bill. S. 2062; HR 5249	Lifts minimum wage to 75c-an-hour, extends law's coverage.	Senate Labor. Comm. Hearings in progress. CIO testified in favor last week.	Write Sen. Taft, Sen. Ball & other Labor Comm. members to support.
Ball Wage-Hour Bill. S. 2386	Lifts minimum to 60c, but weakens all sections of bill, creates many loopholes.	Referred to Senate Labor Comm. CIO voiced opposition.	Write Sen. Taft, Ball and other Labor Comm. members to back Thomas-McCormack Bill.
Labor Dept..—FSA Appropriation Bill. HR. 5278.	Senate restored some of cuts in Labor Dept. funds voted by House.	Now under study by Senate-House conference committee.	Ask Senators, Congressmen to approve Senate version of bill.
Labor Dept.—FSA Supplementary Funds. HR. 6355.	Takes USES permanently out of Labor Dept. Rider holds up pay of CIO Public Worker Union members.	Passed by House, now goes to Senate.	Ask Senators to defeat agency-shifting proposals and remove anti-UPWA rider.
Taft-Ellender-Wagner Housing Bill. S. 866; HR. 2523.	Provides long-range housing program, with govt. aid for slum clearance projects.	Passed in Senate. House Banking Comm. opens hearings May 3.	Ask Banking Comm. Chrmn. Wolcott (R., Mich.) and your Congressman for fast action and vote.
Anti-Polltax Bill. HR. 29	Ends polltax as bar to voting in U.S. elections in 7 southern states.	Passed in House. OK'd by Senate Rules Comm. but not yet slated for Senate action.	Ask Sen. Taft and your Senators to force action and limit debate to avoid filibuster.
Anti-Lynching Bill. HR. 3488.	Makes lynching a U.S. crime, with punishment for lynchers and police-collaborators.	Approved by both House and Senate Judiciary Comms. Only civil rights bill on GOP "priority" list.	Ask Senators and Congressmen for quick passage of this and other civil rights bills.
FEPC Anti-Bias Bill. S. 984; HR. 2820.	Sets up U.S. agency to enforce anti-bias job policy in industry.	Approved by Senate Labor Comm. No action in House.	Write Senators to seek early vote; ask Congressmen to force action.
Peacetime Military Conscription & Draft.	Provides compulsory army service for all young men in peacetime.	Variety of bills under study on UMT and draft in Senate and House Armed Services Comms.	Ask Senators and Congressmen to defeat all proposals for forced military service.
Taft-Hartley Repeal. S. 1628; HR. 3945.	Repeals Taft-Hartley law introduced at end of last session.	Referred to House and Senate Labor Comms. No action likely this session.	Write Senators, Congressmen to push repeal of T-H law.

Address all Representatives at House Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.
Address all Senators at Senate Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.

Polltax Bill Moves Up A Notch

MOVING with the speed of a snail caught in a puddle of molasses, Congress has advanced another notch toward passage of the anti-polltax bill.

The Senate Rules Committee approved the bill by a 7-2 vote. Hearings had been held several weeks earlier. The House has already passed the measure by voice vote.

Whether the action of the Senate group has real meaning depends on the will of GOP leaders. So far, they have given priority only to the anti-lynch bill.

The anti-lynch bill has been approved, in slightly different versions, by Judiciary Committees of both House and Senate, but has not yet come up for debate and vote in either section of Congress.

Supporters of a strong civil rights program have voiced fear that the GOP—unless prodded by the folks back home—may build their voting record on the anti-lynching bill, and leave the more important polltax and FEPC measures at the bottom of the legislative barrel.

The Rules Committee's seven-man majority was composed of both liberals and conservatives. It consisted of five Republicans—Senators Brooks (Ill.), Ives (N.Y.), Bricker (O.), Wherry (Nebr.) and Hickenlooper (Ia.)—as well as two Democrats, Green (R.I.) and McMahon (Conn.).

Opposed were Senators Hayden (D., Ariz.), who claims he prefers a constitutional amendment rather than a law to abolish the polltax, and Sen. Stennis (D., Miss.), who succeeded the late Sen. Bilbo.

Kroll Snaps Back At Cox

AN oft-repeated—and oft-refuted—smear attack on Jack Kroll, CIO-PAC director, was tried out again last week on the floor of the House of Representatives.

Rep. Eugene Cox (D. Ga.), a loud and frequent critic of CIO and labor, claimed that Kroll was an alien who has illegally voted and in 1946 registered with the federal authorities.

Kroll snapped back with a denial, the facts to prove that Cox was wrong, and a charge that "Representative Cox was lying."

The PAC chief pointed out that as a nine-month-old infant he had been brought to the U. S. by his father, who came here in 1886 from London, England.

"Five years later, on March 27, 1891, my father was naturalized in Rochester, N. Y.," Kroll said. "The court of record is the Monroe County Court, the clerk of court at the time being William Oliver . . . Under the provisions of Title 8, Section 714, the U. S. Code, I acquired citizenship through the naturalization of my father.

"At no time have I been under the necessity of registering with the Dept. of Justice or any other agency as an alien, and therefore I have never done so."

Cox filled more than two pages of the Congressional Record with his diatribe against the CIO, the CIO-PAC, the late Sidney Hillman, and Kroll.

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ALL PART OF PAC: In Terre Haute, Ind., State PAC Dir. Bartley Brown (left) and Steelworker Rep. Harry Burns are shown assisting Michael Platzer on primary day. Platzer, president of Steelworkers' Local 3374, had suffered three factures on his right arm and one on his left. Watching them is his granddaughter, Lucretia "Cricket" Barnes. Other news of Indiana PAC on Pages 6, 7 and 8, and additional political stories on Pages 4 and 9.

Order FBI Probe of Kans. Raid

AN investigation by the FBI of the April 23 police assault upon the striking CIO Packinghouse Workers and their union hall in Kansas City, Kans., has been ordered by the Justice Dept.

The FBI probe was urged by CIO Pres. Philip Murray, who termed the 10-minute attack "one of the most outrageous examples of misuse of police power which this country has witnessed in a long time." About 100 unionists were injured and the inside of the union hall was demolished in the melee.

Kansas City now has damage suits on its hands totaling $446,000 as an aftermath of the raid. Filed against the city are:

- A $200,000 damage suit by the union local.
- Damage suits totaling $226,000 by 40 injured individuals. (One of these is not a union member, but says he was waiting for a street car nearby when police attacked and clubbed him.)

In addition, a petition for an injunctions against further police interference has been filed by the union in Kansas federal court. Charges against police who participated in the attack will be filed with the civil service commission by the union.

AN investigation of the assault by Mayor Clark E. Tucker's fact-finding commission came to an abrupt end after two witnesses were heard. The commission was dismissed after opposing attorneys failed to agree on whether hearing should go into events prior to the assault or should, as the union contended, confine itself to the raid.

Sen. Edwin C. Johnson (D., Colo.) has called for a Senate Labor Committee investigation of the eight weeks strike by CIO Packinghouse Workers, who, he told the Senate, "had and have much justification" for walking out.

Johnson's resolution, which apparently reflects a growing sympathy for the strikers among the livestock growers of his state, accused the packers of rejecting an arbitration proposal by the U. S. Mediation & Conciliation Service. The suggestion was accepted by the union.

Still another investigation of the police violence will be conducted by a House Labor subcommittee headed by Rep. Clare E. Hoffman (R., Mich.).

IN Washington, D. C., a week of meetings between the "Big Four" companies and the union, arranged by the U. S. Mediation & Conciliation Service, failed to produce any progress.

Giving substantiation to UPWA charges that the packers were intent on breaking the strike, rather than settling the issue through collective bargaining, the companies launched a "back-to-work" movement while the talks were in progress.

The companies' pleas, accompanied by threats to fire those who failed to return, found few takers, however. A Wilson spokesman found it necessary to blame the union's solid picket lines for the fizzle. And in Omaha, Acting Police Chief Henry Boesen said he hadn't seen anyone trying to enter the plants the first morning of the back-to-work drive.

DEAR WILSON CO.: CIO Packinghouse strikers reply to Wilson Company's letters threatening to fire them if they didn't return by buring the communications in the ash cans. Shown above are, l. to r., Sam Parks, president of the Chicago union local, and Joe Zabritski, a Wilson employe. The "Back-to-work" movement was such a fizzle that a Wilson spokesman tried to explain it away by saying the union's picket lines were too rigid.

TWO PROMINENT REPUBLICANS

Introduce Bill To Repeal Union Shop Vote in T-H

ONCE upon a time, way back in the early days of 1947, Congress passed a law to settle all the problems of labor-management relations.

They called it the Taft-Hartley Act.

Labor unions protested and fought the bill while it was in Congress. They said it was a phoney, sold under false pretenses, that would make labor relations not better but worse.

Its sponsors—the Natl. Association of Manufacturers and big business—said, in effect: "Pooh, pooh. Those labor fellows don't know what they're talking about. This is a bill to bring industrial peace."

Almost a year has passed since T-H was passed. And many of the predictions of labor are being borne out.

For instance:

1. The Supreme Court is now studying the constitutionality of the T-H ban on political expenditures. A district court judge said the section was illegal.

2. Two prominent Republicans—Sen. Ives (R., N. Y.) and Rep. Landis (R., Ind.)—have admitted the entire section on union security elections is cumbersome, time-consuming and expensive. They have filed a bill for repeal of that section.

3. Robert Denham, the NLRB's general counsel, has admitted what NLRB figures have already shown: union shop elections (petitions to hold 4,900 of 'em in March alone) are clogging up the NLRB machinery.

4. Despite the T-H act, whose announced purpose was to bring industrial peace, the country is faced with more industrial unrest than at any time in years—principally because employers feel they can say "no" to unions in bargaining sessions and keep the law on their side.

5. Sen. Joe Ball (R., Minn.), a prime mover in the fight for T-H, has ordered Senate Labor subcommittee hearings to start May 24 to look for ways of strengthening the "perfect law"—presumably to make all strikes impossible.

BALL'S statement made clear that he would prefer not to get any "broad, general statements either for or against the Taft-Hartley Act" during the forthcoming hearings.

He's interested, he claimed, in "specific suggestions, preferably related to factual experience, for . . . improvement" of T-H.

Ball tipped his hand on the proposals which capture his interest: compulsory arbitration in disputes affecting so-called strategic industries; seizure of plants during strikes affecting the public welfare (so that any strike might become a strike "against the government"); anti-trust action against unions as well as giant corporations.

Ball also wants to know whether union security elections should be dropped—or whether it might not be well to outlaw not only the closed shop (as in T-H), but the union shop and maintenance-of-membership as well.

He's interested in speeding the handling of NLRB cases, perhaps through formation of union-opposed special U. S. labor courts.

He'd like to see something proposed about handling industry-wide walkouts. And he'd want to hear discussion about a "sound, permanent solution" of the question of health and welfare funds—concerning which T-H set up elaborate administrative provisions.

THE Ives-Landis bills (S. 2614; HR 6455) have little chance of passage this session, it is believed, but they mark the first effort by the GOP majority which sponsored the T-H law to back down from its provisions.

They would repeal the need for unions to get signatures of 30% of workers before asking for a union shop election, and would end the election apparatus itself. Thus, unions would be free to ask for union security clauses in their contracts without going to the NLRB. The closed shop—in which the employer can hire union members only—would remain illegal.

Ives—a Dewey supporter who gave a "liberal front" to the campaign for T-H last year—admitted the union shop provision was "at least one provision" of that law which "has not worked as predicted."

ROBERT DENHAM, the husky, stuffy general counsel of NLRB, conceded at almost the same time that "the record of the past indicates that probably the (union shop) elections can profitably be eliminated."

Ninety-eight per cent of more than 6,000 union shop polls have proved overwhelming victories for the workers, the figures show. In March, this type of election—essentially to prove a well-known fact that workers like their unions protected—cost the government a lot of money.

Denham's speech was made before the AFL Upholsterer's Union—probably his first appearance before a labor group. Union Pres. Sal Hoffman, in an unscheduled debate with the NLRB official, said the trend against security elections was "no concession" but was based on a "growing demand from workers that when they vote for the union shop, they should get it."

So now, Hoffman said, there's a push on "to drop the elections."

150,000 Hear Carey In Rome

(The following story is based on special cabled reports to The CIO News.)

CIO Sec.-Treas. James Carey addressed a throng of 150,000 Italians who jammed Rome's "People's Square" for a big celebration of May Day—European labor's traditional holiday.

Carey and other members of the CIO delegation to the World Federation of Trade Unions executive meetings in Rome attended the mass meeting after insisting on assurance that it would not be turned into a demonstration against the European Recovery Program.

Sponsor of the big meeting was the Italian Confederation of Labor (CGIL), headed by Communist Giuseppi Di Vittoria, a member of the WFTU Executive Bureau.

Carey's demand for such assurances followed publication of a May 1 proclamation by Louis Saillant, WFTU secretary general, which contained strongly-implied criticism of ERP. Carey and leaders of the British Trades Union Congress told WFTU and Italian union leaders that repudiation of the manifesto—on which CIO had not been consulted—was necessary before they would join a rally based on statements contained in the WFTU manifesto.

The WFTU bureau voted that any national affiliate could repudiate the May 1 document, and Di Vittorio gave assurance the Rome rally would deal only with trade union matters.

The meeting—held in one of Rome's great squares—found union leaders from half a dozen nations together on the flag-draped speakers' stand.

They included Carey; Arthur Deakin of the British TUC, who heads the world labor group; Vassili Kuznetsov of the Soviet trade unions; and Saillant, WFTU's secretary general. None of the speakers mentioned the Marshall Plan during their speeches.

"Italy has been good to the United States," Carey told the Italian throng.

"You have sent us your people and they have given us the kind of interference in our affairs that we like. They have built our railroads and our bridges; they have become school teachers and physicians; they even serve as our judges.

"The American people know that they owe a great deal to the Italian people.

"The American people and the Italian people will join together to make a better world. They serve notice that they will permit no one to stand between the worker and his food, or between the farmer and the seed he wants to plant."

The American delegation—Carey; his executive assistant, Harry Read; and Intl. Affairs Director Michael Ross—were greeted with hearty applause by the crowd along the route to the Piazza del Populo—the "People's Square."

Later in the day, when the WFTU delegation arrived in the village of Genzano de Roma, about 20 miles from Rome, to attend a dinner given by the Italian labor federation, practically the whole population turned out to welcome the visitors. And again the CIO delegation received an ovation.

MURRAY TELLS AMERICA:

Steel Pay '23½c an Hour Short of Amount Needed To Keep A Family in Minimum Decency'

DESCRIBING the steel price cuts as "so petty that they can have no effect whatsoever on the cost of living," Philip Murray, CIO and Steelworkers' president, accused the steel industry in a radio speech last week of "merely shadow-boxing for public exhibition."

He contrasted the exorbitant profits of the industry with the lowered living standards of its workers, resulting from the high cost of living. Murray quoted Labor Dept. statistics to show that the average hourly earnings in the steel industry last year were "23½c an hour short of the amount needed to maintain a family (of four) in minimum decency."

Partial text of the speech follows:

In April, 1947, the Steelworkers, which I am privileged to represent, and the steel-producing companies negotiated and signed a contract for a moderate wage increase. Our union accepted this agreement in the hope that such action would help to stabilize costs and prices and to halt inflation.

Unfortunately the steel industry used this moderate wage increase as the pretext for price increases three times as great as the direct cost of the moderate wage increase. This short-sighted action on the part of the steel industry contributed to a new inflationary spiral and a substantial increase in the cost of living.

As a result of repeated and unnecessary price increases, the steel industry, during 1947, reaped a veritable harvest of profits. In 1947 profits in the steel industry exceeding 500 million dollars, after federal taxes—a record high, and an increase in excess of 55% over 1946, in itself a profitable year.

The United States Steel Corp., the so-called "bellwether" of the industry, enjoyed staggering profits last year of approximately 244 million dollars, before federal income taxes, and 153 million dollars after such taxes. This corporation's profits in the year 1947 increased 73% over 1946.

While the steel industry was bulging with profits, what was the situation of its workers? Ask the wife of any steelworker and she can tell you the answer.

Families Hard Hit

The Department of Labor has issued statistics on a minimum budget required to maintain an average family of four. Of course many workers' families number more than four. This budget, adjusted for recent price rises, shows that to provide a standard of minimum decency for a family an annual wage of $3,520 is required. This sum amounts to $1.76 per hour provided the wage earner works a steady 40 hours a week throughout the year.

The average hourly earnings in the steel industry last year were only $1.52 per hour. This means a deficit of 23½c an hour short of the amount needed to maintain a family in minimum decency. It is simple arithmetic that a worker cannot manage under these circumstances. It is no wonder that many of their children lack clothes, lack food, lack decent medical care. It was these children, these hard-pressed families who were in our minds when we asked the steel industry for a wage increase.

"Sure, I know about the steel price cut, but the price of groceries is still going up."

Let me put this problem to you another way. Since June of 1946, the effective end of OPA, to the beginning of 1948, the cost of living has gone up by more than one-fourth according to government figures. In cents per hour, living costs of steelworkers have risen nearly 35c per hour. During this same period wages in the steel industry rose only 22c per hour. It is obvious from this that the buying power of the steelworker's wife as she goes to market is lagging far behind this increase of prices.

Our 2-year contracts signed last year provide for negotiations as to wages at the request of either party at the end of the first year. We made provision then to talk about wages now because no one in April 1947 knew what would happen to prices and inflation over a two-year period. We know now what has happened. Prices are up. Buying is down.

I charge that the steel industry has not negotiated with us in good faith on the wage issue in light of these facts. I charge that the steel industry has failed to give adequate consideration to the immediate and pressing needs of its steelworker employees.

The steel industry cannot plead poverty. Its profits stand at all-time highs. Its published statements on profits clearly prove that it is well able to pay a needed increase.

On our part, the Steelworkers and the CIO have done their best to halt inflation. In addition to signing a two-year contract with the steel industry, we pressed before Congress in 1946 for the retention of controls over prices in order to stabilize living costs. We have consistently advocated that Congress institute price controls and excess profits taxes which could impose some effective restraint over present inflationary trends.

We have been seeking by all the means within our power to halt the increase in living costs. What has the steel industry done to prevent inflation? Nothing, nothing at all. In fact, they have made it worse. They helped torpedo the OPA. They did so with their eyes solely on even higher profits. They have shown total disregard for the public welfare and the plight of American wage earners.

Now, belatedly, to escape public wrath and as a sop to public opinion, the U. S. Steel Corp. and a few, very few, steel companies propose to decrease the prices of a few of their products. I say to you that the cuts announced are insignificant. They are picayune cuts; they are so paltry, they can have no effect whatsoever on the cost of living. I say that this is no onslaught on prices. The steel industry is merely shadow-boxing for public exhibition.

The U. S. Steel Corporation proposes to decrease the price of certain of its products by an amount which it estimates at 25 million dollars annually. This represents a decrease of about 1% of the company's sales revenue in 1947. This so-called price decrease does not even equal the 28 million dollar price increase which Mr. Ben Fairless, president of the Corporation, admitted publicly would result from the increases made in February 1948 alone.

Remember, the February rise was only the latest in a whole series which took place since April 1947. From then until now the steel industry has raised prices of finished steel by an average of $11.32 per ton.

Price Cut Paltry

The proposals now made with such fanfare by U. S. Steel will cut the price of steel less than $1.25 per ton. Let me put it to you in terms of pounds. In pounds this means a decrease of less than one-half a cent; in fact, nearer to 1/20th of a cent a pound. We label this decrease for what it is—paltry and insignficant, intended for propaganda purposes alone.

The steel industry professes to hope that this price decrease will set off a series of price reductions throughout the economy. We doubt that this one-half cent cut can have any such beneficial effect. However, we offered in our negotiations with the steel companies to delay final action on wages until the effect of this price decrease could be measured.

But the industry, acting in concert, refused. It arbitrarily refused to execute agreements with the union which would extend the time for wage negotiations to test the effect of this price decrease.

We have a 2-year, no-strike contract. We will live up to that contract. The industry professes to believe in fairness to its workers and in a long-range spirit of cooperation with our union. I leave it to you, the American people, whether these professions are borne out by the adamant, the unjustified refusal of the steel industry to grant its workers an equitable wage increase.

Standing In Need Of Prayer

THEY felt the need of prayer at the U. S. Steel Corp.'s 47th annual stockholders' meeting in Hoboken, N. J., last week.

The prayer, in which U. S. Steel Pres. Benjamin Fairless joined, was conducted at the opening of the meeting by 80-year-old Joseph E. J. McGhee, who has 20 shares of U. S. Steel.

"Last year it came to me that the stockholders should pray," McGhee told reporters later. "So I got up and offered to lead.

" 'Just a moment,' the chairman said to me. 'Are you a a stockholder?'

" 'Yes, indeed,' I said.

" 'Then go ahead and pray,' the chairman said."

McGhee said he didn't know if the prayers have any effect on the market, "but they sure get the place quiet for a few minutes."

IN between the free prayers and the free sandwiches, apple pie and coffee which the company traditionally hands out, this happened:

Enders M. Voorhees, finance committee chairman, reported that U. S. Steel will not have to borrow to complete its $800 million expansion and improvement program. The company has enough set aside in its bank accounts to see the program through.

Board Chairman Irving S. Olds, who was unable to attend in person, complained that "undue importance" had been attached to the price increases U. S. Steel imposed in January. (The price boosts netted U. S. Steel $28 million compared to the $25 million price rollback it announced in April.)

J. NEWCOMB Blackman, wealthy New Jersey stockholder in U. S. Steel, AT&T and other corporations, jumped to his feet and demanded: "Is Phil Murray or a representative of his in the room?"

Blackman, it seemed, had invited the steel union leader to attend the meeting so he could challenge Murray's charges of corporation profiteering. Murray was not there.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

Philip Murray President James B. Carey Secretary-Treasurer
Vice Presidents: L. S. Buckmaster, Joseph Curran, Albert Fitzgerald, John Green, Allan S. Haywood, O. A. Knight, Walter P. Reuther, Emil Rieve, Frank Rosenblum.

Allan L. Swim, Editor and Publicity Director
Assistant Publicity Director: Henry C. Fleisher
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Business Manager: Richard E. Bauer

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Vol. 11 May 10, 1948 No. 19

A DANGEROUS MEASURE

The Subversive Activities Control Act of 1948, a product of the blundering House Un-American Activities Committee, is a legislative monstrosity.

Its sponsors say its purpose is to really put the squeeze on the Communist Party, which, from our viewpoint, would be a laudable undertaking.

But we're not so sure that the "cure" wouldn't be as bad as the "disease."

We think the bill couldn't be enforced and that it would be held unconstitutional. We believe it would turn the Communist Party into an underground movement.

Our chief concern, frankly, is over the effects the measure would have on civil rights and the manner in which it could be used unfairly against labor unions and other liberal groups.

The measure—usually referred to as the Mundt Bill—would do much to give legal standing to that damnable farce known as "guilt by association."

It would penalize citizens because of their beliefs and not necessarily because of their acts.

These two things alone are enough to make us condemn the bill. The discretionary powers given the attorney general are equally as bad.

NO REAL REDRESS The attorney general—be he Tom Clark or someone who succeeds him in the future—could, through design or error, destroy or seriously harm liberal organizations which have no connection with the Communist Party.

The measure could do much damage to the reputations of liberal non-Communists who—to work for what they considered just causes—became active in organizations which were revealed later to be Communist "fronts" or were at least listed as such by the attorney general.

Let's not delude ourselves on one point. A group listed as subversive by the head of the Justice Department may prove "legally" that the listing is wrong but it will stand accused for years if not forever in the court of public opinion.

A vindictive attorney general could use Mundt Bill powers to engage in a smear campaign that would make the Communists' favorite tactic resemble child's play.

Regardless of any safeguards now in the bill or that may be put in later, it can provide no effective redress for those falsely accused.

APPROACH IS WRONG The Mundt Bill is based on the completely false idea that Communism is a "disease" that can be cured by potent legislative medicine—requiring Communist and "front" groups to register, removing contributions to "front" groups from the tax exempt category and imposing stiff penalties for violations of the act itself.

Members of the Un-American Activities Committee could have spent their time better by designing legislation designed to remove the conditions under which the seeds of Communism take root and grow.

They could have made a real contribution by sponsoring bills to improve the workings of democracy, strengthening our civil rights and improving the living and working conditions of those most susceptible to Red doctrine.

Instead, they concocted a dangerous monstrosity which fails to recognize that Communism gains no foothold where there is real democracy and real prosperity.

It Was The Natural Thing To Do

Murray Woudn't Go Along With The Commmies, So They're Trying To Undermine Him

By ALLAN L. SWIM

IT'S almost as simple as adding two and two together and getting four—and there's no mystery about it.

Philip Murray wouldn't play footsie with the Communists on their post-war plans, so they're out to "get" him if they can.

Being opposed by the Reds is nothing new for Murray. He got a good taste of their tactics back in the days when Adolf Hitler and Joe Stalin were playing patty-cake.

He became their hero only when Adolf and Joe called off their alliance and the U. S. and Russia started fighting on the same side.

They again started plotting and scheming against him and his rightwing colleagues when Russia adopted a post-war policy which the U. S. opposed.

QUIET sniping began some time ago, but the Reds didn't roll out their big guns until Murray took a firm stand in support of the European Recovery Program, which the Communists opposed, and in opposition to a third party in 1948, which the Communists favored.

Since then the Communists have attempted to picture Murray as a "fascist" who is trying to sell labor down the river.

Don't get the idea that this is a private fight between Phil Murray and the Commies and that they're blasting at him just because they dislike him personally.

They dislike what he stands for—and they dislike those who share his views.

It is a battle of ideologies—not a battle of personalities.

NOBODY should have been surprised by the Communists' decision to fight Murray and his right-wing colleagues and to attempt to sow discord within the CIO.

Soviet policy was in opposition to ERP because ERP provided a threat to Russia expansionist aims in Europe.

The American Communists follow the Russian policy line. So they did the expected—the natural thing. They turned their big guns on the CIO right wing.

They threw their support behind Henry Wallace, who became their hero largely because of his opposition to ERP.

Now there are strong indications that they may sell Henry down the river.

THE left-wingers have made little progress in their efforts to swing CIO groups away from national CIO policy.

Ninety per cent of the city and state CIO councils have already indorsed CIO policy on ERP and the third party.

"Official" CIO-PAC groups have been set up in California and New York outside the jurisdiction of councils which failed to indorse CIO policy.

Phil Murray discharged Harry Bridges as Northern California CIO director because he opposed official policy.

Mike Quill resigned as head of the New York City council and was immediately subjected to bitter attacks by the Communists.

Right-wingers assumed control of a number of city and state CIO groups by the simple process of voting the lefties out on their ears.

IF this be Red-baiting, the Commies are invited to make the most of it. Honest criticism of the Communists, you know, automatically becomes Red-baiting.

This criticism stems from the belief of the writer that—

1. The Communists are pursuing a course that is detrimental to the United States as a whole.

2. They are trying to sow discord within the ranks of labor, hoping to capitalize on the confusion thus created.

They're trying hard. They're making a lot of noise. And they're getting their ears pinned back nearly every place they turn!

PAC Wins Many Ohio Contests — Loses Governor Race

PAC-indorsed candidates in Ohio won nomination for four state and a number of city offices, and for 10 seats in the U. S. House and a number in the state legislature.

However, the results for PAC were mixed. PAC-indorsed candidate Ray T. Miller trailed in the Democratic gubernatorial race behind his nearest opponent, ex-Gov. Frank Lausche.

Veteran political observers conceded the complete collapse of the Democratic machine caused the defeat of Miller, who had the indorsement of nearly every Democratic county committee. Those observers hold that Miller's vote was almost completely a PAC vote.

In 14 of the 22 Congressional District races in which PAC endorsed candidates the results showed 10 victories, three defeats and one contest result still unknown. In the race for the nomination of Congressman-at-large on the Democratic ticket, Stephen Young, PAC-indorsed candidate, was victorious.

On the local level the results in Akron were typical of results throughout the state. In that city PAC indorsed a strong slate of candidates for every office and ran many CIO candidates for ward committee. Paul Fessenden, Executive Secretary of the Summit County PAC, reports the highest vote in Akron's history, with all CIO candidates running well ahead.

In Youngstown, Paul Langley, Steelworker and Local President, roundly defeated Sheriff Elser for the Democratic nomination for that office. Elser, widely known in Ohio politics and long-time sheriff, had incurred the bitter hatred of CIO as a result of his strike-busting tactics in the 1937 "Little Steel" strike.

In Toledo, Thomas A. Burke, vice-mayor and a member of Auto Workers Local 12, won a resounding victory in the Democratic Congressional race, trouncing his nearest opponent by vote of 15,000 to 9,000. Also, Toledo nominated PAC-indorsed candidates for State Representative and County Commissioner.

In Cincinnati, PAC-indorsed candidates for United States Congress in the First and Second District were victorious and seven of the eight candidates endorsed for State Representative also won.

In Cleveland, PAC-indorsed candidates for State Senator copped the first three places in a field of six, while eight PAC candidates endorsed for State Representative also won.

In other state-wide elections, however, PAC-endorsed candidates were victorious. Joseph T. Ferguson was nominated for state auditor; Harry V. Armstrong for state treasurer and Herbert S. Duffy for attorney general, all in the Democratic primary. Judge Robert M. Sohngen, PAC-endorsed candidate for the Democratic nomination for judge of the supreme court, also won.

CONGRESSMAN DRIPP **BY BEN YOMEN**

"Lift prices a lot, cut 'em a little, then refuse to raise wages—wonderful plan."

He Could 'See' Well Though Totally Blind

HE was a vague figure in the passing parade—a man who achieved momentary notice in his own small world and was then forgotten by most of those who knew his story.

Few of those (including the writer) who bothered to note the event when it occurred can remember the man's name.

They have forgotten the town in which he lived and the name of the plant in which he worked.

But two things they remember well:

The man was totally blind.

He spoke with feeling—and with good sense—when he marked his "X" on a piece of paper.

THE story began a number of years ago in a small Southern town, when a Negro man went to work in a fertilizer plant.

Some time later he suffered a serious accident. Acid—or maybe it was alkali—got into his eyes. Soon his world of light had turned to one of complete darkness.

Our man—and we shall call him John from now on—might have become a burden on society—a public charge—had he not possessed real determination.

Real determination and real friends.

This combination made him something of a hero to other workers in the plant and John became a well-known figure in his town.

JOHN went back to work at the fertilizer plant as soon as the pain left his eyes and he had recovered from the shock of being blind.

His friends helped him get from his home to his job each day—and they did part of his work for him until he became accustomed to the constant darkness.

Finally he got the hang of it.

The little truck containing fertilizer would be hauled into place. John would grab his shovel and dig in.

It went on hour after hour, shovelful after shovelful. John asked no favors and received none.

A YEAR or so ago a CIO organizer went to John's town and started talking unionism to the men at the fertilizer plant.

John listened and was convinced. He became a volunteer organizer—then an evangelist of trade unionism.

His face would light up behind his sightless eyes when he would talk about the need for his fellow workers to organize.

His one goal in life seemed to be to have the CIO represent him and his friends in collective bargaining.

The workers began signing up. John talked longer and more convincingly. Finally a majority had put their names on application cards.

Then the date for an election was set.

THE agent in charge of the NLRB balloting said he'd never faced such a situation.

How could a blind man vote secretly and still use the regular ballot?

Some say the agent finally figured out a method. Others say John himself came up with the solution.

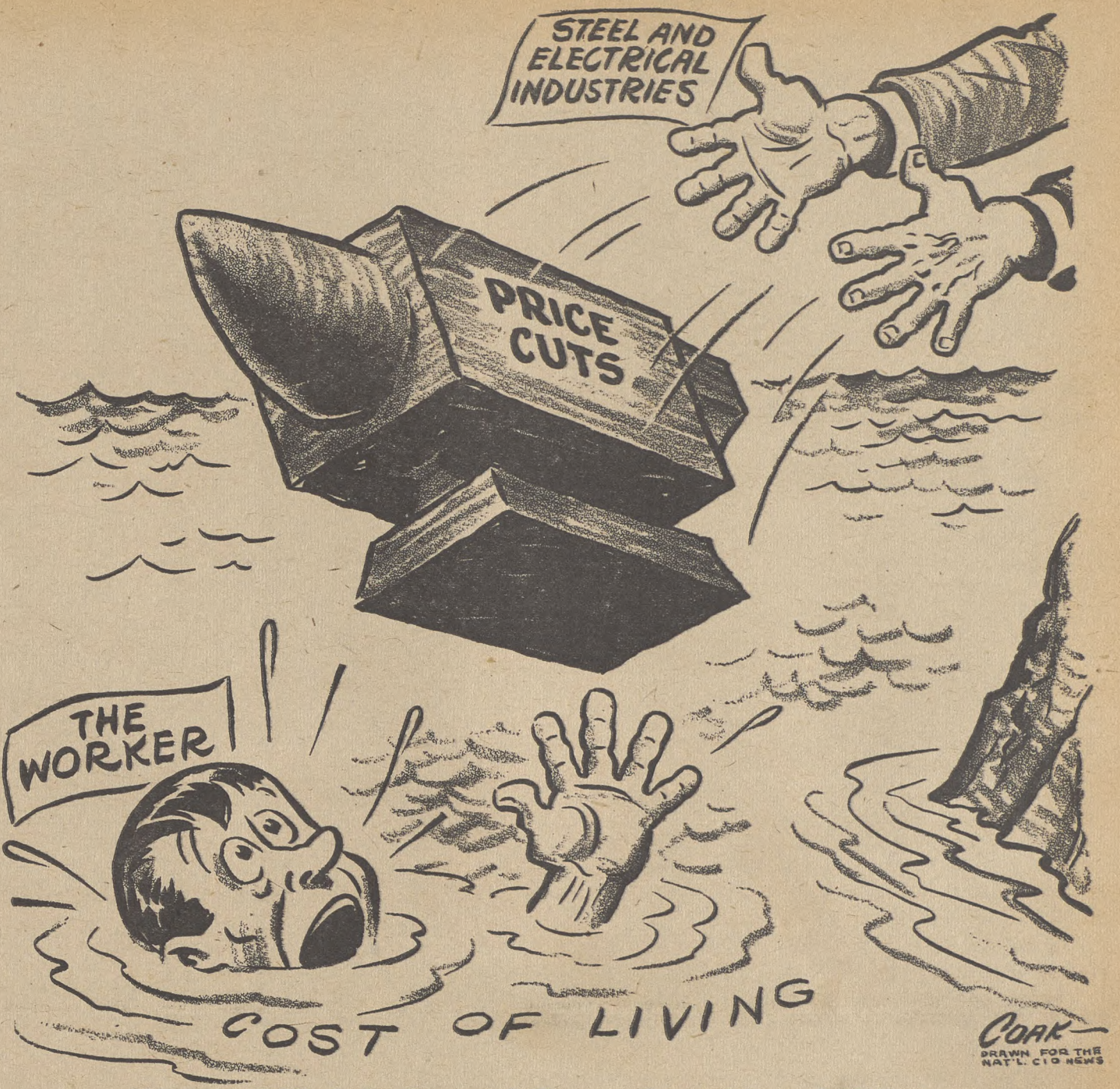
The board agent placed one of John's thumbs over the "yes" square on the ballot and the other over the "no" square. John removed his thumb from the "no" square, picked up a pencil and carefully marked an "X" beneath the thumb that had been on the "yes" square.

And after casting his ballot he said:

"Though blind, I could see the need for a union better than some guys who have two good eyes."

The union won the election. **A.L.S.**

TO THE RESCUE!



WFTU Officials Barred From Attacking Affiliates

(The following story is based on special cabled reports to The CIO News from the CIO delegation attending World Federation of Trade Union meetings in Rome, Italy)

AFTER a hectic six-day debate, CIO won adoption of a series of sweeping reforms in the handling of the affairs of the World Federation of Trade Unions.

A declaration of policy—drafted and presented to the WFTU by CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey and Arthur Deakin of the British Trade Union Congress, who heads the WFTU—was adopted by unanimous vote of the organization's 26-man executive committee, meeting in Rome.

Carey was accompanied to Rome by Harry Read, his executive assistant, and by Michael Ross, director of international affairs.

Principal effect of the new policy statement is to end attacks and criticism of affiliated national labor groups by WFTU officials and bulletins. Carey, Deakin and other union leaders who have supported the Marshall Plan have been subject to such criticism, but CIO made clear it would no longer submit to such attacks by Louis Saillant, the WFTU's general secretary.

Last November, CIO's proposal to place the European Recovery Program on the WFTU agenda was opposed by Saillant, Giuseppi Di Vittorio of the Italian unions, and Sidorenko of the Russian unions. The WFTU executive then voted 5-3 to let Carey present CIO's views, which called for referral by the WFTU of ERP questions to the national labor affiliates.

A February meeting, at which the ERP matter could be more thoroughly discussed, was postponed. Between November and February, the WFTU bulletin, the Soviet press, the Daily Worker in New York, and other publications launched a series of bitter attacks on CIO Pres. Murray, Carey, and Vice-Presidents Reuther (UAW) and Rieve (TWUA) for their support of the Marshall Plan.

WITH this background of events in mind, Carey told the current WFTU executive bureau meeting: "This type of activity cannot and must not continue. CIO will not tolerate such treatment. If that is to be the procedure, the WFTU is dead and there is no longer a world labor movement.

"We will accept no commitments from Saillant as to his future conduct. The Bureau must act in this matter."

CIO won support from British and Dutch members of the bureau, but Vassili Kuznetsov of the Soviet unions and Saillant argued that nothing seriously wrong had occurred. After days of debate, the matter was turned over to a subcommittee of Carey, Kuznetsov, Saillant, DiVittorio (Italy), Tewson (England) Pres. Deakin (England).

This group's recommendations eventually won unanimous support from the WFTU's full executive committee. The statement said in part:

"The Executive Committee reaffirms declarations of London and Paris trade union conferences of 1945 and the all-inclusive nature of the WFTU; and reaffirms the principle that no one national center shall seek to dominate affairs of the WFTU so as to exclude the point of view of any other national center.

"ACCORDINGLY . . . the WFTU Executive Committee decides:

1. "Any national center has the right to submit any question it so desires for inclusion on the agenda . . .

2. 'There shall be regular quarterly meetings of the Executive Bureau." Dates will be fixed by the President and Secretary-General, subject to convenience of Bureau members.

3. "Top permanent officials of WFTU will not engage in any other work except with the Bureau's approval.

4. Further talks with the advisory committee of the various international trade secretariats will be held soon to examine possibility of affiliation with the WFTU.

5. "Organs of the WFTU shall not be used to publish or circulate attacks on policies or administration of national centers affiliated to the WFTU. This does not prevent publication of objective statements of policy of any national center."

6. A WFTU editorial board consisting of Gen. Sec. Saillant and three assistant secretaries (British, American and Russian) shall "discuss questions of publication deemed likely to conflict with interests of any national center."

7. If questions arise that vitality affect the interests of national centers on which "there is no accepted, directly-applicable decision," the matter will be discussed by the secretary general and his three assistants. If no agreement is possible, it will be passed on to the next Bureau meeting.

Effect of the agreement is to place in the hands of the three assistant secretaries a veto power over proposed written or oral attacks, in the facilities of the WFTU, on the policies of any national labor group.

In addition, the CIO delegation is seeking to get better administration of WFTU affairs, and to avoid abuses of the rule that all correspondence between the WFTU and CIO unions should be sent through national CIO headquarters. CIO will also seek establishment and maintenance of a "reasonable ideological balance."

Other matters being discussed are the trade union situation in Germany, applications for membership from other labor groups, and a proposal to postpone the WFTU World Labor Congress, scheduled for Brussels, Belgium, next September.

PAC—IT'S CLI

By ARTHUR RIORDAN

IT HAPPENED in Indiana, the Hoosier state—the home of poets.

A PAC blockworker approached a house to urge the residents to vote. When the blockworker—a girl—got to the house, a moving van of furniture was drawn up at the door. The housewife, clad in a faded Mother Hubbard and dusty from helping get the furniture out, was about to board an auto and drive to her new house.

"Hey, wait a minute," cried the PAC gal, "today's election day. Aren't you going to vote? After all, your husband's a CIO member."

"Gee," answered the housewife, "I can't go to the polls dressed like this—and all my other clothes are packed in suitcases in that trunk."

That didn't faze the PAC worker a single moment. She looked the lady up and down, made some mental measurements and suggested:

"Why, you and I are about the same size, how about us going back into the house and exchanging clothes? Then, you can vote and later we can switch clothes again."

The housewife agreed and PAC had won another vote.

* * *

Yes, that happened in Indiana — in Muncie, Indiana. The blockworker was Marie Cooper, a member of the CIO Steelworkers' Union, secretary of the Delaware County Industrial Union Council and chairman of the county PAC.

The incident illustrates what I found out last week in a three-day auto tour of Indiana—driven by State PAC Dir. Bartley Brown. It illustrates the enthusiasm, initiative, perseverence and determination of CIO in Indiana.

Starting two days before primary election day, Brown and I drove 1125 miles, saw PAC in action in 7 of the 11 Congressional districts, talked to a Con-

Brother Brown

Auburn-haired Bartley Brown has been Indiana PAC director since January.

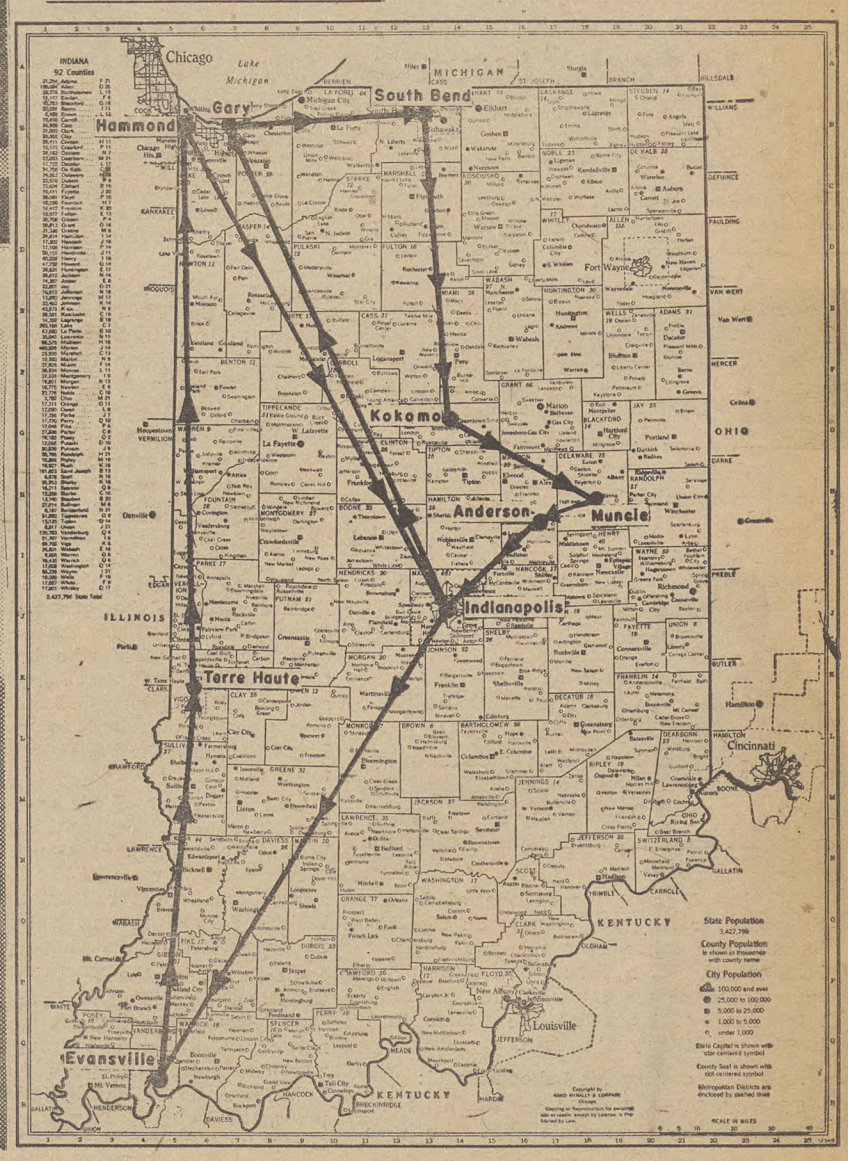
He's been a member of the Oil Workers' Union since 1935, having worked in the wax department at Sinclair. His local—210—is an amalgamated local, covering Shell, Cities Service, etc., as well as Sinclair. Brown was elected to his first union job in 1937; has been active in political action work. He has prepared a number of pamphlets for his local.

For 42 months, he served in the Army, including the ETO. He travels to all PAC regions in the state regularly.

INDIANAPOLIS: PAC leaders are interviewed by CIO News staff member Arthur Riordan (back to camera). L. to R. are Reg. Dir. Loren Houser, State CIO Pres. Neal Edwards, Indianapolis Sec. Juanita Boggs, Indianapolis PAC Chm. Sam Macer, State PAC Chm. Bartley Brown, State CIO Sec. Claude Becktell and Sarah Vinson, Houser's secretary.

MEET THE MAYOR: Brown tells South Bend Mayor George Schock (right) and Democratic Congressional candidate Thurman Crook what PAC is doing. The scene is in Schock's office.

SOUTH BEND: Brown gets reports from CIO Rep. Rudy Olson, St. Joseph County CIO Pres. O. A. Richardson, St. Joseph Sec. Otie Jenney and Northern Indiana CIO Reg. Dir. William Mayo. Area was one of the most active in entire state.



ODYSSEY: Arrows indicate the route by which Riordan and Brown toured Indiana. They covered 1125 miles in three days, visited 7 of 11 congressional districts, saw many PAC leaders.

KING IN INDIANA

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ver my notes the

day after the primary, I came to these specific conclusions:

1. PAC, if it continues to show the organizational drive that it launched in the primary, can do a lot toward bringing good government back in Indiana.

2. The only thing that might defeat Rep. Raymond Madden (D., 1st), one of Congress' outstanding liberals, would be a third-party candidate. (From what I heard in Lake County, Madden's home district, injection of a third party into Lake would be resented deeply by the vast majority of labor.)

3. The inability, because of ill health, of Rep. Louis Ludlow (D., 11th) to run for reelection is a sharp blow to the liberal remnant in Congress. However, the Democratic candidate to succeed him is considered a good choice.

4. An amazingly large number of CIO members were chosen as delegates to the State major party conventions (in Delaware County PAC elected 16 CIO members in the race for 18 Democratic convention delegates). This means that labor will have a strong voice in molding at least the Democratic platform and candidates who will serve the people. It also means that some CIO members are pretty certain of being made delegates to the Natl. Democratic Convention.

5. If the Democrats pick a good state ticket, they face a fair chance, with PAC and other liberals lining up on their side, of returning to the State Capital. Best break for the Republicans would be a third-party ticket and/or a weak Democratic national campaign.

6. Estimates of third-party sentiment vary, but it is not considered to be as strong as it is said to be in neighboring Illinois. But you can bet on one thing, Indiana's CIO-PAC will combat a third party in 1948 with every legitimate weapon at hand.

Brown, whose headquarters is in Indianapolis, largest city of the state and its Capital, met me when I arrived Sunday morning. We started almost at once on our tour. Here is the log:

SUNDAY

235 Miles

Our first destination was **Gary,** where the Lake County PAC was holding a final rally in preparation for the primary. We drove north on Route 52 and soon ran into torrential rain, which was to drench us both Sunday and Tuesday. Ironically, Monday and Wednesday were beautiful, sunshiny days, compared to the downpour on election day.

1st CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: Lake County makes up the entire territory of this district. The county is famed for its steel and oil industries in the Gary-Hammond-East Chicago (Ind.)-Whiting region. Incumbent Congressman is Raymond Madden (D.).

The rally was attended by several hundred, despite the rain. Significantly, the meeting was in the Philip Murray Bldg., headquarters of the CIO Steelworkers.

The audience heard several speakers, including your tourist-reporter, but all agreed that the highlight was the address of Congressman Madden, who made a special trip from Washington.

Said Madden: "We who are fighting for labor in Congress assure you that your leaders—men like Phil Murray—are men of extraordinary ability and of grim determination that your cause must be won.

"Labor must fight as hard to regain and hold its rights as it did when it originally won them.

(Continued on Page 8)

3d Party: Don't Get Out Vote!

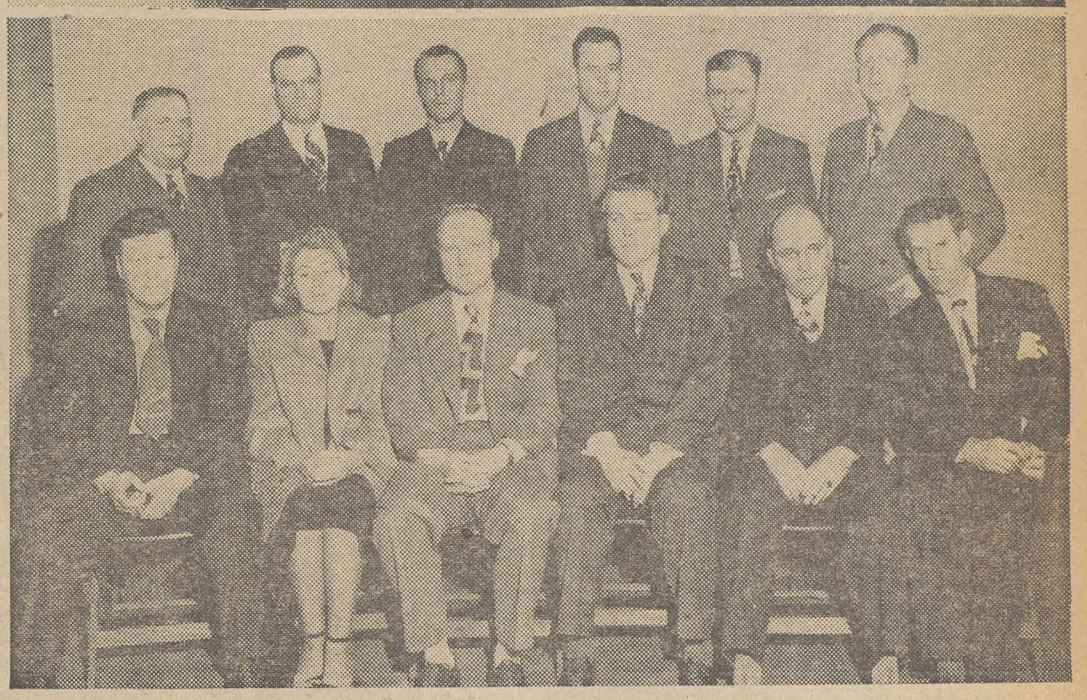
For years, PAC's cry has been: "Get Out e Vote!".

But, not so the Wallace third party. In diana last week, Jessica Rhine, suspend- member of the State CIO Board, urged allace backers to refrain from voting in the Democratic and Republican primaries.

Stated reason: by voting one might lose one's chance to sign a petition for Wallace.

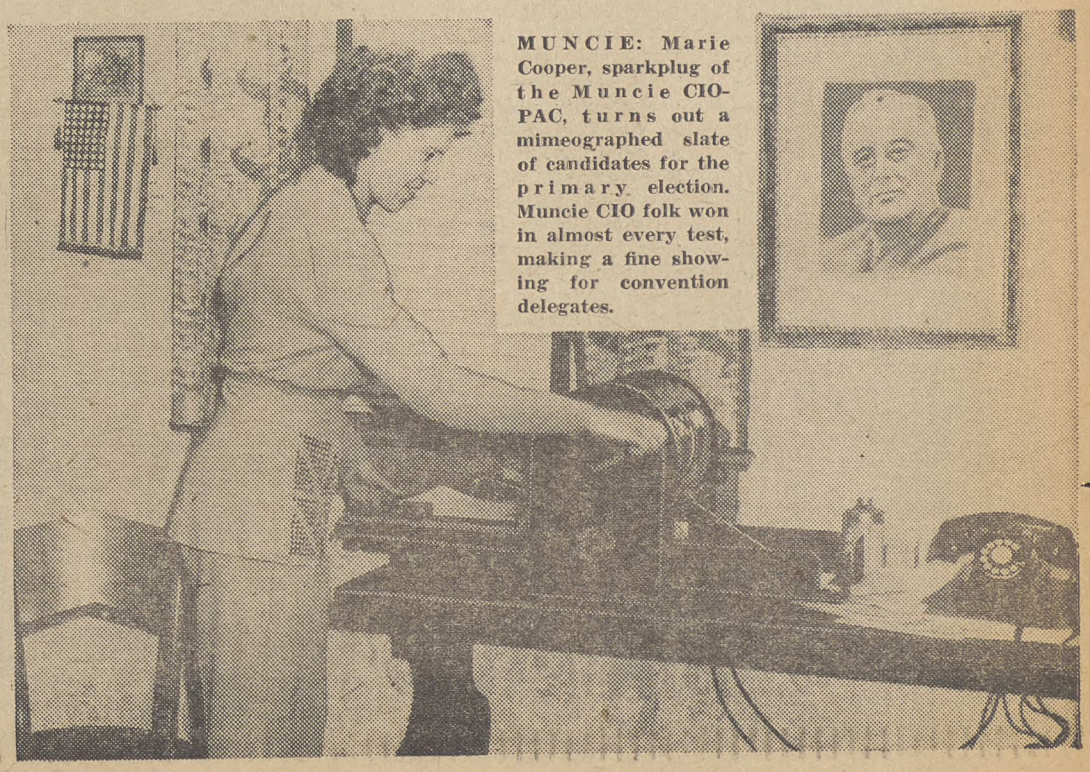
Probable reason: The third party group was trying to take "credit" for a small primary vote.

ANDERSON: A union leader and his wife vote. Here, Carroll Hutton, president of CIO Auto Workers' Local 662, and his wife, Mary Frances, ask for their primary ballots at their polling place. In Anderson two UAW members will be rival candidates for sheriff next fall. Others will seek several posts.



GARY: The Lake County PAC held a rally before the election. Here are some of the PAC leaders, shown with Rep. Raymond Madden (D.), the feature speaker. Left to right (front row) are Harold Wagner, Brotherhood of Trainmen legislative representative; State CIO Vice Pres. Nelle Riddle, Brown, Madden, Lake County PAC Chm. George Colwell, State Sen. Charles Fleming (a CIO member). Second row: Joe Elias, trustee; John C. Linko, trustee; Stanley Lewandowski, Hammond PAC chairman; Dave Herrin, Hammond treasurer; Gary PAC Chm. George Romanyak, Joseph Goin, sub-district director, Steelworkers. Lake is the 1st Congressional District.

SVILLE: W. F. Farmer, of CIO Conon Workers, Local 1280, points to the map of Evansville. Left to right are Counsel Sec. Walter Hayden, John Flanigan, PAC secretary and a Swift worker, and Council Treas. Dale Craig.



MUNCIE: Marie Cooper, sparkplug of the Muncie CIO-PAC, turns out a mimeographed slate of candidates for the primary election. Muncie CIO folk won in almost every test, making a fine showing for convention delegates.

PAC — Is Surely Clicking in State of Indiana

(Continued from Page 7)

You were defeated in 1946; you cannot stand idle this year. This is a rubber stamp Congress of extreme reaction — rubber stamped to big business. Scabology has been advanced to the heights under the Taft-Hartley Law.

"Taft, incidentally, claimed that the T-H Law was designed to save the rank and file of labor from labor 'bosses.' Recently, Taft stated that Harold Stassen's primary victories didn't mean anything, that delegates from Pennsylvania and other places wouldn't vote for him anyway. It looks as if Taft, in the Republican Party, is trying to save the bosses from the rank and file!"

Lake PAC had printed slates for both parties, to assist voters in marking the primary ballots. PAC-backed candidates included AFL and Rail Brotherhood members, in addition to CIOers, and a number of liberal non-union members, such as Madden.

(CIO members—hundreds of them—filed for office in every Congressional district in both major parties. CIO also hopes to have State Sen. Charles Fleming, a member of the CIO Oil Workers, nominated for State Secretary of State at the June Democratic convention.)

In addition to Madden and this reporter, speakers at the Lake rally included Brown, George Colwell, Lake PAC chairman; Fleming, Harold Wagner, legislative representative for the Brotherhood of Trainmen and also deputy county prosecutor, and Joseph Goin, Steelworkers' Director, Sub-district 31.

MONDAY
434 Miles

3d CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: Elkhart, La Porte, Marshall and St. Joseph counties. Incumbent congressman: Robert A. Grant (R.)

South Bend, chief city of St. Joseph County and largest town in the 3d, is so famous for Notre Dame University that most people forget it is a major industrial center. Or that it has 37 CIO locals.

Spearheads of PAC and CIO work in South Bend are O. A. Richardson and Otie Jenney, both from Auto. There are a lot of big locals—such as UAW 5, Studebaker, with more than 14,000 members; the big 10,000-member Electrical local at Bendix

Richardson was proud of the part labor had played last fall in nominating and electing Mayor George Schock, Democrat, who had not had the support of all of the Democratic leaders in the primary. Richardson recalled that Schock had warmly thanked PAC, saying, "It was not the big shots that elected me, but the laboring people who carry dinner pails."

Down the street from the St. Joseph CIO office we picked up CIO Northern Regional Dir. Bill Mayo and CIO Rep. Rudy Olsen (who is also from Oil Local 210).

All of us went over to Mayor Schock's office. Our delegation included Sister Jenney.

(Husky George Schock used to work in Oliver's Plow factory for $9.50 a week. He worked from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m. six days a week. He later became a newspaperman and worked his way through college, graduating from Notre Dame.)

Schock reminisced about Albert Russell Erskine, former head of Studebaker, who thought so little of working men that he forced his chauffeur to work in the plant whenever the boss was out of town in Florida or elsewhere.

"Well," recalled Schock, "Erskine didn't have any courage, for when he lost his $30,000,000 in the crash he committed suicide."

"Yes," Schock went on, "those dark days of labor are gone. They must stay gone."

At the moment, his secretary came in and informed him two Democratic leaders wanted to confer with him. "Tell them I can't see them. Tell them I'm conferring with the CIO," he said.

At the mayor's office we also met Thurman C. Crook, Democratic candidate for Congress against Rep. Grant. Crook, who has a lot of CIO support, is an instructor in South Bend's Central High.

In the 3d, PAC has had good relations with farmers.

George Cummins is the 3d's PAC chairman.

St. Joseph PAC definitely does not like Rep. Grant.

5th CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: Blackford, Clinton, Grant, Howard, Cummins, Huntington, Jay Madison, Miami, Tipton and Wabash counties. Incumbent Congressman: Forest A. Harness (R.).

I challenge anyone to resist humming "Kokomo, Ind.," as he arrives in this pretty city. Kokomo has more than 100 active PAC blockworkers who tirelessly keep their people registered, informed and voting.

We found 5th Congressional PAC Chm. Marley Purvis—he's Steel representative—and Howard County PAC Chm. Louis Axente passing out election slates as the shift left the Continental Steel plant at 3 p.m. Both are members of Steel Local 1054.

Other big city of the 5th District is Anderson, scene of several tough UAW strikes over the years. We visited UAW Local 662 Pres. Carroll Hutton and his pretty wife, Mary Frances, at their apartment.

Hutton gave us the picture in this town where sheriff Roy Gaston is a charter member of UAW Local 663.

In the last election, a CIO-backed mayor won and swept into the council of nine were eight labor men, including six from CIO. State Sen. Walter Vermillion, who has served the area for 18 years, is also counsel for the UAW local.

A joint labor committee is being formed in Madison County as a result of a meeting in Anderson of AFL, Brotherhoods and CIO.

Kokomo and Anderson do not like Rep. Harness.

KOKOMO: This city, famed in popular song, is due to become just as famous for the political action work of its CIO unions. Here, PAC workers are shown bright and early on primary morn handing out slates outside the Continental Steel plant, where CIO Steelworkers have a local. Kokomo's PAC has enlisted more than 100 active blockworkers, who helped turn out the primary vote. Leaders say interest this year is at its highest peak and that many gains are expected this fall. A complete registration list has been broken down and PAC hopes to have as near to 100% eligibility to vote as possible by November's elections. It looks as if they'll accomplish their aim, too, a survey shows.

10th CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: Decatur, Delaware, Fayette, Hancock, Henry, Randolph, Rush, Shelby, Union and Wayne counties. Incumbent Congressman: Ralph Harvey (R.).

Muncie is, of course, the home of Marie Cooper—the gal who changed clothes with the voter. It also has an up-on-its-toes CIO movement, which last fall turned out one of the largest Democratic votes in history.

In the UAW hall, we talked things over with Marie, Council Pres. Leland Stiff and other officers. Of Delaware County's 49 Democratic precinct committeemen, 43 are CIO members. (All were returned to office last Tuesday and at least two of the other places were won by CIO people.)

More than 78% of the eligible CIO voters are registered. Last fall, PAC helped elect Mayor Lester Holloway. And labor united to put into office Edward L. Crago, Jr., as city clerk. Crago, a CIO member, had been seriously injured in an industrial accident.

As we arrived, Marie and the others were busy getting polls book holders, with which a check can be made on those who vote.

From Muncie, we drove through Indianapolis all the way to Evansville, in the southwestern corner of the state—you can see the blue grass of Kentucky across the Ohio — arriving at 11:45 p.m. We had been on the move since 8:20 a.m.

TUESDAY
452 miles

EIGHTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: Clark, Crawford, Dubois, Floyd, Harrison, Perry, Pike, Posey, Spencer, Vanderburgh and Warrick counties: Incumbent Congressman: Edward A. Mitchell (R.).

At 9 a.m., we were at the offices of the Evansville CIO Council, which is in the UAW Hall. This is Vanderburgh County. John Sterneman, PAC chairman, was in Detroit on UAW negotiations, but we met with Walter Hayden, council secretary and editor of "Labor's Voice," the Evansville CIO paper; with Council Pres. Dale Craig; with W. F. Farmer, business representative for Construction Workers Local 1280 (which last year got a big writeup in Life), and with John Flanigan, striking Packinghouse Worker, who is PAC secretary-treasurer.

One Democratic candidate for joint representative, queried by PAC as to his attitude on local option and prohibition, was quoted as feeling that "people drive from dry to wet communities, get drunk and run over people coming back."

Evansville PAC does not like Rep. Mitchell.

From Evansville, we headed north up Route 41, passing within a mile of the "geographic center of population of the U. S.," which is just about a mile east of 41 near Carlisle. It was raining like mad.

SIXTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: Boone, Fountain, Mamilton, Hendricks, Montgomery, Parke, Putnam, Vermillion, Vigo and Warren counties. Incumbent Congressman: Noble J. Johnson (R.).

At Terre Haute, we were in the home town of Gene Debs.

Here, the dominant union is the CIO Brewery Workers, whose Local 85 members produce and distribute Champagne Velvet (CV), which modestly says it is "the beer with the million dollar flavor." Local 85 has a 45-man PAC committee.

Also in Terre Haute is the headquarters of the Vigo County Civic Labor League, composed of CIO, AFL, Brotherhoods, and United Mine Workers. This organization performs a herculean task in civic betterment.

More than 90% of organized labor is registered in the county.

(The Brewery Workers Union has a constitutional rule that any member failing to vote may be tried for expulsion.)

At the Vigo County PAC's beautiful union hall we heard a lot of comment on Congressman Johnson—none of it favorable, Mr. Johnson, as you well know.

The Vigoans had 40 cars getting out the vote—some cars carrying invalids or the disabled like Mike Platzer. We talked over things with PAC Co-chairmen George Hage (prexy of Local 85) and Harry Burns (Steel Rep. and council head).

From Terre Haute, we headed up north to **Hammond, Whiting** and **East Chicago,** for Bartley had to vote at Whiting.

We had a swell visit at the Oil Local 210 Hall in Hammond with Pres. H. W. Stevens, Sec. Dave Herring and a number of other officers and rank-and-filers.

From Hammond, we drove back at night to Indianapolis, through a heavy fog, which slowed down good old license number Indiana 879765 plenty.

We made the capital at 11:15 p.m.

WEDNESDAY

This day, I didn't have to drive, since the Marion County PAC office is only two blocks from the hotel where I stayed. At that office, I met with PAC Chm. Sam Macer (Steel), State Pres. Neal Edwards, State Sec. Claude Becktell; CIO Reg. Dir. Loren Houser, Paper Workers' Rep. Nick Vrataric and a number of rank and filers.

11TH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: All of Marion County (Indianapolis). Incumbent Congressman: Louis L. Ludlow (D.).

All Indianapolis CIO people deeply regret the inability, because of ill health, of Congressman Ludlow to run for reelection. However, they feel that last fall's mayoralty election is an indication of how the job can be done this year. Last fall, Al Feeney—he played center on the Notre Dame football team of which Knute Rockne was the star end—was elected mayor by 8000 votes. He had full PAC backing.

Other Congressional districts which we did not visit—even good old license number 879765 couldn't cover the whole state—were:

4TH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: Adams, Allen, De Kalb, Lagrange, Noble, Steuben, Wells and Whitby counties. Incumbent Congressman: George W. Gillie (R.).

We talked to Fort Wayne CIO leaders by phone.

We found that Chester Watson, who had been indorsed by PAC, was defeated in the Democratic primary by Edward H. Kruse, Jr. However, Kruse has pledged himself to much of PAC's program.

PAC here expects a good showing in the fall. Local 901, UE, has pledged itself to support PAC and national CIO policy.

2D CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: Benton, Carroll, Cass, Fulton, Jasper, Kosciusko, Newton, Porter, Pulaski, Starke, Tippecanoe and White. Incumbent Congressman: Charles A. Halleck (R.).

Halleck seems deeply intrenched.

7TH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: Clay, Daviess, Gibson, Greene, Johnson, Knox, Martin, Monroe, Morgan, Owen and Sullivan counties. Incumbent Congressman: Gerald Landis (R.).

Though there is comparatively little labor—organized labor—in this district, of which Vincennes is the chief city, Rep. Landis serves on the House Labor Committee and throws his weight around against labor. (Funny, big city Congressmen never get themselves on the Agriculture Committee.)

The Democratic Party seems somewhat hopeful over the chances of James Noland, Landis' Democratic opponent.

PAC is keeping a close eye on this area.

9TH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: Bartholomew, Brown, Dearborn, Franklin, Jackson, Jefferson, Jennings, Lawrence, Ohio, Orange, Ripley, Scott, Switzerland and Washington counties. Incumbent Congressman: Earl Wilson.

Since there is little labor here, a defeat for Wilson would be an upset.

Well, brothers and sisters, after my tour of Indiana, I'm tahred.

* * *

But, when in the future I dream about the moonlight on the Wabash, I'll rest with the knowledge that PAC in Indiana has a grand bunch of folks in there planning and fighting and collecting for political action. It should be pretty hard to beat those guys and gals—you'd agree if you had met them, too.

(Oh, by the way, thanks for the use of your car, Brother Brown.)

Ignore Plea For Security Benefits

PRES. Truman thinks that health and social security improvements are "absolutely necessary"—but Congress isn't paying much attention to his plea.

A supplementary funds bill for the Federal Security Agency trimmed several million dollars out of the budgets of government bureaus doing essential research and statistical work on social security.

The bill also transfers the U. S. Employment Service out of the Dept. of Labor—where it has been for several years—and cuts Federal Security funds even deeper than the fund-trimming voted last year.

Rep. Chet Hollifield (D., Calif.) described the GOP majority's action as legislation by "egg beater." He described the transfer of USES out of the Labor Dept. as "another attack . . . directly upon the welfare of the wage earners."

The final vote, 271-35, sent the trimmed appropriation bill to the Senate, where liberals may try to increase the social security funds and knock out the transfer of the employment service from the Labor Dept.

Mundt Bill Could Smear Unions Through Guilt-By-Association

REP. J. Parnell Thomas' House Unamerican Activities Committee has finally spawned its long-expected brain-child.

It's a spitten image of its pa—and, you'll recall, the Unamerican Committee has been under attack by labor and liberal groups for years. (Last year's CIO convention called on Congress to dissolve the Committee.)

The brain child is the Mundt-Nixon Bill (H.R. 5852), sponsored on behalf of the Unamerican Committee by Rep. Mundt (R. S.D.) and Rep. Nixon (R. Calif.). It's called the Subversive Activities Control Act, 1948.

The bill (it was proudly entered into the Congressional Record by Mississippi's Rep. Rankin) at once was branded by the American Civil Liberties Union as a "legislative monstrosity." CIO Pres. Murray has ordered a close analysis of its provisions by CIO attorneys. Americans for Democratic Action leaders attacked the proposal as "dangerous and futile."

In New York, the Committee for Democratic Rights filed a brief with the House Rules Committee calling the bill "unconstitutional." Lee Pressman, former CIO counsel, said in an analysis for the Committee that it is designed "to firmly establish fascist controls in the U. S."

THE National Lawyers Guild said enactment of the Mundt-Nixon measure would have a "far greater impact" on civil rights than the notorious Alien & Sedition laws of the Revolutionary era, or than the Palmer Raids after the first world war.

Nevertheless, the House Rules Committee gave the bill quick processing, ordered six hours of debate and paved the way for a vote perhaps by the end of this week.

Although Rep. Mundt said this bill was intended to provide "legal and constitutional" means for moving in on the Communist party and affiliated groups, critics of the law had other views on it.

They charged it would permit the Attorney-General, whoever he may be, to list organizations which must register as "Communist Fronts," and would permit widespread use of the guilt-by-association theory—that guilt comes not from actions but from whom you associate with.

The bill allows the Attorney-General to designate organizations as either "communist political" groups or "communist front" groups, and provides strong restrictions on their future freedom to operate. The bill sets up methods far broader than now in practice for the Attorney-General to make his decision.

He would be permitted, for example, on the basis of a "reasonable conclusion" to brand a union as a communist front organization on the basis of its leading people, the sources of its support, the use of its funds and its statements of policy.

ONE basis for such a decision is that "reasonable conclusion" leads the Attorney-General to believe that the union's policies "are in general adopted and advanced" because they are those of a communist political organization, a communist foreign government or a communist world movement.

Under such methods, opposition to the Natl. Association of Manufacturers, to the Taft-Hartley act, or support of price control and anti-polltax bills could be construed as qualifying an organization for the communist tag, critics of the bill say. They point to widespread use of the "communist" label by some conservative organizations to smear liberal opposition.

Other civil rights issues:

★ The U.S. Supreme Court banned enforcement, by either state or federal governments, of "restrictive covenants" attached to deeds of property. The covenants—attacked by minority and labor groups—have been used to bar persons belonging to allegedly "undesirable" racial, religious or national minorities from purchasing homes in certain areas of cities throughout the country.

★ Rep. Clare Hoffman (R. Mich.), one of labor's most outspoken foes in Congress, won committee support for a resolution permitting Congress to obtain any papers, confidential or otherwise, from any government agency.

(The House unAmerican Committee has been trying to get the loyalty file of Dr. Edward Condon, a leading scientist, whom it accused without hearings of knowing foreign agents—though all his associates and scientists throughout the nation have rallied to Condon's defense.)

Hoffman promised to change another section of his bill, which would put the threat of jail sentence over any unauthorized person publishing government "secrets." Newspapers were quick to point out this would seriously endanger the free press.

★ CIO Legislative Director Nathan Cowan asked Senators to turn thumbs down on U.S. approval of a 15-southern-state regional agreement to set up centralized, segregated schools. He said the agreement is "contrary to recent decisions" of the Supreme Court and is a dodge to establish "centralized second class education" for the Negro people of the 15 states.

Draft Plans Are Labelled Permanent

PLANS to draft men in the younger-age groups into the military forces are not "temporary."

The charge was made in a minority report of the House Armed Services Committee. "Let no one be deceived that this proposal for peacetime conscription is intended to be a temporary measure," the minority said.

"On the contrary, the record of the hearing . . . is replete with broad statements from authorized spokesmen of the national military establishment that this program is designed to remain in effect indefinitely until Universal Military Training is adopted as the permanent law of the land."

The draft bill (HR 6401) was passed by 28-5 vote of the House Armed Services Committee. It would draft men in the 19-through-25 age groups for two years of military service.

Action in the House is slated May 17 or 18. In the Senate, however, the Committee has been wrestling with a series of proposals and had not come to agreement.

CIO, through Legislative Director Nathan Cowan, opposed both UMT and the draft in testimony before committees of both branches of Congress. Cowan said there was no indication of immediate need for the measure, and that the armed services had taken few reforms needed to attract volunteer recruits.

ORGANIZATIONALLY SPEAKING

By Allan S. Haywood

Dir. of Org. Ed Welsh, Transport Workers Union, N. Y., reports that his union won a National Mediation Board election among the B&O Dining Car Employes. The results were United Transport Employes Local 320, 502, Joint Council of Dining Car Employes Local 495, 33. Brother Welsh assisted in the election.

Reg. Dir. William Mayo, South Bend, Ind., reports that the employes of A. Baker Mfg. Co. of South Bend have been organized by the Rubber Workers. The local, No. 361, was organized by Field Rep. John H. Suttle. Thirty-five men are involved. This is a new company and is expanding rapidly. The company agreed with the NLRB Examiner that all employes belong to the union. Field Rep. George Burdon, URW, and John H. Suttle, CIO rep., are now negotiating the contract.

Reg. Dir. Michael Livoda, Denver, Colo., advises wage negotiations took place in Wyoming for southern and northern Colorado sawmill and timber workers lasting practically six days and nights. With the assistance of Virgil Burtz, Int. Rep. of IWA, the union secured a 10c increase across the board on all hourly job classifications and from 12½ to 19% rise on all piece work rates.

Dir. of Org. George Brown, IWA-CIO, Portland, Ore., reports the following victories run-off elections: At Mt. June Forest Products in Springfield, Ore., the vote was 16 yes, 13 no, Organizer Russ Shea in charge. S&W Milling Co., Woodland, Wash., IWA 15, no union 0. Wyman Lumber Co., Woodland, Wash., IWA 12, no union 4. Bob Dugger and Ronald Roley were in charge of the last two named elections.

Reg. Dir. Irwin L. DeShetler, Los Angeles, Calif., reports the CIO Oil Workers won a union security election at the Wilmington and the Oleum Refineries of the Union Oil Co. The vote was Oil Workers 1929, no union 74. ONIU Rep. Jack Sayre was in charge.

Reg. Dir. Frank Bonacci, Salt Lake City, Utah, reports a CIO victory in an election conducted by the Utah Labor Relations Board at the plant of the American Linen & Supply Co., Salt Lake City. The vote was: CIO 85, no union 34.

Van A. Bittner, national director of the CIO Organizing Committee, announced that the employes of the J&J Veneer Company in Cuthbert, Ga., voted 127 to 28 to affiliate with the CIO Woodworkers in an NLRB-conducted election. The overwhelming vote for the union was significant in that several hundred workers have been on strike for more than six months in the Cuthbert area at the Burgin Lumber Co. seeking recognition for their union.

In Yazoo City, Miss., workers at Gooch Lumber Co. voted 36 to 2 to affiliate with the CIO Woodworkers, it was announced by Robert W. Starnes, Miss. Dir. CIO Organizing Committee.

In Russellville, Ala., workers at the Russellville Mills cast an overwhelming vote of 350 to 4 to retain the union shop clause in their contract with the company, it was reported by State Dir. Edmund F. Ryan, Jr., of the CIO Textile Workers. In two other elections held recently in Alabama heavy votes were cast for union shops at the Mobile Cotton Mill, Mobile, 290 to 5, and the Lincoln Mills in Huntsville, 880 to 105.

AT&T Rejects Pay Proposal

NEGOTIATIONS between the CIO long lines employes and the American Telephone & Telegraph Co. bogged down last week as the company proposed a two-year extension of the present contract without a wage increase.

AT&T also rejected union requests for a union shop, reduction of the work week to 35 hours in order to stem the tide of unemployment to be caused by the conversion to dial telephones on long distance lines, and a $100 minimum monthly pension.

The American Union of Telephone Workers, affiliated with the CIO Telephone Workers Organizing Committee, is seeking a 30c hourly increase.

Wages of telephone workers have dropped from seventh place in 1939 to 22nd place today in the scale of major industrial groups in the nation, the union pointed out.

AUTW Pres. J. J. Moran said the company has not denied its ability to pay wage increases.

"Last year," he said, "despite the strike, Long Lines earned over $45 million even after it sought to hide lush earnings through renegotiation of its division-of-revenue contracts with other Bell Companies.

126 Elections Requested

PETITIONS for NLRB collective bargaining elections are on file for 126 plants and factories in connection with the CIO Southern Drive, it was announced by Van A. Bittner, national director of the CIO Organizing Committee.

In one week the committee won nine elections, lost one and "held its own" in a decertification vote.

The decertification election was at the Henry I. Siegal Co. in Dickson, Tenn. The vote was 216 to 167 for retention of the CIO Amalgamated Clothing Workers as the bargaining agent. On the same day, the Amalgamated Clothing Workers won 181 to 13 over the AFL Garment Workers at another Siegal plant in South Fulton, Tenn.

Other victories were: Blanchard Handle Corp., Chattanooga, Arkansas Oak Flooring Co., Pine Bluff, and Dawkins Lumber Co., Fayetteville, N. C., all for the CIO Woodworkers; Lone Star Steel plant, Dallas, Tex. (two elections); Virginia Shoe Corp., Fredericksburg, for CIO Shoeworkers; Buckeye Cotton Oil Co., Atlanta, for CIO Chemical Workers; Nu-Car Carrier, Inc., Norfolk, Va., for CIO Auto Workers; and Mead Paper Products, Inc., Lynchburg, Va., for CIO United Paperworkers.

Sparkman Wins In Alabama

TWO Alabama Congressmen with consistent anti-labor records won't return to Congress in 1949 as a result of last week's Democratic primaries.

Both opposed by CIO unions in their districts, Reps. Carter Manasco and Peter Jarman lost their seats to Carl Elliot and Edward deGraffenried respectively. Nomination in the Alabama Democratic primary is equivalent to election.

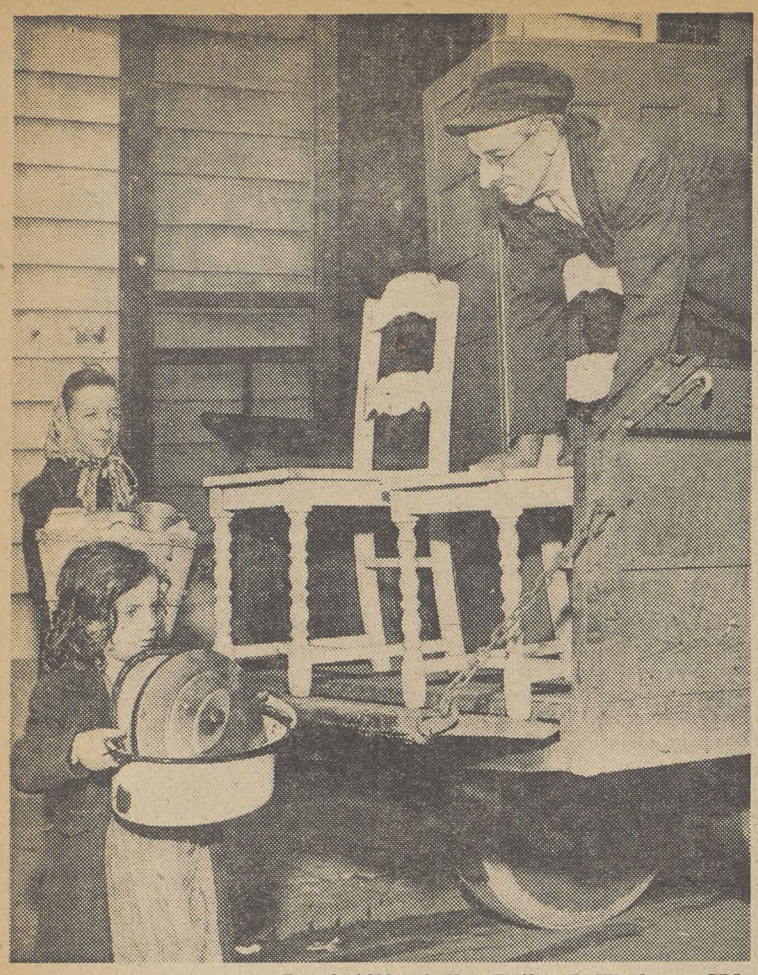
Manasco, one of the leading opponents of a higher minimum wage in 1946, had been in the House for seven years. Jarman has held his office for the past 10 years.

CIO enjoyed another Alabama victory in the election of PAC-endorsed Sen. John Sparkman as Democratic senatorial nominee. Sparkman was first named to the Senate in a special election in 1946 to fill the vacancy created by the death of Sen. John Bankhead.

His popularity with the voters was underscored this year by the fact that he swamped Philip J. Hamm, Gov. James Folsom's candidate. Folsom, in previous tests, had proved himself a top-notch vote-getter.

Whether or not the state's delegates to the Democratic convention would walk out if the Presidents' civil rights plank is adopted was the issue around which the battle for delegates' seat raged. Opposition to Pres. Truman on the basis of his civil rights program was unanimous among the candidates. (In 1860 Alabama led a walkout by southern states at the Democratic convention, which then nominated Abraham Lincoln.)

At this writing the would-be bolters appeared to have won a majority of the 23 seats.



AIDED BY UNION: Local 1629 of the Railroad Workers, CIO-IUMSWA, proved a friend indeed for Lewis Killinger, who is shown above moving, with the help of his daughters, into the home the Reading, Pa., local bought for him after he was evicted. He is grateful to the union which now collects his rent, for he has a wife and six children.

Oh, Shucks! T-H No Bar To Doing Favor

THIS is a story about corn, coercion and conspiracy.

It involves a salted corn product called "Fritos" (good, too, with a glass of beer); the Great Atlantic & Pacific Grocery Chain; the AFL teamsters union; and Rep. Thomas Owens (R., Ill.), a nervous little man who hails from the "tall corn country" of Chicago's north side.

Owens, a member of a House Labor sub-committee, hauled up for questioning the vice-president in charge of A&P's Atlantic Coast division. Why, Owens wanted to know, had the A&P stopped carrying Fritos in its stores throughout the Baltimore-Washington area?

Because, answered A&P v. p. W. B. Crimger, the AFL teamster union had asked him not to, because the teamsters are engaged in a recognition dispute with the local Fritos people.

"We wanted to cooperate," said Crimger. "It wasn't a big matter to us. I didn't give it much thought. We just went along."

Rep. Owens, a lawyer who claims to be a labor affairs expert, thumbed through the Taft-Hartley law. He came up with the notion that T-H had been violated, since unions aren't allowed to "coerce" employers in a secondary boycott.

No law-breaking in this case, A&P's Crimger opined. We weren't coerced by the teamsters, he said in effect; they asked us to do them a favor and we did it.

"If Andre (a teamster union official) withdrew his request, would the A&P go back to handling the product?" Crimger was asked.

"Yes," he replied.

Owens could stand it no longer. "Frankly, I think this is plain conspiracy," he snapped.

Maybe, observed a bystander, they'll change the Taft-Hartley act to cover the big corn chip conspiracy. Or maybe—if somebody thinks twice about it — maybe they won't.

More Bodies Back CIO

CIO Councils Dir. John Brophy is still receiving reports of actions by industrial union councils on National CIO policy against a third party in 1948 and in favor of the Marshall Plan.

Here are some more replies:

APPANOOSE, Ia.: From Pres. Harold Fowler—"comply."

SHENANGO VALLEY, PA.: From Sec. James Housman—"support."

WAYNE COUNTY, IND.: From Reg. Dir. Loren Houser—"definite position against CIO policy."

IRON RANGE, MINN.: From Sec. Charles H. Gardner—"in support."

LYCOMING COUNTY, PA.: From Reg. Dir. Joseph M. Walsh—"no negative votes."

HUDSON COUNTY, N. J.: From Exec. Sec. Ernest Thompson—"It was decided since ERP has become law, no further action was required . . . a motion to comply on the third party was defeated."

Other political action notes:

Local 139, Electrical, Riverside, N. J.: From Pres. Delmar Smith—"We wholeheartedly support."

Central N. Y. Regional PAC: From Co-Chm. Joseph T. McNichols and Francis X. O'Mealia—an elaborate program was adopted.

San Francisco-Oakland Newspaper Guild: "Let there be no mistake as to where the Newspaper Guild stands. We stand with national CIO."

Local 338, Steelworkers, Spokane: From Rec. Sec. Preston Yale—"in complete accord."

Health Assembly Unit Backs Prepaid Medical Insurance

By HOLLACE RANSDELL

CIO delegates to the National Health Assembly in Washington joined representatives of 15 other national organizations in drawing up a long-range program designed to bring more and better medical care to the American people.

Some 800 representatives of labor, consumer, cooperative, veteran and farm groups together with government and private health authorities and doctors, last week attended the 4-day Assembly, called by Federal Security Administrator Oscar Ewing, at the request of President Truman, to outline a 10-year health plan for the U. S.

Hottest issue involved a national health insurance plan, strongly opposed by the American Medical Association and supported ardently by labor.

To prevent clashes on this highly controversial question, an agreement was adopted before the Assembly to limit debate on it to the section meetings.

Dr. Morris Fishbein, reactionary editor of the AMA journal, broke this agreement by departing from the subject of his speech on the UN World Health Organization to charge that since 1938 "only a few minor groups had joined the clamor for national health insurance," and that "the workers of America do not want peasant medicine."

A STINGING rebuke was administered to Dr. Fishbein at a crowded general session on the closing day when Nelson Cruikshank of the AFL speaking for labor, farm and cooperative groups, told him that he had "no right to speak for American workers."

"There is a great ground swell of interest in health insurance as the best way of meeting the costs of medical care," Cruikshank said. "In the vanguard is organized labor. Just behind we can see the leaders of the voluntary insurance movements. Behind them is the AMA, and I think we saw in the past few days that they are trying to catch up. Way back in the rear is Dr. Morris Fishbein. He is not our leader—I don't believe he's yours."

With the exception of the note of discord brought into the Assembly by Dr. Fishbein, the proceedings on the whole were surprisingly harmonious.

An outstanding achievement was the unanimous acceptance by the planning committee of the important Medical Care section of a 7-point program, endorsing prepaid health insurance as the basic method of financing medical care.

Two prominent members of the AMA—Dr. Thomas A. McGoldrick, Brooklyn, and Dr. James R. McVay, Kansas City, Mo., and four other doctors were on the committee of nine that accepted the program.

Harry Becker, CIO delegation chairman, and a member of the Assembly's executive committee, was one of the three laymen on the committee. Becker is the Auto Workers' social security dept. director. Cruikshank and Horace Hansen, National Cooperative Health Federation, were the other two.

Six of the seven points on the Medical Care report were practically identical with a statement drawn up earlier by spokesmen for 15 national organizations representing more than 15,000,000 members. Otis Brubaker, Steel Workers' research director, and John R. Kumpel, Rubber Workers, joined with Becker in endorsing the statement for the CIO.

The planning committee omitted the last two points of the original draft, calling for a national health insurance plan and continuation under it, of voluntary plans with acceptable standards.

POINTS accepted, however, laid down some of the main essentials for a national health plan.

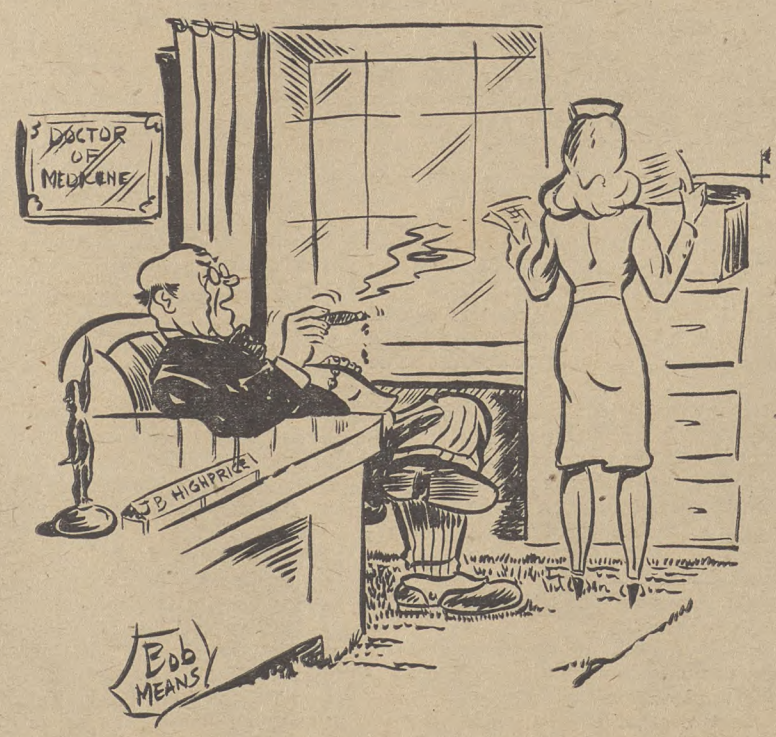
The program called for adequate medical service without regard to race, color or creed, and urged the principle of contributory health insurance as the basic method of financing medical care needed to "avoid the indignities of a 'means' test."

The seventh point, added as a substitute for the two final points in the original statement, declared that an adequate health program must be accompanied by "adequate housing, a living wage, continuous productive and creative employment under safe working conditions."

In a statement issued in behalf of the CIO, Becker hailed the Assembly as an "outstanding success" and called upon the AMA "to take the lead in organizing follow-up conferences to further widen the areas of agreement between the medical profession who furnish health service and the American people who must pay the bills.

"The labor and other consumer groups cannot compromise on the basic question—a public health program for all of the people. As long as four out of five children live in families with incomes of less than $3,000 a year, the overwhelming majority of the American people cannot pay for full and comprehensive medical care offered through voluntary plans."

CIO SPOKESMEN: Otis Brubaker, Steelworkers' research director (left), and Harry Becker, Auto Workers' social security dept. director, busy in the press room at the National Health Assembly at Washington, D. C.



"You know, the National Health Program may be a good thing for most people, but think of what it might do to my fee schedule."

THE ADVENTURES OF JIM BARRY

AT THE FIRST MEETING OF THE UNION COMMITTEE, JIM BARRY SHOWS HOW POLITICAL ACTION WORK IS ORGANIZED....

HERE WE HAVE OUR TOOLS ... A CITY DIRECTORY.... A LARGE MAP SHOWING EACH PRECINCT, WARD AND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT ... FILING CARDS. AND MOST IMPORTANT ... YOU PEOPLE ... THE VOLUNTEERS WHO WILL PUT OVER LABOR'S POLITICAL ACTION!

PUT THE NAME, ADDRESS, PHONE NUMBER OF EVERY MEMBER IN YOUR UNION ON A CARD LIKE THIS! THEN LOOK UP ON THE CITY MAP... AND WRITE IN ON THE CARD THE WARD OR PRECINCT IN WHICH THE MEMBER VOTES!

FOR EACH WARD AND PRECINCT, FILE THE NAMES ALPHABETICALLY. THEN CHECK THROUGH THE REGISTRATION LIST AND FIND OUT WHO IS ELIGIBLE TO VOTE IN HIS PARTY'S PRIMARY....

WHAT'S SO IMPORTANT ABOUT THAT, JIM?

BECAUSE ELECTIONS CAN BE WON... OR LOST... IN THE PRIMARIES, SUE! IF ALL THE CANDIDATES WHO WIN THE PRIMARIES ARE LABOR-HATING REACTIONARIES.... WELL, YOU WON'T HAVE ANYONE TO VOTE FOR WHEN ELECTION DAY COMES!

BUT THE OPPOSITE IS ALSO TRUE! IF YOU TAKE A HAND IN THE PRIMARY AND SEE TO IT THAT YOUR PARTY NOMINATES A PRO-LABOR CANDIDATE.... YOU'VE GOT THE ELECTION PRETTY NEAR SEWED UP!

NEXT THING YOU DO - TO GET BACK TO OUR WORK - IS TO MAKE UP A PRECINCT BOOK... THAT'S GOT THE NAMES OF YOUR UNION MEMBERS IN THE PRECINCT AND THEIR ADDRESSES.... NOTATION TO SHOW WHETHER THEY'RE REGISTERED... THE NAMES OF VOLUNTEERS WHO ARE GOING TO WORK IN THAT DISTRICT.....

MAKE A NOTE IN THAT BOOK ON THE TIME AND PLACES WHERE TO REGISTER.... THE POLLING PLACES... A MARKED SAMPLE OF THE BALLOT.... AND OTHER IMPORTANT INFORMATION THAT THE BLOCK CAPTAIN MAY NEED....

AND THAT BRINGS US TO THE NEXT **BIG** STEP... ELECT OR SELECT A PRECINCT CAPTAIN - OR CO-CAPTAINS....

AND THE PRECINCT CAPTAIN'S BADGE OF OFFICE IS THE PRECINCT BOOK! AFTER THIS IS DONE... WE'LL BE READY TO REALLY SWING INTO ELECTION WORK! I'VE OUTLINED A LOT OF WORK THAT HAS TO BE DONE TO PREPARE FOR THE ELECTIONS... BUT IT ISN'T HARD - AND IT CAN BE DONE!

IF LABOR IS TO PROTECT ITSELF FROM THE MEN WITH SMALL MINDS WHO SEEK TO CHISEL AT THE FOUNDATIONS OF OUR NATION, LABOR MUST ASSUME ITS RESPONSIBILITY BEFORE AND DURING THE ELECTIONS! IT'S OUR VOTE... OUR GOVERNMENT... OUR COUNTRY - AND NO ONE CAN TAKE IT AWAY FROM US!!

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Hearing Told Low Pay Score

THE Senate Labor Committee, after two weeks of hearings, has all the ingredients for lifting the minimum wage to 75c and extending wage-hour coverage.

But with Sen. Joe Ball (Rep. Minn.) as the chef, the legislative broth may not be as tasty as labor and liberal groups desire.

Ball's sub-committee wound up two weeks of testimony-taking by hearing from the CIO Food & Tobacco Workers, the Natl. Consumers League, an AFL restaurant union and more employers associations.

Elizabeth Sasuly, appearing for FTA-CIO, asked that wage-hour coverage be extended to cover food processors and workers on big "industrialized farms."

They "are among the most bitterly exploited people in the United States," Miss Sasuly said, but special interest groups employers have been able to keep them out of wage-hour protection by raising "smoke screens to hide the granting of special privileges to the processing industry."

Prof. Walter Gellhorn of Columbia Univ. Law School, who represented the National Consumers League, urged Congress to pass the Thomas-McCormack Bill (S. 2062) to help the nine-million low paid workers who do not belong to unions.

He criticized Sen. Ball's own bill (S. 2386) as inadequate. Its 60c minimum—capable of being cut to 50c in some industries—will not protect standards already won in American industry, Prof. Gellhorn said.

Employers' groups have opposed both an increase in the minimum and wider coverage by the law.

UAW's T-H Test Is Turned Down

Efforts by the CIO Auto Workers to secure a "declaratory judgment," defining the Taft-Hartley law's political section as unconstitutional, have ended unsuccessfully.

A three-judge federal court in Washington turned down the petition filed by UAW Pres. Walter Reuther and in effect advised the union to wait for outcome of the National CIO's case, now being studied by the U. S. Supreme Court.

The judges noted that U. S. District Court Judge Ben Moore had ruled the T-H ban on political expenditures by unions as unconstitutional.

Arguments before the Supreme Court on the CIO case, which stemmed from Pres. Murray's endorsement of a Maryland Congressional candidate last summer, were heard April 25 before the high tribunal.

Congressional Roundup

Butter Lobby Loses Round 2 in Fight To Keep Oleo Tax

THE score is 2 to 1 in favor of the oleomargarine lobby in its Congressional battle with the big "butter-and-egg men" from the west.

By a 47-30 vote, the Senate sent a bill outlawing all federal taxes on oleo to its Finance Committee. Senators from dairy states, which have long fought the cheaper oleo product, tried vainly to get the bill referred to the Agriculture Committee, where it faced a dreary future from an anti-oleo majority.

The vote represented an overruling of Sen. Vandenberg (R., Mich.), president of the Senate, who had referred it to the Agriculture group.

CIO, which has supported the fight against oleo taxes and license fees, had urged the bill be sent to the Finance Committee, which regularly handles tax problems.

Don Montgomery, auto union representative in Washington, wired Senators before the vote that "the attempt to send the bill to the Agriculture Committee is simply an attack by the butter lobby to drop pussy down the well with a sack of rocks around her neck."

The tax repeal bill had a stormy history in the House before that body voted its final OK. The House agricultural group—dominated by dairy state Congressmen—voted to table the tax, but southern Congressmen led a petition drive which bypassed the committee and resulted in passage.

Southerners in Congress are interested because soybean and cottonseed products are used in margarine, which retails for about half the price of butter. Federal taxes on uncolored oleo are a half-cent a pound, but amount to a dime on the colored product. License fees for manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers of oleo range between $6 and $600 a year.

The bill (HR 2245) would end all these fees and taxes, but would not affect taxes or restrictions on the sale of the product in several states.

'Equal Rights' vs. 'Equal Status"

A proposed equal rights amendment to the Constitution, which CIO and many other labor and liberal groups predict will do more harm than good, has received an OK from the Senate Judiciary Committee (an all-male group).

The Constitutional amendment proposal needs two-thirds approval in both Senate and House and ratification by 36 state legislatures—so don't hold your breath until it has passed.

CIO has called for passage of an Equal Status bill which would end discrimination against women but would preserve all their past legislative gains.

Displaced Persons Bills Coming Up

Two hundred thousand displaced persons from the refugee camps of Europe will be granted haven in the U. S. during the next two years if the Fellows Bill (HR 6396) gets by Congressional hurdles.

The bill is waiting Rules Committee action prior to House debate and vote. In the Senate, the Wiley Bill (S. 2242)—which would permit only 100,000 DP's to enter the country, and these under heavy restrictions—is on the Senate calendar.

The Fellows measure, while weaker than the original Stratton bill, may get strong Republican support. It bows low to the states' rights argument by permitting governors to set quotas for immigration of DP's into each state.

Public Workers Slam 'Rider' Plan

A scheme to ban payment of wages or salary to any U. S. employe who belongs to a union that hasn't seen fit to sign Taft-Hartley anti-Communist affidavits, was severely slapped last week by Pres. Abram Flaxer of the CIO Public Workers.

The proposal was contained in a 'rider' to an appropriation bill for the Federal Security Agency.

(The dictionary defines 'rider' as: "an addition or proposed addition to a legislative bill, modifying or adding to its original purport.")

Flaxer described the rider as legislation "in the realm of utter confusion." He said it is "no particular secret" that the T-H law doesn't apply to unions of government workers, and that the affidavits need be filed only by unions which would or could use the services of the Labor Board.

Keep Your Eye On Congress

BILL	WHAT IT DOES	WHERE IT IS	WHAT TO DO
Thomas-McCormack Wage-Hour Bill. S. 2062; HR 5249	Lifts minimum wage to 75c-an-hour, extends law's coverage.	CIO voiced support at Senate Labor Comm. hearings. Report due soon.	Write Sen. Taft, Sen. Ball & other Labor Comm. members to support.
Taft-Ellender-Wagner Housing Bill. S. 866; HR. 2523.	Provides long-range housing program, with govt. aid for slum clearance projects.	Passed in Senate. House Banking Comm. opened hearings, but stalling is possible.	Ask Banking Comm. Chrmn. Wolcott (R., Mich.) and your Congressman for fast action and vote.
Anti-Polltax Bill. HR. 29	Ends polltax as bar to voting in U.S. elections in 7 southern states.	Passed in House. OK'd by Senate Rules Comm. but not yet slated for Senate action.	Ask Sen. Taft and your Senators to force action and limit debate to avoid filibuster.
Anti-Lynching Bill. HR. 3488.	Makes lynching a U.S. crime, with punishment for lynchers and police-collaborators.	Approved by House Judiciary Comm. Action due in Senate. Only civil rights bill on GOP 'priority' list.	Ask Senators and Congressmen for quick passage of this and other civil rights bills.
FEPC Anti-Bias Bill. S. 984; HR. 2820.	Sets up U.S. agency to enforce anti-bias job policy in industry.	Approved by Senate Labor Comm. No action in House.	Write Senators to seek early vote; ask Congressmen to force action.
Peacetime Military Conscription & Draft.	Provides compulsory army service for all young men in peacetime.	House Armed Services Comm. ok'd draft for 19-25 year olds. House vote due soon. Senate groups studying variety of bills.	Ask Senators and Congressmen to defeat all proposals for forced military service.
Taft-Hartley Repeal. S. 1628; HR. 3945.	Repeals Taft-Hartley law introduced at end of last session.	Sen. Ball's Joint Labor Relations Comm. to hold hearings on T-H proposals starting May 24. CIO to testify.	Write Senators, Congressmen to push repeal of T-H law.

Address all Representatives at House Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.
Address all Senators at Senate Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.

Cain Plan To Defeat TEW Fails

LATEST of a long list of moves by Sen. Harry P. Cain (R., Wash.) to squash the Taft-Ellender-Wagner long-range housing bill has fallen in defeat along with the others.

Cain's newest strategy was to remove from the bill the section providing mortgage loans to private builders and in a separate measure to extend the loans for another twelve months. The TEW bill has already passed the Senate.

The section, known as Title VI, is favored by both the real estate lobby, whose members stand most to gain from it, and by TEW proponents, whose interest is to stimulate construction. It it were removed from the TEW bill, House friends of the real estate lobby would be free to oppose the long-range program, since the remainder of the program holds little or no attraction for them.

Thus the Senate, in extending Title VI for only two months—presumably until the overall bill could be passed—delivered another rebuff to Cain and the real estate lobby.

Michigan Rep. Jesse Wolcott's House Banking Committee, meanwhile, was plodding through hearings on the TEW bill. Capitol Hill speculation was that the hearings would be long, and would leave Wolcott right where he began—opposed to the public housing provisions and generally cool to TEW.

In New York City Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr., housing committee chairman of the American Veterans Committee, speaking before the 17th annual meeting of the Natl. Public Housing Conference, predicted that the housing bill would pass if it ever got to the House floor.

He also predicted that rent controls throughout the country would undergo a gradual weakening under the administration of Housing Expediter Tighe E. Woods. Woods, opposed by the CIO Housing Committee, was confirmed by the Senate last week.

Only 109 of the 600 local boards were found "truly representative" by the Housing Expediter. The present rent law requires the boards to be representative of the community, since they have broad powers in recommending rent ceiling boosts or decontrol.

CIO Councils Director John Brophy has urged CIO units to press for the appointment of CIO representatives on the rent boards.

Huber Scolds Cox For Kroll Smear

A stinging reply by Jack Kroll, CIO-PAC director, to smear charges leveled against him by a Georgia Congressman, have been entered into the Congressional Record.

Rep. Walter Huber (R., O.) read into the official record Kroll's denial of claims by Rep. Eugene Cox (D., Ga.) that the PAC Director is an alien who has voted illegally. Actually, Kroll was brought as a child to this country when his father migrated from England. As a child, he became an American citizen when Kroll's father obtained citizenship in the 1890's in Rochester, N. Y.

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UAW STRIKES AT CHRYSLER

The UAW asked for a substantial pay increase, pension and health benefits. Chrysler Corp. said "no." So—

Pickets like those shown here leaving their hall for duty at the Detroit Chrysler plant went into action in Michigan, Indiana and California.

Sixteen Chrysler plants were shut down tight.

And Chrysler—like U. S. Steel—bought advertising space in the newspapers to try to sell the idea that bigger paychecks would be harmful to workers.

For the story of how 75,000 unconvinced workers reacted to this line, see Page 3.

MEMO TO CONGRESS: This picture, taken down South, is a reminder to Congress that it's falling down on the job of helping the American people. Girl is drawing water from old-fashioned well in front-yard of a country slum. Action on 75c minimum, on housing, on civil rights, on inflation—all might help, but Congress isn't acting.

Some Bosses Say "Yes" —If They Have To

SOME 14,000 CIO Fur Workers have won seasonal raises and a three-year agreement following a two weeks' strike.

The strike was called after the Fur & Trimming Manufacturers closed the shops pending settlement of the contract dispute. The manufacturers had insisted on the right to cut wages arbitrarily and fire workers at will.

The new contract bars these practices and contains numerous clauses safeguarding the union's security. The Taft-Hartley Law bars the union from retaining the closed shop.

Under the agreement, a joint labor-management committee will work out minimum wage scale increases from now until October.

STEEL: After two months of tedious bargaining CIO Steelworkers at the Hamilton and Ontario Works of the Steel Company of Canada have won a 13½c an hour "package" increase. Similar gains were made by CIO Steelworkers at the Dosco plant in Sydney, N. S.

The "package" includes a 11½c across-the-board increase in pay rates, plus payment for four holidays. As a result of contract changes employes of both companies now have six paid statutory holidays.

FARM EQUIPMENT: Some 2200 CIO Farm Equipment Workers at the Oliver Corp., Charles City, Iowa, have broken through industry's "1948 wage freeze" and come up with wage increases of 11c an hour.

Improved vacation provisions and grievance machinery, a voluntary checkoff of union dues, improved overtime provisions and protection of established piece work rates are also included in the contract.

HOSIERY: Increases in piece work rates, roughly equivalent to 7c an hour, have been won by 11,000 employes of 40 full-fashioned hosiery mills. Since this portion of the industry usually sets the pattern for the remainder, an additional 15,000 hosiery workers are expected to receive the same gains.

NEWSPAPER GUILD: Arbiter David A. Wolff has awarded the 260 CIO employes of the Detroit Free Press a 12% increase, retroactive to August 1, 1947. The Free Press did not carry the story.

FOOD, TOBACCO: Immediately upon walking out of the fields and sheds, 4,000 CIO asparagus workers in California heard the riot act from the lips of the county sheriff.

The act even prohibits union officials from talking to strikers. Most of the employes are migrants who move from one crop to another. The industry covers six San Joaquin and Sacramento Valley counties.

RETAIL, WHOLESALE: Over 500 employes of the Vim Radio and Sporting Goods Stores and Times Square Stores, New York City, have been on strike since April 23. Thirty-five stores and two warehouses are affected.

The walkout was precipitated by the companies' insistence on inserting two new wage categories in the contract as a precondition to an agreement—a $26 a week classification for stock clerks and a $28 category for sales clerks. These were not included in the contract which expired April 1.

LITHOGRAPHERS: Wage gains of $5 to $7 a week have been won by 350 CIO Lithographers from 12 Cincinnati firms. An additional $1 a week increase will be effective Oct. 1, and beginning July 1 each firm will contribute $1 a week per employe for a health, accident and hospitalization plan.

Oil Union Wins 17½c Increase

By RAY DAVIDSON

THE "no raise in 1948" policy of U. S. industrialists has been dented by CIO Oil Workers.

OWIU Pres. O. A. Knight last week announced Sinclair Oil Corp. had agreed to raise base rates for all employes in its producing, pipe line and refining operations 17½c an hour. About 9,000 workers will benefit, beginning July 1, expiration date of the present contract. The new agreement is for one year.

This represents the first major wage increase negotiated by the union this year, and is believed to be the largest wage increase in a national contract obtained by any union in 1948.

The union also won improvements in various fringe clauses. The new contract has been approved by the OWIU international policy board and now awaits ratification by OWIU's Sinclair membership.

Knight announced that OWIU now would press its negotiations with other oil companies for a wage hike. Virtually all contracts affecting oil workers are now open or will be opened within the next few weeks.

"We believe Sinclair's granting of this wage raise at a time when many industrial leaders are dogmatically refusing to recognize the needs of their employes represents real labor-management statesmanship," said Knight.

"We believe it will pave the way for peace in the oil industry this year."

National Phone Strike Looms

AS American Telephone & Telegraph Corp. negotiators walked out of government-arranged negotiations in Washington, the long lines telephone union, CIO, announced it has "but one choice—a nationwide strike."

The American Union of Telephone workers, affiliated with the CIO Telephone Organizing Committee, had been holding contract talks with the corporation since April 5. Its contract expired May 8.

Giving rise to union accusations that AT&T is "out to bust the union," the company last week flatly rejected Federal Mediation & Conciliation Director Cyrus Ching's proposal that the old contract be extended "for a reasonable period of time."

Although the union has agreed to every proposal of the mediation service, it said the corporation had "rejected all efforts" of the Service.

Missouri Democrats Name CIO Man Delegate

CIO in Missouri will be represented at the Democratic national convention for the first time in history.

James A. Davis, secretary-treasurer of the state CIO council, has been elected a delegate-at-large to the party convention in July. His election is an indication of growing acceptance of CIO in the "show-me" state.

Union-Liberal Groups Hit At Mundt-Nixon Bill

A solid line-up of labor and liberal organizations is fighting the Mundt-Nixon bill, termed by many as perhaps the greatest threat to civil rights to come before Congress in decades.

The bill (HR 5852) was up for debate in the House as The CIO News went to press. It is a product of the House Un-American Activities Committee, which has been issuing an almost daily "report" calculated to convince headline-readers that the Communists are just about ready to take over Uncle Sam.

Rep. Klein

The legislative battle in the House against the Mundt bill will be spearheaded by a group of New Dealers in Congress. Among them are Rep. John Blatnik (D., Minn.), Rep. Klein (D., N. Y.), the New York American Labor Party's two Congressmen—Marcantonio and Isacson—and others.

Rep. Thomas (R., N. J.), un-American committee chairman, who is ill, sent a message to the House urging support of the bill.

CIO jumped into the campaign against the bill with a warning to Congressmen that the bill "seriously threatens the existence of bona fide labor unions and... sweeps aside civil rights guaranteed to every American by the Constitution."

The bill, described by some of its sponsors as "tough," was prepared with the announcement intention of closely regulating Communist political organizations and "front" groups. But, it gives the Attorney General broad powers and excuses for labeling all types of liberal or progressive organizations as "Communist."

Organizations so described would be compelled to register, and their members—regardless of the type of organization—would face loss of many basic civil rights.

IN his letter to Congressmen, CIO Legislative Director Nathan Cowan said people would be "punished, restrained and regimented solely on the basis of political opinions rather than on the basis of overt acts of disloyalty."

A union, he said by way of example, "might be branded, in the heat engendered by the dispute, as having either political objectives or goals consonant with those of some foreign political organization."

An "irresponsible" Attorney-General could thus brand the union as subversive. His actions "could easily and quickly lead to crippling of the union's activities and to the blacklisting of its members."

THE United Steelworkers convention charged the bill "contains dangerous threats" to freedom of speech, press and assembly. The Amalgamated Clothing convention predicted it would lead to government control of "thought and ideas" and to the "totalitarian principle of guilt-by-association."

Similar stands were taken by the CIO Electrical, Fur & Leather, Transport and Public Workers unions; by the independent Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen; by the Natl. Association for the Advancement of Colored People, which said the bill is so loosely worded that the big Negro organization could easily be listed as "subversive."

At the White House, Pres. Truman said he's opposed to outlawing the Communist party, a goal contained in the Mundt-Nixon measure. He added that there are plenty of laws already on the books to protect the country from overthrow of the government.

UNDER the Mundt-Nixon bill, however, almost any liberal activity could "qualify" as subversive.

Enforced to meet the standards of a Rep. Thomas (R., N. J.) or a Rep. Rankin (D., Miss.), it could lead to blacklisting and unemployment for workers who happen to be members of organizations proscribed by the Attorney General; to intensified red-baiting of legitimate strikes; to pressure on workers to drop union membership; to branding as subversives the campaigns against the poll-tax or the Taft-Hartley bill or peacetime conscription — merely because an Attorney General might rule they're calculated to help overthrow the government.

Rep. Blatnik

UAW Set For Long Strike

THE CIO Auto Workers last week dug in for a long strike at Chrysler as the company's refusal to meet lowered demands forced the issue to the picket line.

UAW was off to a good start as 75,000 Chrysler workers in Michigan, Indiana and California left their benches to heed the strike call which they had authorized. Chrysler employes were so incensed by the company's adamant position that it was difficult to keep them on the job until the strike deadline arrived.

Picketing was orderly, despite Chrysler's apparent attempt to provoke trouble. To avert injury of pickets at the Dodge Forge plant in Detroit, the union called on the police to investigate the alleged provocative tactics of Rover Eads, Dodge Forge plant manager.

The union charged that "about every hour" Eads was driving his car at about 30 miles an hour in "obviously unnecessary trips" through the picket lines.

Recognizing the likelihood of a long strike, the UAW executive board called on each member through its locals to give $2 in June and $4 in July to the strike fund.

But the executive board did not stop there. It voted to deduct $20 weekly from the salaries of each of its members, with the international officers paying an additional $10 weekly. It also authorized the deduction of $10 to $15 from the weekly pay of each staff member and international representative.

The members of the UAW Chrysler staff had voted to give their salaries to the strike fund for the duration of the walkout. Although the executive board called on the Chrysler staff not to take this action, it is nonetheless expected that many of them will give their entire pay to the strike fund.

THESE steps were taken as Chrysler published what the union characterized as misleading ads in the nation's leading papers.

The union took two exceptions to the ad:

1. The statement that the company was offering an increase of 6c an hour when negotiations broke down.

The union declared that the company withdrew the 6c offer several weeks ago when U. S. Steel announced it would pay no wage increases and that it had never been advanced again.

On the eve of the strike, the UAW negotiators said that they had offered to settle for 17c. Chrysler, they asserted, had said that was the sum needed to restore the purchasing power of its employes to the June, 1946, level.

The union had asked an increase of 25 cents an hour, plus pensions, hospitalization, three weeks' vacation with pay, guaranteed weekly wage and elimination of wage inequities.

2. The company's assertion that wage increases "would only result in higher prices and higher living costs."

UAW said it had showed conclusively that Chrysler could give a 30c increase and still make 14½% on its investment, after taxes. It could also cut prices, the union said, and make 6 to 8% on its investment. (See adjoining table.)

The Case For Better Paychecks

STEEL

The Workers' Needs

The minimum budget required to maintain an average family with the necessities of life is $3520 annually, according to Dept. of Labor figures.

That would require an income of $1.76 an hour based on an average working year of 2000 hours, which is approximately the hours worked by employes in the industry last year.

The average hourly earnings in the steel industry are $1.52 an hour, which means a deficit of approximately 24c an hour for each hour worked.

The Industry's Profits

The steel industry can afford to give a real wage increase and at the same time cut prices substantially. In 1947 the profits of the steel industry exceeded $500 million a year after taxes, a record high and an increase in excess of 55% over 1946.

The United States Steel Corp. had profits last year of approximately $224 million before Federal taxes and $153 million after such taxes. This corporation's profits in the year 1947 increased $73 million over 1946.

AUTOS

The Workers' Needs

The family of the average Chrysler worker of four must live on an income $13 below the minimum weekly income set by the Bureau of Labor Statistics as the bare subsistence budget.

The average auto worker's earnings rose 12% between June 1946 and January 1948, but the cost of living went up 27%.

The Chrysler worker's family could afford less than 90% of the food, clothing and other necessities which the bread-winner's pay check could buy in June, 1946, when OPA was destroyed.

Profits of the Chrysler Corp. in 1947 were 50% higher than the average for all corporations in the auto industry.

Chrysler's Profits

Chrysler's profits in 1947 were 25.6% on its investment— the average for the industry was 17%. (Six to 8% is generally considered a good return.) Each Chrysler worker produces 68c in profit for the corporation each hour he worked.

Chrysler profits were so great in 1947 that it could have cut retail prices $145 on every car it produced last year and still have made 8% on its investment.

Chrysler's profits in 1947 prove that it can grant every Chrysler worker a 30c an hour wage increase and still make 14¼% on its investment, after taxes. It can cut price, grant the wage increase and still make a good 6% to 8% on investment.

ELECTRICAL

The Workers' Needs

The Electrical Workers made a survey on the cost of a food basket. It averaged $3.07 in 11 cities in January, 1945. The average cost now is $5.61, an 83% increase. Commodities priced included one pound each of white flour, white bread, round steak, hamburger, pork chops, bacon, butter and lard, a quart of milk and a dozen eggs.

The average annual wage in the electrical manufacturing industry is $600 short of the amount which the Bureau of Labor Statistics says is needed for a minimum adequate living standard for an average family.

The real weekly average wage of the average worker in the industry has fallen $13.03 since January 1945 even including wage increases.

The Industry's Profits

General Electric's profits after taxes were $95 million last year, compared with $56,451,000 in 1945 and $41,236,000 in 1939.

Westinghouse's estimated profits after taxes were $61,524,000 last year, compared to $30,377,000 in 1945 and $13,854,000 in 1939.

PACKING

The Workers' Needs

The U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics family budget shows that it takes more than 29c an hour than the Packinghouse Workers are being paid. (More than two-thirds of the packinghouse workers earn a rate of less than $1.10 an hour. The minimum rate in the industry is $1.02 an hour.)

A union survey of packinghouse workers' families at various packing centers showed that almost all of the workers had cashed in their saving bonds and a large proportion were going into debt to meet current needs.

The Industry's Profits

The profit figures of the Big Four before income taxes were: (The before tax profit is a much better measure of potential ability to pay higher wages than the after tax figure. This is because wages as a part of the cost of production constitute a charge on business which has precedence over income taxes.)

In Millions of Dollars

	1947	1946	1945	1939
Swift	55.0	22.2	23.8	11.6
Armour	53.0	57.1	24.1	9.7
Wilson	23.6	17.0	7.2	1.3
Cudahy	12.5	16.0	10.2	4.0
	144.1	112.3	65.3	26.6
Percentage increase in profits, 1947 over 1939				430.0
Percentage increase in profits, 1947 over 1946				28.3
Percentage increase in profits, 1947 over 1945				120.9

Scab Held In Picket's Slaying

A second CIO Packinghouse Worker has lost his life in the two-months struggle for a higher wage as a result of Armour Packing Company's "back-to-work" movements.

Ed Hucks was shot and instantly killed by an alleged strikebreaker last week while he was on picket duty at the Armour plant at East St. Louis, Ill.

Hucks' assailant fled into the plant, where police, with the aid of union members, arrested him. A scab, Oscar Perry, was identified as the assailant, and a coroner's jury held him for grand jury action in the slaying of Hucks.

Most newspapers ignored or made scant mention of the tragedy. As the CIO News went to press, many papers were carrying streamers on the alleged kidnapping of some strikebreakers from the Cudahy plant at Newport, Minn. The union denied responsibility for the disappearance of the strikebreakers.

Pres. Philip Murray announced last week that the Steelworkers' executive board had voted $60,000 to the union, the largest contribution ever made made by the steel union to a strike.

ARMING of scabs has been fairly general in the meat strike, union spokesman said, as has been the reckless crashing of picket lines by company trucks and automobiles.

An Armour striker was killed recently when a truck charged through the picket line.

A picket was run over in Chicago two weeks ago by an automobile driven by a company official. Similar incidents have occurred in Kansas City.

Suits to restrain the "Big Four" packers from violating contract provisions still in effect and from circulating threatening letters have been filed in the Federal District Court in Chicago.

The union also will sue the companies for damages for each of its members affected by the contract violations.

In a frantic effort to force the strikers back into the plants, the companies circulated letters threatening them with loss of seniority if they did not return.

In South St. Paul, a group of Congregational ministers and laymen issued a report declaring that "management (Armour) has not taken a sufficient interest in the social welfare of the workers or the community."

Dynamiting Spurs Organizing Drive

Dynamiting of two cars parked near the Mt. Pleasant Church, Fayetteville, N. C., while a CIO Woodworkers' organizational meeting was in progress, stimulated the drive in two ways:

1. The meeting continued with a crowd that almost filled the church.

2. The next day the Lumber River Mfg. Co. consented to an election May 21, which the CIO leaders in charge of the drive are confident of winning.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

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OVER AND OVER AGAIN

At the risk of resembling a cracked phonograph record which plays the same thing over and over again, we're going to discuss the deplorable prices-wages-profits situation.

The only new ingredient that has been added to the mess lately is the determination of big industries not to provide their employes with badly needed pay increases.

This determination, if you believe what you read in the ads, stemmed from industry's sudden worry about inflation, which has been worrying the nation's workers for a long, long time.

And it isn't a bit surprising that industry's anxiety over the situation should have broken into full bloom at almost the very moment the CIO's three largest unions started negotiating for pay hikes.

It's enough to make a gullible unionist super-cynical!

Let's go back to the real beginning of the real inflationary period and see what has happened.

Let's see why Joe Doaks and all the little Doakses are having difficulty making ends meet—and why they aren't happy and contented.

STARTED WITH DEATH OF OPA With NAM carrying the ball, calling the signals and designing the strategy, Congress unsheathed its little inflation axe and chopped up the Office of Price Administration. "Things will be OK now," the nation was assured.

NAM, however, failed to point out that things would be OK for a selected few but not for the many.

Every person who saw his dollar become smaller and smaller as prices climbed higher and higher knows what happened next.

It wasn't good.

Labor unions pointed out time and again that there was no justification for the prices industry was charging or for the profits it was making.

Keep this up and something's going to smash, the unions said. If industry soaks up too much of the consumer purchasing power there will be a bust that will make the last depression look like somthing good.

Prices and profits went right on up—and up—and up.

Finally the unions had to admit they had failed in their efforts to obtain action which would hold profits and prices in line. Then they announced it would be necessary to ask for substantial wage increases.

ANOTHER SQUEEZE The steel industry is now carrying the ball and the electric and auto industries are helping run interference in another play designed to put the pinch on the nation's workers. The packing industry is in there bucking the line, too.

The play is designed to convince the public that the forces of inflation are being turned back and that this cannot be accomplished if workers are given pay hikes that they need badly.

It's a fake play in many respects.

The price reductions that have been announced, particularly by steel, will make no real or immediate inroads on the cost of living.

And, nobody—be he unionist or not—can eat steel products, electrical equipment and automobiles.

We'll say again, as we've said many times before, we'd be mighty happy over some real price reductions.

Workers, however, must have pay increases if there is no substantial and immediate reduction in the overall cost of living.

Radical Doctrine: Free Enterprise

You've Often Heard It Mentioned By Business But You've Seldom Seen It Work

By ALLAN L. SWIM

I may be damned as a dangerous radical for saying this, but I'd like for this nation of ours to try out free enterprise—free, competitive enterprise, that is.

You'd have to fight a bitter battle with Big Business to bring this about, but it would be a worthwhile skirmish.

And there would have to be a lot of stringent legislation and an almost entirely new concept of doing business.

Advocates of such a plan would, no doubt, be condemned for preaching a new and dangerous doctrine.

OUR approach to such a program would be, first, to admit frankly that we don't have a free, competitive enterprise system in this country.

And I don't care what you've been reading in the NAM and business-sponsored ads!

Oh, sure, a lot of industrial and business big shots have given a lot of fine-sounding lip-service to the idea, but few of them meant what they said.

Either that is so or they have forgotten or never knew the meaning of the phrase "free, competitive enterprise."

Maybe some of them got it confused with "freedom to exploit."

And I'm not talking in riddles.

LOOK what happened just recently when the U. S. Supreme Court illegalized the cement industry's price-fixing scheme that is known by the fancy term "multiple basing point system."

Irving S. Olds, chairman of U. S. Steel, threatened to blow a gasket because the decision endangered the price fixing mechanism used for years by the steel industry.

You don't have price-fixing, you know, when you have free competitive enterprise. No, sir, you don't. You can't have price fixing and free competition at the same time.

Just think what might happen to the cost of living if steel and other basic commodities were sold on a competitive basis.

Sounds like a revolutionary idea, doesn't it?

A FREE, competitive enterprise system would play the dickens with the nation's corporate set-up and there probably would be serious repercussions.

Monopolies and semi-monopolies would have to be broken up. They prevent free competition.

Why, it might even be necessary to change our patent laws, thus preventing control of certain industries through ownership of rights to production machinery.

This might make it impossible for some 250 big corporations to control two-thirds of the nation's manufacturing facilities.

It could even mean the end of the intricate interlocking directorate system, which permits a few to exercise great economic control over the many.

Yes, it's a radical idea!

THE more I think about it the more convinced I become that a real, free, competitive enterprise system would be a good thing.

It might even break up corporate domination of state legislatures and city councils, and radically change the complexion of Congress.

I haven't figured out yet exactly how trade unions would operate under such a system, but obviously their role wouldn't be more difficult than it is now.

They wouldn't have to battle with monopolistic giants and "loaded" legislative bodies. Their members would pay less for food, clothing and the other necessities.

Don't get me wrong. I'm not plugging free, competitive enterprise as the perfect economic system.

I'm just saying it would be a darn sight better than the system we're operating under at present!

Doctor Writes Book Lauding Group Health Plan

LET'S not be smug about our health record in America when every year 70 million sick people lose a billion days from work.

That is what Dr. Benjamin Miller says in his short, lively book, "You and Your Doctor." He tells the layman what must be done to help the doctor help him.

Just published by Whittlesey House, New York, "You and Your Doctor" is a highly readable volume. Analyzing the state of medical care in the world's richest land, it is of special interest to organized labor and other groups considering sponsorship of group health plans.

Miller starts off by presenting the problem of the harrassed Dr. Stockton, the typical general practitioner in a medium-sized city. During his working day he is called upon to do all sorts of medical work he knows he is not fully qualified to handle.

At the same time his patients rely on him almost as a modern household god. They do not consider how many years since he took his training, how little time his busy schedule leaves him for reading medical literature, how far behind 20th century specialization has left him.

The book then shows how both doctor and patients benefit by group organization of medical practice. A so-called pilot physician, a general practitioner retrained for this job, makes original contact with the patients, diagnoses ailments and confers with specialists. The latter then take over treatment. Group medicine, Miller shows, gives greater service return per dollar cost.

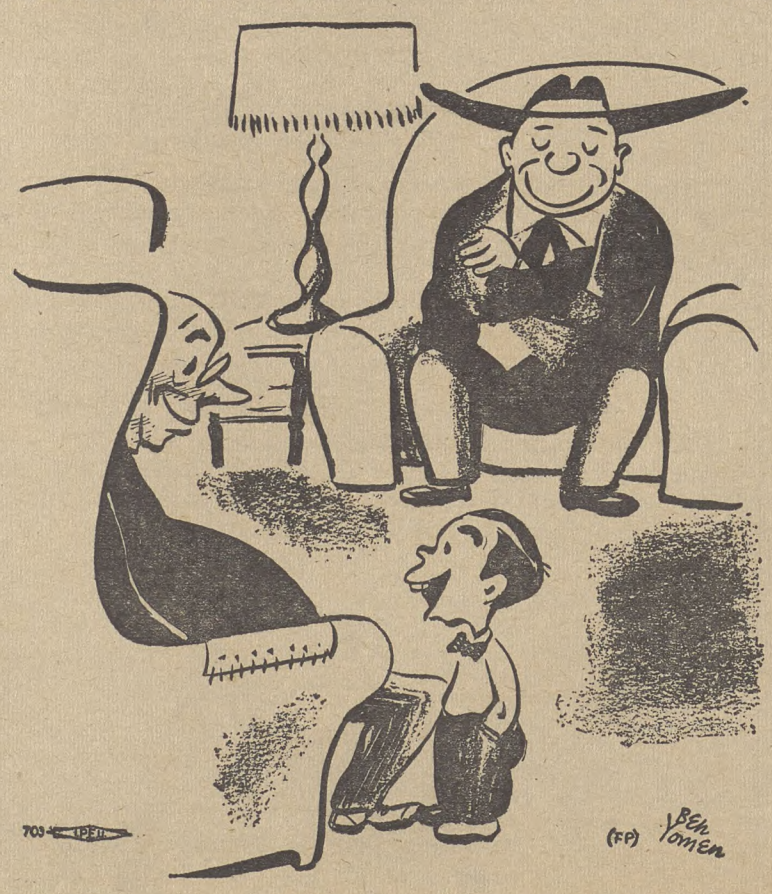
Miller shows how the organization of group practice gives doctors time to do research in their special fields. It means better training for the younger men who join the team.

The book frankly plugs for federal government assistance to medicine. It proposes a medical education program (without discrimination) and funds for research. A national disaster service, centrally organized, could cut the death toll in a future Texas City explosion, Ohio River flood or unexpected train crash.

It also makes out a simple, sensible case for universal post-mortem examination. Of particular interest where occupational illness is suspected but not proved, the routine post-mortem would prevent many a medical secret from being buried with the victim of a preventable malady.

Union members thinking about their health problems can invest a wise few hours looking over "You and Your Doctor."

CONGRESSMAN DRIPP **BY YOMEN**



"I'm following in my uncle's footsteps. I always cross picket lines, too.

Labor Institute Set

A Co-op Labor Institute will be held at the University of Wisconsin, Aug. 8-12. The CIO Auto Workers and other unions are participating.

The Answer Was On The Tip Of His Tongue

JOHN is one of those rare guys you meet only once or twice in an average lifetime.

He has been hailed by those who know him as a potent fighter for freedom and democracy.

He has been condemned by those who do not know him as a peddler of dangerous foreign ideologies.

The manner in which he comports himself when speaking from the pulpit—as he often does—leads many to think he's a minister.

When walking the picket line—as he often does—he behaves like a veteran unionist.

Occasionally, after he has spoken to a college group, a professor will approach him and call him "Doctor."

ONE of John's close friends once remarked of him, "He's the only guy I know in the labor movement who takes God along with him every place he goes—and I mean every place."

Another recalled when John and Eugene B. Grace, the steel tycoon, were serving as elders of a Presbyterian church at Bethlehem, Pa., and there was a disagreement over church policy. The friend says John solemnly asked:

"Does this church belong to Jesus Christ or Eugene Grace?"

He usually asks pointed questions like that—and his answers usually are as sharp as his questions. But he is a kindly man.

JOHN neither smokes nor drinks, but he doesn't look out of place among workers when they gather in smoke-filled rooms to toss off a few beers and discuss union problems.

He looks like a farmer when he climbs behind the wheel of his Jeep-tractor and plows a furrow across his hilly land in Georgia.

He acts like a mischevious little boy when he tells how he outsmarted some mill manager who attempted to beat the union by exploiting race and religious prejudice.

JOHN has become something of a legendary figure though he's still a young man. Many of the fantastic stories about him are true—but many are exaggerated.

They are exaggerated in John's favor by his friends—in his disfavor by those who have clashed with him.

Ask him what he does and he'll likely reply, "Oh, I work for the Steelworkers, trying to sell the idea that labor needs the church as much as the church needs labor."

Press him and he'll say that he's now community relations director of the CIO Organizing Committee, that he was the first president of the Steel local at Bethlehem, that he's been to Europe and all over America, that he is not a minister.

JOHN is probably at his best when talking with a religious group about organized labor in general and the CIO in particular.

One of his best stories concerns just such a meeting. John was really warming up on his favorite subject—the CIO. Then the question and answer period came.

A rather belligerent woman shot this one at him: "If the CIO is as good as you say it is, why do you spend so much money and hire so many organizers just to try to sell the organization to the workers?"

"My dear lady," he replied, "I believe I can answer that by pointing out that we spend a lot of money and hire a lot of people to carry the message of Christianity to the people—and it's a good message.

"Christianity was founded some 2000 years ago. The CIO wasn't founded until 1935."

That was the last question the woman asked John Ramsay, "who takes God along with him every place he goes." **A. L. S.**

BATTER UP!

Regional Parley Launches CSC Organization in New England

MORE than 250 delegates attended the first New England CIO regional conference on Community Services recently at Boston.

It was held under the joint auspices of the National CIO Community Services Committee and the State Councils of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut.

The program served as the kickoff for a campaign to establish Community Services Committees in local unions and councils throughout the New England area, and provided New England CIO members with their first opportunity to hear a full exposition of the CIO-CSC program.

CIO Pres. Philip Murray, main speaker at a dinner meeting, said that the CIO was laying new stress on the need for improving the health and welfare services available to the union members, both in collective bargaining and in the community services field.

"Large corporations," he said, "have a distinct social responsibility and they should begin to sense their social obligations. I don't believe a company is a good company or that it has the welfare of its employes at heart unless it is prepared to join in agreements for good wholesome forms of social insurance and pensions."

He also told delegates that the CIO recognized the need for establishment of a health and welfare department of cabinet rank in the Federal government, and urged the New England CIO members to press the fight.

CSC Chairman Irving Abramson called for a militant fight to eliminate slums, substandard housing, juvenile delinquency and other forms of social unrest in the community, and urged delegates to fight for increased CIO representation on the boards of public and private health and welfare agencies.

CSC Director Leo Perlis discussed ways and means of putting the CIO's program into effect at the local level. He stressed the work of CIO in organizing solicitation of its membership in fund-raising drives for the support of private health and welfare agencies.

CIO members, he said, should regard the help they get from such community agencies, not as "handouts" but as assistance to which they are entitled.

OTHER speakers included John C. Pierce of the CIO-CSC; George L-P Weaver, director of the CIO Committee against discrimination; Julius F. Rothman, CIO-CSC staff, and Everett F. Thatcher, CIO-CSC representative on the staff of the Community Chest of Springfield, Mass.

Three dinner speakers presented a "cross-section" of CIO relations with community agencies. They were:

Pres. Herman Greenberg, Western Massachusetts CIO Council; Edward Orzelle, USA-CIO union counsellor in Chester, Pa., and George Swartz, Council of Social Agencies, Bridgeport, Conn.

Ex-NLRB Attorney Cites Flaws In T-H Act

"One of the basic defects of the Taft-Hartley Act is that it was enacted without a full inquiry into the many complex facts of labor disputes. Hearings on the Act were not so much aimed at getting facts as at eliciting opinions," says Gerhard P. Van Arkel, general counsel for the Natl. Labor Relations Board in 1946-47.

Van Arkel's analysis of the Taft-Hartley Act has just been issued as one of the series of Social Action 15c pamphlets published by the Council for Social Action of the Congregational Christian Churches, 289 Fourth Ave., New York 10, N. Y.

Learn To Travel On a (G) String

These are the bare facts:

Local 302 of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers at Dallas, Tex., planned a benefit dance to raise expenses for its convention delegate. A vacant night club was rented, tickets printed, invitations mailed.

Then, into town a strip-tease troupe, featuring a parrot which assisted the maidens in disrobing. The troupe spotted the vacant nightery and rented it.

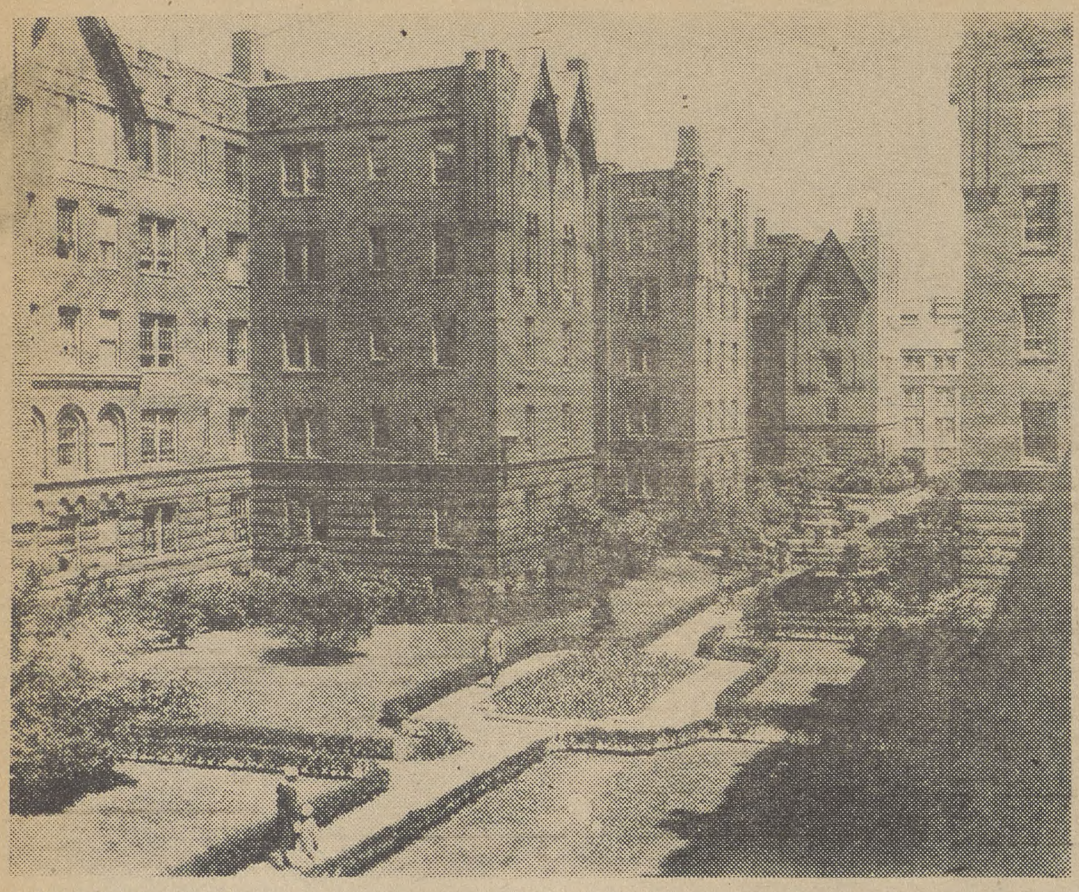
The ACWA entertainment committee happened by, dropped in and spotted the discarded garments littering the dance floor. They didn't even bother to look for labels before squawking louder than the parrot.

One of the strippers put on a nice smile and a smock and sat down to negotiate with the irate ACWA committee. Would $150 break the night's lease? It would!

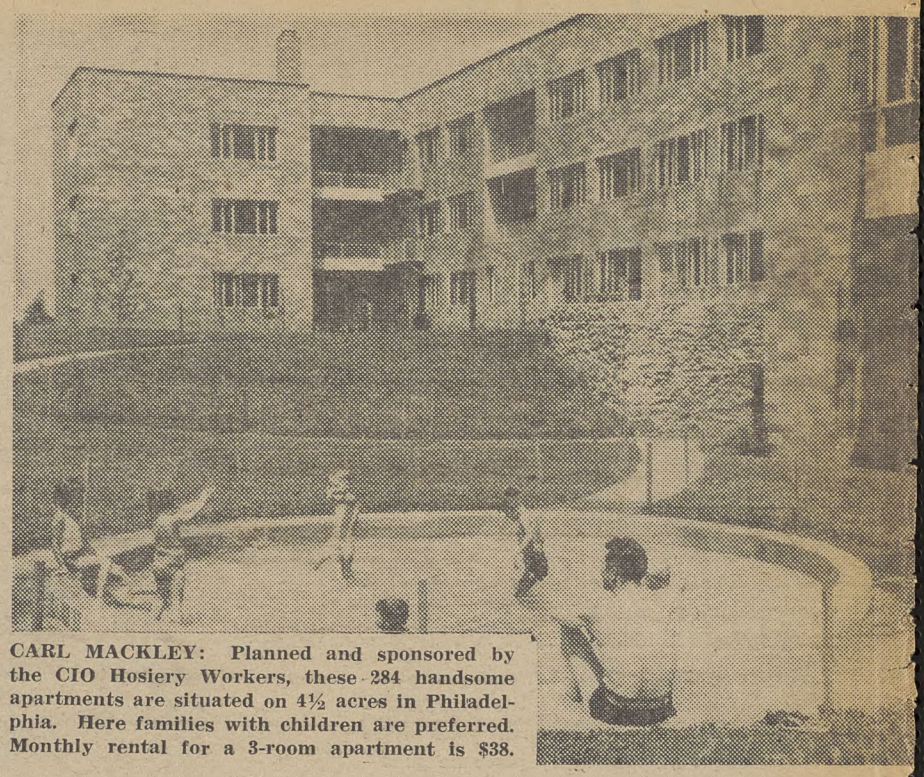
Somewhere on her person, the stripper found $150 and handed it over in exchange for the ACWA lease.

And then the ACWA Local 302 delegate claimed she would be the first ACWA member in history to go to the convention on a G-string.

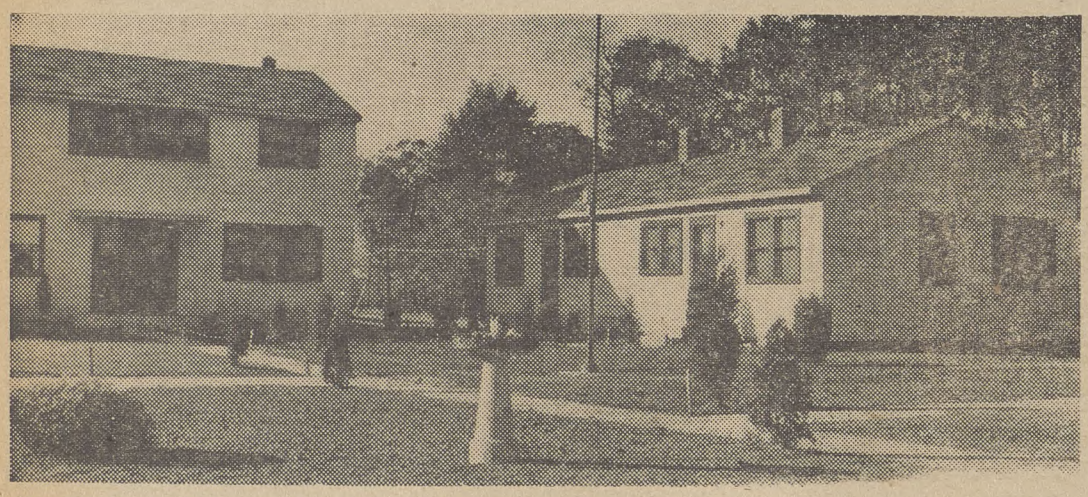
Be It Ever So Humble, There's No Pl



AMALGAMATED: Pioneer in union cooperative housing in this country, the Amalgamated Housing project in the Bronx, N. Y. has come of age. It's 21 years old this year, is busy increasing its capacity from 700 families to 1450. Rents average $11 a room, about 20% less than that for comparable apartments. In addition the union has a project in Manhattan's East Side, housing 235 families and is now building Hillman Houses to accommodate 800 families. Real estate bigwigs predicted the Bronx project would become a slum, but since its beginning, it hasn't had a single juvenile delinquency case.



CARL MACKLEY: Planned and sponsored by the CIO Hosiery Workers, these 284 handsome apartments are situated on 4½ acres in Philadelphia. Here families with children are preferred. Monthly rental for a 3-room apartment is $38.



AUDUBON: Built by the Federal Public Housing Authority at a cost of $2,321,000, this project has 500 homes similar to the one above, houses mostly CIO Shipyard Workers, employes of the New York Shipyards, and a smaller number of CIO Electrical workers, RCA employes at Camden, N. J. Tenants are now negotiating to buy development from government. Audubon was one of eight mutual ownership projects built by Government for war workers. Plans are to sell developments to tenants, who are members of non-profit Corporations.

AUDUBON VILLAGE: It can happen here, and demonstrating it are Mr. and Mrs. William Brown, whose triplets were born shortly after they moved into the housing development. Populated mostly by CIO Shipbuilding Workers, project is government-built.

By GLORIA CAPLAN

"OH, give me a home, where——"

Well, maybe not "where the buffalo roam," but if you're one of several million Americans, you're looking for a home where the rain won't come cascading down the living room walls, where you don't have to brave the elements to reach the bathroom, and — most important — where your kids can grow up in a safe wholesome environment.

And, if you're an average worker, "coining" about $50 a week, chances are you're having no luck. Private builders have been building, they'll tell you. They completed 837,000 units last year. But unless you're able to shell out about $10,000-and-up for a home, they're not for you.

Four years of war played havoc with the nation's housing. (This just aggravated a shortage that had been accumulating since 1926.) The war meant a cessation of home construction—except for emergency housing in suddenly over-populated defense areas. It meant a sharp increase in the marriage rate, accompanied by a sharp birth rate rise. Veterans came home; they wanted their own place; their own family. What did they get? A mother-in-law.

Some Congressmen, apparently fed up with the plague of mother-in-law jokes, declared that what this country needs is not a good five-cent cigar—but a good supply of reasonably-priced homes. And since private industry had demonstrated its inability to fill the gaps, it was clearly time the government took a hand in matters.

THAT was three years ago when Sen. Robert Wagner (D. N. Y.) wrote a housing bill. The following year, Sens. Taft and Ellender joined Wagner in improving the instrument. It had the overwhelming support of labor, veterans, housewives, civic groups, church groups—everybody, practically, except the real estate lobby. The lobby has been successful in keeping the TEW bill buried for two years.

Recently it lost its battle in the Senate, which finally passed the measure as modernized by a set of amendments submitted by Sen. Ralph Flanders (R. Vt.). And now it is waging a last-ditch battle in the House Banking & Currency Committee, where Chairman Jesse P. Wolcott (R., Mich.) is holding on to the bill for dear life.

But the Congressman knows he can't stall forever, for the majority of his committee is against him. And once the bill escapes his committee, it is assured of passage in the House.

Thus the chances for enactment of this very thorough attack on a gigantic problem look good. It could mean the construction of 1½ million homes a year for the next 10 years. It makes use of every possible means of stimulating construction—from 90% loans to non-profit cooperatives and speculative builders to public housing for low-income groups.

It provides for research in new building methods, incentive for prefabricated housing, special consideration for veterans, and aids to cities for slum clearance.

But the sections with which we are now concerned are those which union members, acting together, can take advantage of. These are:

1. Provision for government loans of 90% of the cost to non-profit housing cooperatives at not over 4% interest. Loans may be repaid over a period of 40 years.

2. Veterans co-ops can receive 95% loans.

During the war, with funds available under the Lanham Act which provided government housing for war workers, the federal government erected eight big ... housing proj...

Constructed ... standing tha... the war wou... ship of the ... tenant corpo... are heavily ... members. Th... lage project... only one, h... to the tena... pleted.

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Here, then ... what industr... CIO leader... plished throu... operatives o... ernment-buil... ship projects ... **Amalgamated**.

Back in ... faced with ... aging need ... day. That, t... situation—aft... War.

The CIO ... ing Worke... the needs ... extended fa... struggle for ... came the ...

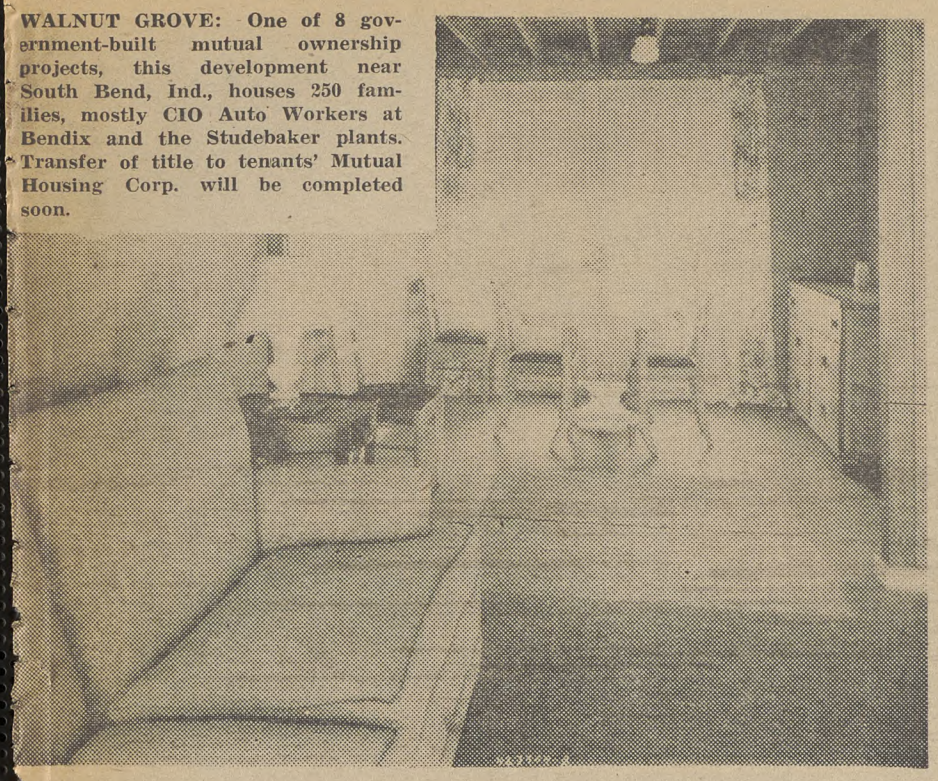
Only One Ow...

Of the eight mutual ownership housing pr... ects the government erected for war worke... Greenmont Village, Dayton, Ohio, is the on... one now owned by the tenants, most of th... CIO Electrical Workers.

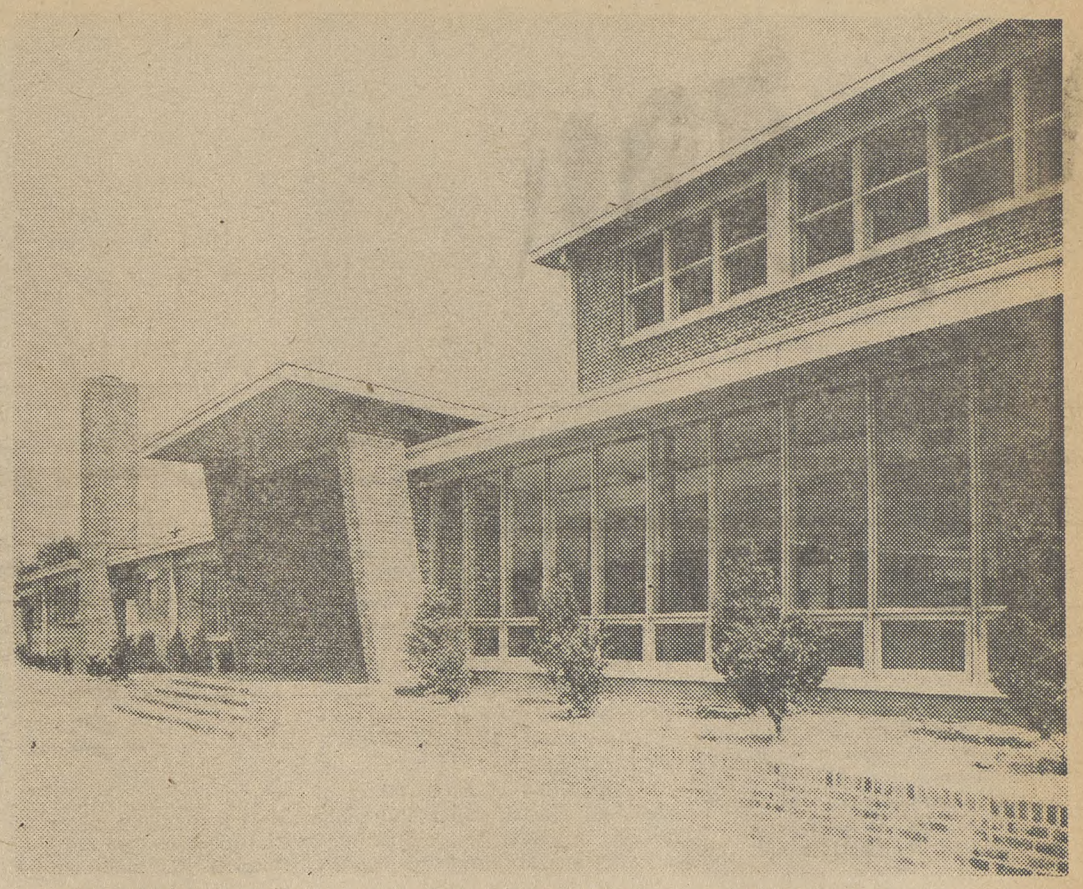
Another, Walnut Grove at South Bend, In... has been sold, but title has not yet been tran... ferred. Most of these tenants are CIO Au... Workers.

TEW Bill Would Spur ...

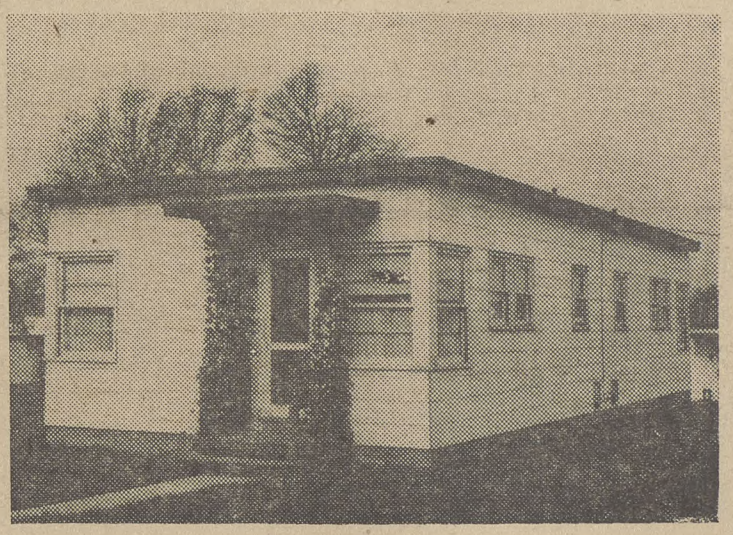
ce — But CIOers Can Build Their Own



WALNUT GROVE: One of 8 government-built mutual ownership projects, this development near South Bend, Ind., houses 250 families, mostly CIO Auto Workers at Bendix and the Studebaker plants. Transfer of title to tenants' Mutual Housing Corp. will be completed soon.



WINFIELD PARK: Typical of most housing projects, this community building is the center of development's cultural and social life. CIO Shipbuilders of Kearny, N. J. induced government to build project, which is one of eight mutual housing projects built during war. Community center houses large gym, also used as meeting hall, 3 club rooms, a library, fully-equipped kitchen, maintenance shops, garage and managament offices.



WINFIELD PARK: Some 3000 residents live in houses similar to this one. Recently the New Jersey legislature declared the development a separate township, which necessitated tenants' having to cope with such headaches as maintenance of schools, roads, fire, police, and health depts. Tenants are selected on a basis of veteran status, need for housing, likelihood of family to contribute to project's success. Turnover averages only two families a month. All agree it's a happy and wholesome place to live and raise kids. What more could a group of people want? Not much.

GREENMONT VILLAGE: Another typical scene in housing projects is the coop store, through which tenants make great savings. A government-built mutual ownership project at Dayton, O., Greenmont was bought by tenants' corporation last year. Most tenants are CIO Electrical Workers, a smaller number CIO Auto and Rubber Workers.

ed By Tenants

Residents of Audubon Village, N. J., mostly CIO Shipyard workers, are now negotiating for purchase of the project.

The government is no longer building such projects, but passage of the Taft-Ellender-Wagner bill would enable workers organized into a non-profit corporation or cooperative to obtain federal loans on 90% of the cost at 4% interest.

ownership" country to move into the cooperative housing field.

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does not pro- l government al ownership" incentive to e and differs e cooperative med, initiate nd carry it project is its ning to end.

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mated Cloth- gnizing that membership d the basic r wages, be- nion in the

The Amalgamated's credit union took up the challenge, formed a housing corporation, obtained loans from two Amalgamated banks and smaller loans from other sources.

The Amalgamated Cooperative Housing project in the Bronx, N. Y., was the initial result. Today it houses 700 families, is now being expanded to house a total of 1450 families.

In 1930, spurred on by the success of the first endeavor, the union began its second great project on the Manhattan East Side. It now houses 235 families.

Still another project is underway today—Hillman Houses, situated near the second group of buildings. On completion it will house 800 families.

Told briefly, it sounds easy. But as pioneers, the cooperators had a rough time of it.

Big realtors warned that the union was only transferring the slums from the East Side to a lovely high-rent section of the Bronx. "They know better now," say the Amalgamated cooperators of today.

And then the depression hit. Workers were hard-pressed to pay rentals, and the corporation was hard-pressed to keep its head above water.

But you can't keep a hardy, determined bunch of cooperators down — and it was the spirit of cooperation, strongly imbedded in each that insured the continued healthy existence of the little community.

So devoted are the tenants to their cooperative that 70% of the original cooperators still live there.

In 20 years there has not been a single case of juvenile delinquency at the project.

And no wonder! Take a look at the way the project caters to its youth:

It has a nursery, a playground, a cultural center, a library and reading room, a summer camp, classes in art, drama, music, carpentry, radio and electrical shops. At one time it owned its own school bus.

In addition, the project has its own cooperative milk service, cooperative stores and laundry and a tea room. At one time the corporation bought a 300-acre farm outside New York on which it produced its own poultry, eggs and vegetables, but war-time complications forced the corporation to sell it.

At one time, too, the project owned its own electrical power generator, which permitted a tremendous saving — savings which were then thrown into providing other services.

At every turn tenants enjoy savings which grow out of cooperative enterprise. And the greatest of these, of course, is on rent. The average rental is $11 a room. The management estimates this is 20% less than rents in similar privately-owned apartment houses.

And not the least of the project's contributions to the community is its daily lesson in democracy. For each tenant is a member of the corporation, and each has a say in the policy-making.

STONEWALL HEIGHTS

Like most housing projects the Textile Workers' housing cooperative at Front Royal, Va., began with a Housing Committee.

Nestled deep in the Blue Ridge Mountains is the little town of Front Royal. Population in 1943 was 9,000. Chief industry: American Viscose. A quiet little textile town until war necessitated the plant's doubling the number of its employes.

Up came—you guessed it—the housing problem. Through the efforts of the TWUA local, the government erected several hundred temporary units. At that time the average wage at the

(Continued on Page 10)

Housing Cooperatives

ACW Moves Forward On Broad Front

By ALLAN L. SWIM

SOME of the darndest things happen at those Amalgamated Clothing Workers conventions.

Take what happened last week at Atlantic City as an example.

Some 1500 delegates from 38 states, Canada and the District of Columbia met at ACW's 16th biennial convention.

Speakers condemned those things which CIO members dislike—the Taft-Hartley Act, the high cost of living, the poll tax, the increasing use of the injunction.

They called for a return to the policies which Franklin Roosevelt advocated, asked for broadening of civil rights, urged greater participation by workers in political campaigns.

They talked about banks, insurance companies, college scholarships and housing projects.

And they were talking about Amalgamated's own two banks, which have assets of 80 millions; Amalgamated's own insurance companies, its co-operative low-rent housing enterprises and the Sidney Hillman educational foundation.

Furthermore, a large number of employers were honored guests at convention social functions.

Foreign policies of both the U. S. and Russia were sharply

Perverted Words

"The NAM has perverted the words 'free enterprise' to the same extent that the communists have perverted the word 'democracy,'" Pres. Emil Rieve of the Textile Workers told the convention.

"Monopoly is now more rampant and exerts a greater influence in this country than it ever has before."

JACOB S. POTOFSKY

criticized by ACW Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky, who voiced strong support of the CIO's political action program and equally strong condemnation of the third party movement.

He attacked U. S. handling of the Palestine situation and other actions in which "narrow national or even private interests conflict with world justice and peace."

Russia, he said, "must bear a large part of the guilt, along with other great powers" for the "present state of hysteria and war-scare that has engulfed so much of the world:

"No totalitarian force, from the right or left, can stand up against democracy if we cultivate democracy both at home and abroad and let the world see from our acts that we believe in it. Let us make the European Recovery Program, which we support, a powerful force for democracy and the rehabilitation of devastated Europe."

Potofsky denounced Congress for its passage of the Taft-Hartley Act, lifting of price control, passage of an "inequitable" income tax reduction measure and for its failure to provide adequate housing, medical care and educational facilities—and for failure to raise the minimum wage.

He paid high tribute to the late Sidney Hillman, who had presided

$64 Millions Cash

ACW has more than $64 millions in cash reserves for health, life, accident, maternity, hospitalization, surgical and old-age retirement benefits, Ex Vice Pres. Hyman Blumberg reported.

at all ACW conventions until the one this year, who had directed PAC and had made an enviable record as labor leader and fighter for the cause of democracy.

PHILIP MURRAY said the CIO "has no more use for the swashbuckling monopolist — that greedy, selfish pirate of American business—than it has for the selfish, greedy forms of either fascist or Communist dictatorships."

He charged the Communists played a major role in creation of the third party and that the new party "can make no substantial or constructive contribution toward the well-being of either the American people or the American labor movement.

"They are credited with a statement to the effect, 'Well, what we will do is to elect a reactionary Congress in November, give the U. S. four years of ultra, ultra reactionary government, and then the people will get sick of it and they will vote a liberal government into power four years from now.'

"Isn't that some reasoning?

"You know that if we elect an extremely reactionary government next November, the American labor movement will be fighting with its very back to the wall to preserve itself during the next four years and it is doubtful that many organiations will be able to survive an ordeal of that description."

Referring to groups within CIO which fought ERP and are now supporting the third party, Murray said that "it is my firm conviction that there should be no room for division within the framework of the CIO affecting the administration of a policy that a national convention and a CIO Executive Board have passed upon."

CARRIES ON: Jack Kroll, PAC director, discussed his work with Mrs. Sidney Hillman, whose late husband was first head of the CIO's political organization. The Amalgamated convention voted firm support of PAC, condemned the third party.

"MEN and not things are the goal of social living," said Methodist Bishop G. Bromley Oxnam of New York as he opened the convention.

Rabbi Stephen S. Wise of New York said, "Long after you who are young and I who am old have passed, a truer, nobler, juster American democracy will cherish and bless the memory of a great American, a great leader, a glorious industrial statesman—Sidney Hillman."

375,000 Strong

The Amalgamated, founded in 1914, now has a membership of 375,000, an all-time high.

Membership has increased 25,000 during the past two years.

Acting Secretary of Labor David A. Morse said that "there can be no democracy without a virile, functioning, free trade union movement. If this goes, America will have plotted a new and dangerous course from which there can be no easy return."

Rep. Helen Gahagan Douglas of California said that "with all its faults, the Democratic Party is still the party of the people. What is wrong with it—and there is a lot wrong at the moment—can only be made right by votes."

Mayor William O'Dwyer of New York declared that "the harm done by the 80th Congress is not finished yet. No matter who is president, we've got to have a liberal Congress."

Senator Claude Pepper (D., Fla.) urged that labor be given a full voice in determining the policies and carrying out the administration of ERP.

FROM DIXIELAND: Biggest surprise of convention was demonstration planned by Vice Pres. Gladys Dickason and staged by Southern delegates representing 30,000 members. Convention voiced strong support of CIO's Southern drive and ACW organizing work.

'Be It Resolved . . .'

Among resolutions adopted by ACW were ones which—

Called on nations of the world to "exhaust every resource to secure peace" by moving away from "stand-pat positions" if necessary and engaging in negotiation and conciliation.

Condemned the Taft-Hartley Act and the increasing use of anti-labor injunctions.

Supported the Report of the President's Committee on Civil Rights, condemned the House Un-American Activities Committee, the Mundt Bill and the "lack of safeguards" in Executive Order 9835 ("loyalty order") and called for legislation outlawing the poll-tax, making lynching a federal offense and establishing a permanent FEPC.

Denounced the "concerted drive of reactionaries" to cripple the Dept. of Labor.

Approved extension of reciprocal trade agreements.

Approved CIO participation in the World Federation of Trade Unions.

Opposed compulsory military training.

MURRAY TALKS: CIO Pres. Murray, who addressed ACW delegates, receives a convention badge from ACW Secy.-Treas. Frank Rosenblum. At right is Louis Hollander, an ACW vice president and president of the New York State Industrial Union Council.

Steelworkers Plan Affidavit Legal Test

By ARTHUR RIORDAN

"In 1936 — June 17 — eight men meeting in a small room of the Columbia Bank Bldg. on the corner of 8th and Wood sts. in the city of Pittsburgh adopted a resolution which in substance provided for the organization of this industry."—Philip Murray.

IN 1948 — last week — more than 3000 men and women, meeting in a large auditorium on Huntington ave. in the city of Boston, heard CIO Steelworkers' Pres. Murray announce that the union which was born in 1936 has now grown to the "largest single labor organization in the U. S. A."

The convention itself was perhaps the largest gathering of any labor organization this country has ever seen. The delegates filled every seat in the huge Mechanics Bldg. and overflowed into balconies. The town was so crowded that some delegates had to stay in Providence, 50 minutes away by train.

THE convention—it was the fourth biennial constitutional meeting—had a crowded five days, but these were the highlights:

● Decided to pick June 17—Philip Murray Day—as the jumping off place for a campaign to sign up every one of the union's 928,670 members for a $1 conrtibution to PAC.

● Denounced U. S. Steel and other companies for refusing to grant a wage increase in the recent reopenings, but cheered Murray's declaration that "it is our union's purpose to maintain inviolate our contractual commitments and that we will not strike during the term of the contract."

● Debated at length, but decided, on a suggestion from Murray, to refer to the executive board for decision "any future steps which may be required in order to preserve the integrity of our union with reference to the Taft-Hartley Law."

● Heard Arthur Goldberg, union counsel and also attorney for the CIO, say that the organization might file financial statements with the Government so that it could make a clear-cut legal test of the affidavit issue.

● Referred to the board the question of indorsing Presidential candidates.

● Barred communists from holding any office in the union, including delegates and committeemen. This passed with few "noes."

● Increased the officers' terms to four years (elections are held late in the year by referendum; nominations are made by stated numbers of locals). There was more opposition here.

● Accepted, on a standing vote of 1500 to 800, a recommendation that convention delegate requirements be reduced from one for every 100 members to one for every 500. This caused the heaviest opposition of any vote in the convention.

"In the fall of 1936 the organization went through its initial organizing work. In 1937, bitter strikes—Republic Steel, Youngstown, Bethlehem."

The convention last week found its officers' report interesting reading. The union now has 2171 active locals, has increased its contracts to 1957—a rise of 345 since Apr. 1, 1946. Ninety per cent of contracts have dues checkoff provisions, 214 contain clauses covering health, welfare or insurance policies and seven have guaranteed annual wages.

Canada came in for special mention. Members there have increased 50% over May, 1946. Recently, a local was chartered in the iron ore mines of Wabana, Newfoundland.

Also interesting was the fact that the union's paper, Steel Labor, had a circulation of 1,041,000 in April, 1948.

"Twenty-one members of the organization in the course of the 1937 strikes were brutally murdered — murdered by policemen and murdered by agents of these mighty corporations. But those brave souls did not die in vain, they died that you and I might live."

There was long and bitter discussion last week over the wage issue. Most of the discussion was aimed against the corporations. Perhaps it could best be summed up by this quotation from the officers' report:

"The Steelworkers have been keenly aware of the cost to them and to the nation of continuing inflation. For that reason your leaders last year negotiated a two-year contract and you approved that policy. We hoped by this gesture to stabilize wages and other costs and so to halt inflation, insofar as steel price increases contribute to that inflawould try to hold price lines. You know only too well what has happened.

VOTE GETTERS: Mayor Hubert Humphrey, of Minneapolis, who made a stirring address to the Steelworkers, shakes hands with Pres. Philip Murray.

"Your union has been blamed for contributing to inflation. No one who knows the facts of our bargaining during the last two years could, with any honesty, make such an assertion. The union cannot even share in the blame for steel price increases. The Steel Industry alone fixes the prices of steel. "The industry does not bargain with the union in terms of a direct relationship between wages and the prices of its product. It maintains that prices are 'management's prerogative.' The sole initiative for fixing steel prices lies with the industry and, therefore, the major responsibility for the inflation which follows is the industry's."

Murray and Delegate Nick Migas, Indiana Harbor, Ind., engaged in a debate over this issue. Migas had distributed a signed handbill, in which he criticized the leadership in the wage negotiations and charged that officers had given orders "to go easy on beefs in the mills."

Murray declared: "He lies from the pit of his stomach and from his tongue."

He invited Migas to reply. Migas said he had meant nothing personal. Several delegates attempted to interrupt him, but Murray rapped for order. After Migas finished, a motion was made to unseat him, but Murray ruled it out. Later, according to police, Migas was knocked into a gutter in front of the building.

"Hundreds of our people were incarcerated in prisons throughout the nation in 1937 and hundreds were evicted from their homes and subjected to almost every manner of brutality at the hands of local governments and private corporate interests."

The Taft-Hartley affidavits issue came to the floor because of a Natl. Labor Relations Board ruling in the Inland Steel pension case. The NLRB had ruled that Inland should negotiate with the union on the matter of pensions, but gave the Steelworkers 30 days in which to file affidavits and financial statements.

Several delegates urged that the union reverse its policy and sign now. Murray, in an hour's discussion, defined the perils and pitfalls both of signing and not signing. He said he was well aware of the anxiety of some delegates and was well aware of the risks in the course he was advising. However, he assured them, "we are not going to endanger the union's integrity or endanger the union's perpetuity."

Murray assailed Congress and business for uniting to pass the Taft-Hartley Law and in particular the affidavit requirements, which, he said, have caused almost irreparable damage to some unions.

"But, there was a determination amongst the people that come what may they were going to organize."

There were enough references to PAC to show that Steel is in there to stay in political action. There was the plan for Philip Murray Day; there was Murray's statement that PAC would remain a permanent fixture in the American scene; there was a resolution referring the question of Presidential indorsements to the board; there was a repudiation by resolution of the third party movement in 1948 (with a few scattered opposition votes).

Additional key issues considered in resolutions:

Protection of democracy: This was a general attack on the many present denials of civil liberties; in particular, the Mundt-Nixon bill was roundly denounced. This was passed on a rising vote with no opposition.

Foreign policy: A strong stand was taken in favor of the Marshall Plan.

Other resolutions adopted covered such matters as the international officers; housing and rent control, the Mine Workers' injunction case; the UN Appeal for Children; Palestine; Walter Reuther (CIO Auto Workers' president, still in a hospital recovering from an attempted assassination, sent a message to the convention, which won loud cheers): poll tax; Americanism; state labor laws; the Fair Labor Standards Act; Social Security, social insurance and pensions; safety in the steel industry; peacetime military conscription (the board was authorized to revise its opposition to conscription if the situation changes); veterans; cost of living; support for strikes; education; anti-labor injunctions; organizing.

Murray revealed that U. S. Steel had made a counter-offer on the union's proposal for a health, welfare and pension arrangement. The firm's offer, which falls far below the union's request, includes:

Life insurance equal to one year's earnings and a paid-up $1000 policy on retirement at age 65; hospitalization benefits of $6 a day; sick benefits of $21 a week; surgical benefits up to $175.

Cost of the U. S. Steel plan would be shared by the company and union, but it would be administered solely by the company.

"And you did organize!"

Speakers at the convention included:

Mayor Hubert Humphrey, Minneapolis: "The sooner the labor movement gets itself scot-clean of this raggety, taggety outfit (the Communists) the better off the labor movement will be." Almost every delegate present sprang to his or her feet cheering this remark.

Humphrey, who expects to be the Democratic candidate this fall against Taft-Hartleyite Sen. Joseph H. Ball (R. Minn.), lashed out at Ball as "ghost writer" for Taft and Hartley.

He also warmly defended the striking CIO Packinghouse Workers.

He declared he wants neither the reactionary gutter to the right of the road nor Communist gutter to the left, but would walk down the broad highway of life in the center with the people.

He lauded the work of Murray and other CIO and Steelworkers' leaders for the people of Minnesota and the rest of the country.

Archbishop Richard J. Cushing, Boston: "Thank God for the power that organized labor has acquired. Use that power to preserve and to push forward every legitimate right. But demonstrate once, for all and forever that organized labor is always the first to give the public a break; that the cause of labor is truly the cause of the people. You and I know that to be true. Let us never give an enemy the chance to represent it as false!"

Dir. Ewan Clague, Bur. of Labor Statistics: "A preliminary battle on the trend line frequently prevents an ultimate skirmish on the picket line."

Harry Douglas, Federation of British Steel Workers: "Our mighty union greets your mighty union."

Other speakers included Chat Paterson, president of the American Veterans' Committee, who brought veterans' greetings. As many as half the delegates were veterans of either World War I or II.

And that's the story of the union that grew from eight men to nearly 1,000,000 in 12 years—and is still growing.

"I take some pride in this union, because, like you, I have fought to build it. I take pride in the membership, because, like you, I feel their pulse and understand them."

EVERETT R. DUNCAN
A delegate from Local 2282, Houston, Tex., where he works as a two-color lithographer for Continental Can.

Rearguard Action

"We called our last convention a victory Convention. Since then, we have discovered, however, that we had not completed our victory. Ever since that time, the union has fought a rearguard action, to prevent a further wage loss and a further deterioration of our living standards."—CIO Steelworkers' officers' report.

Hail, Hail!

The city of Lorain, O., likes the CIO Steelworkers.

So to express that liking a telegram—"best wishes to Pres. Philip Murray and his Steelworkers"—was sent to the Steel convention by:

"Mayor Patrick J. Flaherty, Safety Dir. James Ryan, Sanitation Dir. Wallace Chapca; Chief of Police Theodore Walker, Police Prosecutor Austin O'Toole, Clerk of Courts Norman Donohue, Lorian County Sheriff Carl Finnegan, Democratic Chm. Joseph Ujhelyi,, Solicitor John D. Pincura, City Auditor Joseph Mitock, and members of the City Council."

Censorship Of Radio Hit By CIO

RADIO stations should have no right to censor the scripts of political candidates —even for possible libel, the CIO argues in a brief filed with the Federal Communications Commission.

The FCC has held hearings befor making a final decision in a case involving the Port Huron Broadcasting Co., which operates a Michigan station. FCC has taken a position that any censorship is bad censorship, particularly where political speeches are involved.

In supporting the FCC's preliminary judgment, the CIO said the decision represents an important step toward giving workers' organizations more equitable access to the country's broadcasting facilities.

CIO pointed out that labor spokesmen often "had difficulty buying or otherwise obtaining radio time to present their arguments and programs before the public . . . The threat of libel action is an excuse that can be, and has been employed in the past, for censoring or banning altogether the messages of labor representatives."

The Huron case involves only the scripts of candidates for public office, to whom stations are forced under the U. S. communications act to give the greatest possible time for airing of views.

ANSWER BREWERS: These are children of the members of the CIO Brewery Workers on strike against six Milwaukee breweries. The signs refer to companies' claim that average brewers' family is only two and seven-tenth persons.

No Matter How Humble—There's No

(Continued from Page 7)

plant was $30-$40 a 48-hour week. The new homes rented for about $50 a month and could be bought for about $8000.

That wasn't for workers earning 90c an hour, the union figured. Besides, the houses were too small and poorly planned.

Disgusted, the local formed a housing committee. From the Roanoke TWUA local it obtained a $4000 loan, smaller loans came in from union members and officers, and it built an initial "sample" house.

Although the union had anticipated being able to achieve a sales price of $5000, cost of building the house was around $7500. But producing houses in quantity would cut unit costs, they reasoned. So Local 371 formed Old Dominion Housing Corp. and started building houses.

All sorts of obstacles popped up. The local planning commission said they'd have to widen the roads leading up to the property. This entailed buying the land on either side of the street. It meant long delays as the union chased after owners away at war or tied up with a mortgage or judgment against the property. Worst of all, it meant more hard-to-come-by money.

It was even necessary to secure an amendment to a Virginia law which prohibited unions from owning real estate.

The Parkersburg, Va., TWUA local loaned $2000. Workers put all their savings into it; so did the local officers. The national, in an unprecedented move, advanced $10,000.

By 1946 the corporation had built 50 houses on the 57 acres of rolling farm land at a cost of $6050 a unit. Similar privately-built homes in the area sell for $8500 to $9000.

Each house is slightly different from the others in appearance. Each has two stories with fully-equipped kitchen and modern bath.

How did the union do it so cheaply? It answers the question this way:

"The Old Dominion Housing Corp. was not set up to make profits and in fact will not permit any profits to be made by any individual out of this undertaking." None of the 30-odd people who loaned money received a cent of interest.

Yessir, brother, that's what we call cooperation!

What does it prove? The union answers that too:

It proves, it says, "that workers who have a little money saved up can start their own housing projects and achieve substantial reductions in cost over what they would have to pay if they bought from the conventional type of real estate operator."

GREENMONT VILLAGE

Greenmont also owes its beginnings to a CIO housing committee—the housing committee of the Montgomery (Dayton, Ohio) County CIO Council, formed in 1940.

"Some of the CIO people in Washington told us about the mutual ownership plan and we figured it was what we wanted," commented Marvin Miniard, who spearheaded the move and is the project's manager today. Miniard, a CIO Electrical Worker, was formerly an electroplater at the Frigidaire plant in Dayton.

It was up to the committee to convince the Federal Public Housing Authority that South Bend needed housing—and quick. And they did—with pictures of workers' families living in junked trolley cars and shacks; with thousands of questionnaires distributed to workers in defense plants to determine their needs; with public meetings on the housing shortage.

Greenmont Village, one of eight mutual ownership projects built by the FPHA, grew out of that crusade. Occupation of its 500 units began April 1, 1942. And in 1947 it became the first and only one of the eight FPHA projects to be bought by the tenants through a mutual ownership corporation, of which only tenants are members.

Rentals at Greenmont are $27.50 for three rooms, $32.50 for five. The cooperative spirit permeates every phase of the community life. There's community canning, a child care committee, a joint recreational program, cooperative stores, a community building. And when the management wants to explain a problem, it sometimes resorts to street meetings, resembling the old town meeting method.

It's 141 acres of democracy—that's what the tenants think of it.

These are just examples, remember, of what union members have accomplished in obtaining cooperative housing. There are many others, some of which are pictured on this page; and others are under way today.

But the point is: You too can start a housing project—IF the TEW bill goes through and IF you learn the value of cooperation.

ORGANIZATIONALLY SPEAKING

By Allan S. Haywood

Reg. Dir. August Scholle, Detroit, Mich., reports that the CIO Paperworkers won the election at Eddy Paper Corpn., the results being UPA-CIO 49, independent 20. Rep. Covey was in charge.

Dir. Martin Gerber, Region 9, UAW-CIO, New York, N. Y., advises the UAW won an NLRB election among the employes of the Precision Die Cast Co., Fayetteville, N. Y. the results: UAW-CIO 368, Federal Union-AFL 269, no union 22.

Reg. Dir. Loren J. Houser, Indianapolis, Ind., reports the following election victories:

Kiser Plating Co., plant in Muncie, Ind., UAW 22, no union 13. This campaign was conducted by Field Rep. Karl Parker assisted by Brothers Ballard and McNamara.

National Industries, Inc., Muncie, Ind., makers of lawn mowers, UAW 24, no union 6. The campaign was conducted by UAW Field Rep. Karl Parker.

Hotel Anderson, Anderson, Ind., Retail & Wholesale Union 38, no union 9. This was a consent election conducted by the State Department of Labor.

Reg. Dir. Frank J. Bender, Baltimore, Md., advises a union shop election in the U. S. Printing and Lithograph Plant resulted in 150 votes for the Paperworkers, 5 against.

Dir. of Org. George Brown, IWA-CIO, Portland, Ore., reports a union shop election at Mengel Plant, Laurel, Miss., 634 eligible, 427 for, 22 against; a union authority election at Heinz Lumber Co., 324 yes, 49 no; and a representation election at Frost Lumber Co. at Nacogdoches, Texas, IWA 123, independent union 63; union authority election at Ralph L. Smith Lumber Co., Anderson, Calif., yes 177, no 8.

Intl. Rep. Edward Chevlin, RWDSU-CIO, Kansas City, Mo., advises an NLRB collective bargaining election was won at Kansas City Barrel and Package Co., with 100% of the votes being cast for the union. Brothers Edward Chevlin and John Worrel handled the organization at this plant.

Van A. Bittner, national director of the CIO Organizing Committee, advises that the committee had won nine elections, lost one and "held its own" in a decertification election during the past week. Heading the wins was the balloting in the Lone Star Steel plant in Dallas where the CIO won 410 to 33 over the AFL Boilermakers. The loss occurred in the same plant where a small railroad unit voted 41 to five for the AFL over the CIO.

The United Steelworkers of America are now in convention in Boston, and it is one of the largest assemblies of labor in the country.

26 Scabs Get Gun Permits

By TOM NOWELL

EVIDENCE that the Anchor Duck Mills, Rome, Ga., was preparing for a "shooting" strike even while last-minute negotiations were underway with the CIO Textile Workers has been uncovered by J. D. Pedigo, manager of the union's Northwest Georgia Joint Board.

Pedigo obtained a list of pistol licenses issued in Rome between March 1 and April 5, which revealed that Paul A. Redmond, president of the mills, waited until two days after the strike began on March 22 to obtain his license to carry a weapon. R. H. Bachman, personnel director of the strike-bound mill, went surety for Redmond's permit to carry a gun.

L. H. Rice, general superintendent of the mill, however, was not so patient. He obtained a permit to carry **two guns** on March 12. Pedigo pointed out that Rice adopted much the same policy as the Japs before Pearl Harbor, for he was smiling and affable over the negotiations table even after he had obtained a license to pack the guns.

In addition to four mill officials, 26 known strikebreakers were discovered to have obtained "gun-toting" permits during the negotiations and strike. Among them are Karl Knowles and J. P. Brown, who recently led an assault upon women pickets more than 200 yards away from mill property.

The two-month strike, which has been marked by violence on the part of the scabs, was brought on by the company's insistence that the union sign a contract that provided no security for the workers, and laid the union open to devastating attacks.

To date two men have been shot, both wounded by strikebreakers. No violence has yet been attributed to union members.

Hubert Wilkey, a 19-year-old striker, was shot down by a company overseer. Wilkey, married and the father of a young child, had done nothing to bring on the deadly assault. He is still in a critical condition in a Rome hospital.

William T. Brock, himself a scab, was shot and lost an eye after a bullet was fired by a "trigger-happy" strikebreaker.

The company offered a $2,500 reward for Brock's assailant, and union members who drove him into the mill and told police where to find Quinton Dempsey, now on bond for shooting Brock, are claiming the reward. Dempsey had sought refuge in the mill.

To publicize its sensational findings, the union bought a full-page ad in the Rome News-Tribune.

Offer New Course

Publicity, Promotion and Public Relations will be one of the new courses offered this summer at the fifth annual Leadership Training Institute at the FDR-CIO Labor Center, Port Huron, Mich., August 15-21. The Institute is sponsored by the Michigan CIO and the United Auto Workers. Its regular summer program extends from July 11 to Aug. 21.

THE ADVENTURES OF JIM BARRY

AS JIM AND MARGIE DEMONSTRATE POLITICAL ACTION WORK TO A LOCAL UNION COMMITTEE, DISTRICT ATTORNEY BRADLEY-PRO-LABOR CANDIDATE FOR CONGRESS- PAYS THEM AN UNEXPECTED VISIT....

I'M GLAD NOW I DROPPED IN! I WAS REALLY WORRIED ABOUT HOW MUCH LABOR COULD DO IN THE COMING ELECTIONS.... WONDERING IF IT WAS JUST JUST LOUD TALK...

WELL? YOU'VE SEEN- WHAT DO YOU THINK?

IF EVERY LOCAL UNION GETS STARTED THE WAY YOU HAVE HERE- WE'LL HAVE A MAJORITY OF HONEST, LIBERAL-MINDED MEN IN CONGRESS FOR A CHANGE!

YOU CAN COUNT ON EVERY UNION MAN! LABOR'S NEVER GONE BACK ON ITS WORD YET- AND WE WON'T IN THIS ELECTION, EITHER! ALL WE HAVE TO DO IS REALLY ORGANIZE OUR STRENGTH!

GOOD NIGHT, JIM! MARGIE! GOOD NIGHT, MR. BRADLEY!

SO-LONG!

WELL, I'M GLAD I LISTENED TO OLD POP STORM AND MADE UP MY MIND TO CHALLENGE THE MACHINE FOR THE NOMINATION... I'LL GET SOME SLEEP NOW, G'NIGHT!

WE'VE STILL GOT SOME WORK TO FINISH AT THE OFFICE, G'NIGHT!

AT THE OFFICE OF THE UNITED LABOR PRESS....

THEY'LL BE HERE SOON, M'BOY! NO USE FUSSIN' AND FRETTIN'!

YEH... MAYBE YOU'RE RIGHT, POP! MAYBE THERE'S NO USE.... THIS IS THE THIRD TIME IN A WEEK THAT MARGIE'S LEFT ME FLAT!

WHAT'S THE USE GETTING MARRIED? WHAT'S THE USE OF MAKING PLANS? ALL MARGIE THINKS ABOUT IS POLITICAL ACTION... ELECTIONS.... UNION WORK!

THAT'S HOW IT IS BETWEEN ME AND JIM, PETE! BUT I'M NOT COMPLAINING... I'D RATHER BE A UNION MAN THAN....

OKAY! YOU HAVE HIM! BUT I WON'T MARRY MARGIE! NOT A PICKET LINE... OR DOORBELL RINGERS!

I'VE HAD JUST ABOUT ENOUGH! MARGIE'LL HAVE TO CHOOSE BETWEEN ME OR... OR.... THIS UNION WORK! SHE'S GOT TO STOP WORKING ALL DAY AND ALL NIGHT! I'M GOING TO PUT IT STRAIGHT TO HER! SHE'LL HAVE TO CHOOSE....

CHOOSE WHAT, PETE?

No OK On Regional Schools

BY a one-vote margin, the Senate last week declined to give U. S. approval to an agreement among 15 southern states to set up regional school facilities for Negroes.

Sen. Wayne Morse (R., Ore.) led the fight against the state compact, and won a 38-37 vote to "recommit" the joint resolution which would have written a federal O.K. on the agreement. The resolution had been passed in the House, but the Senate action probably has pigeonholed it for the rest of the session.

The proposal has been vigorously attached by Negro groups, which charge that it will perpetuate "second class" educational opportunities for Negroes throughout the south.

Despite the refusal of Congress to endorse the agreement, however, the 15 states are still free to go ahead with their plans. The plans were made by state officials after the U. S. Supreme Court, in a number of decisions, made clear that the states must make available decent schooling for all their citizens.

SEN. Morse, in explaining his position, declared: "I feel . . . the federal government of the U. S. should never sanction a compact without laying down a non-segregation principle and condition within that compact."

Such approval of segregation by the federal government, he said, would be a "very unfortunate precedent."

In waging his fight against the compact, Morse had threatened to meet southern resistance to the resolution by tacking on, in amendment form, bills to outlaw the polltax, make lynching a federal crime and set up a Fair Employment Practices Committee.

All three bills have been gathering Congressional mould. Southern polltax Senators have promised a filibuster against any or all of them, and the GOP majority—despite militant talk a few months ago—has so far shown no desire to force the bills to a vote by limiting debate.

The GOP hinted for a time that the anti-lynch bill had "priority status," but Sen. Taft (R., O.) last week indicated it stood far down the line on the Republicans' action list.

Kill Bill To Boost Natural Gas Rates

A plan to gouge consumers by "decontrolling" U. S. powers to regulate the natural gas industry has been killed in Senate committee.

The Moore-Rizley Bill, passed in the House, was knocked down in the Senate Commerce Committee by an 8-4 vote. It would have weakened authority of the Federal Power Commission, and permitted natural gas distributing companies to jack up their rates.

CONGRESSIONAL ROUNDUP

Railroads Get Another "Break" as House Passes Bill Giving Anti-Trust Exemptions

RAILROAD corporations got two breaks from the government last week.

First, they were "taken over" by the government under a 1916 law when three brotherhoods threatened a strike for higher pay and better work rules.

Then Congress took steps to remove them from any possible prosecution in the future under the anti-trust laws.

By a 272-53 vote the House passed the Reed-Bulwinkle bill, which has long been favored by the railroads and their friends in Congress. A similar bill, though containing a few differences from the House version, had been passed earlier in the session by the Senate.

It's expected Pres. Truman may veto the measure, but the size of the majorities favoring additional protection for the railroads is probably enough to override such Presidential disapproval.

* * *

Wood Union Plugs For 75c Minimum

America's lumber industry will be happier and more stable with a 75c hourly minimum wage, Pres. J. E. Fadling of the CIO Woodworkers predicted in a statement filed with Sen. Ball's Labor subcommittee, which has wound up hearings on proposed wage-hour changes.

The lumber industry, composed of large numbers of small producers, has all the disadvantages of farming and monopoly, Fadling said. Like agriculture, lumber prices vary widely between good times and bad; like tightly controlled industry, its production swings sharply from high to low.

A 75c wage, he said, would help put a floor under the industry's economy, and makes impossible any return to the nickel-an-hour wage that plagued the southern pine industry during the depression.

The Woodworkers' statement rounded off a full-sweep presentation of CIO's views on the Thomas-McCormack Bill (S. 2062), which would lift the minimum pay rate under the Wage-Hour law to 75c an hour and extend coverage to millions of now unprotected workers.

There is little indication, however, that Congress will take any Wage-Hour action at this session.

* * *

'U. S. Must Buy As Well As Sell'

America must be prepared to buy freely in world markets as well as to sell its own products, both to help keep prosperity at home and promote recovery abroad, CIO reminded a House committee last week.

Stanley Ruttenberg, assistant research director, presented testimony for Secy-Treas. Carey in which CIO called for passage of House Joint Resolution 335, which extends the government's power to negotiate Reciprocal Trade Agreements for another three years.

International trade "is a means to an end . . . steady employment at remunerative work yielding high living standards," Ruttenberg told the House Ways and Means Committee. The old Republican theory of the early '30s that America can build jobs and prosperity by restricting foreign markets "is fallacious," he said.

"We cannot live long in a world of peace if trade barriers stand in the way of feeding, clothing and reconstructing war devastated areas," the CIO official said.

"Under the European Recovery Program, we will supply machinery and equipment to rebuild many industries. However, unless we are prepared to buy the products which these rehabilitated industries will produce, we deny to those countries the vital monetary exchange necessary for them to become self-sufficient nations."

Keep Your Eye On Congress

BILL	WHAT IT DOES	WHERE IT IS	WHAT TO DO
Thomas-McCormack Wage-Hour Bill. S. 2062; HR 5249	Lifts minimum wage to 75c-an-hour, extends law's coverage.	CIO voiced support at Senate Labor Comm. hearings. Report due soon.	Write Sen. Taft, Sen. Ball & other Labor Comm. members to support.
Federal Security Appropriation Bill HR 6355.	Cuts social security funds; switches U. S. Employment Service from Labor Dept.; holds up pay of Public Workers union members.	Passed by House. CIO asked Senate Comm. to lift funds, leave USES in Labor Dept., remove Keefe Rider.	Write Senators to lift funds, leave USES in Labor Dept. end Keefe rider.
Taft-Ellender-Wagner Housing Bill. S. 866; HR. 2523.	Provides long-range housing program, with govt. aid for slum clearance projects.	Passed in Senate. House Banking Comm. opened hearings, but stalling is possible.	Ask Banking Comm. Chrmn. Wolcott (R., Mich.) and your Congressman for fast action and vote.
Mundt-Nixon Bill HR 5852.	Un-American Activities Comm. proposals on "subversives" which would destroy civil rights, endanger unions.	Debate, vote due soon in House. Measure will then go to Senators.	Wire Congressmen, Senators to defeat bill.
Anti-Polltax Bill. HR. 29	Ends polltax as bar to voting in U.S. elections in 7 southern states.	Passed in House. OK'd by Senate Rules Comm. but not yet slated for Senate action.	Ask Sen. Taft and your Senators to force action and limit debate to avoid filibuster.
Anti-Lynching Bill. HR. 3488.	Makes lynching a U.S. crime, with punishment for lynchers and police-collaborators.	Approved by House Judiciary Comm. Action due in Senate.	Ask Senators and Congressmen for quick passage of this and other civil rights bills.
FEPC Anti-Bias Bill. S. 984; HR. 2820.	Sets up U.S. agency to enforce anti-bias job policy in industry.	Approved by Senate Labor Comm. No action in House.	Write Senators to seek early vote; ask Congressmen to force action.
Peacetime Military Conscription & Draft.	Provides compulsory army service for all young men in peacetime.	Senate, House Armed Services Comms. ok'd draft for 19-25 year olds. Vote expected soon.	Ask Senators and Congressmen to defeat all proposals for forced military service.
Taft-Hartley Repeal. S. 1628; HR. 3945	Repeals Taft-Hartley law; introduced at end of last session.	Sen. Ball's Joint Labor Relations Comm. to hold hearings on T-H proposals starting May 24. CIO to testify.	Write Senators, Congressmen to push repeal of T-H law.

Address all Representatives at House Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.
Address all Senators at Senate Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.

Asks Senate To Restore Social Cuts

"IS this Congress going to improve the social security system or undermine it?"

The question was put squarely to a Senate Appropriations subcommittee last week by a CIO witness demanding more funds for the government's Federal Security Administration.

Mrs. Katherine Ellickson, assistant CIO research director, presented testimony for Van Bittner, head of the CIO Social Security Committee, in which she asked the Senate to undo damage caused in the House when it acted on a supplemental funds appropriation for FSA (HR 6355).

In addition, Frank Donner, assistant CIO counsel, urged that the Senate knock out the Keefe rider tacked on to the funds bill in the House. The rider would bar payment of wages to FSA employes who belong to a union that hasn't filed non-Communist affidavits under the Taft-Hartley Act.

Donner charged that the rider was unconstitutional and a form of "yellow dog contract" designed to keep government employes out of the CIO Public Workers Union.

BITTNER'S statement charged that the House-approved fund cuts and changes in FSA's structure "are not aimed at economy—they will stunt the social security program as the workers of this country have envisioned it.

Recalling that a special Senate Advisory Council had recommended big improvements in social security, the CIO said it would make "mockery of the work of the Council if you go through with the slashes imposed by the House on top of last year's heavy decreases."

Bittner charged the Natl. Association of Manufacturers and other employer groups with playing both ends against the middle on social security issues. He said they have campaigned against strong national control of the system on the basis of "states' rights"—and then have gone into state legislatures to lobby against proposed state-wide reforms.

CUTS voted by the House will almost cripple the work of some bureaus in the Social Security Agency, the CIO warned. The House voted a 55% cut in research funds, a 70% slash in information work, a 30% cut in administrative funds for the Bureau of Employment Security and the U. S. Employment Service, and a $23 million cut in grants to the states for employment services and unemployment compensation.

Bittner's statement argued strongly that the Senate should kill that section of the bill transferring the U. S. Employment Service from the Labor Dept. to FSA.

"It should be clear," the statement said, "that a strong USES is needed, with adequate staff and funds . . . All organized labor has supported retention of the USES in the Dept. of Labor and strengthening of this department in other ways."

During the testimony, Mrs. Ellickson strongly denied that the Federal Security Administration had written a CIO pamphlet on security, as one House Committee had charged.

She said some facts had been supplied by the agency—as the government does for all sorts of organizations and private citizens—but that the pamphlet had been written and prepared by the CIO Research Dept.

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THE FUTURE'S PATTERN?: National Guardsmen (in above photo) are "roughing up" and arresting striking CIO Packinghouse Workers at South St. Paul, Minn. Violence, which the union charges was provoked by the arming of scabs and which resulted in the death of three pickets elsewhere, preceded intervention of the guardsmen. The lower picture shows how the paraphernalia of modern war, including the half-track armored car, was used against the strikers. See story on Page 3.

U. S. NEWS SAYS '48 PROFITS WILL EXCEED '47 RECORD

MAYBE you didn't know it, but there's a lot of dough in growing and selling avocados.

The average worker probably will never know what an avocado tastes like, so high is the price of one, but there's a boom on, folks, in avocados. Last year, farmers were paid 9 cents per avocado; this year they get 15c.

Or, suppose you're a guy with enough moolah to spend a day in Atlantic City. If you were a GI stationed there during the war, you'll remember that drinks were pretty cheap in the swank hotel bars—thanks to OPA. Now OPA is gone, the war is gone. And so are cheap drinks. Boy, oh boy, have they gone up!

NOW, let's look at profits.

In France, according to the Wall St. Journal, "the breath-taking rise in prices seems to have halted." The Paris price index now stands at 1499. A year ago it was 873. France figures 100—or normal—as 1938, just before World War II.

Admittedly, the French are worse off than we are. But things don't look any too rosy here, either. Big Steel's now completely debunked price cut—far less than a half a cent a ton—hasn't made the slightest dent in the cost-of-living spiral. And, estimated profits for 1948 make it fairly certain nothing short of government action—hardly expected from Congress—will reduce the American cost of living.

David Lawrence's U. S. News and World Report is our authority for an estimate that profits—they hit an all-time high of $18,500,000,000 after taxes in 1947—will be $21,000,000,000 this year. (U. S. News bases its estimate on the rate for the first quarter. Most authorities estimate 1947 profits at $18,000,000.)

That's a hefty amount of profits, if you consider that the level of profits—after taxes—was only $5,000,000,000 in 1939.

BUT, U. S. News is pretty sad about it. Consider the plight of the stockholder:

"Dividends, however, have not kept pace with profits," says U. S. News. "Before the war, corporations paid nearly 80% of their profits to stockholders. Last year, corporations paid out less than 40% of their profits to stockholders.

"Weekly earnings of factory workers, on an average, have risen 119% from 1939 to March, 1948. This rise is a good deal greater than the 70% rise in the cost of living. This means that factory workers and nearly all other wage earners are much better off than they were before the war.

Come, Come, Mr. U. S. News, why don't you tell the whole story? Granting, for the sake of argument, that your figures are correct, let's see exactly where the wage earner is today.

Suppose a typical wage earner made $20 a week in 1939. Increase that by 119% and he now should be making $43.80 a week. But, according to U. S. News' estimates, the dollar, worth 100 cents in 1939 purchasing power, is worth only 60c now. So, the $43.80 would purchase only $26.28 worth of 1939 values.

No, Mr. U. S. News, the average worker hasn't improved very much—and he hasn't moved into the Ritzbelt yet.

Ah, ha, you naturally say. But hasn't the employer's dollar also shrunken in value?

Yes, it has. Let's take that 60-cent dollar again. That makes the $18,500,000,000 worth $11,100,000,000.

So, the worker's purchasing power has risen 31.4% over 1939.

And—the boss' purchasing power has risen 112% over the $5,000,000,000 the collective bosses made in 1939.

Here are a few indications of that first quarter of 1948 (from Wall St. Journal):

Anaconda Copper—you remember Anaconda—made $13,069,818 in Jan., Feb. and Mar., 1948, compared to $12,369,572 same time in '47.

Sinclair Oil: "Earnings in the first quarter of 1948 were about equal to the earnings reported in the first six months of 1947," Pres. Harry F. Sinclair told stockholders.

United Aircraft: $3,248,230 in 3 months of '48 vs. $1,431,496 in '47.

Continental Oil: Net earnings, first quarter, '48, of $2.92 a share vs. $1.38 same period, '47.

Greak Lakes Paper Co.: $523,086, three months, '48; vs. $321,549 in '47.

Laclede Gas Light Co.: $1,071,298 vs. $757,066.

Republic Oil (Plymouth affiliate): 1947 was firm's highest earning year, despite a three-month strike and loss of three months' production due to Texas City disaster. Earnings for 1947, $2,004,255, vs. $1,067,151 in '46.

So they go. Most industries are having higher profits, but a few, like airlines, rails, movies, etc., were down.

And still the cost-of-living index creeps up.—**A. R.**

House Ignores Protest

Mundt Bill's Fate Up To The Senate

WHAT'S ahead for the Mundt-Nixon bill, passed last week by the House over strong protests from labor, liberal and religious groups?

• Sen. Taft (R., O.), Republican leader in the Senate, gave it arms-length treatment in a news conference. He said it requires "a lot of real study" by the Judiciary Committee. There's probably not enough time for such a study and passage, since the end-of-session log jam is already beginning to mount.

• Sen. Wherry (R., Nebr.) on the other hand, thinks that the 319-58 vote by which the House passed the bill "makes it mandatory we act on that bill or something like it before adjournment."

The bill, sponsored by the House UnAmerican Activities Committee with the announced aim of regulating closely all Communist political and non-political organizations, was sharply attacked throughout the country and in Congress during three days of debate.

CIO had asked Congress to kill the bill as a danger to labor's rights and to civil liberties in general. A large number of CIO unions—among them steel, auto, electrical and clothing—had voiced similar demands.

The 58 "anti" votes came from New Deal liberals, together with eight Republicans and two Labor Party Congressmen.

(At Oak Ridge, Tenn., the New York Herald Tribune reported, two atomic scientists have been suspended and others are being investigated because of hazy charges. They included anonymous "accusations" that relatives of the men are believed to have associated with persons believed to be Communists or Communist sympathizers.)

Rep. Javits (R., N. Y.) said the bill "affects millions of innocent people who may be engaged in an activity like advocating a law for a national FEPC or any other particular activity."

Rep. Murdock (D., Ariz.): "Unless we are far more careful in fixing our definitions in law than I can see in this bill, we are going to undermine . . . the basic freedoms sought to be preserved in the Bill of Rights."

Rep. Fogarty (D., R. I.): "Some of us who come from New England believe this is the same type of legislation that drove Roger Williams out of Massachusettes into Rhode Island 300 years ago."

Rep. Holifield (D., Calif.) sought to hold up the bill until the Dept. of Justice could report on the need for regulation of subversives through new laws and could study the constitutionality of the measure. This and other amendments offered by the opposition were defeated.

Supporters of the bill, led by Rep. Nixon (R., Calif.) and other members of the UnAmerican Activities Committee argued that the bill was needed to protect the country from revolutionary organizations and domination by foreign communists.

Pres. Truman indicated his opposition to the proposal.

The House Vote On Mundt 'Subversive Control' Bill

Here's the voting record on House passage of the Mundt-Nixon "Subversive Activities Control Bill." The bill was passed May 19 by a 319-58 vote. 215 Republicans and 104 Democrats voted for the bill; 8 Republicans, 48 Democrats and 2 American Labor Party members voted against. Votes FOR the bill are marked "W"; votes AGAINST the bill are marked "R." Other symbols NV—not voting; PR—paired right; PW—paired wrong.

State	Name	Vote
ALA.	—Boykin(D)	NV
	Grant(D)	W
	Andrews(D)	W
	Hobbs(D)	W
	Rains(D)	W
	Jarman(D)	NV
	Manasco(D)	W
	Jones(D)	W
	Battle(D)	W
ARIZ.	—Harless(D)	R
	Murdock(D)	R
ARK.	—Gathings(D)	W
	Mills(D)	W
	Trimble(D)	W
	Cravens(D)	W
	Hays(D)	W
	Norrell(D)	W
	Harris(D)	W
CAL.	—Lea(D)	W
	Engle(D)	NV
	Johnson(R)	W
	Havenner(D)	R
	Welch(R)	W
	Miller(D)	NV
	Allen(R)	NV
	Anderson(R)	NV
	Gearhart(R)	W
	Elliott(D)	W
	Bramblett (R)	NV
	Nixon(R)	W
	Poulson(R)	W
	Douglas(D)	R
	McDon'gh(R)	W
	Jackson(R)	W
	King(D)	R
	Bradley(R)	W
	Holifield(D)	R
	Hinshaw(R)	W
	Sheppard(D)	NV
	Phillips(R)	W
	Fletcher(R)	W
COLO.	—Carroll(D)	R
	Hill(R)	W
	Chenoweth(R)	W
	Rockwell(R)	W
CONN.	—Miller(R)	R
	Seely-Br'n(R)	W
	Foote(R)	R
	Lodge(R)	W
	Patterson(R)	W
	Sadlak(R)	W
DEL.	—Boggs(R)	W
FLA.	—Peterson(D)	W
	Price(D)	W
	Sikes(D)	W
	Smathers(D)	W
	Hendr'ks(D)	NV
	Rogers(D)	W
GA.	—Preston(D)	W
	Cox(D)	W
	Pace(D)	NV
	Camp(D)	W
	Knutson(R)	NV
	Anderson(R)	W
	Davis(D)	W
	Vinson(D)	W
	Lanham(D)	NV
	Wheeler(D)	W
	Wood(D)	W
	Brown(D)	W
IDA.	—Goff(R)	W
	Sanborn(R)	W
ILL.	—Dawson(D)	R
	Vail(R)	W
	Busbey(R)	W
	Gorski(D)	R
	Sabath(D)	R
	O'Brien(D)	R
	Owens(R)	W
	Gordon(D)	R
	Twyman(R)	W
	Church(R)	W
	Reed(R)	W
	Mason(R)	W
	Allen(R)	W
	Johnson(R)	W
	Chip'field(R)	W
	Dirksen(R)	W
	Arends(R)	W
	Jenison(R)	W
	McMillen(R)	W
	Simpson(R)	W
	Price(D)	R
	Vursell(R)	W
	Clipp'ger(R)	W
	Stratton(R)	W
	Bishop(R)	W
IND.	—Madden(D)	R
	Halleck(R)	W
	Grant(R)	W
	Gillie(R)	W
	Harness(R)	W
	Johnson(R)	W
	Landis(R)	W
	Mitchell(R)	W
	Wilson(R)	W
	Harvey(R)	W
	Ludlow(D)	R
IA.	—Martin(R)	W
	Talle(R)	W
	Gwynne(R)	W
	LeCompte(R)	W
	Cun'gham(R)	W
	Dolliver(D)	W
	Jensen(R)	W
	Hoeven(R)	W
KANS.	—Cole(R)	W
	Scrivner(R)	W
	Meyer(R)	W
	Rees(R)	W
	Hope(R)	W
	Smith(R)	W
KY.	—Gregory(D)	W
	Whitaker(D)	NV
	Morton(R)	NV
	Chelf(D)	W
	Spence(D)	W
	Chapman(D)	W
	Meade(R)	W
	Bates(D)	W
	Lewis(R)	W
LA.	—Hebert(D)	NV
	Boggs(D)	NV
	Domeng'x(D)	W
	Brooks(D)	NV
	Passman(D)	NV
	Morrison(D)	W
	Larcade(D)	W
	Allen(D)	W
ME.	—Hale(R)	W
	Smith(R)	NV
	Fellows(R)	W
MD.	—Miller(R)	W
	Meade(D)	W
	Garmatz(D)	W
	Fallon(D)	W
	Sasscer(D)	W
	Beall(R)	W
MASS.	—Hesselton(R)	R
	Clason(R)	W
	Philbin(D)	R
	Donohue(D)	R
	Rogers(R)	W
	Bates(R)	W
	Lane(D)	NV
	Goodwin(R)	W
	Nicholson(R)	W
	Herter(R)	W
	Kennedy(D)	NV
	McCorm'k(D)	W
	Wig'w'th(R)	W
	Martin(R)	NV
MICH.	—Sadowski(D)	R
	Michener(R)	W
	Shafer(R)	W
	Hoffman(R)	PW
	Jonkman(R)	W
	Blackney(R)	W
	Wolcott(R)	W
	Crawford(R)	W
	Engel(R)	W
	Woodruff(R)	W
	Potter(R)	W
	Bennett(R)	W
	Coffin(R)	W
	Youngbl'd(R)	W
	Dingell(D)	R
	Lesinski(D)	R
	Dondero(R)	W
MINN.	—Andresen(R)	W
	O'Hara(R)	NV
	MacKinn'n(R)	W
	Devitt(R)	W
	Judd(R)	W
	Blatnik(D)	R
	Hagen(R)	W
MISS.	—Rankin(D)	W
	Whitten(D)	W
	Whitt'ton(D)	W
	Abernethy(D)	W
	Winstead(D)	W
	Colmer(D)	W
	Williams(D)	W
MO.	—Arnold(R)	W
	Schwabe(R)	W
	Cole(R)	W
	Bell(D)	NV
	Reeves(R)	W
	Bennett(R)	W
	Short(R)	NV
	Banta(R)	W
	Cannon(D)	W
	Bakewell(R)	W
	Ploeser(R)	W
	Karsten(D)	R
MONT.	—Mansfield(D)	W
	D'Ewart(R)	NV
NEB.	—Curtis(R)	W
	Buffett(R)	W
	Stefan(R)	W
	Miller(R)	W
NEV.	—Russell(R)	W
N. H.	—Merrow(R)	W
	Cotton(R)	W
N. J.	—Wolverton(R)	W
	Hand(R)	W
	Auch'closs(R)	W
	Mathews(R)	W
	Eaton(R)	W
	Case(R)	W
	Thomas(R)	NV
	Canfield(R)	W
	Towe(R)	NV
	Hartley(R)	NV
	Sundstr'm(R)	W
	Kean(R)	R
	Norton(D)	R
	Hart(D)	W
N. M.	—Fernandez(D)	R
	Lusk(D)	W
N. Y.	—Macy(R)	NV
	L.W.Hall(R)	W
	Lathan(R)	W
	McMahon(R)	W
	Ross(R)	W
	Nodar(R)	W
	Delaney(D)	R
	Pfeifer(D)	R
	Keogh(D)	W
	Somers(D)	R
	Heff'nan(D)	NV
	Rooney(D)	W
	O'Toole(D)	W
	Multer(D)	R
	Celler(D)	R
	Buck(R)	W
	Coudert(R)	W
	Marc.(ALP)	R
	Klein(D)	R
	Bloom(D)	R
	Javits(R)	R
	Isacson(ALP)	R
	Powell(D)	R
	Lynch(D)	R
	Buckley(D)	R
	Potts(R)	W
	Gwinn(R)	W
	George(R)	W
	Gamble(R)	W
	LeFevre(R)	W
	Kearney(R)	NV
	Byrne(D)	W
	Taylor(R)	W
	Kilburn(R)	W
	Fuller(R)	W
	Riehlman(R)	W
	E.A.Hall(R)	W
	Taber(R)	W
	Cole(R)	W
	Keating(R)	W
	Wadsw'th(R)	W
	Andrews(R)	W
	Elsaesser(R)	W
	Butler(R)	W
	Reed(R)	W
N. C.	—Bonner(D)	NV
	Kerr(D)	W
	Barden(D)	W
	Cooley(D)	NV
	Folger(D)	PR
	Durham(D)	NV
	Clark(D)	W
	Deane(D)	PW
	Dou'hton(D)	PW
	Jones(D)	NV
	Bulwk'le(D)	NV
	Redden(D)	NV
N. D.	—Lemke(R)	R
	Robertson(R)	W
OHIO	—Elston(R)	W
	Hess(R)	W
	Burke(R)	W
	McCul'ch(R)	W
	Clevenger(R)	W
	McCowen(R)	W
	Brown(R)	W
	Smith(R)	R
	Ramey(R)	W
	Jenkins(R)	NV
	Brehm(R)	W
	Vorys(R)	W
	Weichel(R)	W
	Huber(D)	R
	Griffiths(R)	W
	Carson(R)	W
	McGregor(R)	W
	Lewis(R)	W
	Kirwan(D)	PR
	Feighan(D)	R
	Crosser(D)	R
	Bolton(R)	W
	Bender(R)	W
	Stigler(D)	NV
	Albert(D)	W
	Johnson(D)	NV
	Monroney(D)	W
	Morris(D)	R
	Peden(D)	W
	Rizley(R)	W
ORE.	—Norblad(R)	W
	Stockman(R)	W
	Angell(R)	W
	Ellsworth(R)	R
PA.	—Gallagher(R)	NV
	McGarvey(R)	W
	H.Scott(R)	W
	Maloney(R)	W
	Sarbacher(R)	W
	H.D.Scott(R)	W
	Chadwick(R)	W
	Dague(R)	W
	Scoblick(R)	NV
	Jenkins(R)	NV
	Fenton(R)	W
	Muhl'berg(R)	W
	Gillette(R)	W
	Rich(R)	W
	McConnell(R)	W
	Simpson(R)	W
	Kunkel(R)	W
	Gavin(R)	W
	Walter(D)	W
	Gross(R)	NV
	Van Zandt(R)	W
	Crow(R)	W
	Morgan(D)	R
	Graham(R)	W
	Tibbott(R)	W
	Kelley(D)	R
	Kearns(R)	W
	McDowell(R)	W
	Corbett(R)	W
	Fulton(R)	NV
	Eberharter(D)	R
	Buchanan(D)	R
	Licht'w'er(R)	W
R. I.	—Forand(D)	R
	Fogarty(D)	R
S. C.	—Rivers(D)	W
	Riley(D)	W
	Dorn(D)	NV
	Bryson(D)	W
	Richards(D)	W
	McMillan(D)	W
S. D.	—Mundt(R)	W
	Case(R)	W
TENN.	—Phillips(R)	W
	Jennings(R)	W
	Kefauver(D)	NV
	Gore(D)	W
	Evins(D)	W
	Priest(D)	W
	Courtney(D)	W
	Murray(D)	W
	Cooper(D)	W
	Davis(D)	W
TEX.	—Patman(D)	W
	Combs(D)	W
	Beckworth(D)	W
	Rayburn(D)	W
	Wilson(D)	W
	Teague(D)	W
	Pickett(D)	W
	Thomas(D)	W
	Thompson(D)	W
	Johnson(D)	NV
	Poage(D)	W
	Lucas(D)	W
	Gossett(D)	W
	Lyle(D)	W
	West(D)	NV
	Regan(D)	W
	Burleson(D)	W
	Worley(D)	W
	Mahon(D)	W
	Kilday(D)	W
	Fisher(D)	NV
UTAH	—Granger(D)	R
	Dawson(R)	W
VT.	—Plumley(R)	W
VA.	—Bland(D)	W
	Hardy(D)	W
	Gary(D)	W
	Abbitt(D)	W
	Stanley(D)	W
	Almond(D)	NV
	Harrison(D)	W
	Smith(D)	W
	Flanagan(D)	NV
WASH.	—Jones(R)	W
	Jackson(D)	PR
	Mack(R)	W
	Holmes(R)	W
	Horan(R)	W
	Tollefson(R)	W
W. VA.	—Love(R)	W
	Snyder(R)	W
	Rohrb'gh(R)	W
	Ellis(R)	W
	Kee(D)	R
	Hedrick(D)	R
WIS.	—Smith(R)	W
	Stevenson(R)	W
	Brophy(R)	W
	Kersten(R)	W
	Keefe(R)	W
	Murray(R)	W
	Byrnes(R)	W
	Hull(R)	W
	O'Konski(R)	W
WYO.	—Barrett(R)	W

Packing Votes on 9c Rise

AS the CIO News went to press some 10,000 CIO Packinghouse workers were voting on whether to accept the companies' offer of a 9c hourly increase and return to work.

The vote came 65 days after the beginning of the turbulent nationwide strike, during which three pickets were killed, scores of others injured and many jailed on slight pretexts.

Latest victim of strikebreakers' violence was William Farrell, a picket at the Rath Packing Co., Waterloo, Iowa.

Farrell was instantly killed when a non-striker, allegedly fired the fatal shot from his automobile as he drove through the plant gates. The bullet also pierced a woman striker's shoulder.

Violence which flared after the shooting precipitated the mass entrance of State Guardsmen on orders of Gov. Robert Blue.

In South St. Paul, Minn., too, Natl. Guardsmen stood with fixed bayonets last week, ushering scabs in and out of Swift and Armour plants. Although the city is not under martial law, soldiers were enforcing an order forbidding four or more persons to assemble publicly.

Symbolizing the nature of the strikers' battle was one picket sign:

"Vets must fight the army for a living wage."

HONOR SLAIN PICKET: Fellow members of the CIO Packinghouse Workers accompany the body of Edward Huchs outside of the plant of Armour & Co., National City, Ill. While on picket duty, Huchs was allegedly slain at the plant by an armed scab, who was subsequently arrested. Three pickets have lost their lives during the nation-wide strike, one by bullets allegedly fired by a scab and another under the wheels of a truck. A large number of pickets were injured and many were arrested during the strike.

Union Roundup

Brewery Workers Win 17c, End Strike

THE beer that made Milwaukee famous is flowing again—and its producers, the CIO Brewery Workers, have gone back to making it—with a 17c hourly wage boost.

The raise went to the 5500 employes of Milwaukee breweries after a 24-day strike.

Shut down by the walkout were three of the country's largest beer plants—Schlitz, Pabst and Blatz—as well as the Miller, Gettelman and others.

Wage talks this year began March 1, but were stymied by the employers' refusal to agree to what the union considered a fair increase, in the face of rising living costs and the companies' very healthy production and profit figures.

Following the companies' refusal to grant any increase at all, the union conducted a strike vote. This prompted the companies to offer in succession a $1 weekly increase, $3, $5, then $5.50. All were rejected by the union. A special international union negotiating committee finally picked up the wage talks, obtaining the $6.80 offer. This was accepted by the membership by a magin of 4 to 1.

Auto: As CIO Chrysler employes rounded out the second week of their walkout, they found themselves battling the Michigan Republican administration as well as the corporation.

Countering the state attorney general's attempt to prove the strike illegal because the union did not conduct a strike vote under the state Bonine-Tripp law, the Auto Workers are seeking a permanent injunction to restrain the state from investigating the walkout.

Because the strike affects Chrysler plants in several states, the union contends that the state law does not apply.

Meanwhile, UAW members at Chrysler's main supplier, Briggs Manufacturing walked out in protest against the company's attempted speed-up.

The possibility that the Chrysler strikers would be joined out on the pavements by General Motors employer after May 28 is growing with the continued stalemate in negotiations. The GM division has already filed state and federal strike notices and a walkout has been authorized by the membership and Intl. Executive Board.

At Ford, where talks are not scheduled to begin until June, UAW members have thrown their weight behind the Chrysler strikers with a $125,000 contribution, of which $10,000 is to go directly for relief needs of strikers' families.

No benefits will be forthcoming from the Michigan Unemployment Compensation Commission, which said the strikers are ineligible, and the Detroit Welfare Commission has announced it will be unable to assist families until they are "destitute."

Increases have been won as follows:

Office And Professional: Pay boosts as high as $20 a week have been won by CIO employees of the Eagle Lion Films, Inc., New York City.

Negotiated by the Screen Publicists Guild, CIO Office & Professional Workers, the increases are retroactive to Nov. 18, 1947.

At eight other screen companies in New York the Guild won arbitration awards ranging from $5 to $12 in increases. These companies are Loew's-MGM, RKO, Paramount, 20th Century-Fox, Republic, United Artists and Natl. Screen Service.

Stone: Contract talks have netted some 150 CIO Stone Workers at five Maine-New Hampshire granite concerns "package" increases of 19c an hour and a contract considered by the union as one of the best in the industry.

Minimum rates for quarrymen are now $1.15½ an hour, and for blacksmiths $1.38½. Also provided is the union shop.

Oldest

The Brewery Workers is the oldest industrial union in the U. S. according to Managing Editor E. Beinecke of the Brewery Workes.

It was founded in 1886, helped organize the AFL, left the AFL in 1941 and affiliated with the CIO July 1, 1946.

And that, said Mr. Beinecke, is sufficient evidence to prove the CIO News erred last week when it referred to the Amalgamated Clothing Workers as the CIO's oldest union.

Hope Board Bares Phone Wages

PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S decision to appoint a fact-finding board in the long lines telephone wage dispute has brought cheers from the American Union of Telephone Workers, CIO, and protests from the world's biggest corporation.

Headed by Dr. Sumner H. Slichter, Harvard professor, the board must report to the President by June 6. The other members are Aaron Horvitz, New York industrial expert, and Charles A. Horsky, Washington, D. C., attorney.

The threatened walkout by the 25,000 CIO members, following American Telephone & Telegraph's abrupt cessation of talks, would imperil "national health and safety," explained the president in naming the board.

While the company protested it was "at a loss to understand" the action, AUTW Counsel Henry Mayer hailed it as "our first opportunity since the Natl. Telephone Commission—a part of the old War Labor Board—went out of existence to present a factual picture of the wage status of telephone workers in the United States."

The union, he continued, will demonstrate that AT&T profits have been so great in the past two years as to permit both a wage increase and a cut in telephone rates.

THE union's negotiators had indirectly requested the government to take over the corporation. "It will be extremely interesting to find out whether or not the government will seize AT&T and ask Judge Goldsborough to curb unfair practices of the world's largest monopoly," they stated.

To the union's request for a 30c hourly wage increase and changes in the working rules, the company has countered with a single offer: a two-year extension of the old contract, which expired May 8, without a wage increase and with a single wage reopening.

A request by the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service that the old contract be extended during negotiations was rejected by AT&T, as was a union offer to extend the contract for 60 days or for two years with two wage reopenings.

The Washington, D. C., Traffic Division of the independent Communications Workers of America accepted the AT&T's "bargain"—and then some. Representing 3000 local operators, it signed a 3-year contract with no pay rises and two wage reopenings. CWA Pres. Joseph Beirne described the agreement as a possible "basis for settlement of other CWA contracts."

To inquries as to whether his union would support a possible CIO strike, Beirne remained noncommittal.

CONSIDER PHONE TIEUP: Faced with American Telephone & Telegraph's repeated refusal to grant wage boosts, the American Union of (long lines) Telephone Workers, CIO, says it has but one recourse if AT&T doesn't change its tune: strike action. Shown discussing union strategy are John J. Moran (left), AUTW pres., and Robert Creasey, AUTW vice pres.

UAW Victor At Caterpillar

AN NLRB run-off election has given the CIO Auto Workers bargaining rights at the Caterpillar Tractor Co., Peoria, Ill.

Victor by a vote of 7,702 to 5,644 for the AFL Auto Workers, the CIO union has already begun negotiating a contract at the plant. Among the union's negotiators is Roy Reuther, brother of Intl. UAW Pres. Walter Reuther.

The CIO Equipment Workers previously held a contract at Caterpillar. When the agreement expired, the company refused to bargain on grounds that the union's officers had not filed noncommunist affiidavits under the Taft-Hartley Act.

A strike ensued, during which the NLRB conducted a representation poll. Because of its noncompliance with T-H, the Farm Equipment union was not placed on the ballot. No union won a majority in the first balloting, the AFL Auto Workers gathering more votes at that time than the CIO-UAW.

Immediately following the first NLRB vote, the strike was called off.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

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YOU'VE GOT TO LISTEN!

If you don't like this editorial you can wad the paper in a ball and heave it into the wastebasket.

If you don't like what a radio commentator says you can flip the dial.

You can get up and walk out of a movie if you think the picture stinks.

But you've got to sit and listen to the boss raise unshirted h—— about your union if he calls you and fellow workers together on company time for such a purpose.

That's what the NLRB says, in effect, in its latest far-reaching decision.

This decision, reached under the Taft-Hartley Act, gives a new slant to "freedom of speech" because it does not recognize "freedom not to listen."

Without this latter freedom the scales are tipped heavily in favor of the employer. That, of course, was one of the principal purposes of T-H.

MUST NOT THREATEN The Board's decision, reversing a previous ruling, seems to us to be as ridiculous as it is unfair—despite the fact that it holds an employer's anti-union talks must contain "no threat of reprisal or force or promise of benefit."

Let's see how it would work out:

A plant superintendent calls all of his workers together and says he's going to make a little talk about the union that's trying to organize the plant.

He really pours on the adjectives. He says the folks will be much better off if they have nothing to do with the "dangerous foreign agitators" who are working for the union.

By this time a lot of union members and pro-union guys are hot under the collar and fed up with the browbeating they're taking. They decide to walk out on the superintendent.

But can they? He's talking and they're listening on company time. They're getting paid for hearing an anti-union speech. Couldn't they be fired, demoted or pushed around if they staged a walk-out demonstration?

So they remain—and pretend to listen attentively. This tends to influence the fellows who're still on the fence as regards the union—influence them in favor of the anti-union employer.

NLRB has been in business long enough to know that the worst kind of coercion and intimidation often comes not from the direct threat but from the implied threat of reprisal—and from unconscious fear of reprisal.

IS BADLY BALANCED The Wagner Act was created in an effort to give workers an opportunity to build up a buffer against the great power of giant industries and to protect individuals who wanted to form unions.

The Act said, in effect, that employers must not interfere with efforts to their employes to form organizations of their own and bargain collectively.

NLRB began relaxing its protections quite some time before the T-H Act was passed by Congress—relaxing them under the guise of providing employers with freedom of speech.

This began tipping the scales in favor of the employer, Passage of T-H tipped them further.

Now the NLRB has handed the employer a new club and an open invitation to use it to beat timid workers into line.

On company time, of course.

Dopey Junior Thinks Up New Game

Takes A Lesson From Congressional Elders And Gets Himself Into Trouble

By ALLAN L. SWIM

ONE of our favorite characters is a greedy little dope named Junior. who believes what he reads in the NAM ads.

After what happened last week, Junior's union card-playing old man is hardly on speaking terms with the brat.

Mama, a tolerant soul who still believes there's hope for her offspring, has a sore arm.

The boy who lives next door is pining for an opportunity to catch Junior in a dark alley.

And Junior is eating his meals from the mantle.

IT ALL started when Junior's old man brought home some Big Business propaganda designed to convince the gullible that the Taft-Hartley Act would cure almost everything this side of pneumonia.

"Mama, take a look at this junk,' he said, showing her the propaganda. "It says here that the T-H Act is designed to bring about stable management-labor relations—but I'm telling you it's aimed at smashing our unions."

Mama agreed, but that didn't shut the old man up. He went right on.

"This bill will weaken the unions, stir up trouble and take away many of the gains we've fought for for years."

He tossed the stuff in a waste basket, where Junior found it the next morning. Then Junior did some reading.

BY MID-afternoon Junior was running around the neighborhood, armed with a big stick and playing a game called Taft-Hartley.

He and a couple of his close cronies were having a wonderful time—but nobody else was.

Before the close of the day a couple of lads went home with bruised heads and bloody noses.

It was on the second day of "Taft-Hartley" that Mama became a bit suspicious—so she kept an eye on her bothersome child.

She saw the little boy next door come home with a sack of candy. She saw Junior, armed with his big stick, saunter over in his direction.

Then the telephone rang and Mama missed what happened next—but she found out about it later.

JUNIOR asked his little neighbor for some of the candy and the neighbor said, "OK, have a piece."

Junior jammed his hand into the sack and took out about three-fourths of the candy.

The owner of the candy objected. Junior cracked him over the head with his stick. The boy got up off the ground and started swinging at Junior.

Junior made a few ineffectual passes, then turned and ran down the street to the home of a justice of the peace, where he asked the man to issue an injunction against his neighbor.

Mama grabbed him by an ear on the return trip and hauled him into the basement.

MAMA, being an advocate of "spare the rod and spoil the child," whacked Junior across the fanny a few times with a piece of kindling. Then she demanded, "What made you behave like that?"

"Aw, Ma, I was just playing Taft-Hartley. It's a good game. You grab more than your share and you hit the other guy if he lets out a squawk. If he starts fighting, you try to pin his ears back with an injunction.

"That mean old justice of the peace just laughed at me when I asked for an injunction. We're going to rotten-egg his house tomor . . ."

As we said before, Junior is still eating from the mantle.

It's Hard To Ask Rep. Hoffman a Question

THE following is a verbatum account of a conversation between Rep. Clare Hoffman (R., Mich.), Henry Epstein, FEPC supporter and former attorney general of New York state, and Albert Warner, moderator on the Mutual radio network opininaire program. The subject was: The case for and against a national FEPC.

EPSTEIN: Are you aware of the fact that the federal government has enacted laws compelling employers to pay minimum wages and fixing maximum hours which their employes may work?

HOFFMAN: Well, that's a silly question. You know, of course, I'm aware of it. What are you doing? Trying to kill time?

EPSTEIN: Now, wait a minute. Are you aware of the fact that for many years the states tried to enact such measures and could not successfully enact them?

HOFFMAN: Well, I don't know whether they could successfully or not, I know they didn't enact them.

EPSTEIN: And aren't you aware of the fact that the Supreme Court struck down such laws as unconstitutional at one time?

HOFFMAN: What of it?

EPSTEIN: Well, don't you—don't you believe . . .

HOFFMAN: What's that to do with the question? . . .

EPSTEIN: Now please wait a minute!

HOFFMAN: See? Now he's taken by the clock, he's taken two-thirds of the time . . .

EPSTEIN: Now, I'm trying to ask you a very pertinent question . . .

HOFFMAN: Well, then get at it and ask it?

EPSTEIN: Isn't it a fact that when the government tells you you must pay a man a certain wage, it's also interfering with the employer's right?

HOFFMAN: Maybe it is—and the reason—now keep still till I answer it—and the reason for that law, and the only reason for it was, it was said to protect the health of the worker. It hasn't done any such thing—that isn't the real purpose of it . . .

EPSTEIN: Would you repeal that law?

HOFFMAN: Will you keep still till I answer it, or won't you? . . .

WARNER: Well, you had pretty well answered it . . .

EPSTEIN: Would you repeal that law?

WARNER . . . He's asking you a simple question, now

HOFFMAN: That isn't pertinent to this issue . . .

EPSTEIN: Would you repeal that law?

HOFFMAN: I said I refuse to answer that question because it has nothing to do with this question . . .

CONGRESSMAN DRIPP **By YOMEN**

"I suppose you're getting warmed up to write another bill like the Mundt Bill!"

Vote On Affidavit

The CIO Farm Equipment Workers executive board will submit to its membership the question of filing Taft-Hartley non-Communist affidavits and financial statements.

He Recalled When He Served As Bodyguard

THEY sat at the breakfast table arguing—the tough old-timer who migrated from Europe and the young lawyer.

There was no heat in their words and no anger in their hearts, but they went at it hammer and tong.

The lawyer said all he wanted was a decision on a legal matter involving his union.

"Decisions! Lawyers! Legal technicalities! Bah! The labor movement wasn't built that way," the old-timer said. "Why I can remember . . . "

"Yeah, but that was before we had the Taft-Hartley Act and all of the . . . "

On and on it went—and finally the lawyer departed, apparently in the best of humor.

The old-timer smiled.

THE waves lapped upon the beach. Men and women with union badges pinned on lapels or dress fronts strolled along the Atlantic City boardwalk, headed for the morning session.

The old-timer took a sip of coffee, smiled again—as though amused by some private joke—then started telling about the early rough-and-tumble days of the American trade union movement.

"Every place I went there was trouble," he said. "Trouble, trouble, trouble.

"They send me into a town and tell me the boys at the plant want a union but don't know how to go about it.

"In a few days—maybe in a few weeks—there is a strike. We have no money, no food, no friends—but we got guts.

"We got guts and we got determination. Some of us are beat on the heads. Some of us are tossed into jail.

"Finally I move on to another town—and behind me I leave a union. And it is a good union, too."

THE old-timer shook his head, recalled the hunger he had seen in Europe—and the hunger he had seen in this country years ago.

He told about some of the famous old "radicals" who fought in their own way to make life a little easier for the working man.

Not step by step but in a haphazard, chatty manner he told the story of the growth of organized labor in the United States.

"Injunctions! Bah!" They were unfair—so we ignored them. What if you did go to jail occasionally?

It was a crusade—and in a crusade men get hurt, some badly. They work with the tools at hand. They keep fighting because they're convinced they're right.

IT WAS nearly time to go, but the old-timer had one more yarn to spin and one more sip of coffee to swallow.

"Money wasn't too much of a problem back in those days—because we didn't have any most of the time," he said. "Guys working for starvation wages couldn't pay more than a few cents for dues.

"Yes, things were different — and I've come a long ways since then. I've got what to me is a soft job now.

"It's soft by comparison.

"Say, I had one of the darndest jobs once. I was a bodyguard—bodyguard for a union treasurer.

"My job was to protect him—see that he wasn't ganged and robbed—when he took our weekly dues down and deposited them in the bank.

"I'd just trail along with him to see that he didn't get into trouble."

He smiled reflectively, then chuckled as though enjoying another private joke.

"After all," he concluded, "we had to take precautions. The union was taking in $37.50 a week—and that was a lot of money." **A.L.S.**

Try and Stop Me, If You've Heard This One!

NEWS ITEM: NLRB rules employers can require their workers to listen to anti-union speeches on company time.

Tragedy Bars Firm From Hiring Boys

The case of Jerry Webb is closed.

Jerry, 14, was killed last fall in a St. Stevens, Ala., sawmill where he was employed in a hazardous occupation contrary to the child labor provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act.

He had been on the job only one week when a piece of flying timber was driven through his body. He died the next day. A permanent injunction in the Federal District Court in Mobile legally closed the case, reports the U. S. Dept. of Labor.

"An investigation by the Wage and Hour and Public Contracts Division of the Dept. of Labor disclosed the child labor violation and the mill operator consented to the injunction order forbidding such violations in the future," states the U. S. Dept. of Labor's Information Bulletin.

The minimum age for employment in general industry subject to the Fair Labor Standards Act is 16 years. Minimum age for hazardous occupations under orders issued by the Secretary of Labor is 18. Most occupations in sawmilling have been classified as hazardous.

More than 32,000 minors were found to be employed illegally in some 8,000 establishments inspected during the fiscal years 1945, '46 and '47, according to the Wage-Hour and Public Contracts Divisions. More than a tenth of these violators were in the lumber and timber industries, including logging, pulpwood, sawmills and planing mills.

Knife CIO Bills

PRACTICALLY every piece of major legislation designed to help workers and their families has been killed at the current session of the New Jersey State Legislature, says the New Jersey CIO News.

Nearly every CIO-backed bill was relegated to the Miscellaneous Business Committee, known as the Assembly "death chamber." By referring bills to this committee, assemblymen could kill the bills without having to take a definite "yes" or "no" stand.

Among measures knifed were nine CIO-drafted bills including four unemployment compensation bills introduced by Assemblyman Clemens and endorsed by Gov. Driscoll.

Other CIO-supported bills "referred" included the Vogel Bill to provide cash sickness benefits through a wholly public fund; bills to provide a state wage-hour law, repeal the vicious employer unemployment compensation "merit-rating" plan and to provide additional state housing projects.

DOZENS of other bills to improve the workmen's compensation law and improve working conditions of state employes were also killed.

This was done despite the fact that William L. Connolly, director of the U. S. Bureau of Labor Standards, reports that accidents in industry have been increasing for several years. Last year some 17,000 workers were killed, he stated.

Peak of accidents under wartime industrial expansion was reached in 1943.

Educational Conference Held For Northwest

Abundant water power continues to pour down to the sea unharnessed while natural resources that cannot be replaced are being used up for power, Morton Tompkins, Master of the Oregon Grange, told delegates to the National CIO's Northwest regional education conference held in Portland, Ore.

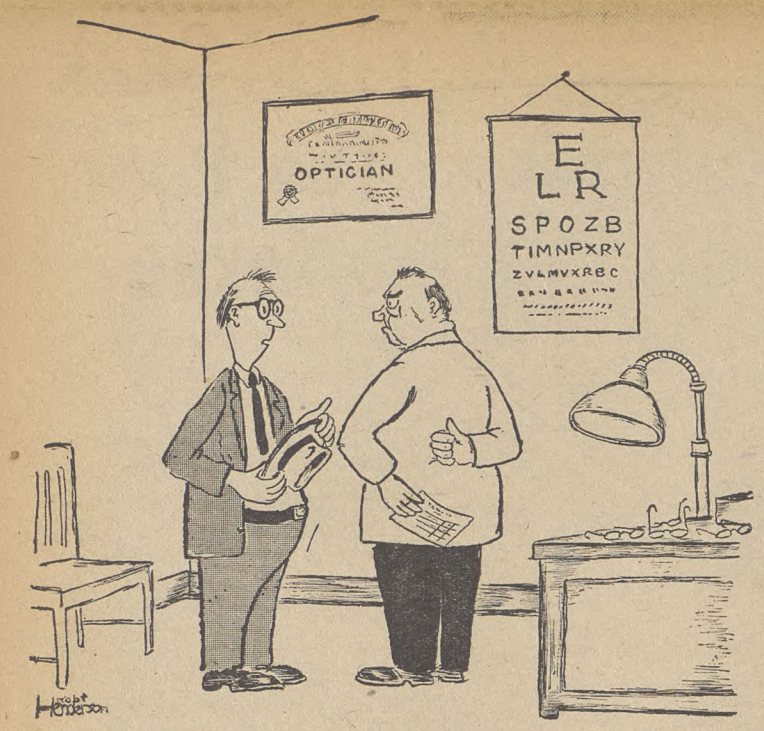
Nearly a hundred delegates, speakers and visitors attended the conference.

Tompkins was the featured speaker at a session devoted to films and discussions on "Conserving Our Natural Resources." It's everybody's business to save the soil, our single greatest natural resource, Tompkins told the CIO'ers.

He urged development of the power potential of the Northwest as a method of saving the country's natural resources, pointing out that poor handling of them is a curse against future generations.

Other highlights of the CIO education conference were discussions led by Ellery Foster, research director, Intl. Woodworkers, on "Prices, Profits and Wages," and by Stanley Earl, secretary, Oregon CIO Council, chairman of a panel on cooperation between the CIO and church, veteran, farm, business, professional and fraternal groups.

Nathalie Panek of the Natl. CIO Community Services Committee was chairman of a panel discussion on the need for implementing Pres. Truman's Civil Rights Committee report.



"The reason I didn't pay the bill was because I couldn't read it with the glasses you made for me."

ORGANIZATIONALLY SPEAKING

By Allan S. Haywood

Reg. Dir. George Craig, Philadelphia, Pa., reports the following elections victories:

Frank P. Mita, Phila., Textile Workers 9, no union 1, void 2; Skyline Hosiery Co., Reading, Pa., Hosiery Workers 20, no union 6; Alliance Yarn Processing Co., Phila., Textile Workers 21, no union 12, void 2.

President Truman has just announced the creation of a Board of Inquiry in the Long Lines case against A.T.&T. were requested by the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Board to extend their contract and to continue negotiations. The union accepted this—the company refused to continue the contract with grievance procedure and voluntary check-off included.

In other words. they would continue everything but the union. They have taken the same position with other groups, which demonstrates that A.T.&T. is only a well-protected gigantic trust. In numerous states they have passed laws banning strikes in utilities.

It would be well for them to examine the position of A.T.&T., one of the largest corporations in the world with no competition allowed. The CIO is determined to support these workers in fighting for their union and the right to bargain collectively. We shall watch developments from now on with keen interest.

The Packinghouse Workers' strike continues. The companies are adamant. Any approach to reason and fairness has been spurned by them to date. Three Packinghouse Workers have given up their lives in this struggle. At the moment, every indication is that the companies are out to destroy the organization. We call upon our members everywhere to rally to the support of the Packinghouse Workers of America. Send donations to Secy.-Treas. Lewis J. Clark, United Packinghouse Workers of America. 205 W. Wacker Drive, Chicago 6, Ill.

The United Steelworkers of America just concluded one of the greatest conventions ever held—this in spite of the glaring misrepresentation by the press, which was very obvious to all the delegates. Some 3200 delegates were in attendance, the largest assemblies of labor in the country.

One cannot help but look back at the conditions twelve years ago and the resistance of many years by the steel corporations and the great accomplishments of today. President Murray and his officers and staff are to be complimented.

Stand with your Union. You need it more now than ever.

Organize the unorganized.

Methodists O. K. Labor Chaplains

Methodist ministers may now be appointed as chaplains to labor under a decision unanimously approved recently by the General Conference of the Methodist Church, supreme legislative body of some 8,000,000 Methodist in all parts of the world.

The action taken by the Conference was reported by the Rev. Charles C. Webber, Methodist minister, and president of the Virginia CIO Council, who attended the Conference.

Several years ago the Rev. Mr. Webber was appointed a labor chaplain by Bishop Bromley Oxnam of the New York East Conference, but the appointment was questioned on the basis that there was no church law authorizing it. Mr. Webber therefore accepted an assignment as a regular CIO staff member and later was selected Virginia CIO President.

Italian Factory Opens in August

A complete mass production clothing factory donated to the workers of Italy by the CIO's Amalgamated Clothing Workers will begin operation in August at Massacarrarra.

ACW Vice-Pres. August Bellanca, who recently returned to New York after three months in Italy, said the Italian government had given its final stamp of approval to the cooperative clothing project, established under a $500,000 program financed by ACW members.

Philip de Luca, Amalgamated representative from Philadelphia, now in charge of the Amalgamated Clothing Corp. for Italy, said the factory would introduce American methods and would be the first of a series of model cooperative factories to be set up under the program. Some 500 persons will be employed at the Massacarrarra factory.

Oppose 3d Party

The executive board of the CIO Shoe Workers has voted 11 to 4 to follow national CIO policy against a third party in 1948.

The board pledged itself and its members to exert fullest possible support of CIO-PAC.

The Executive Board of Virginia State Industrial Union Council has voted to back national CIO policy in favor of the European Recovery Program and in opposition to the third party in 1948.

The Hennepin County (Minneapolis) Industrial Union Council has voted support of CIO policy in favor of the European Recovery Program and against a third party in 1948. Earlier the Council had tabled a similar motion.

Boss' Speech is Free, Your Listening Isn't

"FREE SPEECH" a la Taft-Hartley is wonderful!

Employers have the right to make anti-union speeches, but their employes don't have the right not to listen.

That was the substance of a NLRB ruling last week, which concluded that employers may force workers to "attend and listen to" anti-union speeches during working hours.

In so deciding, the Board reversed its Clark Bros. ruling, issued a year before Taft-Hartley went into effect. That ruling held it an unfair practice for an employer to compel workers to listen to anti-union tirades.

In another case, involving the CIO Furniture Workers at the Colonial Hardwood Flooring Company, Hagerstown, Md., a trial examiner held that unions are not responsible for pay losses suffered by non-strikers during strikes. NLRB Gen. Counsel Robert N. Denham had urged that the union be ordered to make up such losses in earnings.

INVOLVED in the " free speech" case are the CIO Stone Workers and the Babcock & Wilcox Co., Augusta, Ga. Acting on complaint of the union, NLRB Trial Examiner James R. Hemingway last June found that the company had "interferred with an election" conducted by the Board on Jan. 31, 1946, had engaged in unfair labor practices, and he recommended the election be set aside.

The Taft-Hartleyized Board disagreed. "Even assuming . . . that the respondent required its employes to attend and listen to the speeches," concluded the Board, " . . . it did not thereby violate the Act."

In his report, Hemingway told of an incident on Dec. 23 in which Plant Supt. Carl Claus summoned employe Haywood Kettles to discuss the latter's union activity. The superintendent told Kettles he "felt like firing him because Kettles didn't have any business taking names (for the union) on company time." There is no ruling against such union activity.

Later, a day or two before the election, Claus met Kettles. Claus told him he had heard about some of the things Kettles was saying, then hinted darkly: "Now we want to work together. And we want to do all we can for you, but if you won't work with us, we'd rather not have you."

ON STILL another occasion, the superintendent asked Kettles why he didn't quit, if he wasn't satisfied. Testifying before the trial examiner, Kettles said, "I was being worried up so very much—every day or two I was wanted for a conversation with someone—and I was getting so very much tired of it, until I almost decided to look for another job sure enough."

The company describes itself as the largest employer of "colored help" in Augusta. Throughout Claus's many anti-union speeches ran the constant reminder that the company was "taking good care" of its workers.

Whether the union won or not, he said once, "I'm still going to do my best to look after you."

NMU Test of T-H In Supreme Court

The CIO Maritime Union's challenge of the constitutionality of Taft-Hartley requirements that union officers file non-communist affidavits and financial statements has reached the Supreme Court.

Appealing from a lower court decision, which upheld the T-H provisions, NMU asked the court to rule the pre-requisites for NLRB services unconstitutional. In addition, it asked that the High Tribunal enjoin the Board from conducting any elections in areas the union is trying to organize without placing the NMU on the ballot.

The government has 30 days in which to answer the appeal.

Two other CIO cases in federal courts are questioning the constitutionality of T-H provisions. The first, involving CIO Pres. Philip Murray and the CIO News, would declare unlawful the ban on use of union funds in publications in connection with an election.

The second, brought by the CIO Auto Workers, would test the legality of the entire section banning political expenditures by unions.

Cooperative Paper Starts in Winnipeg

A new cooperative daily newspaper owned and controlled by its readers has been started in Winnipeg, Canada, capital of cooperative-minded Manitoba.

The "Winnipeg Citizen" is a six-day morning paper controlled by a board elected by a group of predominantly trade union stockholders in 12 districts in the city.

Gen. Mgr. John Francis Sweeney says the policy is to give labor news a better break, and nationally to be absolutely politically independent.

CIO Just Too Much For Upholsterers

The AFL Upholsters' International Union in 1946 launched a Southern organizing drive.

In spring, 1947, the union abandoned the drive. The executive board's report to the union convention gives two reasons for this abandonment of the "losing fight":

1. "AFL support did not materialize."

2. "We had to contend with open CIO sympathy."

PS: The CIO's Operations Dixie is still going full blast.

Textile Union Raising $5,000 To Aid Members Who Suffered In Tornado

THE CIO Textile Workers has launched a drive to raise $50,000 to aid 365 members in McKinney, Tex., whose jobs and homes were swept away by a tornado May 3.

The money will be collected by voluntary contributions from the union's 900 local unions and joint boards.

TWUA pres. Emil Rieve said the move was in the tradition of the union which last year collected $31,000 to help union members in Biddeford, Me., when their homes were destroyed by forest fires.

Half of the money asked for Texas will be earmarked to replace homes, clothing and furniture ruined by storm and rain. The balance will be used to operate a commissary until the workers move into their own homes or find other quarters. Pending the collection, the international union is operating an emergency commissary.

The tornado, which struck at 3 p.m., as shifts were changing at the McKinney plant of the Texas Textile Mills, ripped away the spinning room of the mill and paralyzed Joseph Farley, a member of TWUA Local 617, when he was pinned by falling timbers.

Three other union men were hospitalized, 60 workers' homes completely destroyed and hundreds of roofs torn away by the big wind, which raced through the town of 10,000 in nine minutes causing an estimate $1 million damage.

Families which lost their homes have been living in tents supplied by the Army. Plant officials estimate that the mill will not be in operation for at least a year.

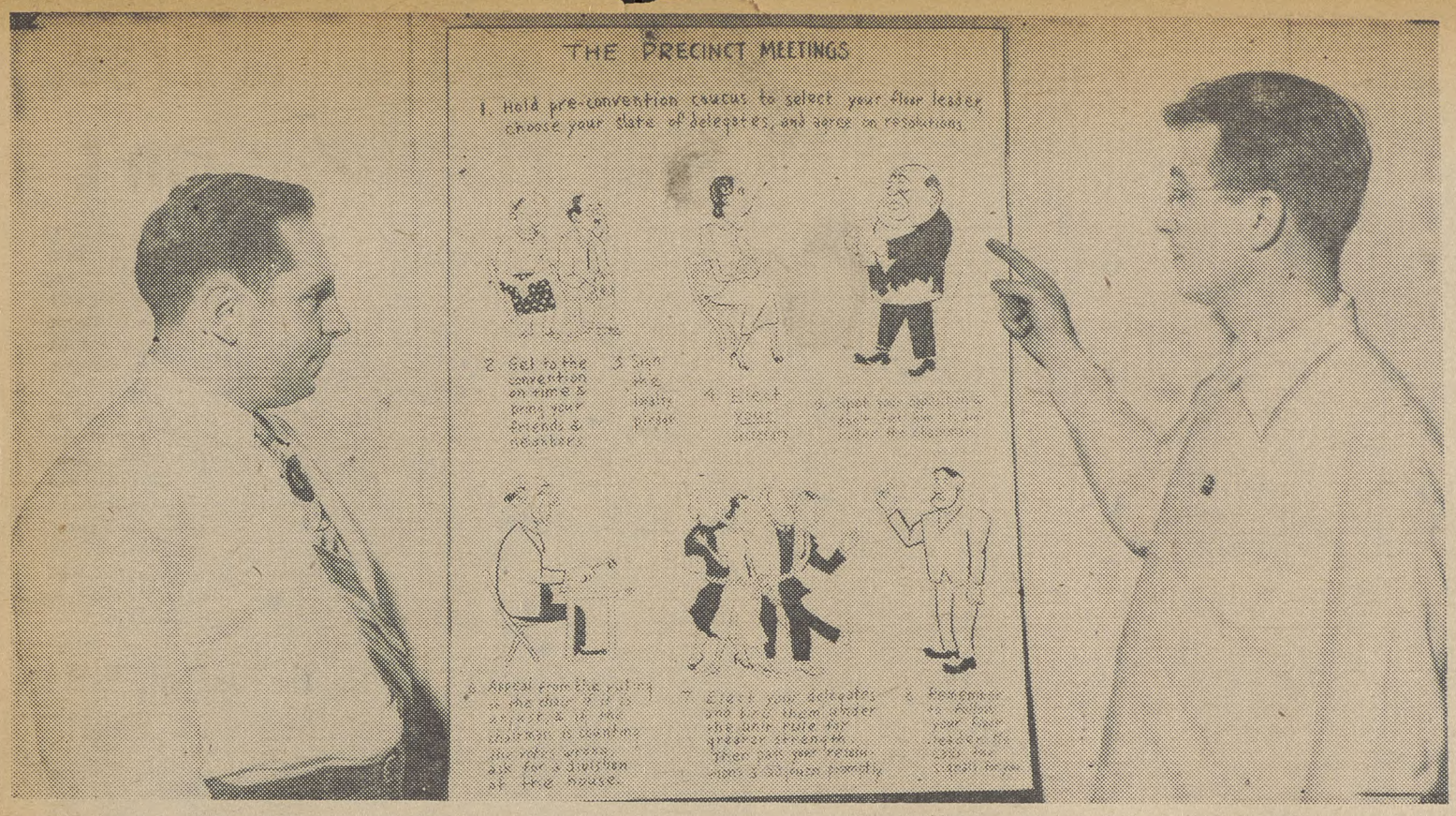
Two Films Added To CIO Library

Two new films have been added to the CIO film library, announces the CIO Department of Research and Education. They are:

Pattern for Peace (20 min., rental $2), which analyzes the UN structure and aims.

The World Is Rich (43 min., rental $6), which shows what the Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) of the UN plans for increasing food production and insuring fairer distribution to all the world's people.

The second film is not a movie to run at regular union meetings, but should be planned as part of a community program, states the CIO Education Dept.



LIBERALS WIN: **Stephen J. Gall, Chairman of the Dallas Area Political Actions Committee views chart used for precinct meetings following Dallas County Democratic County convention. W. Don Ellinger, President Texas State Industrial Council points to the Texas Regular opposition which the liberals in Dallas overwhelmed. CIO participated in a liberal coalition victory at the county convention. Labor is now certain it will have a voice at the Texas Democratic convention.**

CIO and Liberal Coalition Win Second Largest Texas Democratic Delegation

A LEAD headline in the May 5th Dallas (Tex.) Morning News boldly read:

"LABOR CALLS TURN AT PARTY SESSION."

And the first paragraph told in a nutshell the story of an unprecedented (for Dallas) victory that grew out of united labor-liberal political action:

"Labor leaders scored their first major political victory in Dallas Tuesday," it read, "when they called practically every turn at the county Democratic convention."

The list of delegates from Dallas County to the state Democratic convention underscored the extent of the victory for at least 15% were said to be labor union members, with the remaining 85% described as friendly to labor. Robert Oliver, state CIO director, and Wallace Reilly, manager of the Dallas Labor Temple are members of the delegation.

(Dallas County has the second largest delegation to the state meeting.)

Responsibility for the upset dealt to Gov. Beauford Jester's "reglars" rested with a determined coalition composed of CIO, AFL, Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, independent telephone workers, Independent Association of Machinists, Americans for Democratic Action and the Progressive Voters League.

REPRESENTING CIO in the coalition are Steve Call, Dallas Area PAC Chairman; A. R. Hardesty, Assistant State CIO Director; and W. Don Ellinger, Texas State CIO Council President.

Behind the triumph lies a story of precinct organizations and months of dogged doorbell-ringing. The campaign was launched last September with the formation of the coalition.

Through efforts of these doorbell-ringers, the number of qualified voters (which in Texas means paid-up poll taxes) tripled in the county. The Dallas Area CIO Council reported that its deputies had sold 10 times as many poll taxes as they had two years ago.

Under the leadership of Call, carbon copies of the poll tax receipts issued by labor deputies were retained. These formed the basis for a precinct voters file.

GOV. Jester's men immediately felt the results of this groundwork at the county convention when the labor bloc succeeded in gaining election of its candidate, George Sergeant, as temporary chairman. Sergeant is former mayor of Dallas. From then on the session went labor's way.

The new state of affairs in Dallas County was further indicated by the more than 50 Negro delegates seated in the room. All voted with the labor bloc.

When the county's delegates get to the state convention, they will be bound by unit rule, which means that all their votes will be cast in support of the Democratic party's platform—even the civil rights program, if adopted by the national convention—and in support of whatever presidential nominee is chosen.

The liberal coalition had adopted a "4 C's" motto: "Coalition, Canvassing, Cash and Candidates"—and it worked.

Family Life Meet Hears CIO Speaker

The CIO's deep concern in matters affecting the welfare of families is shown in the resolutions passed at CIO conventions, CIO Research & Education Director Kermit Eby told the National Conference on Family Life in Washington recently.

More than half of the resolutions passed at the last CIO convention, Eby said, were concerned with families, children and family security.

"Certainly there are no more pertinent issues than cost of living, a living wage, housing and rent control, full employment, social security, child labor and women workers facing those who would make the family secure," Eby declared.

Dyers Dissolve Their Federation To Affiliate Directly With Textile

THE Federation of Dyers, Bleachers and Finishers, a subsidiary unit of the CIO Textile Workers, was dissolved recently at a special one-day convention called for that purpose at New York City.

From now on the federation's 59 local unions and 25,000 members, most of them located in New York, New Jersey, Rhode Island and Connecticut, will be affiliated directly to TWUA.

TWUA Pres. Emil Rieve announced that a dyeing division had been set up in the union. This corresponds to the existing organizational setup, which includes northern cotton-rayon weaving, woolen and worsted, synthetic yarn and textile bags divisions.

Director of the dyeing division, Rieve said, will be Herbert W. Payne of New York, the union's synthetic yarn director. Payne will also continue in the latter capacity, Rieve said. Assisting Payne will be William Gordon, business manager of Dyers Local 1790, New York. Both men are TWUA vice presidents.

Federation Pres. Joseph W. Knapik, who is retiring from the union, announced that the federation's treasury amounted to $213,513.

ON CIO BROADCAST: **Union members have been appearing each week since Jan. 1 on CIO's quiz show—"It's in the Family"—broadcast Tuesday nights at 10:45 EDT over ABC network. With Quizmaster Joe O'Brien (center) are members of the Retail and Wholesale Union, who broadcast two or three weeks ago, are (l. to r.): Honora Eisenmeyer, a department store employe, and her uncle, Dan Trachtenberg; and Mr. and Mrs. Leo Holtzer (he's a grocery store clerk). Winning family each week gets a $100 savings bond; loser gets a $25 bond. Have you heard the show? See how many questions about the CIO and national affairs you can answer.**

Fight Soak The Poor Taxes

THE CIO is fighting "soak-the-poor" taxes in Michigan and Louisville, Ky.

In Michigan, a drive to lop off $60,000,000 from the annual food bill of Michigan workers has been launched by CIO-PAC. The savings would be effected through elimination of a three per cent state sales tax on food.

The Michigan CIO-PAC is circulating thousands of petitions seeking to put the question of repeal of the food tax on the November ballot. The Michigan Federation of Labor is joining forces with the CIO in the drive.

In Louisville, CIO succeeded in delaying passage of wage tax proposal, which bobbed up again in modified form before the board of aldermen, who are scheduled to act on the measure this week.

As originally proposed the ordinance called for a cent tax on each dollar of gross pay. In its modified form the wage levy would be reduced to ¾ cent and corporations would pay a cent on each dollar at net profit.

Dan Bedell, CIO-PAC director in Louisville, said that a large delegation would protest the tax proposal at the aldermen's meeting this week. If the tax is enacted, Bedell said that action is planned to obtain an injunction to halt the wage levy on the ground that it is unfair to 3000 residents of Indiana who work in Louisville.

7 Anti-Laborites Defeated

SEVEN Congressmen—all of them Taft-Hartley supporters—have been defeated in primary elections held so far. Four others—only one of them pro-labor—did not seek re-election.

Defeated at the polls were:

Peter Jarman (D., Ala.), who voted wrong on 7 out of 12 crucial issues, according to the CIO News 1947 voting guide.

Carter Manasco (D., Ala.), who had 7 wrong votes.

Emory Price (D., Fla.), with 8 wrong ballots.

Hugh Meade (D., Md.), with 8 wrong votes.

James Gallagher (R., Pa.), with 9 wrong votes.

E. W. Chadwick (R., Pa.), voting wrong 11 times.

James Scoblick (R., Pa.), wrong 9 times.

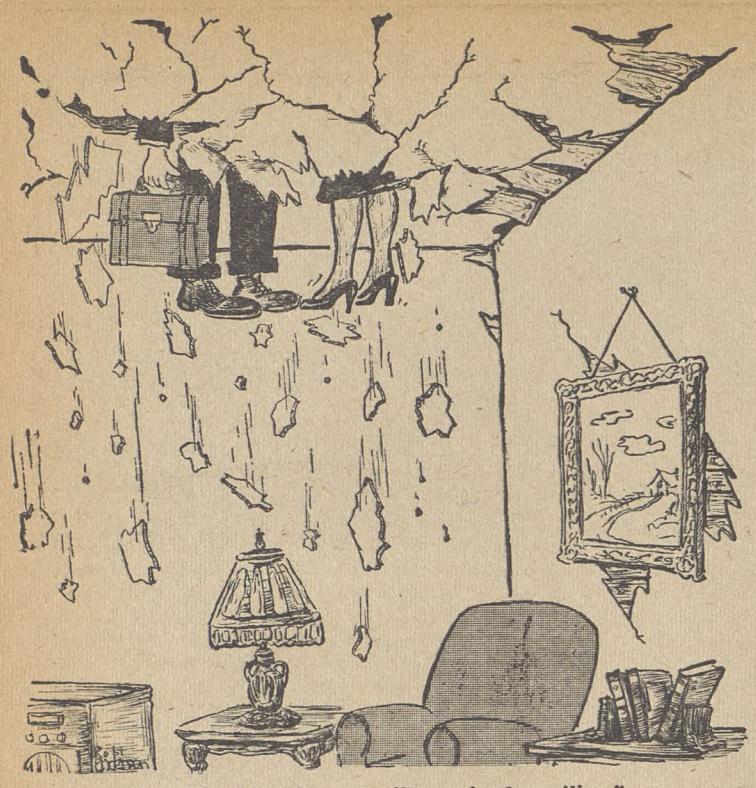
Those who did not run again were:

Joe Hendricks (D., Fla.), with 4 wrong votes and 4 times not voting.

Louis Ludlow (D., Ind.), who could not serve because of illness last session, but previously had a straight pro-labor record.

Mitchell Jenkins (R., Pa.), with 9 wrong votes.

Fred A. Hartley (R., N. J.) (workers won't cry over this loss), with 9 wrong votes.



"Yes, Mrs. Murphy, we will repair the ceiling."

Steel Union Plans Test of T-H Affidavit Clause

CIO's 928,000-member Steelworkers Union is preparing the ground for a court test of the constitutionality of the Taft-Hartley act's section on "non-Communist" affidavits.

Basis of the court action will be the Natl. Labor Relations Board's order in the Inland Steel pension case. The NLRB ordered the company to bargain with the USA-CIO on pensions, provided the union signs the affidavits and files financial statements with the NLRB and the Labor Dept.

Last week the union notified the NLRB that it had complied with the financial registration, but it described the T-H affidavit requirements as "illegal, unconstitutional and void."

A brief filed with the NLRB by General Counsel Arthur Goldberg said the affidavit provisions of Taft-Hartley are a bill of attainder (legislation directed against a specific person) and violate four of the 10 sections of the Constitution's Bill of Rights.

He said that matters of free speech, free press and free assembly are involved ,and that the affidavits force the "loss of valuable property and other rights as a condition to the exercise of the rights of free speech and assembly."

The Natl. Maritime Union has appealed another affidavit case—which it lost in a special three-judge federal court—to the U. S. Supreme Court.

The high tribunal is also expected to rule May 24 or June 1 on the test case brought by CIO and Pres. Philip Murray of the T-H act's ban on political expenditures by labor unions.

Deny Craft Vote In Two Plants

In a precedent-making decision, the NLRB has rejected a craft union's request for separate elections in two steel plants.

The ruling was a victory for industrial unions, which, under the Taft-Hartley Act, ran the danger of being split into numerous craft units.

Petitioner for the elections was the AFL Bricklayers Union, which sought separate units at the Natl. Tube Co., Lorain, O., and the American Rolling Mills plant, Middleton, O. The CIO Steelworkers for many years have held a contract covering all production and maintenance workers at the first plant, and the Armco Independent Federation, Inc. in the second.

The two main factors on which the decision was based were the close integration of the bricklayers' work with the whole steelmaking process and the relatively long history of plant-wide bargaining in the industry. It was on these two points that the Steelworkers based their opposition to the election.

Deny Vets Steel For Pre-Fabs

TWENTY-SEVEN steel company vice presidents have refused to allocate steel for prefabricated housing, and vets, who are hardest hit by their action, are plenty mad.

Protesting the blow to housing construction, American Veterans Committee Chairman Chat Paterson wrote Sens. Charles Tobey (R., N. H.), Joseph O'Mahoney (D., Wyo.), Ralph Flanders (R., Vt.) and Francis Myers (D., Pa.).

In refusing to allot the 60,000 tons of steel to prefabs as requested by the Commerce Dept., the industry "has killed the industrialized housing program which we have worked so hard for during the past two years," Paterson said.

"The issue was whether some steel should be diverted from non-essential to essential needs," he continued. The industry chose in favor of non-essential needs.

He urged the Senators to draft legislation calling for a Congressional investigation of the industry's "stranglehold" on the nation's economy; provide "statutory allocation of steel for essential purposes; and authorize federal loans to new steel companies to expand steel production, which the present steel companies have been unwilling to do."

Labor Backs Israel In Arab Invasion

Strong support for the Jewish state of Israel in its war of defense against invading Arab armies has been voiced throughout the U. S. labor movement.

At a New York rally of the Natl. Committee for Labor Palestine, Vice-Pres. Allan S. Haywood brought support and greetings from the CIO and Pres. Murray. Haywood said,

Rule Checkoff Permits Initiation Fees, Assessments

The Department of Justice has cleared up two questions about check-offs under the Taft-Hartley Act which have arisen many times in collective bargaining throughout the country.

In a memorandum to the Dept. of Labor's legal staff, the Assistant Solicitor General (his name's George Washington, believe it or not) ruled:

1. The term "membership dues" in Section 302(c) of the T-H Act includes initiation fees and assessments—so that a member's authorization for a dues checkoff permits the checkoff of such fees and assessments as well.

2. A check-off authorization which provides that it shall continue in force unless revoked at the end of the year, is valid under the Taft-Hartley Act. Such a check-off would be valid for as many years as the worker wishes it to be effective, and must be honored by the employer.

The T-H Act provides that check-off authorizations "shall not be irrevocable for a period of more than one year . . ." and the Justice Dept.'s ruling clearly establishes "escape period" check-off authorizations as legal.

Questions involving these practices arose during the auto union's negotiations with General Motors. While a private citizen or group may not ask the Dept. of Justice for legal advice, the UAW requested the Labor Dept. to seek a ruling on the subject.

CIO Men Stay Away From Justice Meet

Four CIO officials last week stayed away from the Justice Dept.'s third Natl. Conference on Citizenship, charging that the composition of the program was "unrepresentative and prejudiced."

They said the 4-day meeting was "totally lacking in representation from labor and other democratic groups whose record in the fight for progressive social legislation is second to none." More emphasis should have been given to "actual accomplishments in citizenship education."

The CIO spokesmen described as a "mockery" the scheduling of an address by Donald Richberg, Washington corporation lawyer, since Richberg had "testified against FEPC legislation which would give citizenship rights to millions of Americans not now enjoying them."

Signing the letter of "resignation" from the confab were Kermit Eby, CIO director of education and research; George Weaver, director of the Committee to Abolish Discrimination, and John Edelman and Paul Sifton, legislative representatives for the textile and auto unions.

Congressmen Who Signed TEW Discharge Petition

In response to a query some weeks ago from CIO Housing Committee Chairman Walter Reuther, 109 Congressmen have replied that they have signed Discharge Petition 6, which would pry the Taft-Ellenger-Wagner housing bill out of committee.

Reuther's letter requesting the information was necessitated by a Congressional ruling which prohibits House members from disclosing the list or number of signers of discharge petitions. They may, however, say whether or not they have done so.

The petition was originated by Rep. Helen Gahagan Douglas (D., Calif.), when it became apparent that the House Banking & Currency Committee, under the chairmanship of Rep. Jesse Wolcott (R., Mich.), would attempt to suppress the bill until too late for passage this session. The committee has sat on the measure the past two years.

Recently, when the Senate passed the legislation, Wolcott scheduled hearings, which are still in progress.

He is a dogged foe of the public housing provision.

If 218 signatures are obtained on the petition, the housing bill will be able to escape Wolcott's knife. CIO members are, therefore, urged to write their Congressman, if his name does not appear below, asking him to sign immediately.

ALA. —Jones, Jr.,(D)
CAL. —Engle(D)
Havenner(D)
Welch(R)
Miller(D)
Douglas(D)
King(D)
Holifield(D)
Sheppard(D)
Poulson(R)
COLO. —Carroll(D)
***CONN.** —Sadlak(R)
Miller(R)
Seely-Brown (R)
Foote(R)
Lodge(R)
Patterson(R)
FLA. —Price(D)
Smathers(D)
GA. —Lanham(D)
ILL. —Dawson(D)
Gorski(D)
Sabath(D)
O'Brien(D)
Gordon(D)
Price(D)
IND. —Madden(D)
Mitchell(R)
Ludlow(D)
LA. —Boggs(D)
Morrison(D)
ME. —Smith(R)
MD. —Garmatz(D)
Fallon(D)
MASS. —Clason(R)
Philbin(D)
Donohue(D)
Lane(D)
Kennedy(D)
McCormack(D)
MICH. —Sadowski(D)
Dingell(D)
Lesinski(D)
MINN. —Blatnik(D)
Devitt(R)
MO. —Cannon(D)
Bakewell(R)
Karsten(D)
N. H. —Merrow(R)
N. J. —Hand(R)
Canfield(R)
Norton(D)
Hart(D)
N. M. —Lusk(D)
MONT. —Mansfield(D)
N. Y. —Delaney(D)
Pfeifer(D)
Keogh(D)
Somers(D)
Heffernan(D)
Rooney(D)
O'Toole(D)
Multer(D)
Celler(D)
Mar'tonio(ALP)
Klein(D)
Bloom(D)
Javits(R)
Powell(D)
Lynch(D)
Isacson(ALP)
Buckley(D)
Potts(R)
Byrne(D)
N. C. —Deane(D)
N. D. —Lemke(R)
OHIO —Bender(R)
Huber(D)
Feighan(D)
Crosser(D)
OKLA. —Albert(D)
Morris(D)
Stigler(D)
PA. —McGarvey(R)
H.Scott(R)
Maloney(R)
Sarbacher(R)
H.O.Scott(R)
Morgan(D)
Kelley(D)
Fulton(R)
Eberharter(D)
Buchanan(D)
Chadwick(R)
Walter(D)
***R. I.** —Forand(D)
Fogarty(D)
S. C. —Dorn(D)
Bryson(D)
TENN. —Kefauver(D)
TEX. —Patman(D)
UTAH —Granger(D)
WASH.—Jackson(D)
W. VA.—Kee(D)
Hedrick(D)
WISC. —Brophy(R)
Kersten(R)
Keefe(R)
Hull(R)

* HONOR ROLL STATE—All members from this State have signed.

FUR OPENS: Pres. Ben Gold, of the CIO Fur & Leather Workers, greets delegates to the 17th biennial convention of his union at Steel Pier, Atlantic City. The convention, which ran all last week, dealt long and seriously with the new problems presented under the Taft-Hartley Law and other acts of the 80th Congress. The economic impact of inflation also was a major topic at the parley, which was attended by more than 500 delegates.

PUBLIC ZONERS: Panama Canal Zone delegates to the second biennial convention of the CIO Public Workers are shown at the Hotel Chelsea, Atlantic City. Left to right: Reg. Dir. Max Brodsky; Cristobal Chapter Chm. Graham Lewis; Eec. Board member Cleveland Green; 2d Vice Pres. David Alexis, Pres. Pasqual Ampudia; Intl. Rep. Joseph Sachs; Rec. & Cor. Sec. Foster G. Bournes. All belong to Local 713, which covers the zone.

Fur Backs 3d Party; UPW Hits Keefe Rider

BY ARTHUR RIORDAN

Fur & Leather

THE 36-year old CIO Fur & Leather Workers held their 17th biennial convention at Atlantic City last week.

More than 500 delegates attended the seven-day session. (As the CIO News went to press, the union was electing officers.)

Much of the convention's time was given to political and economic problems as raised in the officers' report of Pres. Ben Gold and the other leaders. Here are highlights:

The **Third party:** All but two officers and executive board members joined in a recommendation that "our union associate itself with this great people's movement." The two dissenters were Board Members Richard B. O'Keefe and Julius Berger, who urged that the union follow the CIO's policy against a third party in 1948.

Sen. Glen Taylor: The running mate for Henry A. Wallace cancelled a speech to the convention because of a conflict in schedules.

Taft-Hartley: "We will have no truck" with this "slave labor law."

Cost of living: "Our members' purchasing power dropped by 25 per cent and more. Corporations piled up the most tremendous profits in history."

New York Fur Lockout: Workers came to the convention fresh from a victory following a lockout and general strike involving the fur association.

CIO relations: "It is the hope of the board that the CIO remain united as a powerful economic and political force and that in the course of its activities and inevitable struggles complete until unity will be restored and the basis of its traditional progressive program and policies."

Marshall Plan: "The trusts and cartels in Europe are being revived, even in Germany."

Wages: "We have already succeeded in obtaining 10 to 14 cents an hour for a large portion of our membership."

Fur Division: "about 98 per cent organized . . . all union gains, such as 35-hour week, strictly enforced.

Leather Division: "Now self-sustaining . . . won prolonged strikes . . . maintained and increased gains, such as vacations, paid holidays, overtime, health and life insurance, etc."

Potash: The Government move to deport Irving Potash, manager of the Furriers' Joint Council, was denounced.

Fitzgerald: The president of the CIO Electrical Workers addressed the convention, declaring:

"Philip Murray, Emil Reive, Walter Reuther and Sidney Hillman fought for Henry A. Wallace at the 1944 Democratic convention and considered him one of the greatest living Americans. Henry Wallace has not changed since then—those labor leaders have changed."

Possibility of war: The officers urged "all Americans to unite and defeat the evil forces that are driving our country to economic crisis, to Fascism and to war."

Miscellaneous: The convention assailed the Mundt bill, and asked for lifting of the embargo on arms to the Israel Government.

Public Workers

MEMBERS of the CIO Public Workers, meeting last week in Atlantic City, mapped plans for a full fight against the Keefe Rider.

The rider, attached to the Federal Securities Supplemental Appropriations Bill, provides that pay will be withheld from any Government worker whose union has not filed the non-Communist affidavits and financial statements of the Taft-Hartley Law.

Flaxer

Public Workers' Pres. Abram Flaxer told the second biennial convention's delegates and the press that the officers had been informed by their counsel, Lee Pressman, that the rider is unconstitutional.

Flaxer also said that representatives of the union's 86,000 paid-up members would go to Washington for "mass lobbying" when Senate debate begins on the bill, already passed by the House. He said a "death watch" in the Senate galleries was also planned. If the rider is enacted, an immediate legal test will be sought. Flaxer declared the union would adhere to its policy of no strikes against the government, even under this pressure.

THE delegates—five of them from the Panama Canal Zone representing UPW's 11,500 zone members—heard Flaxer say that the average member of the State, county and municipal locals is making $10 a week more in wages than he did two years ago. Other gains: less hours, higher overtime pay, annual leave, sick leave, vacation allowances, holidays, pension plans (covering two-thirds of members), life insurance plans, health and hospitalization and extension of civil service.

Contracts: Signed agreements are held with 22 cities.

Convention actions:

Taft-Hartley: Though there is little application of this law to UPW's membership, the act was roundly blasted as hurting all labor.

Third party: "Although we recognize the great importance to the nation of the existence of a third party (the Wallace party), we are not endorsing any party or candidates or taking an official position."

Split-up: Flaxer told reporters there was no intention at this time of returning two unions—federal and State-county-municipal. Instead, the Board was given power to act to protect members' interests.

Officers: The convention reduced the number of vice presidents from six to one.

Flaxer was reelected with eight opposing votes. Roy Eldean, Chicago, was elected vice president; Ewart Guinier, New York, secretary-treasurer, and Robert Weinstein, organizational director.

Mundt and Keefe bills: The delegates denounced these as harmful to the interests of the 30,000 federal UPW members.

Foreign policy: A prolonged debate was touched off by a resolution urging the U. S. Government and the Soviet to discuss mutual problems under the terms suggested in the exchange of letters between Henry Wallace and Premier Stalin. A demand from one delegate that the resolution include endorsement of the Marshall Plan brought a charge by officers that ERP might promote war with Russia.

Albert Fitzgerald: The head of the CIO Electrical Workers denied a charge by CIO Pres. Philip Murray that the third party had originated at a Communist party meeting.

Wages: The convention urged a minimum wage of $3000 a year for government workers, a 35-hour work week and other improvements in working conditions.

Opposition: Mrs. Jean C. Clements, representing a minority group of delegates (Build the Union Committee) claiming to have 5000 to 10,000 adherents, told the delegates that "if the officers had signed the T-H affidavits, our members would have had some protection against red-baiting charges."

'Silver' and 'Gold' Hit

"Outlaw 'Silver' and 'Gold' Discrimination in Panama Canal Zone."

That dramatic sign at the CIO Public Workers' Convention dramatized the union's campaign against bias. The term, "Silver," is used in the zone to designate all races other than white; the term, "Gold" means white. It is a carry-over from early zone days when pay was handed out in gold or silver, depending on color.

Steel Workers Raise Dues to $2 Monthly

The CIO Steelworkers' convention has increased the union's dues rate from $1.50 a month to $2 a month.

The convention also raised the salary of Philip Murray, who performs the dual duties of president of Steel and of the CIO, from $20,000 a year to $25,000. He receives no salary from CIO. Other officers were raised from $12,000 to $15,000; regional directors from $6000 to $8000.

CIO Rail Workers To Ask 20% Rise

A 20% wage increase and a 40-hour week will be asked of the Pennsylvania Railroad for 60,000 CIO non-operating employes when negotiations begin.

The demands were drawn up at a two-day conference of the Railroad Workers negotiating and policy committee in Pittsburgh. The Railroad Workers belong to the CIO Marine and Shipbuilding Workers.

Resort for Fur

The CIO Fur Workers' is already taking reservations for its new summer resort, which will be completed in June.

The resort, located on White and Amber Lakes, Sullivan County, New York, is in the heart of the Catskills. The Ben Gold Fur Workers' Health and Welfare Trust Fund will operate the place, which will feature cottages, recreational and educational facilities.

40c Minimum A 'Disgrace'

"It's a national disgrace for the Congress to maintain the present minimum pay rate of 40c an hour."

That conclusion was drawn by the Economic Outlook in a thorough study of wage-hour problems and of both the Thomas-McCormack and Balls bills to amend the Wage-Hour Act. The Outlook is published monthly by the CIO Dept. of Education and Research.

The Outlook praised the Thomas-McCormack proposals, which would extend wage-hour coverage and lift the minimum to 75c an hour. The bill (S. 2062) "deserves the wholehearted endorsement and support of all Americans interested in the basic ideals of the original Wage-Hour Act."

"Ball's bill," the Outlook said, "turns the clock back and reduces the effectiveness and meaning of the present Wage-Hour Act."

Three ACW Board Members To Retire

August Bellanca, A. D. Marimpietro and William Reznicek have all reached the age of 65 and will be retired as vice-presidents of the CIO Amalgamated Clothing Workers.

Other incumbents and several others were nominated for the vice presidencies, and those placing as the first 16 on a referendum of the membership will be elected.

The names of Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky and Secy.-Treas. Frank Rosenblum will also appear on the referendum ballot. They are assured of re-election as there were no other nominations for these posts. The new board is expected to re-elect Exec. Vice Pres. Hyman Blumberg.

New Executive Board Of Textile Union

The following were elected executive board members at the recent convention of the CIO Textile Workers:

Edward F. Doolan, Sam Baron, John Chupka, Jack Rubenstein, Milton Rosenberg, Boyd E. Payton, Joseph R. White, Herbert W. Payne, Charles Serraino, Sol Stetin, Mariano S. Bishop, George Jabar, William Gordon, J. William Belanger, Herbert S. Williams, R. R. Lawrence, James J. Kelly, Antonio England, William J. Tullar, Joseph L. Heuter. Trustees are: Fred Muscheck, Dora Heald, John G. Thomas.

England Takes Labor Education to the People

By HOLLACE RANSDELL

IN a small mining community about an hour's ride by bus from Newcastle, students enrolled in a British workers' education class plodded through the snow to the small Methodist church where their class in the study of English literature was meeting. They brought their own coal and built a fire in the classroom stove.

In the Eastern District of England, a class of farm laborers and members of the Women's Land Army bicycled or walked several miles to the one-room parish house where they were taking a one-year course in the social history of England. At frequent intervals one of the students stood on a chair to pump up the lamp hanging from the ceiling so the tutor could see his notes.

Over in the Aberdeen district of Scotland, a class of housewives taking a short course in the problems of the Highlands, met in the afternoon when the children were in school. Each woman brought along some cookies and a sandwich, and tea was made in the classroom.

In North Staffordshire, some 70 students attending a one-day school on the Future of the British Trade Unions adjourned to a government-run cafeteria for "high tea" paid for by the unions, and resumed their discussions again about six.

In the same locality, a Workers' Education Association speaker lectured once a week to some 60 young prisoners in the city jail.

In the London district a class of skilled and white collar workers were enrolled in a one-year class on union problems promoted by the British Trade Union Congress to arouse interest in educational projects.

THESE are a few of the varied activities being conducted in Great Britain by the Workers' Education Association, as described by Mrs. Anne Edelman Stephansky in a recent report on a study of workers' education made during a six months' visit to England in the winter of 1946-47.

Mrs. Stephansky made the study at the suggestion of Kermit Eby, CIO director of Research & Education. She is the daughter of John Edelman, Washington representative of the CIO Textile Workers.

The study is based on interviews with officials of the WEA, British trade unions, Labor Party, universities and Local Education Authorities, school boards and on a six weeks' tour of the country planned for her by WEA officers.

Starting her tour in mid-January 1947, Mrs. Stephansky notes that it "coincided with one of the most trying periods in recent English history."

Electricity was cut off several hours during each day, street lights were turned off or dimmed. Transportation was slowed down or completely halted. No one had enough coal to keep warm at home, many schools and universities were without heat a good part of the time and movies and theaters were unheated.

Mrs. Stephansky was struck with the "vitality, the warmth and the sense of mission," among worker's education groups, that presented such an "inspiring contrast to Britain's present economic condition.

"The devotion of class members, officials and teachers kept classes going despite cold class rooms, bad transportation and material shortages of all kinds," she said.

"A GROWING realization of the country's plight gave the impetus in many areas for the establishment of new classes and new branches. People wanted to know the why and wherefore of their present situation and organized classes to find out for themselves."

Telling how tutors, after a full day's work, would travel for an hour or more to a cold class, sometimes creeping through fog and ice in a car to get to class, Mrs. Stephansky comments that the "spirit of adventure about these people and a sense of purpose, made it possible for a foreigner to have a real belief in the ultimate recovery of Britain."

Another thing that impressed her about the WEA classes, was "the breakdown of division between peoples within a community."

The WEA to which the major portion of the report is devoted, and the policies and activities developed since it was set up 41 years ago by a group of trade union and university leaders, is of particular interest to supporters of the Labor Extension Bill in this country.

This bill, now pending in Congress, proposes grants in aid to local and state groups to help finance a program somewhat similar to that of the WEA, which in general aims to help working men and women in all groups of society—industrial workers, farmers, housewives, white collar workers — become well-informed, intelligent citizens.

WHEN it was set up in 1907, the WEA was supported solely by private contributions, but in 1924, the government granted limited financial support, and under the New Education Bill passed in 1944, generous financial support was given by the government to adult education including the WEA.

In addition to funds it receives from the Ministry of Education, the WEA is financed by contributions from trade unions, educational trusts, individuals, and by membership affiliation and class fees.

The WEA operates on three levels—local or branch, district and national. For administrative purposes the country is divided into 22 districts, all the branches in the district being under the general jurisdiction of the district office.

A Central Council, composed of the district secretaries, representatives of the Workers' Educational Trade Union Committee, groups affiliated with the districts, national officer and "co-opted" members (individuals not representing any particular group, invited to participate in the Council) meet at least three times a year to formulate a national working-class education policy, convene national conferences, assist the districts and build up a national interest in education.

The Workers' Educational Trade Union Committee is composed of representatives of all nationally affiliated trade unions and the WEA's Organizing Secretary, who serves as chairman.

Types of educational programs offered by the WEA include classes emphasizing the social sciences, one-day and week-end schools, summer schools, correspondence courses, exchange of students with schools in other countries, and residential colleges.

BRITISH WORKERS' CLASS: Nearly 100,000 students—manual workers, clerks, housewives, farm laborers, civil servants, professional workers and others—are enrolled in the Workers Education Association program in Great Britain. Classes like the one above are run through the WEA's 870 local branches.

Offer Scholarships For Rubber Workers

Fifty scholarships to labor summer schools are available to locals of the United Rubber Workers under a program set up by the union's international executive board.

No local is eligible for more than two of the $120 scholarships, regardless of the size of its membership. Those who receive the scholarships will be selected by their locals with the approval of Dr. A. L. Lewis, URW education director.

The labor schools approved by the union's board are University of Wisconsin, Madison; Antioch College, Yellow Springs, Ohio; Highlander Folk School, Monteagle, Tenn., and Hudson Shore Labor School, West Park, N. Y.

Ross In Austria

First post-war convention of the Free Austrian Confederation of Labor, meeting in Vienna, heard a message of greeting and support from the CIO.

Michael Ross, CIO director of international affairs, spoke on American labor problems and viewpoints. Ross will spend the next few weeks in Germany as CIO representative on a Labor Dept. mission which is meeting with trade union leaders in the western zones of that country.

Wins Scholarship

Pauline Leake, research director of the Georgia Workers Education Service in Atlanta, has been granted a full-expense summer scholarship by the Institute of Intl. Education to study at Leeds University in England.

German Pianist's Tour Protested

Members of several American Veterans Committee chapters in New York City are protesting the planned U. S. concert tour of Walter Gieseking, German pianist. The campaign is spearheaded by the AVC Musicians' Chapter.

Leon Goldstein, musicians chapter chairman, quoted a New York Times story by Delbert Clark from Berlin which said:

"A study of the record, including an interview with the pianist by the Military Government investigator, seems to put him (Gieseking) definitely in the class of artists who gladly gave their talent to the furtherance of the Hitler and when Hitler lost, excused themselves on the ground that they were artists and thus above politics."

Ten Chemical Workers Are Killed In Kearny, N. J., Plant Explosion

TEN CIO Chemical Workers died at the Koppers Co. plant, Kearny, N. J., last week, when trapped in a blazing building set afire by the explosion of an oil distillate tank.

Eight of 17 men trapped in the building escaped and one of them died later in the hospital.

The tank exploded, according to the company, when high winds blew some of the liquid against a hot pipe, resulting in a flash which set off the tank. The adjacent two-story building in which the men were trapped was engulfed in blazing oil.

Victims of the blast were:

Joseph Richardson, Joseph Jetter, James Freeman and Roosevelt Murray, all of Newark, Milton Cawley and Macij Mazurczyk, both of Harrison, Wladyslaw Nesterowski, West Orange, James Chisholm, Jersey City, Sidney Fisher, New York and Harms Seelman, Brooklyn.

The Kearny blast came two days after an explosion on the property of the Eastern Gas & Fuel Associates, Everett, Mass., which took the life of one CIO chemical worker. The explosion there occurred at the Boston Consolidated Gas Co., located on the EGF property.

Ontario Federation Steps Up Support of CCF Candidates

THE Ontario Federation of Labour, Canadian Congress of Labour affiliate, has launched one of the most ambitious political action programs ever undertaken by Canadian unions.

Enlisting support of CIO-CCL unions in the central Canadian province, the Federation is carrying on an intensive campaign supporting CCF candidates in the provincial election slated for June 7.

Both the OFL and the CCL have repeatedly endorsed the CCF—Co-operative Commonwealth Federation—as "the political arm of labour." The party's program provides for decent labor laws, a broad hospital plan, construction of low-cost homes for rental, increased old age pensions and a government auto insurance scheme.

"The CCF is the only party pledged to carry out the kind of program labor wants," said Joe MacKenzie, OFL president.

The OFL program on labor's needs was placed before Ontario's Conservative cabinet earlier this year but Federation officers got a cold reception from the Premier, George Drew.

THE ADVENTURES OF JIM BARRY

RETURNING TO THE OFFICE OF THE UNITED LABOR PRESS, JIM AND MARGIE FIND PETE DELLY... MARGIE'S FIANCE... WAITING FOR HER....

WHAT CHOICE DO YOU MEAN, PETE?

OH, YOU HEARD ME! OKAY... I'LL GIVE IT TO YOU STRAIGHT, MARGIE!

EASY, SON, YO'RE TEMPER'S ALL HET UP... WHY DON'T YUH COOL OFF A BIT BEFORE.....

LOOK, POP, YOU'RE A GOOD GUY... AN OLD TIMER WHEN IT COMES TO UNION ORGANIZING... AND SMART AT THAT! BUT THIS IS MY BUSINESS... I'M JUST A PLAIN WORKING STIFF.... AND MARGIE'S THE GIRL I WANTED TO MARRY AND....

WANTED? WHAT DO YOU MEAN, PETE?

WHAT I SAID, MARGIE! I CAN'T TAKE IT ANY MORE! YOU'VE GOT TO CHOOSE BETWEEN ME - AND... AND... WELL... GIVING YOUR WHOLE LIFE TO UNION WORK!

BUT ONE DOESN'T PREVENT THE OTHER, PETE! I'M DOING UNION WORK SO THAT LIFE FOR WORKING PEOPLE - FOR YOU AND ME - COULD BE EASIER AND BETTER AND...

IT ISN'T WORKING OUT THAT WAY, MARGIE!

IT ISN'T WORKING OUT THAT WAY, MARGIE! I WORK ALL DAY... AND IN THE EVENING I WANT TO GO OUT WITH MY GIRL.... BUT I CAN'T EVER CATCH UP WITH YOU.....

YOU'RE ALWAYS ON THE GO... IT'S EITHER A UNION MEETING... OR A CONFERENCE.... OR A COMMITTEE MEETING! AND A CONVENTION ON WEEKENDS! WE'LL NEVER HAVE A PRIVATE LIFE THAT WAY.... YOU'VE GOT TO **CHOOSE**!

I'M DOING ALL THESE THINGS SO WE **COULD** HAVE A PRIVATE LIFE!

I GUESS THERE'S NOTHING MORE TO SAY, THEN! I'LL BE GOING....

TRY TO UNDERSTAND, PETE! WE CAN'T GET MARRIED AND RAISE A FAMILY.... IF THERE ARE NO HOMES! WE CAN'T HAVE SECURITY IF WAGES ARE CUT AND PRICES GO UP!

I'M TRYING TO MAKE OTHERS UNDERSTAND THIS, PETE.... TRYING TO GET UNION MEMBERS TO BECOME FULL CITIZENS.... TO TAKE AN ACTIVE PART IN ELECTIONS.... BUILD THEIR POLITICAL AS WELL AS ECONOMIC STRENGTH.... WHY CAN'T **YOU** UNDERSTAND?

DON'T GO, PETE!

SLAM!

NO, JIM! LET HER CRY! LEAVE HER ALONE!

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Congress About to Hand People a Goose-Egg

By HENRY C. FLEISHER

FIVE months after the 80th Congress came back to Washington, its record on bills to help the people totals up to a big goose egg.

With adjournment due in a month, plenty of bills backed by labor and liberal organizations are slated to be lost in the last-minute rush.

GOP leaders in Congress contradicted themselves on which bills will be pushed, which will be shelved. There has also been no agreement among Republican top brass as to whether Congress will re-convene later in the year to clean up some of its heavy back-log.

At any rate, predictions voiced by some newspaper columnists last autumn that the Republicans would outdo the New Deal on "reform" legislation have so far proved to be just a gigantic bum guess.

Here are brief summaries of what's happening—or not happening—on important bills supported by CIO and other progressive groups:

Civil Rights

House has passed the Mundt-Nixon bill, widely criticized as the most dangerous threat in a decade to civil liberties, and forwarded it to the Senate. Action there is still a question mark—Sen. Taft talks of need for detailed study, Sen. Wherry (GOP whip in the Senate) says vote is necessary before adjournment. (See other story on Page 3).

Bills to extend civil rights are getting no such priority treatment as the Un-American Activities bill received in the House.

Anti-lynching measure, which GOP leaders had slated for fast handling in Congress, is stuck in Senate Judnciary Committee. After failing to agree on a bill, Committee members have shelved it completely.

Taft is reviving mention of the anti-poll tax bill, already passed in a voice vote by the House. But the Ohio boss of the Senate stresses that he's "making no promises."

Rep. George Bender (R., O.), sponsor of the polltax measure, asks for letters to Senators insisting (1) that the bill be called up for consideration; and (2) that the Senate limit debate—by a two-thirds vote—in order to head off southern Democrats' filibuster.

Many Republicans seem to be alibi-ing the do-nothing policy on the southerners' threat of a talk-fast, but Bender says the bill can be passed if the Senate majority wants it passed.

Housing

Taft-Ellender-Wagner housing bill, backed by labor and a host of liberal and veterans organizations, is still snagged in Rep. Wolcott's (R. Mich.) House Banking & Currency Committee. Wolcott, antagonistic to the bill, is making haste as slowly as he dares.

Meanwhile, about 130 Congressmen have signed petition to dismiss the committee from further handling of T-E-W bill. If bill comes to vote in House it will probably become law—it's already been ok'd by the Senate. (See other story on Page 8).

Taft-Hartley

Sen. Joe Ball (R. Minn.) is going to hear plenty when his Joint Congressional Committee on Labor-Management Relations opens hearings on Taft-Hartley law.

Ball—who faces a tough race for re-election this fall—has tried to limit testimony to five types of amendments to "improve" T-H-law. CIO witnesses from numerous unions will appear with story of what T-H law has already done to effective collective bargaining.

Oleo

There's little scientific difference in food values of butter and oleomargarine—and there's also no guarantee that Congress will end oleo taxes before adjournment. (U.S. levies a ½c-a-pound tax on white oleo, a dime tax on yellow oleo, and big license fees on manufacturers and stores).

Senate Finance Committee held two days of hearings on the bill, will probably report out a repeal bill soon. Some Senators want an amendment forcing restaurants to announce when they're serving margarine.

Such a proposal, not contained in the House passed tax repeal bill, would lead to a parliamentary snafu almost certain to prevent any final action this year. Principal contest on the tax is between legislators from dairy states, who want the tax; and from cotton states, who don't like the tax, since their products are used in production of oleo.

But consumers will benefit from repeal of the tax, Don Montgomery, legislative spokesman for the United Automobile Workers, told Senate Finance group's hearings.

"Housewives who cannot afford butter would not be penalized because they use a substitute for butter," Montgomery said.

"These taxes on oleomargarine are intended to make it difficult for them to buy a table fat which is cheaper than butter and is better than pan grease, and they have that effect."

Wage-Hour

Sen. Labor sub-committee (headed by Ball, too) held hearings on changes in Wage-Hour Act. Thomas-McCormack Bill would lift minimum pay from 40 to 75c an hour, extend coverage; Ball's own bill called for only a 20c rise in pay base countered by widespread weakening of the law.

It looks as if neither bill will get to first base at this session.

Education

Quality of schooling for American kids varies widely throughout the country—depending, in part, on wealth of the various states.

U. S. Aid to Education Bill (HR 2953) provides federal funds to bolster state school programs. Almost nobody is against the proposal—publicly, at least.

Nevertheless, it's been stalled in the House for months, although it was passed by heavy margin in the Senate.

Nothing is apt to happen unless House Labor Committee issues favorable report or majority of Congressmen sign discharge petition and blast the bill onto the floor by that difficult process.

Labor education extension bills have also won strong industry and union support. Senate committee has issued favorable report—but House Labor Committee is just winding up hearings.

A General Motors spokesman (the company made a million dollars a day profit in the first quarter of this year) won headlines objecting to a CIO-PAC pamphlet against high prices which a University of Michigan extension course instructor had brought in to class. "Marxism," said the GM man. He said GM isn't against the bill, but wants Congress to know what "might" happen.

Write your Senators to get an early, favorable vote on S. 1390; urge House Labor Committee members (headed by Rep. Hartley) for a report of approval as soon as possible.

Social Security

Social security has felt Congressional knife twice this session.

Pres. Truman's veto of Gearhart bill, wich takes magazines and newspaper salesmen out of social security, was over-ridden in House and Senate, and has become law.

Funds for Federal Security Administration were badly chopped in the House though Senate may still restore them in full or in part.

But bills to improve a social security system, which has been getting rusty through the years, have been pigeonholed.

Old age pensions average less than $30 a month—not even within shouting distance of present living costs. But McGrath-Murray-Wagner-Dingell bill (S. 2422 and HR 6099) has received little support, no action. Same goes for proposals to improve unemployment compensation and temporary disability insurance.

Natl. Health Insurance Bill (S. 1320, HR 3548) has been buried six feet under by GOP majority. Even Sen. Taft's substitute measure (S. 545), turning the health insurance proposal into a charity scheme, has been gathering dust.

Anti-Inflation

Anti-inflation bills disappeared from view the day Chicago commodity market prices broke several months ago.

Although prices have snapped back since then, nothing further has been heard of them.

Citizenship

Akse Bergh, a native of Norway, has been sailing for 12 years—much of the time on U. S. ships. He's a member of the Natl. Maritime Union.

During the war, he sailed in the first allied convoy to the Mediterranian, worked on ships in the sub-infested Persian Gulf, sailed to the Philippines and was on the Leyte invasion fleet. Twice turned down by the Army and Navy because he was more useful in the Merchant Marine, Bergh won a Navy citation for "loyal, sober, industrious, conscientious service."

For Bergh and many alien seamen like him CIO maritime unions are pushing the Celler bill (HR. 6033), which comes up for hearings at a House immigration sub-committee May 26. It would give alien seamen—thousands of whom risked their lives for Uncle Sam—a chance at American citizenship.

Bill provides that for each month of wartime service in merchant marine, aliens will be given two months residence credit towards the five years needed for citizenship.

Many of the alien seamen face deportation unless the bill passes. Dept. of Justice, which has opposed other bills on the subject, is keeping hands off this one.

Keep Your Eye On Congress

BILL	WHAT IT DOES	WHERE IT IS	WHAT TO DO
Thomas-McCormack Wage-Hour Bill. S. 2062; HR 5249	Lifts minimum wage to 75c-an-hour, extends law's coverage.	CIO voiced support at Senate Labor Comm. hearings. Report due soon.	Write Sen. Taft, Sen. Ball & other Labor Comm. members to support.
Federal Security Appropriation Bill HR 6355.	Cuts social security funds; switches U. S. Employment Service from Labor Dept.; holds up pay of Public Workers union members.	Passed by House. CIO asked Senate Comm. to lift funds, leave USES in Labor Dept., remove Keefe Rider.	Write Senators to lift funds, leave USES in Labor Dept. end Keefe rider.
Taft-Ellender-Wagner Housing Bill. S. 866; HR. 2523.	Provides long-range housing program, with govt. aid for slum clearance projects.	Passed in Senate. House Banking Comm. opened hearings, but progres is slow.	Wire Banking Comm. Chrmn. Wolcott (R., Mich.) and your Congressman for fast action and vote.
Mundt-Nixon Bill HR 5852.	Un-American Activities Comm. proposals on "subversives" which would destroy civil rights, endanger unions.	Passed in House. Now before Senate Judiciary Comm.	Wire Senators and members of Senate Judiciary Comm. to defeat bill.
Anti-Polltax Bill. HR. 29	Ends polltax as bar to voting in U.S. elections in 7 southern states.	Passed in House. OK'd by Senate Rules Comm. but not yet slated for Senate action.	Ask Sen. Taft and your Senators to force action and limit debate to avoid filibuster.
Anti-Lynching Bill. HR. 3488.	Makes lynching a U.S. crime, with punishment for lynchers and police-collaborators.	Approved by House Judiciary Comm. Action due in Senate.	Ask Senators and Congressmen for quick passage of this and other civil rights bills.
FEPC Anti-Bias Bill. S. 984; HR. 2820.	Sets up U.S. agency to enforce anti-bias job policy in industry.	Approved by Senate Labor Comm. No action in House.	Write Senators to seek early vote; ask Congressmen to force action.
Peacetime Military Conscription & Draft.	Provides compulsory army service for all young men in peacetime.	Senate, House Armed Services Comms. ok'd draft for 19-25 year olds. Vote expected soon.	Ask Senators and Congressmen to defeat all proposals for forced military service.
Taft-Hartley Repeal. S. 1628; HR. 3945.	Repeals Taft-Hartley law; introduced at end of last session.	Sen. Ball's Joint Labor Relations Comm. hearings on T-H proposals started May 24. CIO to testify.	Write Senators, Congressmen to push repeal of T-H law.

Address all Representatives at House Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.
Address all Senators at Senate Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.

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GM Settles, Chrysler Reported Agreed

LATE FLASH: As the CIO NEWS went to press, the radio reported that Chrysler had settled for a 13 cent an hour straight increase.

The CIO Auto Workers and the General Motors Corp. last week startled the industrial world with a wage settlement that came after nearly 20 hours of continuous negotiations. (Details of the settlement are on Page 3). Above, looking chipper after the long session, are (left to right): UAW vice Pres. John W. Livingston; T. A. Johnstone, assistant director of UAW's General Motors Department; Harry W. Anderson, GM vice president and director of personnel, and Louis Seaton, GM director of labor relations. They are looking over the agreement, which has been recommended to the 225,000 UAW-GM members for approval. To the left Chrysler strikers are shown.

Wage Roundup

Strike Continues At Wilson & Co.

CIO Packinghouse Workers were returning to the plants last week, many of them bearing physical evidence of picket line encounters with scabs and police during the seven weeks' strike.

At Wilson & Co., settlement was still on the list of unfinished business. Wilson employes, angered by the company's refusal to submit proposed firings to grievance procedure or arbitration, voted not to return until the company changed its stand.

Armour, Swift and Cudahy previously agreed to drop insistence on arbitrary firings, most of which would have affected union leaders, and agreed to submit the issue to grievance procedure and arbitration.

Charging Wilson with violation of the contract terms which remained in effect, the union has filed an injunction and damage suits against the company. Wilson it claimed, has been denying vacation and sick pay benefits to strikers in violation of the contract.

During the long battle for higher pay, more than 50 injunctions were slapped on the union throughout the nation. Three strikers lost their lives in company-inspired back-to-work movements. Local police, state militia and national guardsmen were thrown into the fray to assist strikebreakers through the picket lines.

Elsewhere CIO unions continued pressing for higher pay as contract expiration or reopening dates approached.

Telephone: The day after announcement of the General Motors settlement, the American Telephone & Telegraph Corp. decided to renew contract talks with CIO long lines employes.

But the GM settlement had not shaken the world's largest corporation from its "no pay rise" position. Instead, AT&T offered a 3-year contract with no raise and two wage reopenings. This is the same settlement previously accepted by telephone unions representing 54,000 employes. All but two of these are affiliates of the Independent Communications Workers of America.

The CIO union is seeking a 30c hourly raise, a union shop and improved pensions.

Maritime: Five CIO maritime unions and one AFL union will meet jointly with East, West and Gulf Coast steamship owners in an effort to conclude contract talks before the June 15 contract expiration date.

Principal bone of contention is the union hiring hall, which, the companies claim, violates the Taft-Hartley law as it is now operated.

Textile: Threat of a June 1 walkout by 20,000 CIO textile workers in the rug and carpet industry loomed as the union announced the companies had failed to make a "reasonable offer." The union is seeking a 20c hourly rise plus 5c an hour to adjust inequities.

Companies involved are the Mohawk Carpet Co., Bigelow-Sanford Carpet Co., Alexander Smith Carpet Co. and Karagheusian Carpet Co.

Profits of the six concerns, the unions said, last year increased 32.8% over 1946.

Farm Equipment: Contracts between the CIO Farm Equipment Workers and Intl. Harvester Co. have been extended another month to permit further wage talks. The agreements were scheduled to expire May 27.

So far, said Gerald Fielde, secretary-treasurer of FE's Intl. Harvester Council, the company has proposed "a contract which is plainly intended to throw overboard collective bargaining and basic working standards."

Uxtra! Uxtra! C. of C. Split Open Over U. S. Spending

FOR good red hot newspaper copy, there's nothing like a split in the ranks of a union. Stories like those get front page treatment, preferably with pictures and big headlines. If the paper has had experience, it sometimes runs the same story two or three days in a row with scarcely a change in the facts.

On the other hand, you'll get the impression from your daily papers that the country's business organizations stand 100% united, sir, behind their lofty ideals.

So it may please you to know that there's been a real, old-fashioned, honest-to-goodness split in the ranks of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce. (We'll bet you didn't read about it in your daily paper).

THE fuss, according to the Congressional Quarterly, is over "government economy." The U. S. Chamber is all for economy—and so it urged the Senate to knock $200 million out of a $700 million river-and-harbors appropriation bill.

But many local Chambers disagreed—particularly where Uncle Sam was preparing to spend dollars and cents in the old home town.

The Senate Appropriations Committee received many requests that "favorite project" be kept in the bill. Some of the leters took direct issue with the national Chamber of Commerce "economy" position.

Partly as a result of such home-town pressure, the Senate killed the funds cut. And also put a dent in the Chamber's united front.

CIO Backs Truman on Security

The CIO has given its indorsement to Pres. Truman's new social security message and has urged Congress to enact it speedily.

The praise for Truman's message was contained in a letter from Van A. Bittner, chairman of the CIO Committee on Social Security, to the President. Bittner said the message was "strong."

The letter from Bittner to Congressmen declared "failure to enact broad improvements in the social security program will mean tragedy for millions of Americans and a severe setback to our program of international friendship.

"It is inexcusable not to provide decent benefits to the aged, widows and orphans, persons who are sick, or unemployed, and others who are victims of ill-fortune."

THE President's message to Congress, in which he declared "now is the time," included:

1. Raise the limit on earnings under social security from $3000 to $4800 a year

2. Increase the social security payroll deduction rate from 1% to 1½%.

3. Make women eligible for old age pensions at age 60 rather than the present age 65 for both men and women.

4. Broad recommendations—worked out with Federal Security Administrator Oscar Ewing and Democratic Congressional leaders:

a. Extension of coverage for old-age and survivors insurance.

c. Insurance against loss of earnings because of illness or disability. The President asked that in cases of disability for six months or more insurance be established against loss of earnings as part of the present system of old-age and survivors' insurance.

d. Improved public assistance for the needy. Specifically, this recommendation advocated legislation to permit the government to increase the money it spends on matching state funds for the aged, related "more equitably" to the financial resources and needs of each state.

He pointed out Congress not only has failed to act on his previous recommendations, but is now considering legislation to withdraw social security protection from many persons now covered.

"I believe that instead of limiting coverage, it should be expanded and that a number of other improvements should be made," he said

Truman Asks Aid For Education

The American system of education is in "danger of a serious breakdown," unless Congress provides Federal aid for education, Pres. Truman warned last week.

In a letter to House Speaker Martin, Pres. Truman urged the House to follow Senate action in approving a bill to provide Federal aid for education.

The education bill, along with some minimum wage measures, has been bottled up in the House Education and Labor Committee for many months.

Congress Group Finds

GOP Apathy Speeds Deflation Menace

"IT is clear now that it is too late to expect any change of policy by the leadership of this Congress. The choice, therefore, must be made by the people between the policy of action and the policy of drift."

Thus did the minority members of the Joint Congressional Committee on the Economic Report hurl the gauntlet at the do-nothing policy of Sen. Robert A. Taft (R., O.), chairman of the committee.

Sen. O'Mahoney

The minority report, signed by Sen. Joseph O'Mahoney D., Wyo.), vice chairman of the committee; Sen. Francis Myers (D., Pa.), Sen. John Sparkman (D., Ala.), Rep. Edward Hart (D., N. J.), Rep. Wright Patman (D., Tex.) and Rep. Walter Huber (D., O.), had these highlights:

President's reports: These, "as contrasted with the interim reports of the Joint Committee, the actions of the standing committees of the 80th Congress and the laws passed by Congress itself strikingly emphasize the conflicting points of view of the executive and of the legislative branches. Pres. Truman has recommended affirmative action to hold inflation in check . . . Congress has preferred inaction."

(In referring to the "President's report," the minority means the reports of the Council of Economic Advisers.)

Inaction: "The hope of those who prefer the policy of inaction is that somehow, without government guidance, things will take care of themselves, that somehow the law of supply and demand, instead of inevitably producing inflation due to competition among spenders for goods, will somehow equalize conflicting forces, that rising prices will induce production in sufficient volume to meet demand and that in some vague and unpredictable way the economic system will adjust itself if only the government follows a policy of keeping hands off.

"That this is unsound is demonstrated by the fact that even its advocates, as indicated by the action of the Senate with respect to consumer credit and rent control, concede that there are circumstances in which government cannot afford to keep hands off."

Evil effects: "Seven million American families at the bottom of the economic scale were obliged in 1946 to subsist on an average annual income of only $835 . . . In terms of purchasing power it means—and there is no dispute in the committee on this point—that these 7,000,000 families offer a much poorer market to industrial and agricultural producers and those engaged in trade than would be the case if Congress chosen to take a positive stand.

"If the price spiral continues and the next group of seven million families, who in 1946 had an average income of $2023, are compelled, like the group at the bottom of the scale, to forego the purchase of necessaries as well as of luxuries, then business will really begin to feel the disadvantages of shrinking markets.

"If finally the inflationary balloon is allowed to burst, then indeed business will come rushing to Congress for government aid much as it did after the collapse of 1929."

The danger: "How dangerously close (to the breaking point) inflation has carried us is demonstrated by this fact: the average wage in manufacturing in June, 1947, was $1.18 per hour. If the average manufacturing worker works 50 forty-hour weeks a year, he would earn only $2360 or 41% below the necessary minimum for a family of three children; or 33% below the minimum for a family of two children. Since June, 1947, prices have increased faster than straight time wage rates."

(The reference to the "necessary minimum" for a family means the Bur. of Labor Statistics' "City Worker's Family Budget" report.)

Peril to business: The minority quotes the Natl. City Bank of New York as expressing gloom over the resistance of buyers to many items on the market, particularly at Easter, and as saying "The result is bound to be an increase in business failures and rising pressures of competition on profit margins."

What has been done: "To date, the Congress has done nothing about either the cost of living or the housing shortage. True, the Senate has passed a bill to control consumer credit—but the House has taken no action. The Senate has passed a housing bill, but the outlook for it in the House is dark."

"Now Is the Time": "The facts before us, as well as the experience of the past, teach us that the result of Congressional inaction means only that the pattern of the past will be repeated even to the depths of diseaster.

"Those who have urged the policy of inaction have contended that government controls in time of peace are intolerable, but they overlook the fact that these are not times of peace.

"It is an utterly false assumption to contend that, with the turbulent world discharging economic and political lightning of an intensity scarcely ever seen before, the people and business leaders can safely close their eyes and pretend that we are living in a normal world.

"These are not normal times. They are abnormal times."

Conclusion: "It is important, therefore, coldly to reappraise the President's reports, and weigh his recommendations in the light of the hard facts before us and the desire of the American people to achieve world peace and a stable economy in which Freedom and a stable economy may be maintained."

Over the Top Again

The Washington local of the CIO Oil Workers has gone over the top again. The local voted to subscribe to the CIO News for all its members. This is the local that recently received a PAC honor award because the members had subscribed 277% of its PAC quota.

GM Settles; What Next?

By GLORIA CAPLAN

AS a big crack appeared in industry's "no wage hike" stone wall, American big business seemed ready to play a new follow-the-leader game.

This time the new leader was General Motors, but the big question was who would play.

With 75,000 Chrysler workers in their second strike week, with such industrial giants as General Electric, Westinghouse and U. S. Steel adamant in their "no's" to union demands, with Ford demanding wage cuts, General Motors last week threw a hand grenade into the stone wall.

Just 72 hours away from a strike deadline and after 2½ months negotiating, GM and the CIO Auto Workers reached a settlement. The union immediately announced it was not what it wanted for its members, but that in the light of the current period of "economic and political reaction" it represented a UAW victory.

Here is what the new two-year agreement provides:

- A total increase of 11c an hour for the 225,000 workers covered by the contract is effective May 29.
- Three cents of this amount represents a straight "standard of living" increase.
- The remaining 8c is a cost-of-living raise, designed to bring workers' purchasing power up to the 1940 level.
- Beginning next Sept. 1, the union and the company will examine the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics consumer index. If the index has gone up, the workers automatically receive a 1c hourly increase for every 1.14 points of the rise. If the index has gone down, wages will be revised downward in the same manner. The corporation, however, is prohibited from cutting wages more than 5c an hour between now and 1950.
- Next May an additional 3c hourly "standard of living" increase goes into effect.

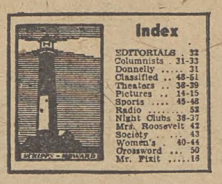
TIED thus to the cost-of-living roller-coaster, the formula protects the workers against the squeeze of inflationary prices, and if prices decline, assures them of no greater wage cut than 5c an hour. In addition to maintaining the 1940 wage level, it increases that level by 3c an hour.

In place of the union shop, sought by the UAW, the agreement provides for checkoff of dues. The long-debated question of pensions awaits a final decision of the NLRB before it is resolved. If the NLRB rules that collective bargaining on pensions is mandatory, the corporation will discuss inclusion of such a plan in the 1950 contract.

The agreement raises GM workers' purchasing power by $55 million a year. If the same formula is eventually applied to the rest of the auto industry, it will mean a purchasing power rise of $220 billion, the UAW said.

Whether the corporation will reimburse itself for the wage increases by boosting prices has not yet been established. The union is insisting that GM can easily afford the wage increase without a price hike.

To support its claim, the UAW pointed out that the seven major automobile assemblers enjoyed such great profits in 1947 as to permit the wage increase provided in the GM formula, as well as a price roll-back of $230 on each passenger car. After this the companies would still enjoy a 6% return on their investment.



The WASHINGTON DAILY News

27th Year—No. 171 — Entered as Second Class Matter at D. C. Post Office

CITY EDITION — TUESDAY, MAY 25, 1948

Weather: Cloudy with some sun today. Thundershowers likely this afternoon. High in upper 70's. Low 56. Tomorrow, sunny and mild. Today at 2 a. m., 63; 9 a. m., 67; 10 a. m., 70.

3¢ PAY NO MORE

GM GRANTS PAY RAISES Breaks Industry's United Front

(Page 3)

THE union's reaction to the settlement was aired in a statement by J. W. Livingston, UAW vice president, and T. A. Johnstone, assistant director of the UAW's General Motors division.

On the "plus" side, as they see it, are these factors:

- "It is a far-reaching victory in a period when powerful and greedy forces in American finance and industry were determined to block wage increases or even reduce wages while prices continue to rise."
- "It will assist the rest of American workers, now stymied by industry's "no's," "in getting a small measure of economic justice."
- "It is a staggering defeat for the 'no wage increase' policy launched by U. S. Steel and General Electric and copied by the Chrysler Corp," as well as for the Ford Motor Co., which proposes a wage cut.
- The 3c "standard of living" boost, though small, indicates that GM has conceded the validity of the union's argument that workers are entitled to share in the growing output. If the principle is accepted by the rest of industry, it can have far-reaching effects on collective bargaining in the future.

On the negative side, the UAW officials listed the following:

- "Substantial as it is, the UAW-CIO regards this victory as essentially a holding operation. It can be termed a victory only in the context of today's economic and political reaction. Nevertheless, we are recommending its acceptance by General Motors workers as their contribution to industrial peace, even though it does not represent all they are entitled to and is far short of the contribution which General Motors could and should make to a sturdy, healthy and equitable national economy."
- GM's use of 1940 as the base for measuring wages was unsatisfactory to the union. That wages were "far too low" that year to sustain full employment was indicated by the 8 million workers then unemployed.
- "Instead of sharing its dangerously inflated profits beyond a cost-of-living adjustment based on a depressed 1940 wage, General Motors offered an annual increase of 2% or 3c an hour as a gesture toward keeping the workers' purchasing power abreast of the increased output . . ."
- The union, they said, accepts the provision tying wages to the cost-of-living "only because those in control in government and in industry show no signs of acting at the public interest.
- "The assumption that workers can expect no more than to remain on the economic treadmill, inching up 3c an hour per year, while management and stockholders reap profits proportionately far in excess of that amount, is unsound and unwise."

Although GM's statement accompanying its proposals to the union offered no clue to the riddle "Why did GM desert industry's united front?", it did represent an acceptance of the union's major economic arguments.

"Perhaps," it said, "the easiest thing for us to do would be to say no" to your economic demands following the position generally taken by many other important employers and hope that with better crops this summer the cost of living would go down and that in the meantime your union and its members would be patient and would not precipitate a disastrous series of strikes. This would be leaving all of the responsibility with you. We believe we should share this responsibility . . ."

The economic facts, it continued, "may be interpreted to support the union's contention that GM workers have been placed at a disadvantage by the fact that consumer prices have advanced more rapidly than their hourly earnings." In addition, it accepted the union's contention that workers should share in the gains resulting from increased production.

The company's proposals were based on these two principles. However, when it came down to brass tacks, Livingston and Johnstone said, the "figure itself shortchanges the principle involved."

The Game Starts

Shortly after news of the UAW-GM agreement appeared, a follow-the-leader game started:

- General Electric, which spearheaded the old "no increase" march, was the first to suggest it was deserting the old ranks. Calling for immediate resumption of wage talks with the CIO Electrical Workers, GE's vice president, L. R. Boulware, said GE would have to "take another look" at previous decision to keep GE wages frozen.
- The possibility that the two-weeks Chrysler strike would be ended within a few days grew as negotiations, broken off three weeks ago, were resumed the day after the GM settlement. The union's original request for 30c an hour was sliced down to 17c as talks opened. Whether Chrysler would follow GM's pattern, no one knew.

Uses Citizenship Meet To Hit Labor

Over angry protests of both AFL and CIO, the National Conference on Citizenship ended with a labor-baiting speech by Donald Richberg.

The conference was held in Washington under the auspices of the Justice Dept. and the Natl. Education Association. It was supposed to promote ideals of good citizenship.

Richberg is a big business spokesman who often sounds off against unions. He testified recently against a fair employment practices act to end discrimination in industry. He used the citizenship conference to attack so-called labor monopolies.

AFL Legislative Rep. Lewis Hines broke the polite atmosphere of the conference by objecting vigorously to Richberg's use of the forum for anti-labor propangada. He charged that "Mr. Richberg collaborates with labor's enemies on the Hill." He challenged Richberg to fair debate, but his offer was not taken up.

Anticipating the nature of Richberg's remarks, the CIO earlier had withdrawn from the conference. Four CIO spokesmen criticized the biased nature of the program as arranged by Atty. Gen. Tom Clark and the educators.

NAM Spent $4 Million For T-H, etc.

THE Natl. Association of Manufacturers spent more more than $4 million last year to get its program across.

Most of that $4 million went into selling the public and Congress on the necessity for tax relief—especially for big business—and on the necessity for "curbs" on labor. It got what it wanted.

Recently the Association reluctantly filed its first statement of lobbying expenses under the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act. Although the NAM's total 1947 budget was the largest of any organization which filed, only a small hunk of that $4 million appeared on the report as a "direct lobbying" expense.

The NAM estimated it spent $146,000 for lobbying last year. Some of the other items on the budget, all intended to influence legislation directly or indirectly, were:

"Government finance," $60,288; "industrial relations," $146,193; government relations div., $166,495; "law," $125,348; "total direct legislative," $670,922; "NAM program," $2,364,105; "public relations," $1,947,365.

Previously the NAM had refused to file a lobbying statement, insisting that the courts would first have to define the term "principal activity" in the law.

IN case you're interested in the kind of money that's been blockading the Taft-Ellender-Wagner housing bill, take the real estate lobby, composed of the Natl. Association of Real Estate Boards, the Natl. Association of Home Builders and the U. S. Savings & Loan League.

Pres. Truman last June termed the real estate lobby "selfish and shortsighted." Its activities, he said, were "clearly subversive of representative government."

The NAREB says it spent $32,976 on direct efforts to influence congressmen on housing legislation in the first three months of 1948.

This is the group now on trial in Washington, D. C., federal district court on a price-fixing charge.

The Home Builders are as coy about registering under the Lobbying Act as the NAM. NAHB Exec. Vice Pres. Frank Cortright, to underscore the Association's "who me?" attitude, attached a letter to his registration, insisting that the blank "does not in any way constitute an admission by registrant that he is subject to the Act."

Last year, according to the statement, the NAHB spent $58,592 on lobbying. Compared with the NAREB's $32,976 expenditure for just the first three months of this year, this makes the Home Builders mere "pikers." The Natl. Savings and Loan League says it only put out $581.66 the first quarter of 1948.

Electrical Union Okays GM Plan

Essentially the same formula as that accepted by UAW negotiators with General Motors has been agreed to by CIO Electrical Workers officials for the 40,000 employes in the GM electrical division.

If accepted by the membership an 11c hourly raise will be effective as of May 29.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

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Vol. 11 May 31, 1948 No. 22

25 BUCKS PER MONTH

A fellow we know has decided—most definitely—not to retire and try to live a life of ease on his Social Security pension.

He figured it out this way:

He could provide decent shelter with his pension but would have to go naked and starve to death.

A fairly good room in Washington, you know, rents for $25 a month—the exact amount of the pension he would draw.

And 25 bucks a month is the average now being paid retired workers under the Social Security System.

That isn't enough, President Truman said in a message to Congress the other day. That's what the CIO has been saying for a long time.

Back in 1935, when the CIO was born and the Social Security Act was passed, there were millions of persons who considered the SS pension schedule was a reasonable one.

And maybe it was.

But today it takes nearly as much money to buy a basket as was required for a basketfull of groceries in those days.

The Social Security Act was amended back in 1939 to make the pension provision more liberal.

It should be amended again—to make it reasonable and realistic in the light of today's high living costs. ★ ★ ★

UAW'S VICTORY MAY OPEN WAY

The "yes" which General Motors gave to the United Auto Workers was sweet music compared with the chorus of sour "no's" with which industry had been meeting many of labor's wage increase requests.

In agreeing to raise the pay of its 225,000 workers, GM accepted two important arguments advanced by the union:

1. Wage earners need pay hikes to compensate for the increase in the cost of living.

2. Workers should benefit financially from the increased productivity of the company which employs them.

Gaining recognition for these two points was a victory in itself.

We think the UAW officers who reported on the GM negotiations should be commended for the forthright manner in which they attempted to show their members—and the public—exactly what the union was getting from GM.

They hailed the agreement as a major victory but added that "it can be termed a victory only in the context of today's economic and political reaction."

They said GM could and should have made a better settlement.

They stated they had accepted the proposal for tying wage adjustments directly to the Government cost-of-living index "only because most of those in control in government and in industry show no sign of acting in the public interest."

They ended their report with, "In spite of these criticisms of the settlement, we believe that in accepting it the GM workers will be making a substantial contribution to the economic health of the nation and to the welfare of their fellow Americans."

A number of CIO unions have been chipping holes in the "no wage hike" front of industry—and there's a good chance that the UAW-GM settlement will break it wide open.

If this happens, the UAW victory will be of outstanding significance.

Found Guilty--By Association!

Communist Party Violently Opposed to Mundt-Nixon Bill and So Am I

By ALLAN L. SWIM

MY OLD friend and Commie-fighting companion, Pres. Harry Martin of the Newspaper Guild, was really on the spot a month or so ago.

He was sweating it out—and why not?

The State Dept. had turned thumbs down on his serving as a U. S. delegate to a world meeting in Switzerland on freedom of the press.

Harry was found guilty of the awful "crime" of having donated a small sum to help found an organization which some folks now list as being left-wingish.

The White House intervened after some of Martin's newspaper friends turned on the heat—and Harry finally got to the Geneva parley.

MARTIN'S crime was only a misdemeanor compared with the terrible thing I did a couple of weeks ago.

I came out flat-footedly in opposition to the Mundt-Nixon "Subversives Control" Bill, which is No. 1 on the Communist hate parade.

The Reds oppose the measure because it, for most practical purposes, would outlaw the operation of the Communist Party in the United States.

I oppose it because it seriously threatens the civil liberties of all Americans and gives a powerful weapon to those who are trying to establish that damnable business known as "guilt by association."

Part of my opposition stems from my belief that you can't beat an idea to death with a club. Then, I'm afraid of what might happen to me—and to you—if the measure becomes law.

INVESTIGATORS like those employed by the House Un-American Actvities Committee could dig up a lot of circumstantial evidence to prove that I'm a dangerous character.

They would start checking down in Memphis, where they eventually would come across a couple of cops who don't know the difference between Communism and rheumatism. These gendarmes, no doubt, will say that I had "Red tendencies."

After all, didn't I raise a lot of sand about the manner in which the police department sat on its collective hump while CIO organizers were being beaten into bloody pulps back in the '30's?

And didn't I throw my meager support behind those "dangerous foreign agitators" who sat up CIO unions at the Ford and Firestone plants?

Even worse than that, I helped break a few race segregation laws.

THE investigation shifts to Milwaukee, where I had a drink at a bar one night and engaged in earnest conversation with a man who, I learned later, was a state leader of the Communist Party.

I'm quite sure that a couple of men I took a train trip with one day were fellow travelers.

And, then, I'm the friend of a woman whose ex-husband used to stick pins into the rumps of policemen's horses—so the horses would rear and permit CP photographers to get photos of "vicious capitalistic cops running down the proletariat."

A good snooper could soon determine that I read the Daily Worker. (How else could I learn about the nasty things the Worker calls me?)

DON'T get the idea that I'm kidding about what could happen to me if the Mundt-Nixon Bill becomes law and "guilt by association" becomes the accepted method of dealing with people.

Remember what happened to Harry Martin?

Recall the Commerce Dept. official with a clean record who felt compelled to submit his resignation because his young daughter became a teletype operator for the Russian news agency. (The fact that he later withdrew his resignation doesn't make the matter less serious.)

How about the Oak Ridge scientist who was suspended on charges such as, "A neighbor has stated that she believes a close relative by marriage is a Communist?"

And don't forget those State Dept. employes who were fired as "bad security risks" and were not given an apportunity to confront their accusers?

MOVE over, you radicals and liberals, I'm heading for the doghouse—though I don't know whether there will be room for both me and my Red-baiting machine.

And, once on the inside, I'll laugh and laugh and laugh—and reserve a nice dark corner for Col. Bertie McCormick.

He's guilty, too—and don't forget it. His Chicago Tribune followed the Party Line in its bitter fight against the European Recovery Program.

Herald Tribune Blasts Labor Board Ruling

The Republican N. Y. Herald Tribune in a recent editorial attacks the ruling of the Natl. Labor Relations Board—that management may make anti-union speeches at a meeting on company time where attendance is compulsory—as being weighted too much in favor of employers:

"The Wagner act laid heavy restrictions on the right of management to present its case to employes and to use ordinary methods of persuasion. It was proper that the balance should be redressed.

"The Taft-Hartley law provides that the expression of any views, arguments, or opinions by management does not constitute an unfair labor practice unless it contains a threat of reprisal or promise of benefit.

"A decision just handed down by the National Labor Relations Board, interpreting this provision, holds that anti-union speeches may be delivered by management even at a meeting on company time where attendance is compulsory.

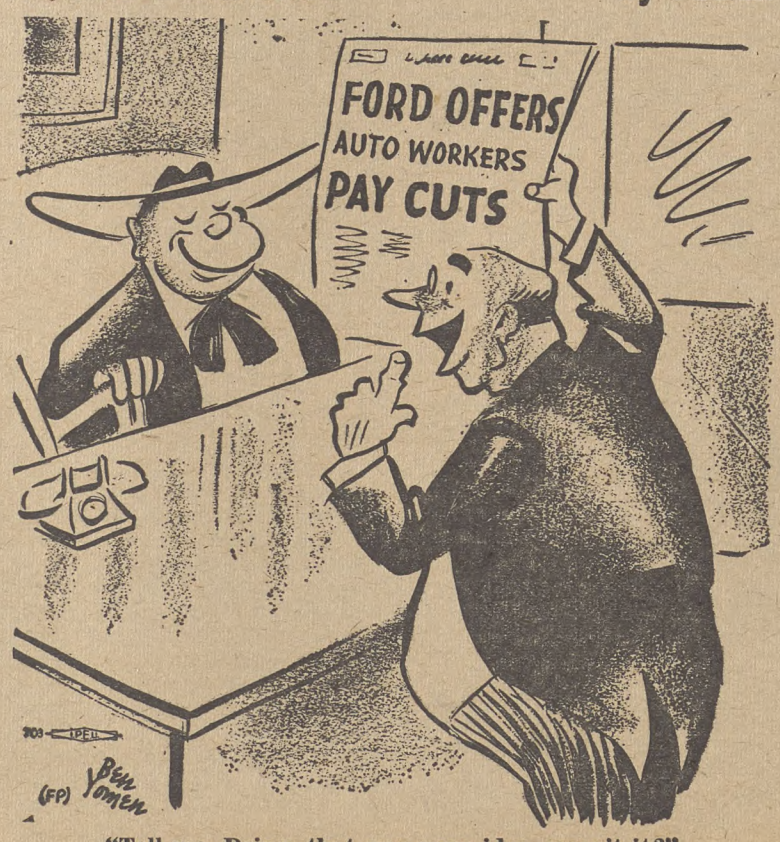
"It is questionable, it seems to us, whether such a decision does not swing the balance too far in the other direction. The wording of the act may leave the board no choice but to hold that an anti-union speech is permissible regardless of the circumstances in which it is delivered.

"But traditional concepts of freedom and fair play suggest the contrary. Americans have always felt instinctively that freedom is effective only when both sides have an approximately equal chance to exert persuasion and when the individual addressed has a right to listen or not as he sees fit.

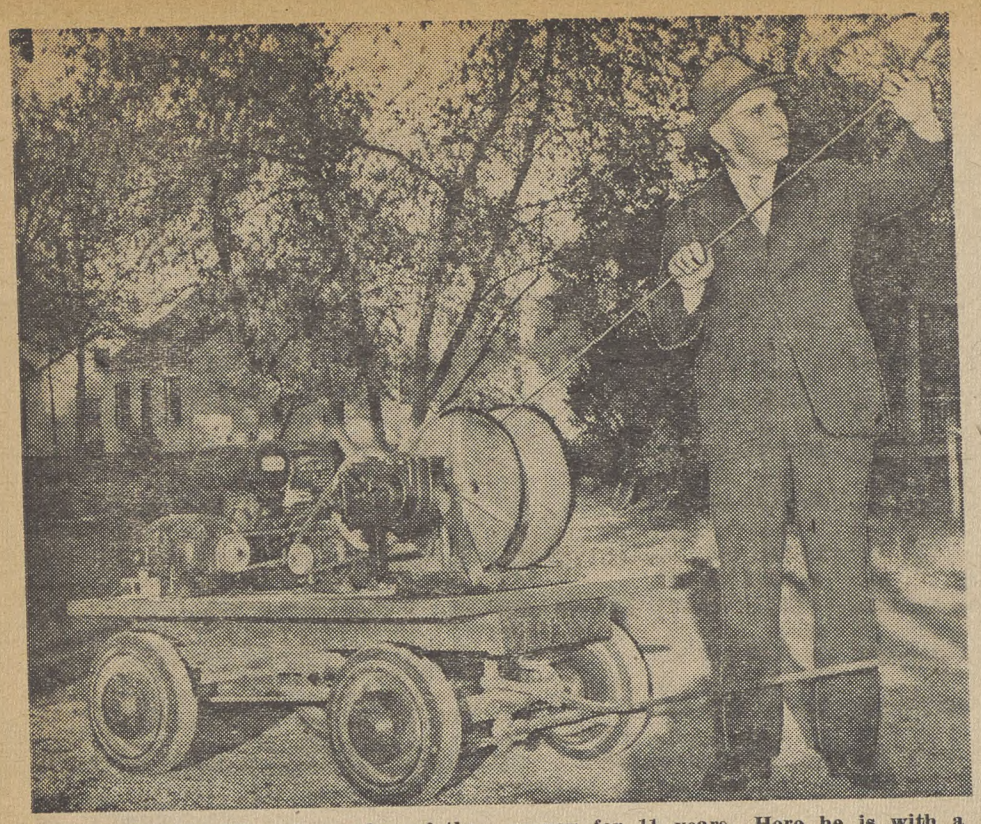
"The right of the employer to make his views known in perfect freedom must be safeguarded. But it seems reasonable to expect that in future decisions, or in a future amendment of the law, the right will be defined anew.

"What can be said by management at a voluntary meeting may well be unfair at one where the worker's attendance is enforced."

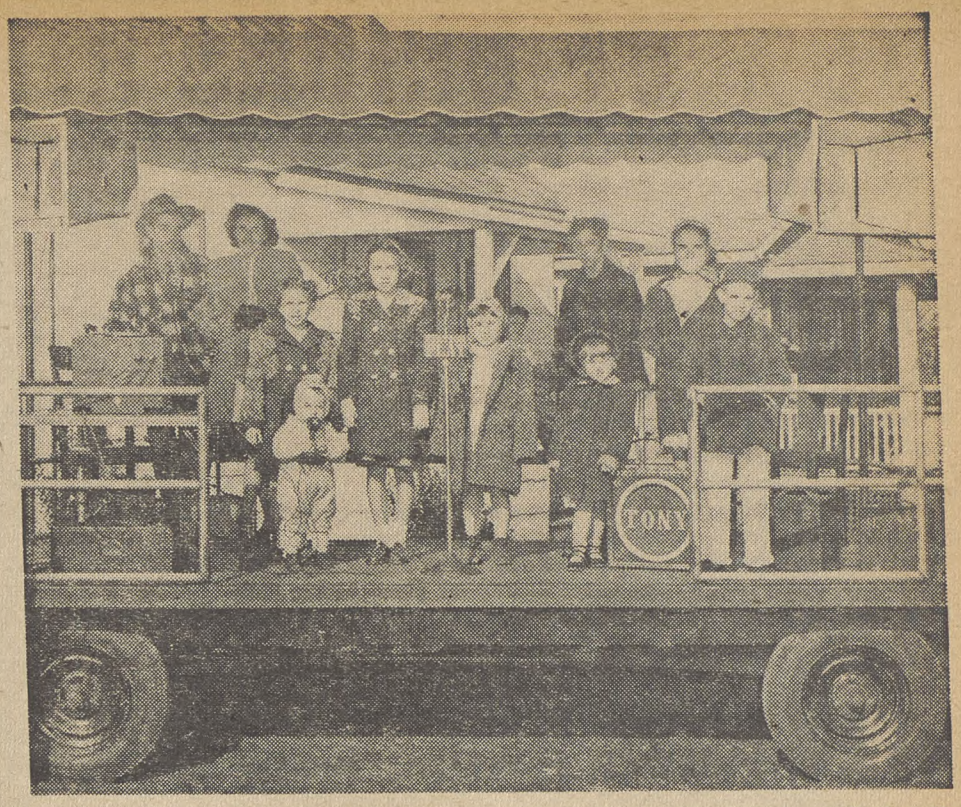
CONGRESSMAN DRIPP **By YOMEN**



"Tell me, Dripp, that was your idea, wasn't it?"



TONY ZIEGLER: A member of the CIO United Paper Workers in Monroe, Mich., Tony has been making toys and playground equipment for children on his own time and money for 11 years. Here he is with a portable power plant which he uses to light up his trailer stage. With the winch he lets out and reels in giant kites. It's certainly fun, he says.



TONY'S LITTLE THEATER: The kids sure go for this, Tony Ziegler says. The tiny stage trailer, complete with record player, microphone and amplifier, is wheeled around to all the city playgrounds. The children sing, dance and play their instruments on the stage while one of them acts as announcer. It's great experience.

A CIO Member's Hobby: Keeping Children Happy

By HOLLACE RANSDELL

TONY Ziegler's backyard was full of children. Fifty or more of them in assorted sizes, from diaper age to 14-year-olds, were having a wonderful time.

Every day kids from the neighborhood and beyond raced to Tony's as fast and as soon as they could.

The attraction was the complete playground which Tony had built for them. Merry-go-round, teeter-totters, sand box, hobby horses in three sizes, swings, slides and other play equipment—all built by Tony's hand were there for the children's pleasure.

Tony belongs to the CIO. He's a member of Paper Workers Local 1006 in Monroe, Mich., and a delegate to the Monroe County CIO Council. He works for Consolidated Paper Co.

The backyard playground was only the beginning of Tony Ziegler's work for kids. He later built a complete playground at the Monroe Community Center.

First he bought a four-wheel rubber-tired farm wagon, covered it with a green-topped metal canopy, and fitted it out as a portable stage, equipped with two large speakers, an amplifier, a microphone, record player and more than a hundred children's records.

Ziegler tours his little theatre around to all the playgrounds in Monroe. Two evenings a week from 8:30 to 10:30 teen-agers dance at St. Mary's Park to the music from the stage. The children sing and dance on the stage on all occasions, with one of them acting as announcer.

BUILDING and flying kites for the kids is another of Tony Ziegler's hobbies. He made one enormous fellow that releases a full-sized man-dummy in a regulation sized 28-foot parachute, which comes floating to the ground nearly a mile or so away. The kids run and bring it back. Once the big kite pulled an automobile across the field, Tony says.

His kite building brought him such fame that he was asked to conduct kite making classes in thes chools. He has toured all the playgrounds in town with his big kite act, and made out-of-town trips to Willow Run, Belle Isle in Detroit, and Birmingham, Mich.

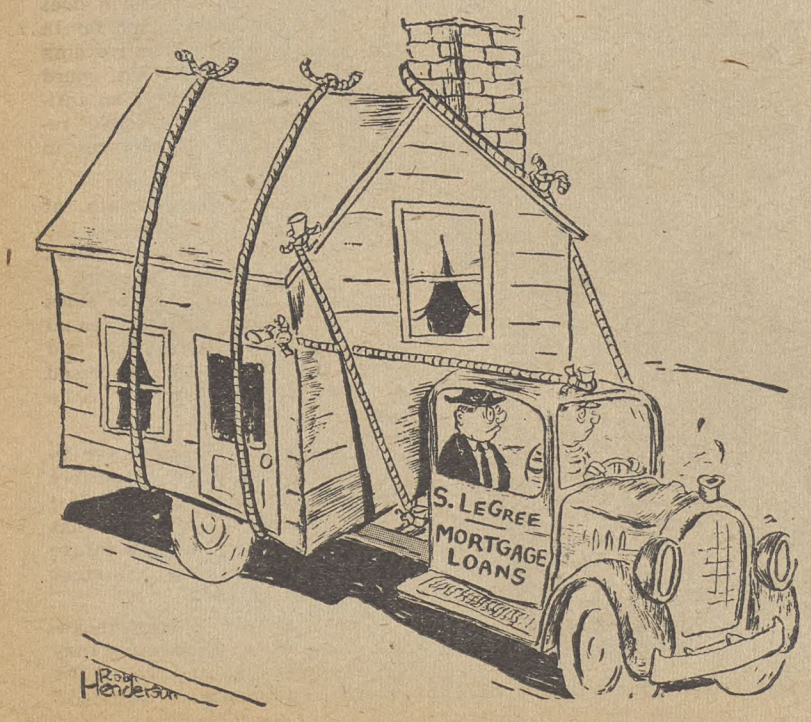
For a long time, Tony Ziegler paid all the expenses connected with the children's projects, himself. He figures that this came to about $1,500 in 11 years. Then finally as his reputation spread, unions and other community organizations began contributing to the work.

CIO unions gave nearly $400, two AFL unions each contributed $50, the Monroe Recreation Dept. gave him $100, and the Firemen's Association of Monroe, $25. The Elks presented him with a plaque and the Community Center's Youth Board gave him a badge engraved, "Tony—Monroe's Youth Entertainer."

The Monroe County CIO Council is very proud of Tony Ziegler. "He has been doing things for the children of Monroe and surrounding communities for the last 12 years," says the Council's president, Floyd R. Hoffer. "Children are his biggest interest in this day and age when we forget too soon about the welfare and enjoyment of the younger set."

Hoffer expresses the hope that Tony Ziegler's good work will interest other CIO members in starting a similar program in their localities.

KITE BUILDING: Each spring Tony goes around to all the schools conducting classes in making kites. "Kite flying is my hobby," he says. He still remembers the thrill he got 30 years ago when some big boys made kites for him.



Charges GOP Plot Against Housing

Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr., national housing chairman of the American Veterans Committee, charged that "a few powerful House Republican leaders are making a last-ditch attempt to kill the public housing section of the Taft-Ellender-Wagner Bill."

Roosevelt declared that it was reported in the press that "a Republican wrecking crew of Martin (Mass.), Halleck (Ind.), and Wolcott (Mich.) had presented an ultimatum to Senator Taft that unless he accepted the TEW Bill without public housing they would attempt to prevent House action on any housing legislation this session."

Taft rejected the ultimatum in no uncertain terms, Roosevelt said.

With Congress scheduled to adjourn June 19, TEW proponents were frantically trying to obtain the necessary 218 signatures to Discharge Petition 6, which would wrest the bill out of House Banking Committee Chairman Wolcott's hands and bring it to the floor.

More Signers

The list published by the CIO News May 24 has been supplemented by the signatures of the following:

Albert Rains (D., Ala.); Wilbur Mills, James W. Trimble (D., Ark.); Max Schwabe (R., Mo.); Katherine St. George (R., N. Y.); Michael J. Kirwan (D., O.); James E. Van Zandt (R., Pa.); Joe L. Evins (D., Tenn.); J. Percy Priest (D., Tenn.); J. N. Combs (D., Tex.); Charles Plumley (R., Vt.) and Thor C. Tollefson (R., Wash.).

Chief abstainers are the Southerners, Pearson pointed out, who explain they do not sign such petitions on "principle," but who nevertheless rushed to sign the oleomargarine discharge petition.

This inconsistency was called to the attention of Rep. Carl Durham (D., N. C.) last week by CIO Textile Workers Leg. Rep. John Edelman.

Durham had written Edelman on March 8 that he had never signed a discharge petition since becoming a member of the House.

Wrote Edelman: How do you reconcile your refusal to sign the petition with the fact that you signed the OLEO petition?

75% OF UNIONS HIT 3d PARTY

By ARTHUR RIORDAN

FOLLOWING the example of CIO industrial union councils, nearly 75% of the CIO's international unions and organizing committees have indorsed CIO's policy against a third party in 1948.

The returns also make pathetic the claims of Sen. Glen H. Taylor (D., Ida.), Henry A. Wallace's third party running mate. Taylor, in a speech at Salt Lake City, made this comment on the CIO's stand against his new party: "Labor never has been so misled. I predict that a good many new labor leaders will take control in the next few years."

(CIO Councils Dir. John Brophy, commenting on Taylor's statement, quipped: "I predict there'll be many new Senators taking control in the next few years.")

More than 90% of CIO's industrial union councils have approved CIO national policy on the third party and ERP. Here is how the affiliated unions have acted:

Amalgamated Clothing Workers: convention indorsed policy.

Auto Workers: Board has indorsed.

Barbers & Beauty Culturists: from Lilyan Moscowitz, natl. secy-treas.—"our board unanimously reaffirmed policies."

Brewery Workers: From Gen. Cor. Sec. Karl F. Feller—"We have supported CIO policy in this respect."

Communications Workers: no reply.

Electrical Workers: Its officers have resigned from PAC board in protest against CIO's anti-third party stand. Its president, Albert Fitzgerald, is co-chairman of the Wallace Labor Committee.

Farm Equipment Workers: special convention indorsed Wallace. Its President, Grant Oakes, running for Governor on third party ticket in Illinois, has been disavowed by CIO.

Fishermen: no reply.

Food, Tobacco: Board indorsed third party.

Fur and Leather: Convention approved third party.

Furniture Workers: no reply.

Gas, Coke: Board backed CIO policy.

Glass Workers: From Intl. Vice Pres. Leland Beard—"Our union has not taken any active participation for or against a third party."

Lithographers: From Sec.-Treas. Martin Grayson—"Our organization by tradition has not mixed in political matters."

Longshoremen: Board indorsed third party; Pres. Harry Bridges dismissed as CIO Northern Calif. director for refusal to abide by CIO policy.

Maritime Union: From Pres. Joseph Curran—"NMU constitution forbids commitment to any party." At the CIO Board meeting, Curran voted for CIO stand; NMU Sec. Ferdinand Smith voted against.

Mine, Mill: board voted to support third party.

Newspaper Guild: board voted for CIO stand. Two large locals whose officers had indicated support for third party had a turnover in leadership, with new officers and members backing CIO policy.

Office & Professional: convention resolution praised Wallace, stating it was making no indorsement, but urged members to consider his candidacy.

Oil Workers: From Secy-treas. T. M. McCormick—"Board concurred unanimously with the Bill of Particulars concerning the Marshall Plan and Third Party."

Optical & Instrument: Backed policy.

Packinghouse Workers: too busy with strike to act.

Paperworkers: Board assailed third party.

Playthings, Novelty: from Dir. of Org. Morris Stone—"Unanimously for CIO policy."

Public Workers: Took no definite stand at convention.

Retail, Wholesale: Board backed CIO program.

Rubber Workers: Board voted to withhold action until after national conventions.

Shoe Workers: Board voted for CIO stand.

Steelworkers: Convention backed the policy of Pres. Murray and the CIO.

Stone Workers: from Sec.-treas. John C. Lawson—Board for CIO policy.

Telephone Workers: Board backed CIO stand.

Textile Workers: Convention voted for CIO program.

Transport Service Employes: from Secy-treas. Eugene Frazier—"All action taken with regard to issues was administrative in support of national CIO."

Transport Workers: No reply. Its president, Michael Quill, resigned as head of the Greater New York City CIO Council in protest against that body's failure to follow CIO policy.

Utility Workers: Board backed CIO policy.

Woodworkers: from Sec.-treas. Carl Winn—"executive board, by two-thirds majority, opposed third party."

(CIO industrial union councils are direct agencies of CIO officers and executive board and, as such, have a constitutional obligation to follow policy laid down by the convention, the officers and the executive board. Affiliated unions are autonomous and, as such, have a "moral obligation" to follow CIO policy, according to Pres. Murray.

Missouri Repudiates 3d Partyites

The Missouri PAC has voted to repudiate three CIO members who are candidates on the third party ticket in that state. PAC has also dropped two board members who have announced support of the Wallace party.

The candidates repudiated are: Robert R. Logsdon, candidate for governor; George Kimmel, for state auditor, and Clarence Ringamann, for 12th District Congressman. In Illinois recently, CIO repudiated the candidacy of Grant Oakes, president of the CIO Farm Equipment Union, who seeks the governorship on the third party ticket.

Missouri PAC board members dropped are: William Sentner, president of District 8 of the Electrical Workers, and Leonard Douglas of the Mine, Mill union.

Labor Help Wins In Po

SOFT-spoken Dorothy McCullough Lee not only is the first woman ever to be elected mayor of Portland, Ore. (1940 census pop. 305,394), but she also is the first candidate for that job who has had solid labor backing.

MRS DO

The CIO, AFL and Rail Brotherhoods found Mrs. Lee's legislative and city council work to their liking. So, they helped her win a clear majority over six opponents—including incumbent Mayor Earl Riley—in Portland's non-partisan primary. Thus, she just has to walk over the course in the fall election and will take office as Her Honor Jan. 1.

Why was Mrs. Lee, 47, backed by labor? Well, here are some pertinent facts:

She favors a wage rise for city employes (AFL-affiliated) and voted for one in city council against Riley's opposition.

She opposed a traction fare increase and fought against Riley's proposal in the council. The increase won, which was a big factor in her vote.

Like many other Portland citizens, she was aroused by mounting racial tensions in the area and was incensed over Riley's failure to do anything about it.

SHE favors FEPC. Like Mayor Humphrey, of Minneapolis, she believes that all persons should have an equal break for positions to which they can qu
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LOUISIANA HEY-RIDE: When Louisiana's state government proposed increased taxes, CIO cried "hey there!" Here, the Louisiana CIO takes to the air. Left to right: J. F. Leonhard, veteran; Mrs. Jacqueline McCullough, housewife and editor; Dave Finn, Jr., telephone worker; Anthony Meyn, brewery worker, and (at table mike) State CIO Dir. Fred C. Pieper. Louisiana PAC also inserted ads in newspapers, mailed out thousands of pieces of literature and button-holed hundreds.

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BY JACKIE

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As Woman tland, Ore.

HY LEE

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pledge during her service both in the State House and Senate.

She favors legislation to achieve social betterment.

SHE is definitely not a representative of the "feminine viewpoint." Rival politicians pay her the rather dubious compliment that she "thinks like a man."

In her five years in City Council (her public career began 20 years ago with election to the Legislature), she has directed improvements in the the city water system, in traction development, in mosquito controls and many other things.

THE Oregon CIO and PAC, unlike neighboring Washington State, is united in support of national CIO policy against a third party in 1948 and in favor of the Marshall Plan.

The Brotherhoods had never before indorsed a candidate for mayor. The AFL and the CIO had never before indorsed the same candidate. Since Mrs. Lee won a clear majority, a rather rare occurence, it looks as if labor united paid off.

Mrs. Lee was born in Oakland, Calif., daughter of a Naval officer. She took her law degree at U. of Calif. During a summer vacation, she met her husband, W. Scott Lee, while both were waiting on tables at Yosemite Park. He is now an oil executive.

They have two adopted children, a girl and a boy.

3 BIG OREGON VICTORIES FOR PAC

THE state of Oregon grabbed the political limelight last week.

We don't mean merely because Tom Dewey stopped Harold Stassen in the Republican delegation race. What we mean is the success of PAC.

In the Democratic nomination contest for U. S. Senator, Manley J. Wilson, editor of the CIO International Woodworker, won handily over Lewis A. Wood thereby arousing hope in the hearts of a lot of labor editors.

● In the Portland mayoralty primary, Mrs. Dorothy McCullough Lee, backed by CIO, AFL and Brotherhoods, won a clear majority over all her opponents and thus is certain to be the city's first woman mayor, come Jan. 1.

● In the race for Democratic national committeeman, Monroe Sweetland, former director of the CIO Allied War Relief Committee, was the victor.

Sweetland

Wilson, a member of the Woodworkers, Local 5-35, and of the Portland Newspaper Guild, will face incumbent Sen. Guy Cordon (R.) in November.

Cordon, in the first session of the 80th Congress, had a voting record which inluded only one "right" vote. His legislative career is distinguished by nothing outstanding, even on the conservative side and he looks extremely pale beside the dynamic public service of his colleague, Sen. Wayne Morse (R., Ore.).

Wilson, of course, faces a tough uphill fight in the fall, since Oregon is normally Republican.

During four terms in the legislature, Wilson won the esteem of political observers for his sound, constructive policy.

His record includes fights against anti-labor bills and against sales taxes. He has fought for improved working men's laws—including more liberal industrial accident and unemployment compensation and campaigned to liberalize old age and welfare assistance payments and for the elimination of pauper clauses and other unduly embarrassing restrictions.

He has not devoted his entire attention to labor problems. He also was in the front of the fight for conservation of the state's natural resources, particularly forests, grazing lands and fisheries. He argued for better schools and for decent pay for teachers, for strong civil service in the state employment system, for an adequate hospital building program and for much other social legislation.

He carried the full indorsement of PAC.

SWEETLAND is now editor of lumber district papers in Molalla (the Pioneer) and Newport, Ore. (the News). He is one of the few publishers in Oregon—or any where else, for that matter—to oppose the Taft-Hartley law.

He editorialized against the sales tax and fought the Oregon legislature's anti-labor proposals.

Members of Woodworkers' Local 5-40 inserted an ad in the International Woodworker "without it having been suggested by Monroe Sweetland" because they "want all IWA members to support him."

It looks like they did.

MEANWHILE, the California National CIO-PAC is completing plans for its conference of June 20. A preview was held at the Southern California Regional CIO office in Los Angeles. CIO officers, stewards, committeemen, etc., from all locals formulated plans to get out the primary vote this week.

Irwin DeShetler, Southern California regional director; Morris Zusman, state director for Calif. National CIO-PAC; George Roberts, western area representative of National PAC and George Richards, liberal attorney, addressed the meeting.

The importance of a big primary vote was stressed.

The meeting also emphasized that the following indorsements had been made for Congress in the Los Angeles area (*denotes incumbent):

12th District, Stephen I. Zetterberg; 13th, Ned R. Healy (former member of Congress); 14th, *Helen Gahagan Douglas; 15th, Lawrence A. Peifer; 16th, no recommendation; 17th, *Cecil R. King; 18th, Clyde Doyle (former member of Congress); 19th, *Chet Holifield; 20th, Ludwig H. Gerber.

The June 20 conference will be held at Moose Hall, San Francisco. It is expected PAC Dir. Jack Kroll will attend.

IN Florida, Fuller Warren, 43, a Jacksonville lawyer, who had CIO-PAC support, won the Democratic nomination for governor in a runoff.

Warren defeated Dan McCarty, a Fort Pierce citrus grower, 296,176 to 275,262. The nomination assures Warren of election in the fall. He ran once before for governor, but was defeated. He will succeed Millard Caldwell.

LA CIO Backs 'Foe Of Rep. King

Rep. Cecil R. King (D., Calif.) has been in the 78th, 79th and now the 80th Congresses. He represents the 17th District part of Los Angeles.

In the 78th, the CIO News issued no "voters' guide" on how Congressmen voted. In the 79th, with 12 key votes analyzed, King voted "right" 11 times, was absent once. In the first session of the 80th, with 12 key votes listed, King was "right" all 12 times.

Last week, the Los Angeles CIO Council—which refused to adhere to CIO national policy against a third party in 1948—studied the question of indorsements for the 1948 Congressional elections in the 17th District. It indorsed one Louis Stark for the Democratic nomination against King and also for the Independent Progressive Party (Wallaceite) nomination. (This Louis Stark is no kin to Louis Stark, N. Y. Times reporter.

Down Yonder New Orleans

CULLOUGH

ple, speak ana's pro- les tax and ax! This is sponsored e Commit- iana State Council,

ming over n New Or- ere part of 's dramatic tax propos- egislature. only means es. A half-

d Fist

State CIO han 10,000 re in its te taxes. , stuffing, nion mem- es. Once, Maritime ship came e CIO leg- in charge included: ary, Ship- Howard, z Flebbe, Montagino, oksley, Oil; kinghouse

page ad in the New Orleans Times Picayune stated:

"Beer is the workingman's drink. He positively cannot afford to pay 5c more for beer!"

Let State CIO Dir. Fred Pieper, who acted as moderator of the radio program, tell what to do:

"In Baton Rouge, talking with your legislators, we were told that if you, the people back home, do not want these taxes and told them so, they will vote against them. But, if they do not hear from you—FAST—they will vote for them. So, it's up to you."

(The proposed taxes are doubling of the sales tax to make it 2%; addition of a five-cent tax on each bottle of beer and raising of the gasoline tax from seven to nine cents a gallon. The Gov. Earl Long Administration says the extra revenue would be for a soldiers' bonus and other benefits.)

Several of us went on the air for CIO with Pieper. Here are typical bits of the script:

Anthony Meyn, a member of Local 161, Brewery Workers: "It stands to reason that a nickel increase on a bottle of beer is going to mean that a lot of guys can't afford it, Fred. You know what I mean—sometimes after work a guy stops by a bar and has a couple before he goes home.

"Well, if he has two beers—at a nickel tax on each one—that's an extra dime and a lot of men can't afford that today. The first thing I know, my boss will be saying: 'Well, Tony, it's too bad. You've been here a long time, but we just don't have any business any more."

Dave Finn, Jr., a telephone worker: "I'm worried. I don't drink much beer, but I don't want to see anyone out of a job—or having to take what amounts to a pay cut.

"I just don't see how this sales tax is going to help the majority of the people. The average working man spends most of his money for food—for clothing—for the necessities of life.

"Maybe they'll think I'm just drumming up business—but this is it. Go to the telephone—or grab that pen and pencil and let your elected representatives know that you don't want these unjust, unfair new taxes. That's all!"

Next came **Jackie McCullough**—that's me. I'm a housewife and a mother and also editor of the Louisiana Labor News Digest:

"I've just been figuring out right here in black and white what the doubled sales tax will mean to me and my family. Our income is $60 a week . . . but after federal taxes, its $57.90. Of that, $15 goes for rent—I know that's high, but with two children and my mother living with us, well, it's difficult to find a place to live.

"After that, I have $42.50 a week—to cover food, clothing, utilities, medicine, insurance.

"The 2 per cent sales tax would double our weekly tax expense from $4 to $8 a week. Why that's ridiculous. That would buy shoes for my children—or better food.

"Why, just today my mother said: 'I've seen a lot of new taxes go on in my day—and I just don't recall many of them ever coming off.'"

Pieper: "We should have had your mother on the program."

McCullough: "She's done her part. She spent the whole afternoon composing letters to her senator and representative."

James F. Leonhard, a veteran who is not a union member: "I was a master sergeant with the 379th Bombardment Group—28 months with the 8th Air Force. I was born right here in New Orleans. If they're passing out bonuses, I wouldn't mind.

"But it looks to me that under this proposed tax program I'll be taking it out of one pocket and putting it in another. However, I won't put as much in that second pocket, because the state will have to have something to pay for the administration of the program."

As soon as the program was over a flood of wires and congratulatory messages came in to Pieper and the others.

The broadcast, in addition to WNOE, was heard from Shreveport, New Iberia, Alexandria, Baton Rouge, Monroe, Lake Charles, Lafayette, Houma and Hammond.

In a hearing at the state house in Baton Rouge, Pieper told a legislative committee that "our people resent this tax and resent it bitterly because we are the ones who will pay it."

(New Orleans is famous for night clubs and chummy saloons.)

THE VOTE ON UPHOLDING ATOMIC PROBE

Here's the record of the Senate vote which upheld Pres. Truman's veto of a bill permitting Congress to ask for an FBI probe of any persons named to top atomic energy jobs.

It was opposed as invasion of the executive branch of government by the legislators. A two-thirds vote was necessary to override the President's veto, but the 47-29 vote on May 21 was four short of the two-thirds mark.

38 Republicans and 9 Democrats voted to override the veto (W); 2 Republicans and 27 Democrats voted to sustain (R). Senators not present but paired to override are indicated by (PW); to sustain by (PR). NV indicates not voting and not paired. Just look down the alaphabet for your state.

State	Member	Vote
ALA.	—Hill(D)	R
	Sparkman(D)	R
ARIZ.	—Hayden(D)	R
	McFarland(D)	R
ARK.	—Fulbright(D)	R
	McClellan(D)	W
CAL.	—Downey(D)	W
	Knowland(R)	W
COL.	—Johnson(D)	R
	Milikin(R)	W
CONN.	—Baldwin(R)	W
	McMahon(D)	R
DEL.	—Buck(R)	W
	Williams(R)	W
FLA.	—Holland(D)	W
	Pepper(D)	R
GA.	—George(D)	R
	Russell(D)	W
IDA.	—Dworshak(R)	W
	Taylor(D)	NV
ILL.	—Brooks(R)	W
	Lucas(D)	R
IND.	—Capehart(R)	W
	Jenner(R)	PW
IA.	—Hick'l'per(R)	W
	Wilson(R)	W
KAN.	—Capper(R)	W
	Reed(R)	NV
KY.	—Barkley(D)	R
	Cooper(R)	W
LA.	—Ellender(D)	R
ME.	—Brewster(R)	W
	White(R)	W
MD.	—O'Conor(D)	R
	Tydings(D)	R
MASS.	—Lodge(R)	W
	Saltonstall(R)	W
MICH.	—Ferguson(R)	W
	Vandenb'g(R)	W
MINN.	—Ball(R)	W
	Thye(R)	W
MISS.	—Stennis(D)	R
	Eastland(D)	W
MO.	—Donnell(R)	W
	Kem(R)	W
MONT.	—Ecton(R)	W
	Murray(D)	PR
NEB.	—Butler(R)	W
	Wherry(R)	W
NEV.	—Malone(R)	W
	McCarran(D)	NV
N. H.	—Bridges(R)	W
	Tobey(R)	W
N. J.	—Hawkes(R)	PW
	Smith(R)	PW
N. M.	—Chavez(D)	R
	Hatch(D)	R
N. Y.	—Ives(R)	W
	Wagner(D)	PR
N. C.	—Umstead(D)	R
	Hoey(D)	R
N. D.	—Langer(R)	R
	Young(R)	W
OHIO	—Bricker(R)	W
	Taft(R)	PW
OKLA.	—Moore(R)	W
	Thomas(D)	R
ORE.	—Cordon(R)	W
	Morse(R)	R
PENN.	—Martin(R)	PW
	Myers(D)	PR
R. I.	—Green(D)	R
	McGrath(D)	R
S. C.	—Johnston(D)	R
	Maybank(D)	NV
S. D.	—Bushfield(R)	NV
	Gurney(R)	W
TENN.	—McKellar(D)	W
	Stewart(D)	W
TEX.	—Connally(D)	R
	O'Daniel(D)	NV
UTAH	—Thomas(D)	R
	Watkins(R)	PW
VT.	—Aiken(R)	W
	Flanders(R)	W
VA.	—Byrd(D)	W
	Robertson(D)	W
WASH.	—Cain(R)	W
	Magnuson(D)	R
W. VA.	—Kilgore(D)	R
	Reverc'b(R)	W
WIS.	—McCarthy(R)	NV
	Wiley(R)	PW
WYO.	—O'Mah'ey(D)	PR
	Rob'tson(R)	PW

Utah CIO Spurns GOP Bid

AN attempt by a Republican state chairman to "sell" CIO members on the beneficence of the Taft-Hartley Act failed completely at the Utah State CIO convention.

About 100 delegates listened patiently as Vernon Romney, Utah State GOP chairman, painted a rosy picture of his party's friendship for labor. As evidence, he went back to 1890 to cite enactment of the Sherman Anti-Trust Act, passed during Benjamin Harrison's administration.

Apparently unmoved by the display of friendship, the convention passed a resolution calling for repeal of the law and defeat of Utah congressmen who supported it.

CONVENTION speakers and a resolution condemned the third party. Support of the new party would insure the defeat of many progressive candidates, CIO Councils' Director John Brophy reminded the delegates.

Cabbage-Hoeing Bill Buys A Horse

Some of the folks in North Georgia say Bill Gupton will try almost anything in an effort to set up a new CIO union.

They recall the story of Bill and the cabbages.

They remember the terrible beating he was given.

And now they're talking about the horse that he and his boys ride throughout the Hogansville area.

Bill, sub-regional director for the CIO Organizing Committee, was given a tough assignment during the early part of the Southern membership drive.

It was like ramming your head against a stone wall. Finally Bill learned that a certain fellow was considered the "key man" in the tire fabric plant he was trying to organize.

Bill went out to this fellow's house late one afternoon and found the man working in his garden. Bill reached over, picked up a hoe and went to work among the cabbages. He talked as he chopped.

He won the confidence of the man and — eventually — an election at the plant.

Bill learned last August just how tough organizing can sometimes become.

He and his pretty young wife stopped in LaGrange, Ga., one evening for dinner and a movie.

After they walked from the theater they were accosted by a group of men. Mrs. Gupton was knocked into the street and the men beat Bill brutally.

When he recovered from his injuries he returned to his job and to a new problem—the sticky, red clay roads in the Hogansville region, where he's trying to organize workers at the U.S. Rubber Co. cord fabricating mill.

Even a Jeep will balk at some of these "back" roads after a heavy rain.

The problem of getting around seems to have been solved, however.

Bill bought a horse for himself and his crew. Bill is shown astride the nag in the accompanying photo.

Rule Gives Big Steel Jitters

STEEL company moguls and their lawyers are feeling more than a little uneasy.

The U. S. Court of Appeals in Chicago has ruled for the Federal Trade Commission against the Rigid Steel Conduit Association on a basing point case, a case very similar to the one that FTC is preparing against the big steel companies and the American Iron and Steel Institute.

The circuit court said the practice of a number of companies using the same basing-point price system constitutes an "unfair method of competition" even if full-fledged conspiracy cannot be proved.

It followed the recent Supreme Court decision against the cement trust that said FTC has the power to prohibit such practices even when the conduct of the individual companies fall short of clear violations of the Sherman Anti-Trust Act.

TWUA $50,000 Fund Rising; Rayburn Told Of Needs

THE CIO Textile Workers' $50,000 campaign to aid the 365 victims of the McKinney, Tex., tornado is hitting on all 12.

However, the victims—all members of the TWUA—are having many difficulties. Last week, John Edelman, Washington representative of the union, wrote Rep. Sam Rayburn (D., Tex.) this letter:

"On behalf of the victims of the McKinney disaster, I wish to express thanks for your valuable cooperation in seeking to obtain some critically necessary emergency assistance.

"At the same time, may I call your attention to a very disturbing report from a TWUA Representative in McKinney administering the relief program.

"Most of the men in McKinney who worked at the Texas Textile Mills have been put to work on salvage operations and are being paid the minimum union rate applying in that situation. Some men and women workers from McKinney are being transported in busses to Waco or Dallas, where they are manning a third shift in those plants of the parent company.

"There are, however, a number of women employes left in McKinney who, because they have families to look after, or for other reasons, can't take jobs out of town. These women have applied to the Red Cross for emergency food orders. In all such cases the Red Cross has insisted that the women apply for jobs at the local laundry, untouched by the storm and still operating. The regular pay rate for female employes at the laundry is 32c an hour. Apparently Red Cross is willing to provide relief to make up some of the difference between what it costs to live and the 32c.

"We strongly recommend that you join with us in protesting this practice. A moment's reflection should convince top Red Cross officials that what they are doing in such a case is subsidizing an employer who pays substandard wages.

"If the Red Cross finds itself unable or unwilling to issue outright relief to thrifty people who are not malingerers but simply the unfortunate victims of a freak disaster, the TWUA will assume the responsibility for issuing emergency food orders.

"As of today, there are about 100 families in McKinney who are living in tents supplied by the Army.

"It has been raining a great deal and the ground around these tents is almost a quagmire. Hardly any tents have wooden floors. Most of the families haven't even any rubbers. This is something we feel that the Red Cross should certainly attend to.

"In conclusion may I recommend that you seriously give consideration to the introduction of legislation which would create a disaster fund to be administered by some agency of the federal government."

An Oversight

The current issue of the Economic Outlook, published by the CIO Research & Education Dept., inadvertently omitted the name of Sen. James E. Murray (D) of Montana as a sponsor of the Thomas-McCormack bill to lift minimum wages from 40c an hour to 75c, and to extend wage-hour coverage. Sen. Murray has been a consistent supporter of every move to improve the wage-hour law.

Radio Death Probe Asked

A full investigation of the murder of George Polk, Middle East correspondent of the Columbia Broadcasting System, in Greece, has been demanded by the Representative Assembly of the Newspaper Guild of New York. The Assembly is the governing body of the Guild local.

Polk, a Guild member, was found in Salonika Bay on May 16, a bullet hole in the back of his head, and his hands and feet bound. He was scheduled to return soon to the U. S. and spend the next year at Harvard University as a Nieman Fellow. The Guild resolution said:

"In view of the obvious reluctance of the Greek Government to get at the facts in the murder of George Polk, the Newspaper Guild of New York demands a full investigation . . . by a qualified team of correspondents and government officials sent out by the U. S.

"That immediate efforts be made to put into effect the Geneva proposals (of the UN Commission on the Freedom of the Press) guaranteeing unrestricted movement and protection to all foreign correspondents."

While CBS was conducting its own investigation of the murder in Greece, a group of top-flight Washington writers formed their own committee to probe Polk's death. Headed by columnist Walter Lippman, the group said General "Wild Bill" Donovan, head of the wartime Office of Strategic Services, would conduct the investigation.

CORRECTION

The voting record on the Mundt-Nixon bil, published in last week's CIO News, incorrectly listed Rep. Stephen Pace (D. Ga.) as having not voted on the bill. Actually Rep. Pace voted for the Mundt-Nixon bill.

ORGANIZATIONALLY SPEAKING

By Allan S. Haywood

Reg. Dir. Frank J. Bender, Baltimore, Md. advises the Brewery Workers Local 10 having jurisdiction over the following breweries in Baltimore—National, Gunthers, Glove and Free State—won a union shop election in these breweries by a vote of 1197 to 11. The local also won a union shop election in the Clinton L. Gray plant by a vote of 6 to nothing. Luke Helm and John Eckmier were in charge of the campaigns. The Rubber Workers won a union shop election in the Frank Schenuit Rubber Plant by a vote of 112 to 14.

Reg. Dir. Ewald Sandner, Newark, N. J., reports an election victory at Beattie Mfg. Co. at Little Falls, N. J., manufacturers of rugs and carpets. Eligible to vote 576, voted 498, Textile Workers 274, independent 214. Reg. Dir. Sol Stetin of the Textile Workers Union was in charge, assisted by Reps. Bernard Daly and Walter Plata.

Reg. Dir. John B. Easton, Charleston, W. Va., advises that an overwhelming victory was won for the Chemical Workers in a union security election held at the Air Reduction Sales Co., Huntington, W. Va. Nine voted the union shop out of a total of nine eligible to vote.

Brother James A. Tinsley, vice president, Muncie Local No. 93, Federation of Glass Workers, CIO, reports that in a union security election held at the Ball Bros. Co. 2154 votes were cast for the union shop, 57 against and 5 void votes.

Reg. Dir. Delmond Garst, St. Louis, Mo., reports in a union shop election at Allen Industries, Inc., Local 986, UAW-CIO, 169 votes were cast for the union shop, none against.

As reported last week in the CIO News, UAW-CIO came through with a smashing victory over the AFL Auto Workers at the Caterpillar Plant, Peoria, Ill., in a run-off election, after the AFL got a big start and polled every vote they could get in the first election. Hard work by the Auto Workers and CIO representatives resulted in this smashing victory. The vote was 7,702 for CIO, 5,644 for AFL.

President Truman's Board of Inquiry appointed in the Long Lines case against A. T. & T. met in New York last week and adjourned to June 3. The company has agreed to restore the contract and negotiate with the union. If no agreement is arrived at by June 8, the board will move in again.

Negotiations are also going on with the officers of the American Communications Equipment Workers and the company, as well as with the Federation of Telephone Clerks of Illinois. CWA, an independent union, signed up for three years without a wage increase but provided for a wage reopening after one year.

The UAW-CIO came through with a substantial wage increase at plants of General Motors, without stoppage of work. The Chrysler strike continues but it is expected that company will fall in line and come to terms with the Union.

Harold Decided To Get Himself Elected

ALL of the odds were against Harold's succeeding—but he made the grade with flying colors.

Many of his friends thought he had bit off more than he could chew and that he would make as much progress if he batted his head against a stone wall.

They told him this, too. But he just smiled and said, "Well, it might work out. You never can tell."

His "board of strategy" was pretty skeptical about it and nobody knew exactly whether Harold was serious or was merely making motions.

But, when the votes were counted Harold was declared the winner.

IT'S doubtful that Harold knows when he first got the idea or what actually prompted him to toss his hat into the ring.

Perhaps that campaign put on by the city CIO Council was responsible. Anyhow—

A small group of skilled glassworkers formed a CIO union and elected Harold as president and as Council delegate.

He came into the Council at about the time it was conducting a drive to get CIO representation on various civic groups, such as the Council of Social Agencies, Red Cross and Community Chest.

He listened attentively as the Council president and other speakers explained that such representation would help tear down the anti-CIO feeling that had been built up by the local political machine and the city administration it bossed.

One night, following a meeting, Harold went to the Council president and asked his advice about joining a certain organization.

"I know that the name of the organization indicates that it merely represents the business and professional men of the town, but it's more than that," Harold said. "It fights for a lot of things the CIO stands for.

"I have an idea that if I joined I could make the other members understand our problems a little better."

The Council president said he could see no serious objection and added, "On second thought, I suggest you try it and see how it works out."

Harold joined.

A YEAR or so later Harold called the Council president by 'phone and said he was seriously considering running for president of the group he had joined.

"I may get my ears beat off, of course, but I've got an idea for a campaign that might put me over. I'd like to tell you about it."

He explained his plan in detail—and with enthusiasm. Finally he asked, "What do you think about it?"

The Council president said the plan was an "interesting" one, that he thought it might possibly work. He offered to help Harold if he could.

Within a few days Harold was out campaigning.

THE "unusual" plank in Harold's platform dealt with discrimination, and it's the one he credited with responsibility for his victory.

It pointed out the organization spent much of its time and effort trying to wipe out race prejudice and discrimination. It asked members not to discriminate against Harold because he headed a labor union affiliated with the CIO.

This, coupled with Harold's personality and ability, led him to victory.

And this is the story of how Harold Jamison, head of a tiny Glass Workers local, became president of the Memphis Negro Junior Chamber of Commerce.

—A. L. S.

A REFLECTION--ON YOU!

America Holds the Hope of the Future---Murray

Phil Murray learned his unionism early. Phil was just six years old when his dad — president of a coal miners' local in Blantyre, Scotland—took him along to his first union meeting.

"I am a trade unionist and a labor organizer. But above all else I am an American," he writes in a highly interesting article—If We Pull Together—in the current issue of American Magazine.

"I love this country, its people and its institutions. I came here as an immigrant, made good as an American. Everything I possess, everything I have achieved, I owe to the United States."

In Scotland, the senior Murray was an expert miner, but his pay was meager and the work unsteady. One day Phil heard his parents talking:

"We've got to take him out of school."

"It's not right, William. Neither is it the will of God. I'll not allow a lad of 10 to go down into that mine.

"What I earn is not enough. Phil can work as my helper. We badly need the three shillings a day he can earn."

"I'll make a good miner," Phil broke in. "You see if I don't."

"Philip," his father said, "I know you're big and strong for your years, and you want to help your father. But I wish it wasn't necessary."

They were lean years in Scotland, Phil Murray recalls. "Layoff followed layoff; and there were times when the 13 Murrays lacked enough to eat. At last, when I was 16, the family made a momentous decision: We would all pack up and seek a new life in the America about which my Uncle Philip had written us such glowing accounts."

The arrival in America in December 1902 was anything but auspicious.

"From New York my father and I took the train to Irwin, Pa. We arrived on Christmas day, and, lugging our bedrolls, trudged four miles on foot to my uncle's home through a howling snowstorm. It was hardly the sort of welcome to America that I had anticipated.

"Then it was back to the mines for my dad and me. We had to earn the money to bring the rest of the family over, and, once they'd joined us, to make a living for us all."

Five years later, after studying in after-work hours, Phil Murray stood in a dark-paneled courtroom in Pittsburgh, swore true faith and allegiance to the United States, and became a full-fledged citizen. And a good one, too.

"Next to my contribution to the cause of trade unionism, I am proudest of my 24 years' voluntary service as a member of the Pittsburgh Board of Education," he writes.

Human dignity, equality, opportunity mean much to Phil Murray. He loves America because it "holds forth the promise of freedom, justice and opportunity"; because, "despite shortcomings" it offers its citizens so much.

The U. S., he says, looking back over the years, "is growing better all the time. There is less racial and religious discrimination now than when I arrived here back in 1902. There are fewer children in mines and factories and more of them in classrooms than there were 46 years ago . . . Working conditions have notably improved . . . We have at least the meager beginnings of a system of social insurance. And the right of workers to organize and bargain collectively is upheld by federal law, though still not universally observed in practice . . ."

Communism obviously isn't the answer for America, Phil Murray writes; he "hates the things (the Communists) stand for . . . I shall continue to fight them as long as I breathe . . , However, it will avail us little to fight Communism abroad only to lose out to reactionary forces at home."

Phil Murray has a program — not a "class" program but one for all Americans. He wants stronger civil liberties; federal aid to schools; adequate housing for every family; social security coverage for every worker; a curb on prices and profits; a higher minimum wage and a guaranteed minimum wage for all.

Working together on such a program will build a "better country and a better world tomorrow."

"I Believe . . ."

"As an American and a Christian I spurn the barbaric notion that the boom-burst cycle represents the will of God.

"As a Democrat, I believe that our strongest defense against totalitarianism consists of a sound and equitable economy.

"I believe that the way to beat the Communists is not by speeches or by bullets, but by offering people something better—a democracy that really works."—Philip Murray, in the American Magazine.

Asks Holiday Be Ruled For Election Day

BELATED returns on the CIO anti-third party in 1948, pro-Marshall Plan policy, and other political matters:

Harrisburg, Pa., Regional Council: from Sec. Sidney Barson—"concurred without a single dissenting vote."

Oil Workers, Local 210: from Sec. Dave Herring—"We have urged Rep. Raymond Madden (D., Ind.) to take steps to have general election day made a national holiday and to have polls remain open for two full days."

Electrical Workers, Dist. 8: from Gen. Vice Pres. William Sentner—"Be it resolved that this meeting do all in its power to defeat the efforts of John Brophy and others, who by their dictatorial powers could destroy the fundamental principles upon which the CIO was founded." (John Brophy, CIO Director of Councils, has been a labor leader for more than 40 years and was one of the founders of CIO.)

Auto Workers, Local 661: from Pres. Jack Coffey—"Calls upon CIO to intervene in the affairs of the Nassau-Suffolk, N. Y. council and to appoint an administrator to place the council in support of CIO policies."

Woodworkers, local 2-191: from Sec. Antone Johnson—"went on record unanimously to reject and repudiate Mr. Brophy's letter." (Brophy had sent a letter to CIO councils, pointing out that they were bound, under the unanimously-adopted CIO constitution, to follow CIO policy.)

From **Carl Holderman,** president, New Jersey CIO: "The following councils have indorsed CIO policy:

Passaic County.

Bergen County.

Union County.

Central Jersey.

South Jersey.

Note—more than 90 per cent of the CIO's industrial union councils have indorsed national CIO policy concerning the third party and ERP.

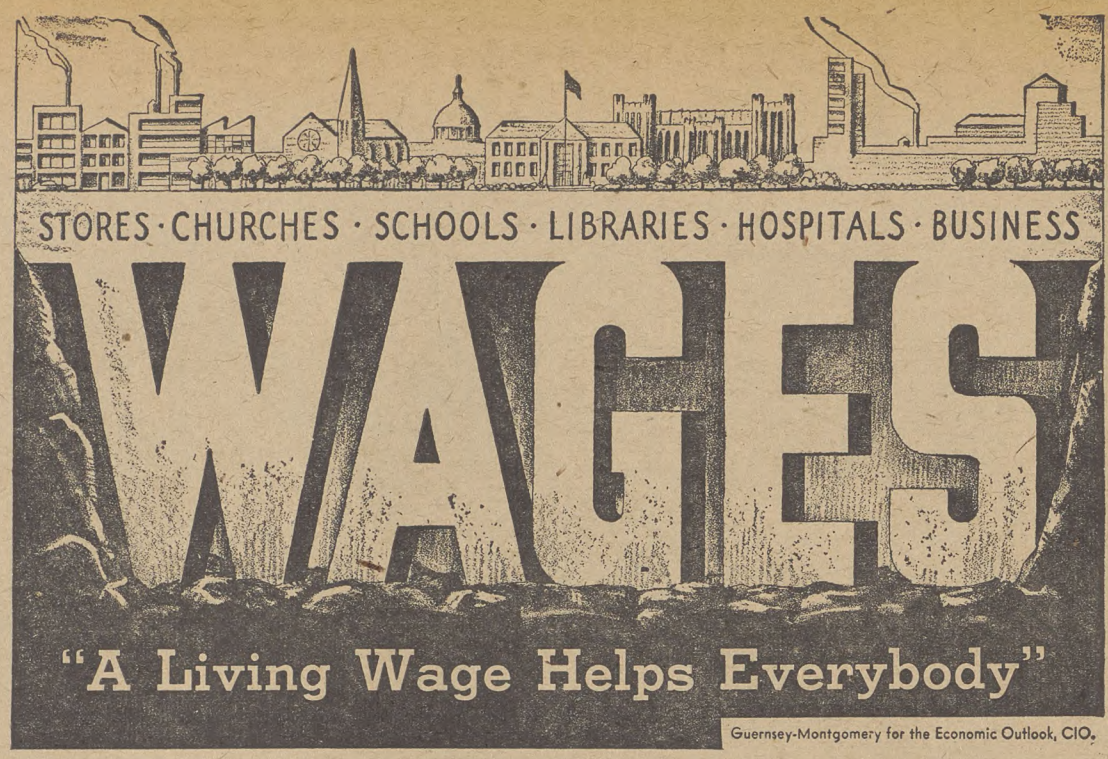
Milwaukee Mayor Greets CIO Meet

After a bit of confusion in sorting out delegates, the fifth and last of the National CIO's regional education conferences got off to a good start May 21, in Milwaukee, Wis.

The confusion came from the fact that three organizations were meeting at the same time in the same hotel. One of the CIO delegates was startled to find that he was eating dinner with the Wisconsin Press Association.

Mayor Frank P. Zeidler of Milwaukee in a speech welcoming the CIO'ers, told them that education was the most important job facing unions today. Zeidler, a Socialist, was backed by CIO-PAC.

Another featured speaker was Arthur J. Goldberg, general counsel for the CIO and the Steelworkers, who reviewed the recent steel negotiations. The conference was sponsored by the National CIO Department of Research and Education.



TWO-IN-ONE POSTER: **Here is one side of a poster issued by the CIO Research and Education Dept. Dept. On the other side is a picture of the statue in the Lincoln Memorial along with Lincoln's words: "All that harms Labor is treason to America. No line can be drawn between these two. If any man tells you he loves America, yet hates Labor, he is a liar. If any man tells you he trusts America, yet fears Labor, he is a fool. There is no America without labor." The poster may be ordered from the department, 718 Jackson Place, N.W., Washington 6, D. C. at 25c a copy, 8 copies for $1, 100 copies for $10.**

CIO Opens CARE Campaign

GIVE

THE CIO this week launches a nation-wide campaign to start a flood of CARE food packages to European workers and their families.

The drive is being conducted by the CIO Natl. Community Services Committee "in support of the men and women striving to rebuild a free democratic trade union movement." The appeal for contributions will be carried to every member, local, council and international in the CIO.

Indorsing the project, CIO Pres. Philip Murray said: "I am certain that when CIO men and women understand the stake they all have in the strength and progress of their fellow workers abroad they will not fail to contribute to this campaign."

Indorsements have also come from other CIO leaders and from international conventions. The CIO CSC is a member agency of CARE and was one of the 26 leading American welfare organizations that set it into motion two years ago. CIO's support has been an important factor in CARE's delivery of 5,000,000 food and clothing textile packages to individuals and groups in 17 European countries.

UNIONS making contributions may designate a parallel union in any of the countries served by CARE as a beneficiary. Or it may specify the country to which the packages shall be sent.

Individual contributors may designate a friend or relative abroad as the recipient of the aid, provided the designation is accompanied by a minimum donation of $10—the price of a CARE package. All collections should be sent to the Overseas Food Fund of the CIO Natl. Community Services Committee, 1776 Broadway, New York 19, New York.

CARE packages purchased with CIO funds will be delivered to CIO's own labor trustees in Europe for distribution to those who need help. All shipments will be covered by CARE's guarantee of delivery, and under agreement with the various governments the recipients will be required to pay no taxes or customs duties on the packages, nor will they suffer any loss of their regular rations.

CARE now operates in Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, Finland, Hungary, Italy, Eire, France, Greece, Netherlands, Poland, England, Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland, and Germany (American, British and French Zones and all Berlin).

Local Leaves AFL To Join CIO-UAW

Dissatisfaction with the AFL Auto Workers has led Local 433, Wilcox-Rich Division of the Eaton Manufacturing Co., Saginaw, Mich., to affiliate with the CIO Auto Workers.

Originally an affiliate of the CIO in 1938, Local 433 swung to the AFL with Homer Martin in 1939.

The swing back to the CIO resulted from "dissatisfaction of the membership with the International Union-AFL, because the AFL has failed to support Local 433 in the handling of grievances with the employer of its members and has failed, and still fails to afford effective leadership, support and direction to Local 433 and its members," said Louis Duby, Local 433 President.

Ross Lauds Austrian Unions

AMERICAN workers have watched "with admiration" the quick rebuilding of Austria's unions, a CIO representative told 500 delegates to the first post-war Congress of Austrian Unions.

Michael Ross, CIO director of international affairs, praised Austrian workers for making their unions "once again a fortress for economic justice, liberal thinking and progressive action."

Voicing hope that Austria will soon be "re-established as a fully independent self-governing unit, free from the heritage of war," Ross said American labor admires the record of Austrian unions between the end of World War I and the destruction of civil liberties by the Dollfuss regime in 1934.

"The events of February, 1934, when the Austrian trade unionists rose up in protection of their rights as free men, helped mobilize public opinion in America against fascism," he recalled. "We salute you for your courage and your magnificent resistance to fascism."

EVEN before the war's end, Ross said, CIO decided to take its place in the international labor movement.

"We are interested in and sympathetic with the aspirations and needs of the European workers," he said. "We are prepared, both at home and abroad, to work cooperatively to insure a better, more peaceful world for all of us.

"We are particularly interested in the economic recovery of war-devastated countries. We hope to have a voice in guiding the destinies of ECA to achieve the most successful operation of the program for the peoples of Europe."

Representatives of the AFL and of labor groups in 14 European countries also addressed the week-long convention in Vienna.

Southern Solons Put On Spot

During a recent debate in Washington's National Press Club auditorium, Reps. Ed Gossett of Texas and William Jennings Bryan Dorn of South Carolina, both Democrats, were put on the spot. Up for discussion was the President's civil rights program. Members of the audience were curious to know why the two representatives were so opposed to the abolition of the poll tax.

Gossett and Dorn were very coy, sputtering the usual stuff about states rights.

It couldn't be that Gossett, whose district has a population of about 300,000, got 17,714 votes in 1946. Or that Dorn, whose district has more than 300,000 population, received only 3,527 votes the same year.

The very idea!

More Jobs Expected

Washington (FP)—Production for the Marshall plan and military expansion will demand greater activity from the U. S. Employment Service in coming months, Labor Dept. officials told a Senate appropriations subcommittee. They put the case for leaving the USES in the Labor Dept. instead of moving it to the Federal Security Agency. They also appealed for sufficient money to carry out their job.

THE ADVENTURES OF JIM BARRY

AS A RESULT OF HER INTENSE WORK IN ORGANIZING POLITICAL ACTIVITY IN PREPARATION FOR THE COMING ELECTIONS, MARGIE WILSON FORGOT HER PERSONAL PROBLEMS - UNTIL HER SWEETHEART DECIDED TO WALK OUT ON HER!

I THINK SHE'S HAD HER CRY, JIM, WHY DON'T YOU TAKE HER HOME .... SHE'S TIRED AND UPSET....

I...I WOULDN'T KNOW WHAT TO SAY.... NOT AFTER THE WAY PETE DELLY WALKED OUT ON HER.

RECKON YUH WON'T HAVE TO SAY MUCH, JIM. SHE'LL DO THE TALKING... AND IF YUH DO SOME CAREFUL LISTENING... IT'LL DO HER MORE GOOD THAN PREACHING A SERMON ON THE WAYS OF THE WORLD!

OKAY... I'LL TAKE THE KID HOME!

GEE... I DON'T GET IT! WHY SHOULD PETE DELLY WALK OUT ON A SWELL GIRL LIKE MARGIE? IF IT WAS ME, NOW ...I'D GIVE MY RIGHT ARM TO MARRY HER!

WELL, I'VE BEEN AROUND THE LABOR MOVEMENT FOR A LONG TIME, WOODY... AND THERE'S A FEW THINGS THET CAN BE SAID FOR PETE'S SIDE OF THE STORY!

THIS JUST GOES TUH SHOW YOU THAT THERE'S A LOT OF TEARS AND TROUBLE THET GOES INTO BUILDING TRADE UNIONS. THAT GIRL WAS WORKING TOO HARD...

THE REASON WE BUILD UNIONS IS SO WE CAN LIVE A BETTER LIFE... IT'S ALL RIGHT FOR OLD TIMERS LIKE ME TO WORK DAY AND NIGHT... BUT YOUNG FOLKS - WELL, IT'S DIFFERENT FOR THEM....

IT'S A NICE NIGHT, MARGIE... HOW ABOUT TAKING A WALK WITH ME?.... THE AIR WILL DO YOU GOOD....

ALL RIGHT...

HOW ABOUT GOING DOWN TO THE RIVER, MARGIE. IT'S QUIET THERE.... AND WE CAN WATCH THE LIGHTS ON THE BRIDGE... AND THE STARS.....

NICE, ISN'T IT? A GUY CAN... OR A GIRL, THAT IS.... CAN THINK A LOT OF THOUGHTS DOWN HERE....

I GUESS SO... (SOB)

FUNNY... PETE AND I.... ALL WE USED TO THINK ABOUT IS FIXING UP A PLACE OF OUR OWN... IF WE COULD FIND AN APARTMENT... BUT THERE NO APARTMENTS... AND I HOPED - IF SOME DECENT MEN WERE ELECTED TO CONGRESS... MAYBE....

OH... JIM... (SOB).... JIM....

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Asks Senate To Abolish Polltax

CONGRESS'S time is running out—but there's still time to abolish the polltax.

In a letter to six leading Senators, CIO Legislative Director Nathan Cowan warned that "Congress will have suffered a grievous loss of prestige" if the anti-polltax bill hasn't been passed when the legislators pick up their marbles and head for home on June 18.

The tax repeal bill has already been passed by the House and been approved by the Rules Committee of the Senate.

Recalling platform promises by both parties, Cowan said "it clearly behooves the Senate to bring HR 29 quickly to the floor for action; and to enforce cloture rules to forestall filibustering delay by that small group of Senators whose personal interests are closely linked to the maintenance of a small, unrepresentative electorate in their states.

"If the anti-polltax bill is brought up, we feel certain that cloture can be obtained and the bill enacted into law."

He called upon the Senators to use "every resource at your command" to force action on the measure, which was introduced in the House by Rep. Bender (R. O.).

Cowan's letter was addressed to Senators Vandenberg (R., Mich.), Taft (R., O.), Wherry (R., Nebr.), Barkley (D., Ky.), Sparkman (D., Ala.) and Pepper (D., Fla.).

Say Truman Wants 75c Base

Pres. Truman—according to Democratic leaders in Congress—is "tremendously interested" in a rise in the minimum wage to 75c an hour.

He's likely, in addition, to be tremendously surprised if the Republican - controlled leadership does anything about it.

The President conferred with leading Democratic Senators and Congressmen at the White House, and indicated his hope for action to improve the 1938 Fair Labor Standards Act.

Republican leaders accused the President of putting the question "into the realm of politics." Sen. Ball (R. Minn.) told reporters he doubted if either House would vote to lift the minimum at this session.

Hearings have been held by both Senate and House Labor sub-committees on labor's demands for an increase in the present 40c minimum. Neither sub-committee has issued a report, though the chairman of the House group circulated an "anonymous" memorandum which called for complete repeal of the wage-hour law.

Opposition to improvements in the law came from both Republicans and southern Democrats during the course of the hearings.

Recalls Attacks on PAC, Urges Mundt Defeat

BACK in 1944, the House Unamerican Activities Committee tried to pin a "communist" tag on CIO and the CIO-Political Action Committee.

Under the Mundt-Nixon bill—now under study in the Senate—such charges could easily lead to registration of all CIO members, penalties and set-backs—although the charges were false.

For that reason the CIO last week voiced strong criticism of the Mundt bill and asked the Senate Judiciary Committee to turn it down. The Committee held three days of hearings and may report in the near future. The bill had previously been passed in the House.

Sponsored by the House Un-American Activities Committee, the bill is formally aimed at regulating and controlling Communist political and front groups.

But Nathan Cowan, CIO Legislative Director, in a letter to Chairman Wiley (R., Wis.) of the Senate Judiciary Committee, warned that the bill will imperil civil rights of thousands, perhaps millions, of patriotic Americans.

"We are strongly opposed to this bill because it seriously threatens the existence of bona fide labor unions and because it substantially curtails civil rights guaranteed to every American by the Constitution." Cowan wrote.

"We object to the Mundt Bill because it violates the very freedom of speech, press, and assembly which it purports to safeguard.

COWAN said CIO is opposed to requirements that "so-called "Communist front organizations keep membership lists available for inspection."

"Such a requirement would obviously invite blacklisting thousands of patriotic Americans solely on the basis of their beliefs and associations" he said. "Labor organizations have had a long and bitter experience with this form of reprisal against individuals for executing the Constitutional right of freedom of association.

An analysis of the bill prepared by the CIO legal department and submitted to the Senator by Cowan charged that the House Un-American Committee has through the years made "indiscriminate use" of the Communist tag.

"Both the CIO and CIO-PAC have been repeatedly and wrongfully denounced as 'Communist front' and 'totalitarian organizations,'" the memorandum pointed out. It recalled that in 1944 the Un-American Committee said CIO-PAC was subversive and sought to impose totalitarian rule on the U. S

"This bill is not just another law," the statement added. "This bill is in fundamental conflict with out constitutional form of government and with the premises of a democratic society."

THE Senate Judiciary Committee's three days of hearings started with testimony by supporters of the bill. They included Donald Richberg, Washington corporation lawyer, and Paul Griffiths, one-time American Legion commander.

In the House there were indications that the Keefe Rider, which is opposed by the CIO, might be eliminated.

The Keefe Rider, added to the Federal Security Administration Supplementary Bill, would bar payment of federal salaries to persons belonging to unions which have not signed the non-Communist affidavits of the Taft-Hartley Law. It was aimed at the CIO Public Workers, but also affected the AFL Typographical Union.

Last week the House eliminated a similar provision from the Interior Dept. Appropriation Bill.

Keep Your Eye On Congress

BILL	WHAT IT DOES	WHERE IT IS	WHAT TO DO
Thomas-McCormack Wage-Hour Bill. S. 2062; HR 5249.	Lifts minimum wage to 75c-an-hour, extends law's coverage.	CIO voiced support at Senate Labor Comm. hearings. Report due soon.	Write Sen. Taft, Sen. Ball & other Labor Comm. members to support.
Federal Security Appropriation Bill HR 6355.	Cuts social security funds; switches U. S. Employment Service from Labor Dept.; holds up pay of Public Workers union members.	Passed by House. CIO asked Senate Comm. to lift funds, leave USES in Labor Dept., remove Keefe Rider.	Write Senators to lift funds, leave USES in Labor Dept. end Keefe rider.
Taft-Ellender-Wagner Housing Bill. S. 866; HR. 2523.	Provides long-range housing program, with govt. aid for slum clearance projects.	Passed in Senate. House Banking Comm. opened hearings, but progres is slow.	Wire Banking Comm. Chrmn. Wolcott (R., Mich.) and your Congressman for fast action and vote.
Mundt-Nixon Bill HR 5852.	Un-American Activities Comm. proposals on "subversives" which would destroy civil rights, endanger unions.	Passed in House. Senate Judiciary Comm. held hearings last week.	Wire Senators and members of Senate Judiciary Comm. to defeat bill.
Anti-Polltax Bill. HR. 29	Ends polltax as bar to voting in U.S. elections in 7 southern states.	Passed in House. OK'd by Senate Rules Comm. but not yet slated for Senate action.	Ask Sen. Taft and your Senators to force action and limit debate to avoid filibuster.
Anti-Lynching Bill. HR. 3488.	Makes lynching a U.S. crime, with punishment for lynchers and police-collaborators.	Approved by House Judiciary Comm. Action due in Senate.	Ask Senators and Congressmen for quick passage of this and other civil rights bills.
FEPC Anti-Bias Bill. S. 984; HR. 2820.	Sets up U.S. agency to enforce anti-bias job policy in industry.	Approved by Senate Labor Comm. No action in House.	Write Senators to seek early vote; ask Congressmen to force action.
U. S. Aid To Education HR. 2953	Provides U. S. funds to help states improve school programs.	Passed by Senate. Stuck in House Labor Comm Discharge petition being started.	Ask Rep. Hartley for Labor Comm. OK of bill. Ask Congressment to sign discharge petition.
Labor Education Extension Service Bill S. 1390; HR. 6249	Sets up U. S. education program for workers thru unions and schools.	OK'd by Senate Labor Comm House Labor Comm. has held hearings.	Ask Senators to vote for bill; ask Rep. Hartley & House Labor Comm. to approve.

Address all Representatives at House Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.
Address all Senators at Senate Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.

NAM Sings Same Tune About T-H

THE NAM boys sang their same old song last week at Sen. Ball's hearings on suggested changes in the Taft-Hartley Act.

The tune was the same they repeated during the first half of '47 when T-H was moving through the Congressional mill.

The lyrics were scarcely changed.

The NAM witness—dapper Raymond Smethurst, the organization's general counsel—repeated the same criticism of industry-wide bargaining that had been voiced by NAM and by many Congressmen a year ago.

Smethurst acknowledged that union shop elections—98% of them being won by labor—are clogging up the Natl. Labor Relations Board's machinery. He offered an easy solution: make all forms of union security illegal, and then union security elections won't be needed.

Smethurst was questioned closely by Rep Augustine Kelley (D., Pa.), a staunch opponent of the T-H law.

DISAGREEING with Sen. Ball—who thought the NAM's anti-union shop proposal was "a sound one"—Kelley asked how workers can get a uniform national wage in an industry without industry-wide bargaining.

"I am not so sure that is desirable," Smethurst said.

"Well, that is the only way some regional differentials were corrected," Kelley reminded him.

CIO's already well-known views will be placed before the committee June 4, and a number of CIO unions are also scheduled to testify around that date. Hyman Blumberg, vice-president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, will appear June 1.

CIO Legislative Director Nathan Cowan called a meeting in Washington May 28 to plan the organization's general line of approach to the bill.

However while the hearings give a chance for expression of views, few people in Washington expect any action on Taft-Hartley to come out of the Congress during the few remaining crowded days of the session.

THE hearings opened with testimony by Robert Denham, NLRB general counsel, in favor of the Ives-Landis bill. That proposal would eliminate the necessity for special elections before unions can ask an employer for maintenance of membership or union shop clauses in their contracts.

Denham complained that the thousands of union shop elections gives the Labor Board little time for handling "important sections" of the T-H law. 72% of the Board's cases have been the union shop polls.

Rep. Kelley, during the question period, forced Denham to concede that the election results had given the lie to claims that workers are seeking to free themselves of union "domination."

Denham testified that "the union shop is not obnoxious to the overwhelming majority."

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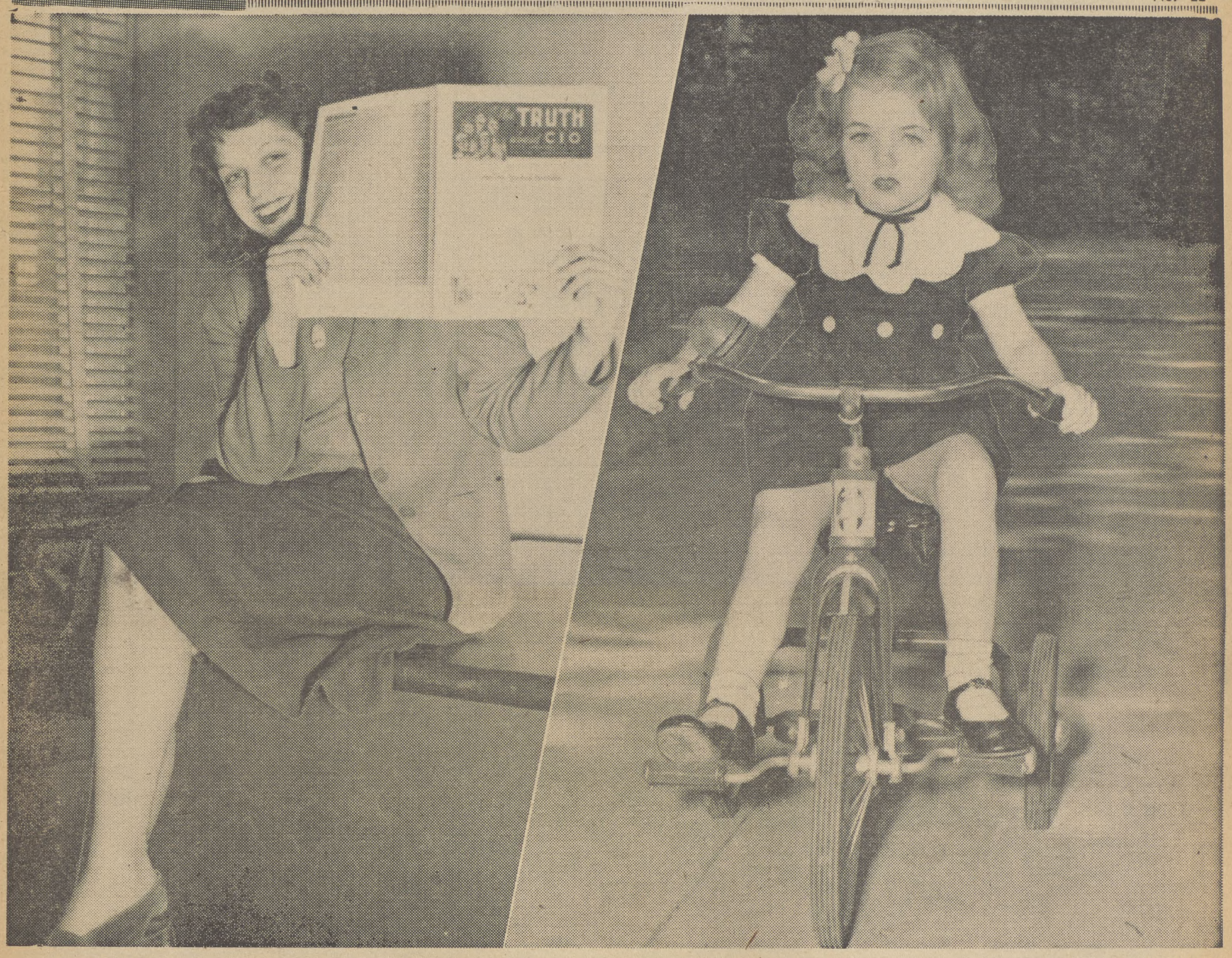


DOUBLE: This young lady is one of hundreds of Southern workers who have taken part in "Operation Dixie," which entered its third year this week. For details of how the CIO has doubled its membership in the South since June, 1946, see Pages 6 and 7.

RECOVERED: Here is an example of another of the CIO's activities, one that is rarely publicized. This is Sharon Meenehan, 3, who recovered at the CIO-donated Roosevelt Children's Wing of Georgetown Hospital, after a serious accident. For more details on Sharon, see Page 10.

Congress Unit Told Of Many T-H Flaws

CIO leaders point out to the Joint Labor-Management (Watchdog) Committee the many flaws in the Taft-Hartley Act, calling it a "terrible mistake."

(Story on Page 3)

Reds Admit They Spurred 3d Party

The Communist Party admits in its own publication, the Daily Worker, that it spearheaded the drive to set up the Wallace Party.

(Story on Page 2)

CP Admits Setting Up Wallace Party

By ARTHUR RIORDAN

LAST month, CIO Pres. Philip Murray told the Textile Workers' convention (and repeated the charge later): "I charge that the Communist Party is directly responsible for the organization of the third party."

Immediately there were anguished screams of denial from the Wallace neighborhood. Murray was called a red-baiter, a warmonger and (by the Daily Worker) friend of the bosses.

Well, Murray certainly had his facts straight, as was attested last week by none other than the Communist Party itself.

The Sunday Worker of May 20, 1948 (we give the full date for historical reasons), carried the full text of a "Draft Resolution for the National Convention of the C.P.U.S.A. to be held Aug. 3 to 6; submitted by the National Committee." Amid six full pages of type and amid dialectic presentation of the party position on many things, there appeared these words:

"The Communist Party was the only force in American political life which instantly grasped the reactionary, imperialistic essence of the Marshall Plan and without waverings and vacillations, undertook the struggle for its exposure and rejection. (CIO News Editor's note: "The CIO is happy to be a supporter of the Marshall Plan.")

"The Communist Party, from the earliest days after the end of the war, understood that its traditional fight for a new people's party directed against a two-party system of the monopolies had once more been placed by events as an immediate, practical question before the American people, and, acting upon this understanding, it boldly proclaimed the need for such a new people's party.

"Because of its correct line, the party (CIO Editor's note: The C.P., that is) was able to carry on effective mass work and make significant contributions to the struggle for peace and democracy and to the forging of the new political alignment and people's coalition.

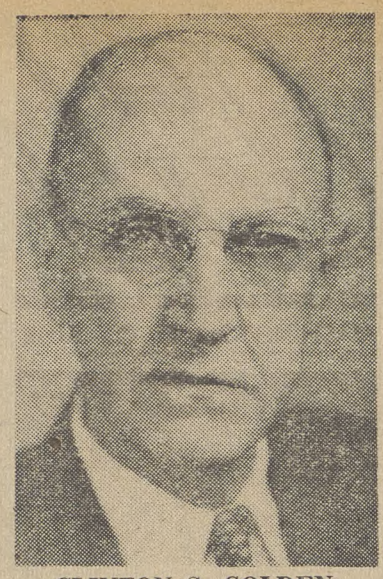
"The Communist party alone, long before it had become clear to wider sections of the people, signalized the rise of a fascist danger in the United States, and exposed the ominous drive toward the transformation of our country into a police state."

THE party, as it often does, was in a self-criticism mood. "We were slow to recognize and counteract the new political role of the Murray forces in the CIO in connection with the Marshall Plan and tended for a short time to continue the old policy of Left-Center unity even after the political basis for it began to disappear," the resolution asserts.

"Nor did we move quickly and decisively to overcome the opportunist vacillations of certain Communist leaders in the trade unions and the people's movements."

What's ahead? "We must guard against the fatal Right-opportunist mistake of failing to treat the struggle for the immediate tasks in the light of the strategic needs of the struggle as a whole and of the coming stages."

As we went to press, we had noted no denials from third party quarters. (The CIO, of course, is strongly opposed to a third party in 1948.)



CLINTON S. GOLDEN

C. S. Golden Named ECA Adviser

CLINTON S. GOLDEN, former vice-president of the United Steelworkers, has been named as adviser on labor policies to Paul G. Hoffman, Economic Cooperation Administrator.

Golden returned a few weeks ago from Greece, where he had served in a similar capacity with the American Mission for Aid to Greece.

Appointed at the same time to a similar post was Bert Mark Jewell, international representative of the Railway Labor Executives Association and a former president of the AFL Railway Employes Dept.

Their job, an ECA announcement said, will be to advise Hoffman on matters of policy, "particularly in the labor field, both in the United States and in the participating countries of Europe.

"In addition, they will assist Hoffman in the selection of the American labor advisers on the staffs of the missions to the industrial countries of Europe participating in the recovery program."

Hoffman said that ECA—which handles the European aid program voted by Congress a few months ago—is "particularly fortunate" to obtain the services of men "with such distinguished reputations and stature in the labor field and with such outstanding background and experience.

"It is obvious that the success of the economic recovery program greatly depends on the active participation of labor, both here and abroad, and on its understanding of the problems and operations involved.

"Mr. Jewell and Mr. Golden will play an important part in guiding and developing this essential aspect of the recovery program."

Boris Shishkin, AFL research head, has been named to head the ECA's labor set-up in Europe, with offices in Paris, France.

Local Expels Sentner

William Sentner, president of District 8 of the CIO Electrical Workers has been expelled from his own local by a membership vote. Local 1102 tried Sentner on charges of using the union to further Communist political ends and found him guilty. Sentner continues, however, to occupy the district post.

$64 Question: Will Mundt Bill Pass?

WILL the Mundt-Nixon bill be rushed through the Senate?

Or will it be held up in the end-of-session legislative log-jam that is now smothering a dozen important bills?

The question was being widely asked in Washington last week, and nobody had a clear-cut answer.

The bill, attacked by numerous labor and liberal groups as a prime threat to civil liberties and due process of law, was passed two weeks ago in the House. Prepared by the Un-American Activities, as a means of curbing subversive actions and organizations, the bill has been condemned as threatening the rights of union labor and of all liberal groups.

The Senate Judiciary Committee—headed by Sen. Wiley (R., Wis.)—held three scheduled days of hearings on the measure and then conducted an almost-unprecedented extra hearing on Memorial Day, in order to hear spokesmen for the large number of groups voicing opposition.

CIO Legislative Director Nathan Cowan sent the committee a letter voicing strong opposition to the bill. He said it "seriously threatens the existence of bona fide labor unions and because it substantially curtails civil rights guaranteed to every American by the Constitution."

WITNESSES at the hearing represented CIO and AFL unions, racial and religious organizations, singer Paul Robeson, candidate Henry Wallace and spokesmen for the Communist and Socialist parties.

All of them—for a variety of special reasons—sharply criticized the House Un-American Activities Committee bill as promoting the theory of "guilt by association."

Two days later a group of several thousand people—from several sections of the east and middle west—converged on Washington to voice protest against passage of the bill. Headed by Jerry O'Connell — former liberal Congressman from Montana—the protesters filled up the Capitol and coursed through Senate and House Office Buildings.

Over 3,000 of them picketed the White House with placards attacking the Mundt bill and calling for action on civil rights legislation, which the Congress gives evidence of pigeon-holing. The picket line was set up after leaders of a non-partisan committee on civil rights said they had been unable to see White House officials.

THE demonstration, however, was viewed with less than enthusiasm by some opponents of the Mundt-Nixon bill.

Sec.-Treas. Emil Mazey of the United Automobile Workers wired the Senate Judiciary Committee: "Don't be suckers for the left hook of Henry Wallace and his Communist collaborators who seem to be trying to provoke you and the Senate into passing the Mundt-Nixon bill."

He urged that the Senate keep the Communist party, together with its "front organizations, its stooges and dupes above ground and out of the cracks in the woodwork so that they can be dealt with by fact, reason and existing law . . ."

Leon Henderson, head of Americans for Democratic Action, charged that the Communists actually were seeking passage of the bill, despite their announced opposition to it, in order to achieve "martrydom." He asked the Senate not to be "stampeded" into falling into such an alleged "trap."

BUT what the Senate and its Judiciary Committee will do with the bill still is Washington's $64 question. Two members of the committee—Langer (R., N. D.) and Cooper (R., Ky.)—have criticized the bill. Others are known to favor more complete study of it.

If the Judiciary Committee reports the bill out, however, chances of its passage would be strong, even though liberal Senators will raise determined opposition on the floor of the Senate.

Fearing Petition, GOP Speeds TEW

SPURRED on by a last-minute avalanche of signatures to a discharge petition to wrest the Taft-Ellender-Wagner housing bill out of the Housing Banking & Currency committee, House Republican leaders suddenly roused themselves into motion.

As the CIO News went to press, Rep. Jesse Wolcott's committee appeared anxious to escape the petition shotgun by quickly reporting the measure out. Just previously the House GOP leadership, eyeing warily the flood of petition signatures, belatedly slapped housing on its "must" list. Commented GOP Speaker Joseph Martin: "We have intended right along to pass a housing bill."

In one day, last Wednesday, TEW supporters were reported to have obtained 30 names to the petition, which then came within about 40 signatures of the goal. Discharge petitions require 218 signatures. Pressure from voters back home and by the Democratic leadership were said to be responsible for the last-minute rush

The measure has been sleeping in Wolcott's committee for two years. An unswerving foe of the public housing section of the bill, he refused to hold hearings on it until passage by the Senate forced his hand. Hearings have been conducted since May 3 and the Michigan Congressman seemed prepared to continue conducting them until Congress adjourns June 19.

COMMENTED the conservative New York Herald Tribune last week: "For the last three days the committee has droned along, beguiled by one solitary witness of negligible importance. In considering a well-threshed bill like this one, that has been before Congress for nearly four years, such behavior appears designed more to obstruct than to illuminate the House."

Once on the House floor, the measure seems assured of passage, although a bitter fight over the public housing section will undoubtedly flare up.

That date in '48

Here's a reminder to CIO members:

There are only 148 days left until Nov. 2—the date on which Americans go to the polls

Too Many Brokers ERP Advisers-Carey

The European recovery program needs advisory committees "broadly representative of the whole American people," CIO Secy.-Treas. James Carey said last week.

Testifying before a Senate committee on trade treaties, Carey said such committees should be appointed "at once."

"Just now, it appears that the advisers being named comprise none but members of the rich men's club, and yet the major scene of the struggle in Europe is taking place at the level of the working people," Carey testified.

"Businessmen, brokers, and members of the Union League Club cannot win the full confidence of working people.

"If maximum results are to be obtained, the appointments to the Advisory Committee must comprise persons fully informed on workers' problems in whom the workers of the European countries will have first-hand confidence."

Negro Rights Are Backed

SOUTHERN professional politicians are riding the circuit just bursting with their protestations of adherence to "Southern tradition" and opposition—'til I die, suh!—to Pres. Truman's civil rights program.

Their noise hasn't made much impression on non-politician Sonutherners, if North Carolina University can be taken as an indication.

At Chapel Hill, the Students for Democratic Action—an affiliate of the Americans for Democratic Action—took a poll of graduate students on whether they would object to attending classes with Negro students.

Approximately 70% of the students would not object, the poll showed.

SDA interviewed the vast majority of graduate and professional students. Only the Pharmacy Department (85 objections to 58 no objections) and the Zoology Graduate Department (4 to 3) were opposed.

Twenty-seven departments were polled.

Grow Your Own

If you want a turkey dinner for Thanksgiving, 1948, you'd better raise your own.

The Agriculture Dept. predicts prices will be at least 10% higher than last year, because growers are raising about one-fifth fewer turkeys this year than last.

CIO Tells Watchdogs T-H 'Tragic Mistake'

THE Congressional "watchdog committee" on the Taft-Hartley Law last week held hearings which were designed to see whether something should be done to amend the act. Chief dog-watcher is Sen. Joseph Ball (R., Minn.)

The CIO, however, one of the main witnesses, declared: "We are opposed to the act as a whole. Its passage was a tragic mistake and its repeal will enormously benefit not only the 60,000,000 wage-earners of this country but our entire people."

Main CIO testimony was presented by Arthur Goldberg, CIO general counsel. Representatives of several other CIO internationals were on hand to state their positions and file statements.

They included Pres. O. A. Knight of the Oil Workers, a CIO vice-president; T. A. Johnstone and Irving Levy, Auto Workers; Isadore Katz, counsel, Textile Workers; Henry Mayer, counsel, Telephone Workers Organizing Committee; and Tom Owens of the rubber union, who filed a statement for URW Pres. L. S. Buckmaster.

Earlier in the week, Vice-Pres. Hyman Blumberg of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers had testified about health and welfare funds, a subject which Goldberg also emphasized.

The auto union witnesses cited several examples of how companies had adopted anti-union policies since passage of the T-H law a year ago.

Knight told the commitee "it's quite apparent that substantially the entire act is approached from the point of view of preserving the employer's interest—regardless of the effect it may have upon the interests of the employes. With such an approach, either chaos in industrial relations will be created, or workers' rights and collective bargaining will be destroyed."

The CIO attorney re-affirmed the organization's basic faith in American democracy, but warned that "repressive" laws weaken the democratic structure. He warned that the security of older workers must be improved, and that collective bargaining should be permitted full rein to permit solutions to the problem.

GOLDBERG noted that the committee wanted testimony on five major points:

1. Union shop elections: "Having placed the Labor Board in a hopeless mess by requiring union security elections which experience has demonstrated are wholly unnecessary, it is now proposed that this situation be remedied by outlawing all forms of union security . . . The CIO is convinced that all limitations are unwise . . . The existing statutory limitations upon the scope of union security agreements in preventing discharge for any reasons other than non-payment of dues have made a mockery of the union shop agreement."

2. Speed in handling of cases: "Critics of the Taft-Hartley law, including the President, freely predicted that the act would stultify the board's procedure. This is precisely what has occurred . . . The board's delays have operated primarily to the detriment of unions."

3. Industry-wide bargaining: "One would think the least this committee would care to do would be to preserve the right of working people to strike—a right which is indispensable to a free society."

4. Union welfare funds: "We deny that there is a 'problem' in connection with union welfare funds, except the problems created by the T-H act."

5. Contractual strikes: "There appears to be an invitation to make the law more restrictive with reference to unions and the rights of their members."

GOLDBERG then went into an analysis of the law and its effects on the American scene. Observing that "it is not possible at this time to present a balanced picture of the overall impact of the act," he declared:

"In considering the effects of T-H we cannot mechanically view this law as merely changing the pre-existing rights and obligations of employers and labor organizations.

"The act has in effect completely altered the course of labor relations.

"In its most fundamental aspect, this law has changed and is changing our industrial mores (customs) with incalculable effect upon labor-management problems at every stage of the organizational process and collective bargaining relationship.

"We cannot ignore the mutual hostility between labor and management this act has bred.

"We cannot ignore the chaos and resentment at the plant level which this act has brought into being.

"We cannot ignore the fact that this act has strengthened the hands of the most anti-labor portion of American industry in its determination to destroy labor organizations and to lay the basis for the revival of an open-shop industrial America.

"Everywhere in the industrial scene today there is eloquent testimony to this strengthened determination.

"It may be found in the unprecedented accumulations of unresolved grievances in the plants. It may be found in the provocations and arrogance of plant managements who now feel that their long-cherished hopes of destroying the unions of their workers may be easily realized. It may be found in the growing number of established collective bargaining relationships which have been destroyed by employers. It may be found in startling statistics relating to the use of the labor injunction."

Other highlights of the testimony:

Strikes: "In evaluating the effect of the act, it is obvious that it would be extremely dangerous to attribute virtues to the law in direct proportion to its success in repressing strikes. The fact that a law forces individuals to work against their will, to take 'no' for an answer or a reasonable wage demand, is hardly something in its favor.

"But, in the report issued by the majority of this (Watchdog) committee in March, the claim was made that the act had succeeded in reducing strikes.

"This claim was made primarily upon the basis of a comparison of the first part of 1947 with the last part of 1947, in disregard of the fact that in the latter part of every year since 1927 the strike figures declined with reference to the first part.

"The strikes figures are now available for the first quarter of 1948.

"In the first quarter of 1947 there were 3,670,000 man-days of idleness as the result of work stoppages. During a comparable period in 1948, there were 7,730,000 man-days of idleness because of work stoppages."

Union unfair labor practices—the cornerstone of a new anti-labor technique: "There are few labor disputes today in which some employer cannot find a basis or a claimed basis for invoking the intervention of the federal government. Even a picket-line scuffle, normally the subject of police court action . . ."

Coercion by unions—and by employers: "Employer sponsors of charges of coercion against unions are not interested in obtaining punishment of particular individuals for illegal misconduct. They are far more interested in bringing to bear the force and power of a federal official—namely, the General Counsel (Robert Denham) of the Labor Board — for strike-breaking purposes."

One-sided administration: "It is not entirely accurate to condemn the general counsel and the board for their one-sided administration. The statute itself makes one-sidedness in administration inevitable."

Improper rule-making by the office of the general counsel: He recalled the famous "proceed at its own peril" statement, ascribed to Denham, which occurred in the Remington Rand case. Though Denham claimed he had been misquoted, "we think it unfortunate that he should have made a statement at all under circumstances which inevitably strengthen the hand of one of the parties to a labor dispute."

"The Taft-Hartley law is not serving the ends of industrial peace. It is bad for business, for labor, for the public. It has turned the clock back on progress in the field of industrial relations. It should be repealed."

END STRIKE: With the signing of a two-year contract giving 75,000 Chrysler employes a straight 13c hourly increase, the two week's strike came to an end. Shown at the conclusion of negotiations are, l. to r., Art Hughes, UAW; Norman R. Matthews, president, UAW Chrysler division; Robert W. Conder, Chrysler labor relations director; John Leery and George Huth, company officials. Standing: UAW representatives William Lineberry, Harold Julian and Richard T. Leonard, company officials Gerald Atkinson and Cass Miller.

Chrysler Strikers Win 13c Hourly Increase

TWO weeks on the picket lines ended for Chrysler workers with a 13c hourly raise and the satisfaction of knowing they had helped shatter industry's solid "no wage increase" front.

To the 75,000 CIO Auto workers at Chrysler the victory means a total annual gain of $23,700,000. Coupled with the General Motors settlement completed earlier the same week it may set a pattern for peaceful settlements in the rest of the industry. Talks with Ford—last of the "Big Three"—begin June 15.

Following acceptance of the agreement by the membership, UAW Chrysler Division Director Norman Matthews hailed it as "an important gain for the Chrysler workers themselves and an important contribution to the whole economy of the nation at a time when the continued increase in cost of living makes imperative an increase in purchasing power.

"The Chrysler strike and the militant spirit of the Chrysler workers," he continued, "contributed to the substantial gain won by the General Motors workers, and their victory in turn made possible the settlement won in Chrysler today."

Matthews, however, said he considered the size of the increase and the other concessions insufficient from the standpoint of the workers' need, the company's ability to pay without price boosts or the national economy's need for increased purchasing power in lower income groups.

"In view of the Chrysler Corporation's refusal to pay one penny of increase without a strike," he said he considered the agreement a "resounding victory."

HE EMPHASIZED that the settlement could not "honestly" be used by the corporation as an excuse for boosting prices again. In fact, said Matthews, Chrysler could afford to pay the increase to all its employes, including executives, clerical and supervisory workers, reduce prices $120 per car and still make 6% on its investment.

In addition to the 13c hourly pay hike, effective May 31, the union won the following concessions:

- Adjustments on wage inequities, including a 3c hourly rise in the minimum rate, a 5c hourly boost for firemen-powerhouse; a 5c hourly gain for mechanical repairmen (garage); 5c for operators of Greenlee drills and 10c for cutter-setters.
- Increase in 1949 vacation pay, which would give workers with 1 to 5 years' seniority $62.20, a $5.20 rise over their present $57 vacation pay. Workers with 5 or more years' seniority, now receiving $114, will get $124.40.
- Salaried workers receive a 9% boost with $20 monthly minimum.
- The contract expires August 1, 1950, and may be reopened after June 15, 1949.

Meanwhile, on the GM front, UAW spokesmen last week took issue with the company's explanation of its 11c hourly settlement.

IN WASHINGTON, D. C., to testify before a Congressional committee on the Taft-Hartley Act, T. A. Johnstone, assistant director of the union's GM division, told reporters that GM had "desired very much to conceal the fact that 6c had been added to the base rate."

GM officials, who in negotiations had confided they would be hard-pressed to explain the increase to "some very important people," had publicized the breakdown on the figure as a 3c hourly productivity increase and an 8c cost-of-living increase, he said.

Actually, explained Johnstone, the productivity increase amounted to 6c an hour the first year of the contract and 3c the second year, totaling 9c during the life of the agreement.

The contract permits a 1c hourly wage increase or decrease for each 1.14-point change in the Bureau of Labor Statistics index beginning in September. The wage cannot be cut by more than 5c an hour in the event of a cost-of-living decline, however. Subtracting this from the total 11c increase just granted, GM workers remain with a flat 6c hourly boost added to the base rate not contingent on the cost-of-living, rather than 3c, he said.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

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. . . BUT THIS IS CERTAIN

Not being psychic, we can't tell you whether Dewey, Taft, Stassen, Warren or some "dark horse" will be given the GOP job of trying to sell the public on the idea that he should have a four-year "lease" on the White House.

Neither can we tell you whether Truman or someone else will be in their pitching from the back of the Democrat donkey.

However, there's one thing political we know for sure, and it's this:

Unionists are going to have to do a lot of hard work if the anti-labor complexion of Congress is changed in November.

Grousing and griping won't do the job. Neither will sitting around and thinking nasty thoughts about those who killed OPA and enacted the Taft-Hartley Act.

Only an effective political campaign could turn the trick—and when you're in the CIO and talk about politics you talk about PAC.

That's the organization through which you can make your efforts count.

PAC is picking up steam for the campaign just ahead. It's becoming well organized in the places where organization really means something—where the voters live and cast ballots.

You can make two valuable contributions to the PAC campaign—your time and your money.

How about giving a buck or two now?

And how about becoming a block or precinct worker if you haven't already done so? ★ ★ ★

VICTIMIZED BY NON-DEFLATION Say, what in the world happened to that campaign to halt disatrous inflation and put an effective anchor on the skyrocketing cost of living?

You know what we're talking about—that drive to stop what began happening after Congress listened attentively to the NAM and then put the skids under OPA.

We seem to recall that President Truman came out with a 10-point anti-inflation program which we partially approved.

Our recollection is that the GOP leadership in Congress said "nothing doing' to the Man from Missouri, passed a miniature anti-something-or-other program of its own and then declared:

"The President now has enough power to control inflation. If it isn't controlled it's his fault."

It was like telling a guy to bail out the ocean with a leaky bucket.

We remember the stock market "crash" of a few months ago, which, the experts said, marked the beginning of a downward price trend.

We recall what a couple of big industries said about bringing down the cost of living when they went through some price-cutting motions a few weeks ago.

Pardon us if we're a bit cynical about the whole thing. We just got through buying a week's supply of non-deflated groceries. ★ ★ ★

HEIGHT OF STUPIDITY We think the height of stupidity was achieved last week when several thousand persons—who asserted they favored defeat of the Mundt-Nixon Bill—picketed the White House.

It is obvious that all—or most—of those who joined in this demonstration are pro-Wallace and therefore opposed to Pres. Truman. But oppose Truman or not, there is one principle on which he has held firm. That principle is civil liberties, which, as the CIO has stated, would be seriously imperiled by passage of the Mundt-Nixon Bill. And he has indicated he will veto the bill if it is passed.

You can't defeat vicious legislation by stupidity. The White House picketing was disgustingly stupid.

'Operation Dixie' Affects The Nation

Doubling Membership in Two Years Was Only One of Major Accomplishments

By ALLAN L. SWIM

YOU can't use cold statistics to tell the entire story of "Operation Dixie"—the CIO's membership campaign in the South.

It's a warm, human story—a story of courage, coercion, violence, accomplishment, temporary set-backs, grueling work and pleasant surprises.

At best, you can tell only part of the story because the final chapters won't be written for years to come.

And the final chapters will be distorted by the passage of time and by the varying viewpoints of the historians.

THE Southern membership drive began in June two years ago with a staff composed largely of men and women who had had no real organizing experience.

At that time CIO membership in the South was about 400,000. Today it is about 800,000.

This means that the CIO in Dixie grew as much in the past two years as it did in the 11 preceding years.

A major portion of this growth was in more than 800 new local unions which were established. The remainder was in existing unions which were only partially organized.

These figures do not take into consideration the thousands who have joined local groups which have not yet been recognized as bargaining agents.

THE economic impact of the campaign has been tremendous—and, some day, the political impact will be equally as great.

One of the favorite tactics of Southern industrialists who oppose unions is to grant unorganized workers the same wages that the organized ones achieve through negotiations.

This is particularly true in the textile industry—the basic industry of the South.

As a result, most Southern workers have received during the past two years wage boosts comparable to those won by the unions.

And the organized groups have made real progress in their fight to eliminate the North-South pay rate differential. They have eliminated it in some industries and whittled it down in others.

THE drive for new members in the South has also been a campaign to improve civil rights—and considerable progress has been made in this field.

Dozens of organizers were arrested on such charges as "distributing handbills," "using sound trucks" and "soliciting union members without a license." CIO attorneys won acquittal for all of them and obtained rulings that laws limiting freedom of the press and freedom of speech were unconstitutional.

Organizers now operate without fear and with complete freedom in dozens of towns and cities where "union agitators" formerly were molested and beaten.

There is still a lot of room for improvement, but a good start has been made.

VAN A. BITTNER, director of the Southern drive, and his associates correctly view their work as a national—not a regional—undertaking.

They know that CIO unions in the North, East and West will regain insecure until the South is solidly organized.

They know that real wage gains of unionists throughout the nation will be limited as long as a North-South pay rate differential exists.

They know that the entire nation will be better off—politically as well as economically—if the standard of living in the South is improved through unionization.

And they realize that the seeds they have planted in factories which were not ready for unionization will bear fruit later.

THIS is part of the story of "Operation Dixie"—and there's a good chance that it lacks much of being the most important part.

We may have to wait until the children of today's Southern industrial workers grow into adults before we can see the full effect of one of the greatest contributions the CIO has made to the South.

It will be interesting to learn what has happened to youngsters whose fathers gained dignity and independence through unionization—factors which are enabling the children to obtain better educations than they dreamed of a few weeks ago.

These children could easily change the course of Southern history.

Old Photo is Used To Discredit Strike

How an old photograph may be used by a newspaper to discredit a strike is told in this editorial in Work, publication of the Catholic Labor Alliance:

If you're planning to publish an anti-labor newspaper, here's a tip on technique.

Keep a file of pictures showing pickets beating police or pickets battling non-strikers. Photos of police beating pickets are no good—they might win sympathy for labor. These pictures can be old—just so they don't look old.

Then when some violence breaks out in a strike, don't worry if you have no picture of the current violence. Just pull one of the old shots out of the file and publish it with a headline about the current strike, as though the picture were current too.

You'll find this time-tested formula useful in swinging your readers to hate all strikers. (Be careful to label the strikers as rioters" or—better yet, that nastiest of epithets—"CIO goons.")

If you think that this formula isn't used, just thumb through the Chicago Tribune. The headline on its May 15 back picture page screamed: "Minnesota Guardsmen Armed Against Goon Squads." Below this was a four-column picture of one man clubbing another. Other headlines in this and previous issues linked the picture with meat strike violence in South St. Paul, where the Minnesota National Guard was called out.

But was the picture taken at the scene of this violence? Of course not. It was taken in 1934. Not in a meat dispute either—but during a teamsters' strike. And not in South St. Paul either—but in Minneapolis. These facts were printed in small type below the picture.

For variations on this technique, consult almost any issue of the Tribune.

CONGRESSMAN DRIPP **By YOMEN**

"Wage increase? Why James, what for?"

Hot Tip Turned Out To Be Dud

AN ex-rail bender, a false rumor, a mountain "hideaway" and a couple of newspaper reporters once provided the principal ingredients of a "big story" that turned out to be a complete dud.

The former rail bender still get a big laugh every time somebody mentions that Sunday afternoon in the mountains.

The reporters, however, never did appreciate the humor of the situation. No news man likes to go on a "wild goose chase."

None of the CIO members directly involved ever learned what the editors said when their reporters reported there was no story to write.

THE CIO's Political Action Committee had been established a short time, and a group of state CIO leaders voted to get together and discuss the new organization.

For some reason or other they decided to hold a meeting at a rather isolated spot atop a mountain. Perhaps they wanted to get away from the heat and the hustle of cities.

Naturally they wanted privacy but they weren't seeking complete secrecy. They intended to make a report on the meeting to the newspapers.

But their selection of a meeting place only whetted the appetites of the reporters who heard the false rumor.

SHORTLY before the meeting opened two reporters from papers unfriendly to the CIO arrived on the scene.

They wandered around among the delegates for a few minutes, then spotted a Newspaper Guild member, who was on the program for a talk on politics.

They got the idea that the Guildsman was on hand to cover the "big story" too —so they walked over to him.

"Say, this is really going to make a hot story, isn't it?" one of them asked.

"Oh, I don't know. There may be something on the program that will make news," the Guildsman replied.

"Make news, hell!" said the other reporter. "It will make headlines! Our paper has been itching for a chance to expose the PAC as a Communist front organization—and today we're going to get the dope we need."

The Guildsman looked steadily at the non-Guildsmen and then asked, "What in the world are you talking about?"

THE two reporters decided to share their big secret with the "uninformed" Guild member. They seemed delighted to do so.

"Why, hadn't you heard? The top guy of the Communist Party is going to speak here this afternoon. He's going to give these CIO people advice on how to run a political campaign."

"You don't know what you're talking about," said the Guildsman. "There's nobody from the Communist Party either on the program or at this meeting, insofar as I know."

"You just don't know, then," one of the reporters said. "Earl Browder is definitely scheduled to speak. I've got that straight."

THE Guildsman, who had helped arrange the program, laughed loudly, then grabbed the reporters by the arms and led them among the delegates.

Finally he found the man he was looking for.

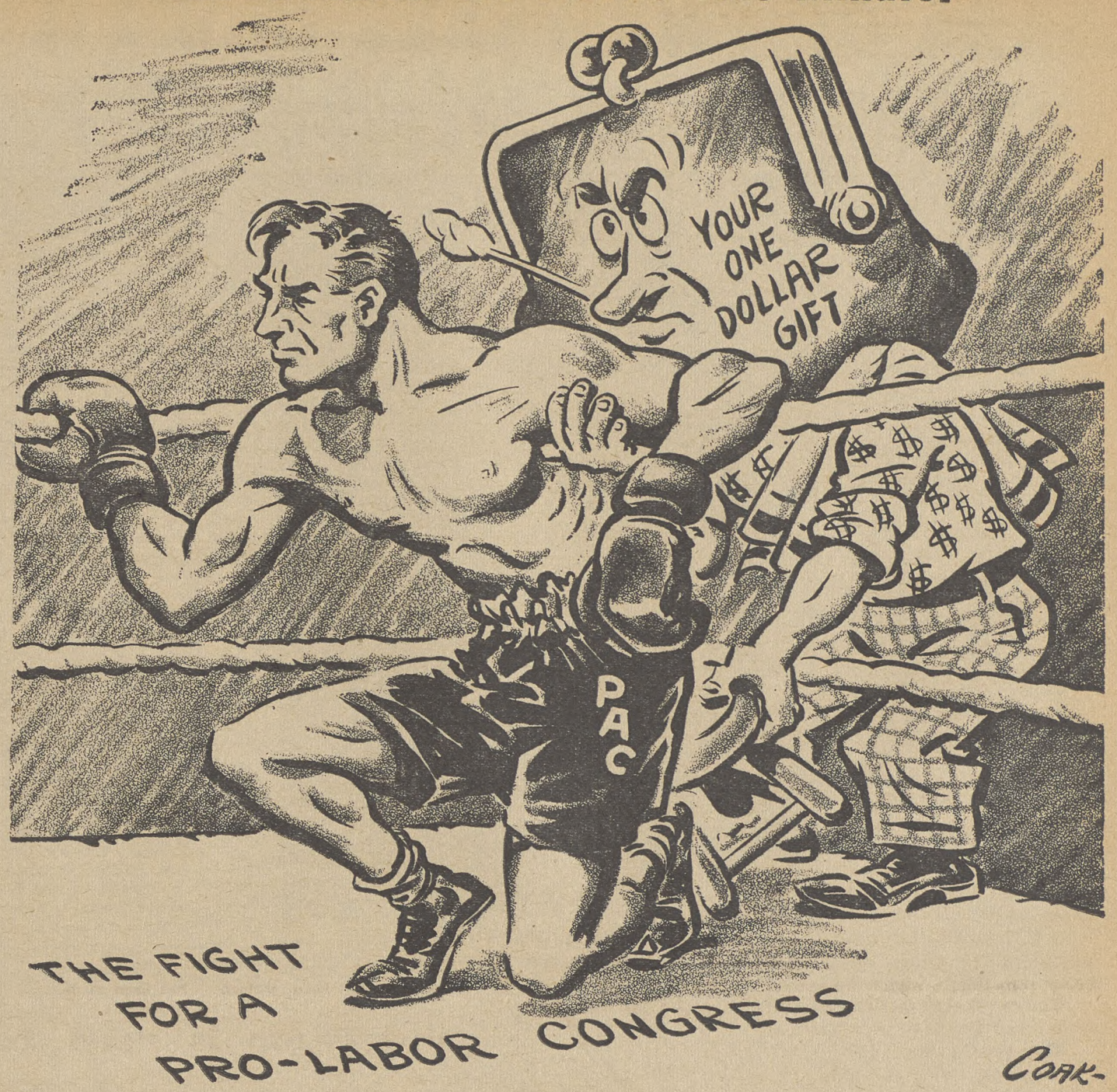
"Earl," he said." I want you to meet a couple of reporters who have come way up here to cover our meeting.

"Gentlemen, this is Earl Crowder, a representative of the United Steelworkers. He used to be a rail bender down at Birmingham.

"The name is Crowder—not Browder: He's the fellow who's going to speak!"

A. L. S.

The 'Second' He Needs This Minute!



Research Throws New Light on Southern Labor History

By HOLLACE RANSDELL

WORKING conditions were terrible and pay was low on the construction job in Virginia where some 500 white and Negro workers were employed on the lower level of the canal. About two-thirds of the workers were white, mostly Irish.

The white men were restless and dissatisfied and grumbled to each other. They had to pay for their meals out of their meager wages and little was left to show for their backbreaking labor. It was plain that trouble was brewing.

Finally in May they staged a demonstration and struck for higher wages, but returned to work bitter and ashamed, after the president of the company took what he called "proper precautions to preserve the peace."

In June they threw down their tools and struck again, and this time returned only after their demand for a 20% increase was granted. Then a terrifically hot spell set in, and 20 or so of the Irish workers died of heat prostration. To keep the men from going out on another strike, the company was forced to grant some "fringe" provisions, including regular medical attendance.

THIS all happened, not during the southern organizing drive of recent years, but more than a hundred years ago, in 1838, when the James River and Kanawha Co., then the most powerful corporation in Virginia, was constructing a canal west of Richmond with a crew of free white labor and Negro slaves.

Prof. Richard B. Morris, author of a recent scholarly book, "Government and Labor in Early America," tells of this and other strikes of long ago in an article on "Labor Militancy in the Old South," in the May-June issue of Labor and Nation. (Address: P. O. Box 18, Ansonia Station, New York 23, N. Y.)

The article is part of a study of labor controls in the slave states which he is making under a grant from the American Philosophical Society. Labor and Nation states that Prof. Morris is dividing his time this year between visiting professorships at Princeton and Columbia Universities, and a membership at the Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, where he is engaged in writing a book on freedom and labor in the slave states.

Since events and developments of labor today spring from roots buried in the past, Prof. Morris' investigation into pre-Civil War labor in the South should be of great interest in respect to the current Southern organizing drive. Morris seems to be a pioneer in exploring activities of white labor in the Old South, about which apparently very little is now known.

ALREADY through his research into old newspapers, documents and other original sources, Morris has discovered a number of serious omissions and errors in labor histories regarded as reliable. These in general have spread the idea that there was no trade union activity to speak of in the pre-Civil War South.

He points out that the monumental work of John R. Commons and associates, "History of Labor in the United States," was based exclusively for the pre-Civil War period, on the files of Northern newspapers and those of a few border states.

"But even these inadequate sources hold at least a hint of white trade union militancy in the slave states," says Morris, pointing out that Commons' History lists 23 different trade unions organized and 19 strikes called or threatened between 1833-37 in Baltimore, chief business center of the slave state of Maryland.

The number of unions organized in Baltimore "compares favorably with trade union activity in Philadelphia and New York during the same period," Morris states.

Also cited in Commons' History on the basis of these same Northern newspaper files are strikes in other Southern cities, including seven in Washington, D. C., and four in suburban Georgetown. Printers' strikes took place in Richmond, Va., in 1836 and in New Orleans and St. Louis in 1837, according to Commons.

MORRIS comments that the leads offered in Commons, however, were not followed up by American labor historians. John B. Andrews, he says, on the basis of tables appearing in Finchers' Trades Review in 1863-64, concludes that "unionism was confined, with one exception, to the region east of the Mississippi River and mainly to the northeastern and central part of that region."

As a result of his research into early sources, Prof. Morris has come up with the surprising discovery "of a fighting labor movement—sporadic and lacking in unity, to be sure—in such slave states as Virginia, South Carolina and Louisiana, where white laborers, as compared with slave labor, held an unfavorable and even degraded position, and where slave competition, traditional slave labor controls, and economic conservatism would be presumed to be powerful deterrents to such risky operations."

SAGA OF TWO YEARS IN DIXIE: CIO DOUBLES MEMBERSHIP

By ED STONE

THE Southern Drive, which enters its third year this week, has resulted in the establishment of more than 800 new local unions and added more than 400,000 names to the rolls of CIO, Van A. Bittner, national director of the CIO Organizing Committee, reports.

"This means the CIO has doubled its membership in the South in two years," Bittner said.

When the drive started in June, 1946, it was hailed by the nation's press as "Operation Dixie," an "Invasion of the South," and, in some quarters erroneously reported as a campaign to organize "one million members in a year."

The idea of organizing a million people in anything within a year is absurd, Bittner said.

"It would be a remarkable achievement for the government to organize an army of a million men within a year—even with the help of selective service," he said.

AT the onset of the drive, no goal or time limit was set. The object of the drive was, and is, to organize the unorganized in the South, regardless of how it takes.

Perhaps the most remarkable result of the drive is the rapidly changing attitude of small business men and the general public towards the CIO.

No one can write the whole story of the Southern Drive—it is too big. But it has already won for itself an important chapter in the history of the South. The impact of the Drive on the economic, political and the moral thinking of the South is just now being realized.

IN writing of the campaign some will chronicle the amusing incidents—how one organizer had to round up a man who could talk in the sign language in order to get the message to a group of deaf mutes in a textile mill. Some will dwell on the violence—how 22 organizers and local union leaders have been brutally beaten.

VAN A. BITTNER

Says Philip Murray: "You have completely justified our faith

The political repercussions, as the result of union organization are already resounding. While the Southern Drive has divorced itself from any political activity on strict orders from Director Bittner, it will naturally follow that when men and women start thinking collectively about their jobs they will start thinking in unison about their government and who they will elect to office.

To many, the strides made by the CIO in solving the South's race problem will appear outstanding. Churchmen, welfare workers and civic leaders freely admit that the CIO has done more to better the plight of the Southern Negro than the combined efforts of all of the "I-do good" organizations.

By insisting on equal pay for equal jobs, the CIO has improved the economic status of the Negro and thereby placed him in a position to improve his health, housing, educational and moral status.

HOWEVER, the benefits derived from the Dixie Campaign are not limited to the states below the Mason Dixon line. Unless the Northern wage differential had been whittled down, it is problematical that Northern union locals would have been able to negotiate the wage increases won in recent contracts. Northern manufacturers can no longer point to widespread unfair competition of Southern low wage areas as a reason for withholding pay increases. Nor can Northern manufacturers threaten to move their operations to Southern states rather than pay fair wages.

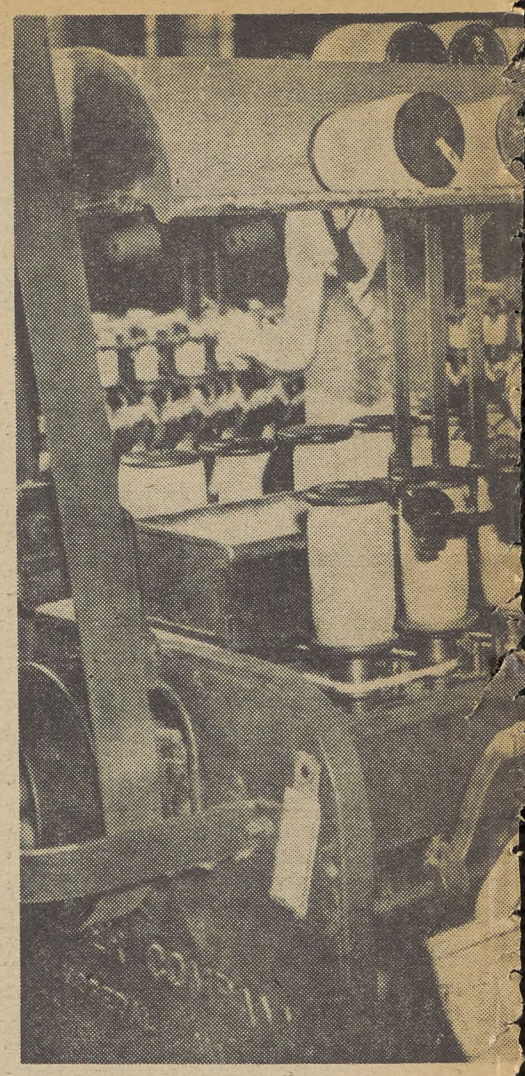
The Southern Drive has met every obstacles that the well organized manufacturer's organizations can bring into play. Management, with years of experience of fighting unions in the North, has hired renegade preachers to preach that unionization is anti-religious. They have cooperated with the Ku Klux Klan to spread word that unions are un-American. Terrorism, brutality, race intolerance and bigotry have all been met and—in most cases—overcome.

On the bright side of the picture is the fact that all of these barriers are being surmounted. The Southern press has not been totally unfriendly. News of the drive has been factually told and adverse editorial comment has been the exception, rather than the rule. Clergymen, with a deep understanding of good men working for the well-being of their flock, have been more than cooperative.

CHURCH and labor groups have been formed in a majority of Southern cities and regular luncheon meetings are held for discussion of the problems of working men and women. It has not been unusual to have clergymen call on members of their congregation urging them to join the union.

The Southern Drive is a crusade—a crusade against poverty hardship, suffering and economic bondage. It is now recognized by most Southerners not as an invasion, but as a "crusade of liberation."

Southern working men and women are awakening from the lethargy that has kept them at the foot of the economic ladder. Southerners have a heritage of independence and militancy that is fast coming to the front, with the result that some of the nation's strongest and most active locals are found as a result of the CIO Southern Drive.



TYPI

'Dear Bro. Bi

Dear Brother Bittner:

As you mark the beginning of the third year of the CIO Organizing Drive in the South, millions of grateful CIO union members are expressing deep pride and sincere appreciation for the great job you and your excellent staff have done.

Your accomplishments among the workers of the South is being reflected not only in the ranks of our unions but throughout the entire country. The intelligence, hard work, and enthusiasm which the men and women of your staff are putting into the Southern Drive is bringing a new and better way of life to hundreds of thousands of working people.

We are fully aware of the great difficulties which face you in carrying out your mission. You have completely justified the faith we have placed in the

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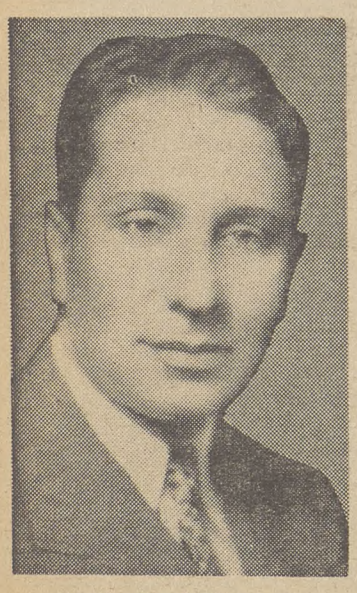
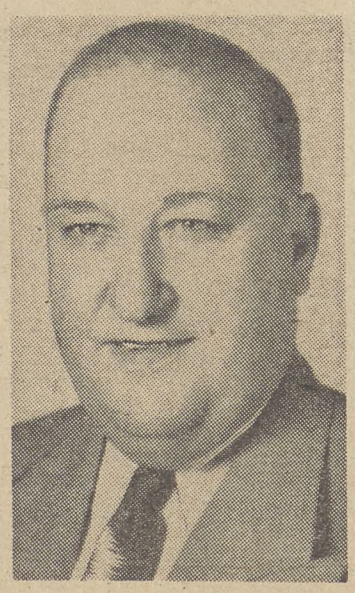


GEORGE BALDANZI
Textile



JOHN RIFFE
Steelworkers

WALTER HARRIS
Textile

PHIL CLOWES
Steelworkers

JOHN HAWKINS
Woodworkers

GLADY
Amalg

SOUTHERN TEXTILE WORKER

...ttee, and on ...n and women ...CIO, I extend ...staff our real ...st wishes for

...ilip Murray.

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...ner' Strikes In South Prov... Workers Want Unions

THE number of strikes in Southern plants, where management has refused to bargain after an election has been won, bears mute testimony that Southern men and women want unions—and are willing to fight for them.

Members of the Textile Workers Union have been on strike 14 months at the Amazon Mill in Thomasville, N. C. Amazon is part of the Cannon chain and Cannon refuses to sign a con tract with the union.

Down in Cuthbert, Ga., some 1100 woodworkers have been on strike for nearly a year—another case of management refusing to bargain after an election was won. An interesting sidelight to the Cuthbert strike is that t... men took time out from th... picket line to help organize th... workers at an adjoining mill—and election was won.

IT took a two-year struggle an... a four-month strike to win ... contract at the Pee Dee Mill i... Rockingham, N. C. But th... union stalwarts stuck—and they won.

TWUA Local 43 has been on strike since December at th... Dallas Mill in Huntsville, Ala.

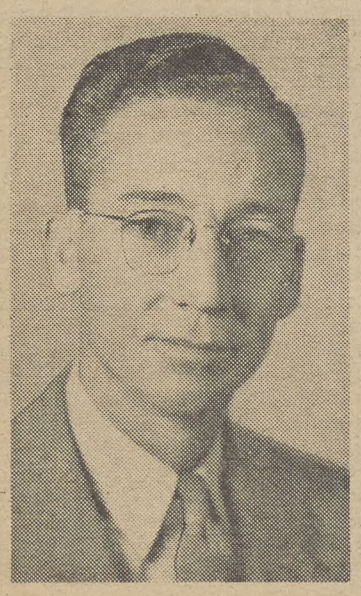
After winning an election a... the Ewing Mill in Prattvill... Ala., with more than 90% of th... votes going to the union, th... company refused to sign a co... tract. The workers struck.

A bitter strike is in progres... now in Rome, Ga., where th... Anchor Rome Mills refused t... give any type of union security.

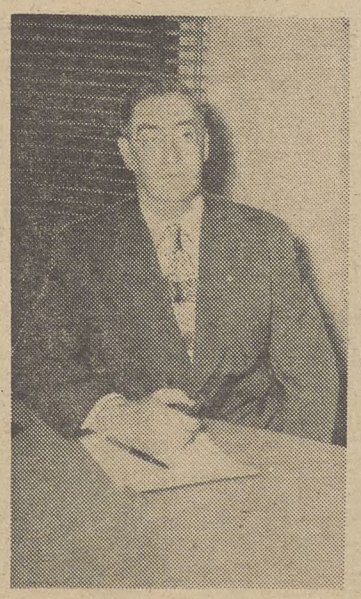
But still the union holds fast

...ion Dixie

...CKASON
... Clothing



THOMAS STARLING
Auto Workers



SHERMAN DALRYMPLE
Secretary-treasurer

Advance In Civil Rights

AN ORGANIZER was arrested in Georgia on a charge of soliciting union members without paying a ...ity license fee.

In North Carolina, several organizers and local union leaders were arrested on charge of "distributing handbills" and "using a sound truck."

There were other arrests on similar charges in other Southern states during the past two years—but no CIO representative was required to go to jail or pay a fine.

That's because the CIO Organizing Committee has been fighting as hard for preservation of civil rights as it has for the establishment of new unions.

Jerome Cooper of Birmingham, attorney for the Committee, has a 100% record of winning acquittals for CIO men and women arrested on "civil rights" charges in connection with organizing. Some of the charges were dismissed when Cooper made it known that he intended to challenge the constitutionality of ...ity ordinances under which arrests were made.

OTHER cases were won on appeals from city and county courts.

Miss Lucy Mason, CIO Southern public relations representative, has been successful in halting abridgement of civil rights in a large number of cases involving organizers. She has frequently served as "trouble shooter" in tense situations.

"While it is true that 22 of our organizers and local union leaders have been physically assaulted, there has been a very definite improvement in the civil rights' situation in the South during the past two years," Committee Dir. Van A. Bittner said.

WE distributed hundreds of copies of a splendid CIO pamphlet on civil rights among members of our staff, local union officials, law enforcement officers, judges and prosecutors throughout the South. This, we believe, had a good effect.

"We obtained good results from the publicity given us when we went into court to fight for civil rights and won."

Bittner said that civil rights violations in most portions of the South are "no worse and no more frequent" than in many other parts of the nation.

"It's about the same every place you go," he said. "You run into the violations when the union is new and weak. They cease when the union is established and becomes strong."

S. Carolina:

Franz Daniel, Director in South Carolina, says:

"The CIO organizing drive in South Carolina is keeping pace with the rapid industrial expansion taking place here.

"We have overcome many serious obstacles to reach the point where we can now see a growing trend towards organization on the part of the unorganized workers. The next year will bring us a good measure of the successes we have been striving so hard for during the past two years."

The Directors Say:

MISSISSIPPI
Robert W. Starnes

"With pardonable pride, I would like to assert that Mississippi has the finest organizing staff in the country—and we can prove it. The State legislature has just enacted a workmen's compensation measure that can serve as the model for the rest of the states. That would not have happened without strong union organization. We think we have a pretty good state—and the CIO is making it better."

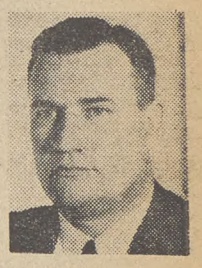
TENNESSEE
Paul R. Christopher

"In Tennessee, we believe the victories already won and the organizing campaign now under way make 1948 our best year in the Southern Drive.

"Our well-knit Tennessee staff is now made up of seasoned organizers who have made the necessary readjustments, in organizing procedures under the Taft-Hartley law, and we know just where we're going."

TEXAS
Robert Oliver

"In Texas, we have a big state and CIO is doing things in a big way. We are operating from the Panhandle to the Gulf and from the northern border to the Rio Grande. Although the gain in Texas have been remarkable to date, we are ready really to hit the jackpot in a dozen spots within the next several weeks. The news from Texas is good."



ALABAMA
Carey E. Haigler

"We in Alabama are concentrating on textiles—and we can report progress. We can safely predict that the membership in Alabama textile mills will be more than doubled before the end of 1948. In a number of plants, we have had to strike after winning elections in order to force management to bargain with us."

GEORGIA
Charles Gillman

"Georgia is fast becoming a CIO state. The progress of CIO in Georgia can be gauged by the ecomonic and political gains being made here. I think it is significant that the only Congressman from Georgia who consistently voted for labor during the 80th Congress, comes from an area that is more than 90% CIO-organized. The coming elections will reflect the heavy increases in CIO membership."

VIRGINIA
Ernest B. Pugh

"The studied and planned pattern of opposition to unions throughout Virginia is having an entirely different effect than that expected by the small manufacturer's group sponsoring it. It is serving to make wage earners mad—and when wage workers get mad they join unions. That is what is happening in Virginia. The future looks good for CIO in Virginia."

FLORIDA
Charles L. Cowl

"Although the Drive has only been in operation about a year in Florida, we can report definite progress.

"We are becoming well and favorably known and many of the erroneous opinions about CIO have been dispelled. We have elections pending in a dozen plants and organizational work is being conducted in a score more."

LOUISIANA
Fred C. Pieper

"Louisiana is happy to report that never in the history of CIO in this state has the future looked better. Our progress reflects credit on our efficient and hard-working staff. The work of the voluntary organizers, from the already organized locals, has been particularly noteworthy."

NORTH CAROLINA
Bill Smith

"We have the greatest concentration of industry of any Southern state, and although we have accomplished much during the past two years, a big task still faces us.

"We have laid the ground work in North Carolina for a CIO structure which promises to bring the union and better living and working conditions to thousands of textile, wood, tobacco and furniture workers soon."

ARKANSAS Lee Tucker

"The situation in Arkansas can be defined briefly as a long-term organizing project demanding a lot of hard work. With our limited staff we have made important gains, and we will continue to do so until the job is done.

Despite the hardships endured by members of my staff, their high morale and enthusiasm never waiver. With such organizers we can't help but succeed."

Tenn. CIO Hears Call To Organize, Vote

TENNESSEE is pretty much Boss Ed Crump's bailiwick. It has a poll tax, an anti-closed shop law and Jim Crow traditions.

But last week about 200 persons, both white and Negro, representing 110 local CIO unions in the state, made it quite clear that Tennessee's growing union population wasn't going to take some things sitting down.

It was the ninth annual Tennessee CIO convention, held in Chattanooga. There were 11 guest speakers, among them Assistant Labor Secy. John Gibson; Van A. Bittner, Director, CIO Organizing Committee; John Edelman, legislative representative, CIO Textile Workers; Anthony W. Smith, assistant director, CIO Councils; Carey Haigler, president, Alabama CIO Council; and Allan L. Swim, CIO publicity director.

All 11 emphasized primarily the effects of state and national legislative action on workers and inferred that labor's only recourse is further organization and increased political action.

GIBSON praised the CIO for the success of its Southern organizing drive. Those new members, he said, "will reap great benefits in improved wages and working conditions, and the economy of the South and the entire nation will be strengthened.

"When Southern workers ask for a raise, they are sometimes told that they ought to be satisfied with what they're getting, because their living costs are lower," he asserted. "When you get down to hard facts, these so-called regional differences do not actually exist except in someone's imagination.

"The hopes and aspirations of American workers and the whole of the American people, for that matter, are the same north or south of the 39th latitude and east or west of the Mississippi River."

MUCH the same point of view was expressed by Bittner. "Anything done to weaken the trade union movement is a move to weaken democracy and destroy liberty," he said—and Taft-Hartley is only the beginning.

Only a strong trade union movement—"particularly the CIO"—can change that trend, he continued. Thus he urged delegates to step up organizational work by forming or joining volunteer organizing committees.

The 80th Congress came in for another attack in Swim's address, when he charged the legislators had "almost entirely ignored the needs of the people" and "trampled on civil rights."

The "extreme leftists" are attempting to split the trade union movement from within and Big Business is trying to weaken or destroy it through sponsorship of such legislation as the T-H law and the Mundt-Nixon Bill, he asserted.

The U. S. is following closely the path that led the nation into a depression after the late 1920s, he pointed out. "As before, unreasonably high prices are drying up consumer purchasing power at a dangerous rate," Swim said.

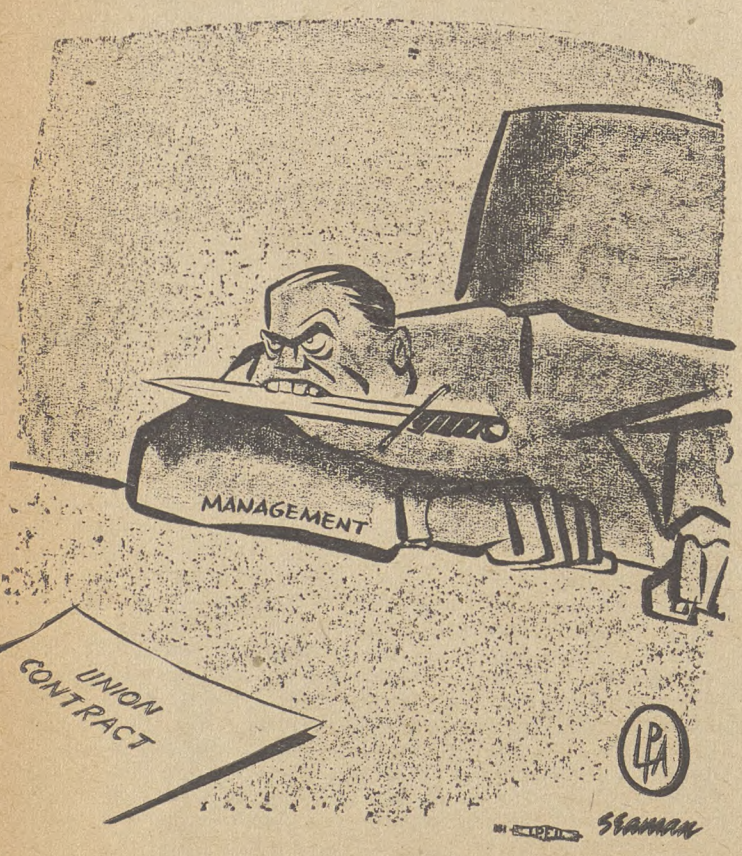
A RESOLUTION urging enactment of the Taft-Ellender-Wagner housing bill stressed the necessity for a "large scale program of housing by the federal government . . . to house all Americans . . . without regard to race, creed or color."

Other resolutions sought abolition of the poll tax; restoration of price controls over basic necessities; federal aid to education; a national health insurance program; enactment of the Thomas-McCormack 75c minimum wage bill; repeal of the T-H law; and strengthening of local PACs through effective block and precinct organizations.

Approved in principle, but referred to the executive board for proper wording were resolutions condemning Tennessee anti-labor legislation and the Mundt-Nixon bill.

A resolution opposing the third party and pledging strict adherence to CIO policy was adopted with only four dissenting votes after the most spirited debate of the three-day meeting.

Earl A. Crowder, Steelworkers, was returned to the Council presidency for a second term.



MANLEY J. WILSON
Editor of the CIO International Woodworker, who has been nominated for U. S. Senator on the Democratic ticket in Oregon. He faces incumbent Sen. Guy Cordon (R.) in November.

CIO Tests Louisville Pay Tax

A CIO member has filed an "unfriendly" suit challenging the constitutionality of Louisville's new "occupational tax" on the grounds it is discriminatory and is actually an income tax.

(In legal circles, a "friendly" suit is one that is filed with the consent of the State attorney general in an attempt to determine the legality of some piece of legislation. An "unfriendly" suit—sometimes called an "adversary" suit—is one filed without the consent of the attorney general.)

The suit was filed by William Sebree, president of Local 1634, CIO Railroad Workers, who is an employe of the Louisville & Nashville. His attorneys are Edwin C. Willis, Lawrence S. Gratiman and Luther M. Roberts.

The suit—filed in Circuit Court—asks preventing the city from collecting the tax. It declares the tax discriminatory because:

1. Domestic servants are exempt, but what they receive for their work, including lodging and meals, is in many cases in excess of the average wage paid other workers.

2. It levies a 1% tax on **gross** income of workers, but when applied to professions and businesses it is 1% on **net** income.

Sebree's suit points out that he, as an L&N worker, does not receive his gross pay, since Social Security, federal and state income taxes and Railway Retirement assessments are deducted. Also, he must buy certain types of clothing and equipment necessary to his work.

But, continues Sebree, professional and business people can, under the act, deduct such items as expenses connected with their work, social security, income tax and "other license and taxes."

This, the suit contends, violates the uniformity clause of the State Constitution and another clause "which prohibits an absolute and arbitrary power over the property of free men."

SEBREE was accompanied to the court by PAC Chm. W. H. Beatty, CIO Reg. Dir. William B. Taylor, and other CIO leaders.

The CIO has asked employers to transmit payroll deductions to the city "under protest." Taylor told a meeting of union officials that several employers, including L&N, had agreed to pay under protest.

Senate Passes Bill To Admit 200,000 DPs

A BILL to permit 200,000 European displaced persons—under stringent rules of selection—to enter the United States has won approval in the Senate.

By a 63-13 vote, the Senate passed the measure on to the House for action. The DP bill has a top priority listing on the Republicans' action program.

The bill was amended by the Senate to double the 100,000 quota set by the Judiciary Committee. The 200,000 would be allowed to enter the U.S. during the next two years.

If enacted, the bill will help solve the problem of some 800,000 persons who have been living in refugee camps throughout Germany, Austria and Italy since the end of the war.

Sen. Pepper (D., Fla.) complained, however, that half of the 200,000 DP's to be admitted are refugees from the Baltic nations of Lithuania, Latvia and Esthonia—all of which were absorbed by the Soviet Union in 1940. This is a too high proportion, he said, since less than one-quarter of the DP's come from the Baltic countries.

In addition, he charged that Jews are practically excluded from the quotas, since the eligibility date for entry into German DP camps — Dec. 22, 1945 — preceded the influx of Polish Jews seeking to escape anti-semitic outbreaks in their country.

THE bill provides that half of the DP's must be farmers, that they must be screened for loyalty to American democratic ideals, that they have job skills needed in the community to which they move, and that they cannot displace any American from either his home or his job.

A three-man commission established by the bill will supervise details of the two-year immigration program.

CIO and other labor, liberal, religious and national groups have given strong support to the campaign for displaced persons legislation during the past two years.

Most of the displaced persons are former slave laborers imported to Germany by the Nazi regime who declined to return to their home countries because of Communist regimes; refugees from those countries; and Jews escaping persecution. Large numbers of the Jewish DP's have been seeking entry to Palestine.

Organizing Textile Pamphlet's Theme

The story of organizing efforts of America's textile workers from the time Samuel Slater opened the first textile mill in Rhode Island in 1793 down to the CIO Textile Workers Union of America today with its 450,000 members, is told dramatically in a pamphlet just issued by the TWUA.

Entitled "Building a Textile Union," the 33-page illustrated pamphlet begins with a brief account of the tremendous difficulties the TWUA faced when it took on the job of organizing textiles.

How they finally succeeded when the newly organized CIO went into textiles in 1937, and how the gains under CIO began piling up is described in the pamphlet. It cites the doubling and in some cases, the tripling, of wage rates; employer-paid health insurance programs; paid vacations and holidays; reduced hours and job protection, and other gains that have brought a better life for textile workers.

(Copies of the pamphlet may be obtained from the TWUA, 99 University Pl., New York 3, N. Y.; price, 15c each, $11 in lots of 100.)

ORGANIZATIONALLY SPEAKING

By Allan S. Haywood

In an election conducted under the auspices of the Utah Labor Relations Board amongst the employes of the American Linen Supply Co., the results were: Eligible to vote 134; for CIO 85; no union 34.

CIO Reg. Dir. Frank Bonacci was in charge, assisted by Pres. Clarence L. Palmer of the Utah CIO Council.

Dir. of Org. George Brown, Woodworkers, Portland, Oreg., reports that of the 25 eligible to vote, all voted for the Woodworkers. Brothers Harold Salter and Marion Bullock were in charge.

Congress is planning adjournment without any attempt to amend the vicious provisions of the Taft-Hartley Law and with an all-out effort to pass the Nixon-Mundt Bill, which the CIO has protested against. This Congress will be recorded in the future as the most reactionary that has ever assembled.

The CIO Auto Workers came through with an agreement with General Motors Corp., and then followed the Chrysler settlement where the workers were on strike. Other corporations in the electrical field have since made moves to settle. It is to be expected that some other industries will fall in line with this.

The Natl. Labor Relations Board has ruled that an employer has the right to compel workers to attend meetings called by the employer at the plant and listen to his harangue and condemnation of unions and its officers. This ruling is a strict violation of what every American has understood to be his freedoms.

The board also ruled that the plant protection men cannot be certified if they are affiliated with AFL or CIO. Where does the freedom of association come in? Some day, with an aroused public, labor particularly, these antiquated and dangerous decisions will be erased and the law amended to protect the sacred rights guaranteed in the Bill of Rights.

The answer to all this is—organize more and more, and keep the movement united. Let no political party divide you.

Harvard Mag Does A Good Job On NAM

THE malevolent structure behind the bright facade of the Natl. Association of Manufacturers is revealed in—of all places—the Harvard Business Review.

The Review is published by the Graduate School of Business Administration of Harvard University. The author of the critical article, "NAM: Spokesman for Industry?" is Alfred S. Cleveland, lecturer, School of Business, Univ. of California at Berkeley. Cleveland is also a business consultant.

Cleveland declares that NAM's structure is such that a comparatively few companies control what it does, that its policies are created without enough debate by the membership, and that, to put it bluntly, the NAM creates class conflicts.

Steamroller: Discussing how NAM maneuvers to present a "united front," Cleveland says:

"Complete unity can only be achieved through a program of meaningless generalities or rationalization of the narrowest of group interests. (To a large extent this course has been followed by NAM in the past under the apparent belief that public opinion can be similarly channeled through the use of advertising techniques.)

"The fallacy and tragedy of this type of thinking is that it solves no basic problems, introduces violent emotion into areas already split by and torn by such feelings, widens the gaps between economic groups, and forces society, acting through government, to make punitive legislation expeditions in an effort to hold the struggle within bounds.

"The final goal then becomes government itself—a tremendous battle for power in which each side, using the same weapons, attempts to conquer by creating public fear of other important and essential elements of society."

Little Democracy: Cleveland believes there is little democracy in the formulation of NAM policies. He states that "the association's formal structure is closely patterned along business lines, with the result that the rank and file members enjoy very limited participation in policy making."

He says that while the board of directors (in 1947 there were 153) and the executive committee have full authority for the policy formation there are six standing "policy" committees which "appear to be the basic institutional elements from which emanate the association's stands on various issues."

These committees make the recommendations on policy "with the approval by the board or the executive committee, or by independent action of either the board or the executive committee.

The university lecturer points out that while there are many executive offices. This group constitutes approximately 0.8% of current membership and has never exceeded 4%. The self-perpetuating characteristic of the active minority is indicated in the fact that yearly turnover of its members have averaged but 1.4% for the entire 14-year period, as compared to approximately 25% turnover for the association's governing hierarchy as a whole."

Cleveland declares that sometimes that state of affairs exists in "many group organizations, particularly of the pressure type; certain labor unions offer an obvious example in another field."

Big Business Dominates: The business consultant asserts, however, that "the identity of the inner policy-making group indicates that active leadership within the NAM comes primarily from among the very largest manufacturing corporations. Thus none of the 125 firms referred to employs less than 500 workers, and 84 firms, or 62.7% employ more than 2,500 workers.

"The NAM has frequently asserted that more than 70% of its members employ fewer than 500 workers. It is thus evident that in terms of size the firms and the industrialists that have dominated the association's governing elements have not been representative of the NAM's own membership.

"This conclusion is further substantiated by analysis of the balance sheet assets of the inner group. Of the corporations comprising the active minority, 90% have assets of $10 million, while the assets of 44% of these firms exceed $50 million."

'Most Damaging Indictment Of NAM Ever Published'

STATEMENTS by Alfred S. Cleveland in his article on the Natl. Association of Manufacturers in the Harvard Business Review are "somewhat less than flattering to the NAM," the Rev. George G. Higgins points out in his weekly column "The Yardstick."

Father Higgins is the assistant director of the Social Action Dept. of the Natl. Catholic Welfare Conference. He continues:

"As a matter of fact, considering its very respectable sponsorship and its thoroughgoing objectivity and scholarliness, we may fairly state that this article is the most damaging indictment of the NAM ever published—all the more damaging in view of the fact that the author himself is avowedly a friend and admirer of the free enterprise system.

"Mr. Cleveland quarrels with the NAM precisely because his painstaking research has forced him to conclude that the program of the NAM has been and continues to be seriously harmful to the cause of the free enterprise system. 'The extreme conservatism of the NAM,' he concludes, 'to the extent that it is due to the traditional practice of basing policy on the narrow and precarious base of limited and short-run self-interest, is reason for real alarm.'

"EVEN during the darkest days of the great depression, says Cleveland, 'the Association vigorously opposed the efforts of the national administration to alleviate the shocking distress of millions of unemployed and underprivileged citizens. The NAM was wholly lacking in a constructive program suited to the circumstances.'

"And mind you, he is writing under the auspices, not of the AFL or the CIO, but of the Harvard Business Review which even the NAM will not be able to brush aside as a prejudiced or irresponsible witness.

"'Professional associations,' Cleveland says, 'and some labor organizations are able to prescribe group ethics and to discipline members who violate them. At present the NAM cannot, and this lack of effective sanction explains in part the sterility of many of the Association's platforms and its failure to recognize or propose remedies for specific deficiencies in the management of industrial affairs.'

"This very timely article, then, is anything but carping in its outlook. On the contrary, it's a public service to American industry—a service in the form of a very frank and very forthright challenge to the intelligence and the good will of American businessmen.

"American businessmen, organized into their own free associations, are challenged to 'define economic abuses and act against them within their own community.' They are challenged, in effect, to concentrate less on the reform of the labor movement—for which the NAM has never had a fondness, anyhow—and more on the reform of their own associations and their own economic and industrial practices.

"Let them remember that the American labor movement, with all its faults, has been, as Bishop Sheil remarked very recently, 'a most constructive force in the country.' 'It was the unions, not free enterprise,' the Bishop said, 'which brought the concept of justice into our industrial system . . . thereby elevating the entire moral tone of our economic system'."

31 Acts Opposed By NAM Are Laws

Of 38 major legislative proposals enacted into law between 1933 and 1941, the NAM opposed all but seven, the Harvard Business Review declares. Here is the score card:

Legislation opposed by the NAM: Securities Exchange Act, Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act, Natl. Labor Relations Act, Agricultural Price Parity, R. R. Pension Act, Public Works, Social Security Act. Emergency Work Relief, Banking Act of 1935, Guffey Coal Act, Public Utility Holding Company Act, Emergency Transportation Act, Walsh-Healy Act (government contracts), Robinson-Patman Act, Anti-Strike Breaking Act, 1936 Revenue Act (corporate tax section), Guffey-Vinson Coal Control Act, Copeland Food and Drug Act, Fair Labor Standards Act (wages and hours), Executive Reorganization, Agricultural Adjustment Act (1938), unallocated relief appropriations, Federal relief measures (FSA, NYA, PWA and pump priming), undistributed profits tax, Trust Indenture Act, Natl. Guard Act (rehiring provisions), Transportation Act of 1940, extension of the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act (1940).

Legislation Approved by the NAM: RFC (loans to small business), Housing Authority Act, direct loans to business, Natl. Housing Act, Corporate Reorganization Act, Wagner-Steagall Housing Act of 1937, Miller-Tydings Act (resale price maintenance), reduction in capital gains and corporate surtax (1939).

Peek Behind NAM Smoke Screen

DO you get nervous when the corporation man across the table starts to spout fancy economics—and winds up saying 'no pay increase'?

Then the May issue of the Economic Outlook is just what you need to throw the facts back at him. The CIO Research & Education Dept. publication is chockfull of material on "What's Behind the NAM Smoke Screen."

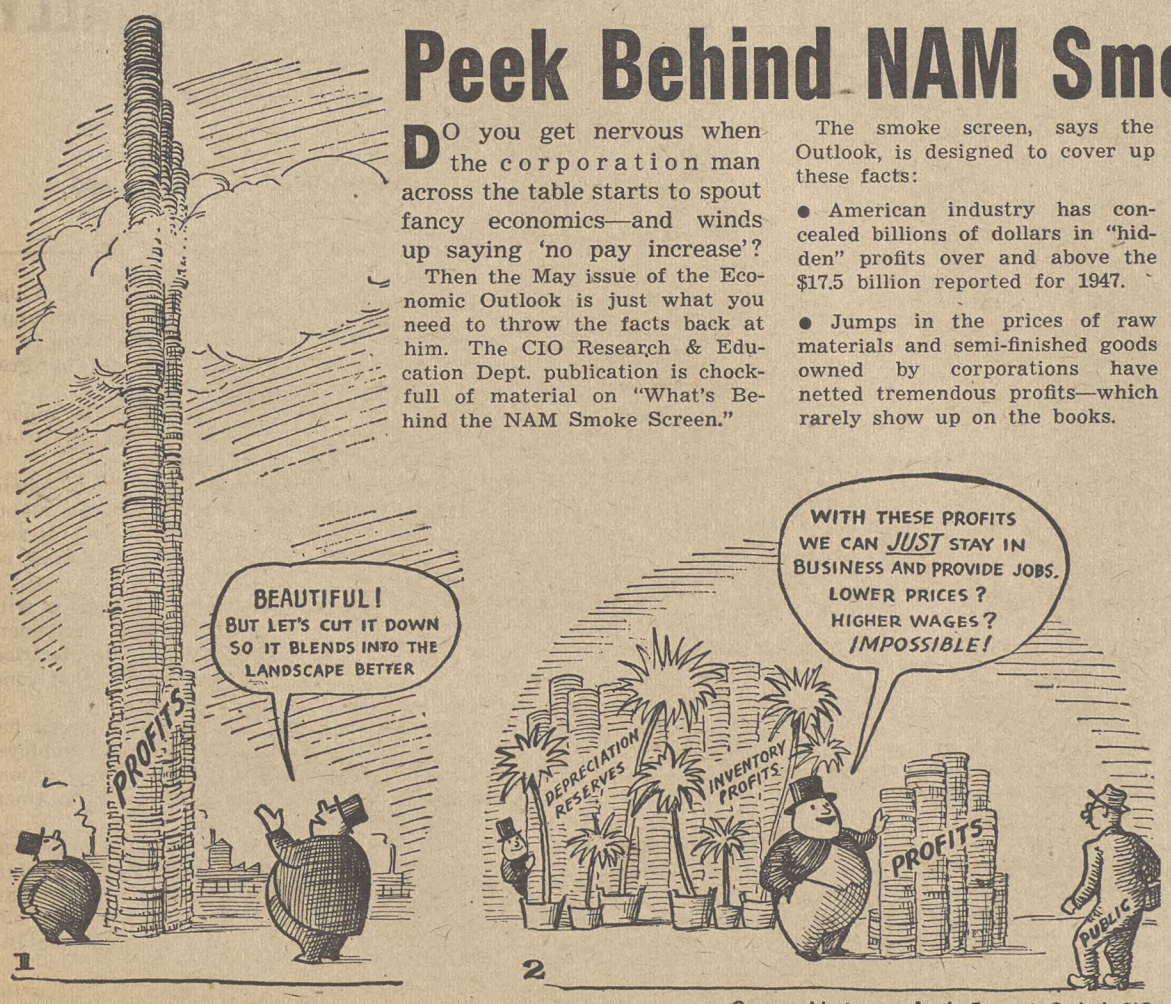
The smoke screen, says the Outlook, is designed to cover up these facts:

- American industry has concealed billions of dollars in "hidden" profits over and above the $17.5 billion reported for 1947.
- Jumps in the prices of raw materials and semi-finished goods owned by corporations have netted tremendous profits—which rarely show up on the books.
- Fancy accounting practices, that make Sonja Henje look like a stumblebum in comparison, prevent the public from knowing how much the corporations really make. (Many keep separate, confidential records for Uncle Sam's tax men.)
- Despite pleas and tears that taxes keep investors from buying stocks and bonds, American industry has so much capital that "we are literally swimming in it."
- Corporation advertisements that capital makes jobs (" . . . corporations have to find $8,000 before providing a worker with a job") are often interesting reading but they're poor economics. There was plenty of capital in 1932 and not much work.

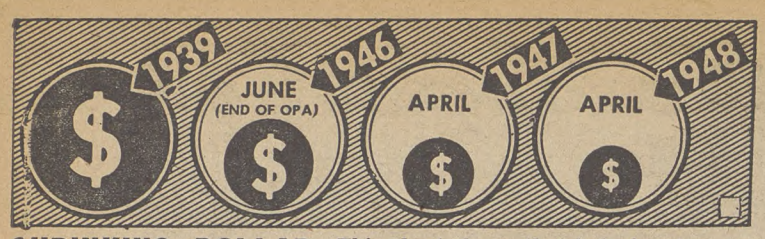
PRINCIPAL purpose of corporation advertising to justify profits is designed to build new confidence in the idea that "what is good for business is good for us," the Outlook says.

"From past depressions we know that what business thought was good for itself proved almost disastrous for our nation. These conditions have not changed."

Meanwhile, corporations have abandoned the practice of seeking money from the public or from banks, and are building up big reserves for future expansion.



Guernsey-Montgomery for the Economic Outlook, CIO.



SHRINKING DOLLAR: This chart shows that today's prices are far, far higher than in 1939. The new peak puts consumer costs 71.9% above '39. And that means the 1948 buck is now worth 58c in 1938 pennies.

A Report: U.S. Steel May Up Price Again

"The cost of living rose to a new high in April — 30% above January, 1946; 69.3% above 1935-39."

Thus spoke the oracle last week. The oracle is the U. S. News, published by David Lawrence and unblushingly pro-business.

Thus ended the brave crusade launched in January, 1948, when the soothsayers gleefully shouted that here indeed was the end of high prices; that the commodity market price break bespoke a new era; that no "third round" of wage increases was needed; that everything was just ducky.

The data on living costs is provided by the strictly non-partisan Bur. of Labor Statistics. What the bureau will say of May is obviously unknown, but there are ominous signs that, even if May showed a slight decline — which hardly seems likely—the future will be on the up and up—and we don't mean the up-and-up.

THE most ominous sign was a carefully worded story in the financial pages of the New York Times. That story reported that U. S. Steel—reluctantly, if you'll pardon the use of the word—has just about decided that it'll have to raise prices again. It seems that the famous steel "price cut" was a mistake. It was a mistake, reported the Times, because U. S. Steel now thinks it needs more cabbage.

(Need we remind you that U. S. Steel is the same U. S. Steel that just a month ago refused a wage increase to the CIO Steelworkers, expressing the pious hope that its refusal would be a blow to inflation. Who's inflating now?)

What has this increase in the living cost done to your pocket book?—assuming you occasionally have a dollar or so left in it.

Well, take the value of the $1 greenback. Using 1939—last pre-war year—as a yardstick, the $1 which was worth $1 in 1939 is now worth about 58 cents.

In arriving at that figure, we are using BLS' index of 200-odd basic commodities. However, that index contains some items which haven't varied too much in price and which aren't bought too often.

So, if you apply your dollar value to food — which has sky-rocketed far above other items—your 1948 dollar is worth only about 45 cents. For example, the amount of food you bought for $10 in 1939 now costs $22.

The clothing dollar has shrunk to about 51 cents. When you remember that it is estimated that a worker spends 65% of his weekly salary for food and clothing, you can realize where inflation has carried you—and where it may wind you up.

(A Presidential committee once said of BLS' index: "The widespread opinion that the BLS index grossly understates the cost of living is justified, if the cost of living is taken to mean the amount of money a family spends for the commodities and services it buys.")

Brother, can you spare 22 cents?—**A.R.**

Road to the Jungle

Textile Wins 13½c From Rug Firms

AGREEMENT on a 13½c hourly package increase has sidetracked a threatened strike by 20,000 CIO Textile Workers in the carpet and rug industry. Of the amount, 11½c represents a flat wage increase, the remaining 2c to be used for fringe benefits.

The new contract will add over $5½ million to the workers' purchasing power, and will bring average hourly earnings in the industry up to $1.37½, while the minimum rate jumps to $1.08.

Companies involved are the Bigelow-Sanford Carpet Co., Alexander Smith Carpet Co., Karagheusian Carpet Co. and the Mohawk Carpet Co.

For some 15,000 workers in the dyeing and finishing industry in the New York City area the union is seeking a 20c hourly boost plus a number of fringe benefits.

Benefits sought by the union include company-paid illness and hospitalization insurance, a seventh paid holiday, an additional 5c an hour for workers on "wet" jobs, and groundwork for a pension plan.

FE Board Votes To Sign Affidavits

The CIO Farm Equipment Workers' executive board last week voted to sign the non-Communist affidavits required for use of the Natl. Labor Relations Boards' facilities under the T-H Act.

FE Pres. Grant Oakes said the move was necessary to protect the union from "vultures in the labor movement."

Four board members resigned rather comply with the act. They are: Secy.-Treas. Gerald Fielde; Vice Pres. Ajay Martin; Organization Dir. Milt Burns, and Board Member At Large Pope Huff.

TWUA Will Hold So. Wage Meet

Pres. Emil Rieve of the CIO Textile Workers has announced that a wage conference of TWUA local unions in southern cotton and rayon weaving mills will be held in Atlanta, Ga., on Sunday, June 20.

Delegates at the conference will represent 125,000 workers employed by 190 mills in Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas, Rieve said. They will review present wages of southern textile workers and will adopt union policy with regard to wage demands.

NOV., 1947: SHARON ON HER BED OF PAIN

Remember the kid in the picture above?

Yes, that's Sharon Meenehan, who was one of the first patients in the Franklin Delano Roosevelt Children's Wing, which was donated to the Georgetown University, Washington, D. C., by the CIO.

Sharon made headlines all over the country when Pres. Truman, who dedicated the wing, visited her and sent her a Mother Goose picture book. Sharon, three-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. M. Frank Meenehan, had suffered fractures of both legs and also of the pelvis in an auto accident. She also had severe head injuries. She was in the hospital for two months and then went through a long period of recovery. It was at least eight weeks more before she could walk again.

Now, Sharon is able to walk, with only a slight stiffness —and doctors assure the Meenehans she'll be as fit as a fiddle within a year. She is able to play and ride her tricycle and helps tend her little sister, Diana, 11 months. (See picture on page one.)

Truman wasn't the only one who sent her a gift, Mrs. Meenehan reports presents were sent from all over the country by people who saw her picture in the papers. A large number of get-well messages came in, too, and the Meenehans are building up quite a scrap book.

The FDR wing is now caring for scores of children, suffering from a variety of ills. The CIO made the donation because the hospital is one of the very few in the Nation's Capital which practices no discrimination in the admission or care of patients.

The hospital, which was built with the aid of a government grant, is one of the most modern in Washington. It is situated in the Georgetown district and is part of the university's medical center. The CIO contribution was $55,000.

The Very Rev. Lawrence C. Gorman, S. J., president of the university, said the CIO contribution was the largest one received. He was particularly gratified that it came from representatives of the people. He also noted that Pres. Roosevelt had signed the legislation which authorized the fund. The university is still collecting its share—30%—of the cost of construction.

Maritime Fact-Finders Picked

AS the maritime industry continued last week to say "no" to union demands, Pres. Truman appointed a fact-finding board under the T-H Act to investigate the dispute which is headed for a possible strike June 15.

Harry Shulman of the Yale University Law School is chairman of the board. Other members are Andrew Jackson, New York City attorney; Arthur P. Allen, University of California institute of industrial relations; Jesse Freidin, New York attorney, and George Chaney, San Diego labor relations consultant.

CIO maritime unions stalemated in negotiations are: American Radio Association (newest CIO national affiliate); Natl. Maritime Union; Marine Cooks and Stewards; Marine Engineers Beneficial Association, and the Longshoremen & Warehousemen.

ARA membership last week voted 12 to 1 in favor of a strike on or after June 15 if satisfactory agreement is not reached with the companies whose contracts expire at the mid-June date.

NMU and MCS strike ballots were being counted as the CIO News went to press. Protesting the lack of progress in the contract talks, the Joint Mobilization and Preparations Committee, composed of the negotiating maritime unions, began regular picketing of the offices of the American Merchant Marine Institute

To the CIO Shipbuilding Union's proposal for "substantial" increases, Bethlehem Steel Co., which operates nine shipyards, immediately protested "wage increases are completely unwarranted at this time."

THE ADVENTURES OF JIM BARRY

MARGIE IS BROKEN-HEARTED WHEN PETE DELLY BREAKS HIS ENGAGEMENT TO HER....

OH, JIM! WHAT'LL I DO NOW?

PETE LOST HIS HEAD, MARGIE. HE'LL COME BACK TO YOU WHEN HE COOLS DOWN A BIT!

DO...DO YOU REALLY THINK SO? YOU... YOU'RE NOT SAYING THAT JUST TO CHEER ME UP?

PETE'S ALWAYS BEEN A GOOD UNION MAN, MARGIE. HE'LL REALIZE THAT YOU HAVEN'T BEEN SEEING HIM SO MUCH RECENTLY BECAUSE YOU'VE BEEN SO BUSY WORKING FOR THE ELECTIONS...

BUT HE **KNOWS** THAT! HE KNOWS THAT I AM DOING THIS SO WE CAN IMPROVE CONDITIONS... AND...AND PETE AND I CAN GET MARRIED....

HE KNOWS THAT, ALL RIGHT - BUT HIS RESENTMENT IS SORT OF CLOUDING HIS MIND RIGHT NOW... I'LL TALK TO HIM... OR WORK SOMETHING OUT TO MAKE HIM WAKE UP....

YOU WILL, JIM?

SURE, MARGIE! GIVE ME A CHANCE TO THINK OF SOMETHING! NOW, I BETTER TAKE YOU HOME... BEFORE PETE FINDS OUT YOU'VE BEEN GOING OUT WITH ME AND BECOMES JEALOUS AND....

THAT'S IT, MARGIE! **JEALOUS**! THAT'LL WAKE HIM UP!

MEANWHILE, AT THE OFFICE OF THE UNITED LABOR PRESS....

SOMETHING'S ON YOUR MIND, PEGGY! WORRIED ABOUT MARGIE?

YES... AND... AND NO... WELL, YES...

NO WHUT KIND OF AN ANSWER IS THAT, YOUNG LADY? YES...NO...YES... LOOKS LIKE YORE MIND IS A BIT CONFUZZLED!

WHY, NO, POP! MY MIND'S CLEAR AND I KNOW JUST WHAT I'M THINKING!

RECKON I'M TOO OLD TO BE FOOLED BY THET, LASSIE! IF YORE MIND'S CLEAR, YOU'D HAVE NO TROUBLE KNOWING IT... AND YOU WOULDN'T BE SAYING "YES...NO...YES"- WHUT'S TROUBLING YUH?

NONSENSE! NOTHING IS TROUBLING ME....

LIKE I SAID, PEGGY- YUH CAIN'T FOOL AN OLD TIMER LIKE ME....

ARE YUH A MITE JEALOUS?

I... I.... YES, I AM!

AC

180

Even Passage Of GOP 'Must' Bills Uncertain

REPUBLICAN leaders of the 80th Congress have settled on a "must action" list of Three D's — Draft; Displaced Persons; Dough for Uncle Sam.

With adjournment less than two weeks off, prospects are dim as a Kansas dust storm for important reform and civil rights legislation.

Housing, health, social security improvements, outlawing of lynching, ending of the polltax, lifting of minimum wages—none of them will pass, unless a miracle happens. And GOP leaders, heading into the party's tense nominating convention, aren't inclined towards miracles this year.

Sen. Taft (R. O.)—whose chance for the Presidential nomination depends in some measure on the record of Congress, of which he's a top leader—voiced hope that a "substantial number" of other measures might come up for action.

Next day, Speaker of the House Joe Martin (R. Mass.) sought to undo some of the damage to GOP public relations by averring that the Taft-Ellender-Wagner housing bill has been on the action list "all along." But the House Banking Committee is still moving at snail's pace. (See Story Page 2).

Other Republican leaders said privately there's little chance of more than one or two of the other bills moving through Congress.

HERE'S the status of the three main items in the GOP "must" list:

Draft bill—opposed by church, labor and liberal groups—is due for vote in the Senate next week. It may face rough going, and Sen. Langer (R., N. D.) has promised to offer an amendment to bar racial segregation in the military service.

Such an amendment might cause long and bitter debate.

Displaced Persons bill—to permit entry into the U. S. of some 200,000 war refugees from Europe—was passed by the Senate June 2 in a watered-down form. House leaders have promised action in the near future.

Dough for Uncle Sam—appropriations bills for government agencies are scattered all over the Congressional pasture. It will take intensive work to get them passed before the June 19 adjournment date.

Although Congress has snipped here and pinched there, it's unlikely the legislators will be able to run the government for $37.2 billion, the goal they set early this year. That figure was $2.5 billion under Pres. Truman's estimate—but big new military appropriations have off-set "economy" cuts for civilian departments.

Thus, about one third of the budget—$13 billion—has been earmarked for the Army, Navy and Air Forces, and for new planes. More will be needed if the draft bill passes.

In contrast, the House made heavy cuts in the Labor Dept.'s funds, although these were partially restored by the Senate. There's been no final agreement on that item between House and Senate, nor on the Federal Security Agency money bill.

The House used a sharp axe to pare down FSA funds, transferred and weakened several social security bureaus, and inserted a Keefe rider barring payment of salaries to any government worker belonging to a union that's refused to sign Taft-Hartley non-communist affidavits.

The Senate has not yet acted on these matters. In handling the Interior Dept. appropriations bill, however, the House knocked out the anti-union rider and it may take similar action later on the FSA bill.

Reciprocal Trade

Back in the 1920's, Republican Congresses lifted tariffs sky-high. As a result, international trade dropped off to a trickle, helped make the depression worse.

Pres. Roosevelt and Sec. of State Cordell Hull reversed the trend through reciprocal trade agreements, designed to rebuild international trade. Now the GOP seems bent on bringing back the high tariffs of the 20's.

Testifying last week before the Senate Finance Committee, CIO Secy.-Treas. James Carey accused the House of "playing political football with vital issues." The House agreed to only a one-year extension of the trade pacts, and gave Congress the right to veto any trade pact within 60 days.

That provision, Carey told the Senate group, would bring "a return to the log-rolling and tariff bickerings of the old days. This would be disastrous."

He recalled that only three tariff treaties have ever been approved by Congress, for "special interests . . . have always descended upon Congress to plead their personal and individual cases."

Carey said tariff barriers are "artificial obstructions to international cooperation" and unnecessary to the success of the European Recovery Program.

"Re-erection of trade barriers would certainly undermine the confidence of the people of Europe in our proclaimed determination to help them re-establish themselves," Carey warned.

Equal Rights

A constiutional amendment giving equal rights to women has been reported out of the House Judiciary Committee.

CIO and other labor groups have fought the amendment. They charge it would destroy many federal and state laws to improve working conditions and pay for women, while giving them only "theoretical" equality. Unions have supported instead an equal status bill, which would preserve past gains.

Constitutional amendments must be passed by two-thirds of each branch of Congress and be ratified by thirty-six states—so there's little chance of anything drastic happening in the near future.

Keep Your Eye On Congress

BILL	WHAT IT DOES	WHERE IT IS	WHAT TO DO
Thomas-McCormack Wage-Hour Bill. S. 2062; HR 5249.	Lifts minimum wage to 75c-an-hour, extends law's coverage.	CIO voiced support at Senate Labor Comm. hearings. No action likely at this session.	Write Sen. Taft, Sen. Ball & other Labor Comm. members to support.
Federal Security Appropriation Bill HR 6355.	Cuts social security funds; switches U. S. Employment Service from Labor Dept.; holds up pay of Public Workers union members.	Passed by House. CIO asked Senate Comm. to lift funds, leave USES in Labor Dept., remove Keefe Rider.	Write Senators to lift funds, leave USES in Labor Dept. end Keefe rider.
Taft-Ellender-Wagner Housing Bill. S. 866; HR. 2523.	Provides long-range housing program, with govt. aid for slum clearance projects.	Passed in Senate. House Banking Comm. has stalled action.	Wire Banking Comm. Chrmn. Wolcott (R., Mich.) and your Congressman for fast action and vote.
Mundt-Nixon Bill HR 5852.	Un-American Activities Comm. proposals on "subversives" which would destroy civil rights, endanger unions.	Passed in House. Senate Judiciary Comm. held hearings last week.	Wire Senators and members of Senate Judiciary Comm. to defeat bill.
Anti-Polltax Bill. HR. 29	Ends polltax as bar to voting in U.S. elections in 7 southern states.	Passed in House. OK'd by Senate Rules Comm. but not yet slated for Senate action.	Ask Sen. Taft and your Senators to force action and limit debate to avoid filibuster.
Anti-Lynching Bill. HR. 3488.	Makes lynching a U.S. crime, with punishment for lynchers and police-collaborators.	Approved by House Judiciary Comm. Senate Judiciary Comm. has not yet acted.	Ask Senators and Congressmen for quick passage of this and other civil rights bills.
FEPC Anti-Bias Bill. S. 984; HR. 2820.	Sets up U.S. agency to enforce anti-bias job policy in industry.	Approved by Senate Labor Comm. No action in House.	Write Senators to seek early vote; ask Congressmen to force action.
U. S. Aid To Education HR. 2953	Provides U. S. funds to help states improve school programs.	Passed by Senate. Stuck in House Labor Comm Discharge petition being started.	Ask Rep. Hartley tor Labor Comm. OK of bill. Ask Congressment to sign discharge petition.
Labor Education Extension Service Bill. S. 1390; HR. 6249	Sets up U. S. education program for workers thru unions and schools.	OK'd by Senate Labor Comm House Labor Comm. has held hearings.	Ask Senators to vote for bill; ask Rep. Hartley & House Labor Comm. to approve.

Address all Representatives at House Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.
Address all Senators at Senate Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.

CIO Continues To Fight Draft

The CIO quickly nipped rumors last week that labor had given up its fight against a peacetime draft.

In a wire to key Senators and Congressmen, CIO Legislative Director Nathan Cowan declared:

"In view of the rumor circulating . . . that labor is not opposed to the present draft bill, we wish to advise you that the CIO has in no way changed its opposition to either peacetime conscription or peacetime draft.

"We do not feel there exists at the present time a threat to safety or security of our country which would justify any kind of draft legislation during the present session of Congress."

6 of 7 World War II Vets Have Jobs

Employment of World War II male veterans reached a new postwar peak of 12,262,000 in April, Perry Faulkner, chief of the Veterans Employment Service, announced.

Faulkner said latest Bureau of the Census employment estimates showed six out of every seven male veterans were gainfully employed.

He explained that student veterans are leaving colleges and universities in increasing numbers as they complete their educational courses. "It is estimated a minimum of 100,000 veterans will graduate or leave college in June," he said. "Over the next few years jobs will have to be found for more than a million student veterans."

Education Plan Flaws Cited

ARE the Reds trying to corrupt the country's teachers and school children?

Congress must think so, for it has appropriated $250,000 for a new program called "Zeal for American Democracy" designed to fight Communist influence in the school system.

The ZAD program, conducted under the direction of Dr. John W. Studebaker, U. S. Commissioner of Education, will be in full swing early next fall, according to plans. All teachers will be urged to give their pupils an understanding of the principles of democracy, and to tell them how to recognize the propaganda of Communists and "fellow-travelers."

National CIO Research & Education Director Kermit Eby, a member of Commissioner Studebaker's Federal Advisory Committee on Education, proposed at a recent meeting of the Committee that study material on the President's Civil Rights Report be prepared for the ZAD program.

Learning that no such material on Civil Rights had been prepared or planned, Eby urged that the ZAD program be used for "truly implementing democracy," by promoting the principles of freedom and equality outlined in President Truman's report "To Secure These Rights."

Finally, Eby protested the nominations of the Advisory Committee's slate which included Vice-Pres. Robert S. Wilson of Goodyear Rubber, as vice-president, pointing out that no labor people were included among officer nominees. This protest was successful, Eby said, as Wilson's name was withdrawn, and John W. Corbett, legislative representative of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, was elected.

George L-P Weaver, director of the National CIO Committee to Abolish Discrimination, in a letter to Commissioner Studebaker, followed up Eby's objections to the negative slant given the ZAD program. Weaver urged that study materials on the Civil Rights Report be prepared for public school teachers on all grade levels and that the report be summarized and made available in discussion form for citizenship and adult education groups.

Urges More TVA's

Former OPA chief Chester Boyles said last week that if world-wide prosperity and peace are to be achieved, world-wide use of the TVA plan of river valley development will be necessary. The TVA technique could make land reform plans in the old world work, Bowles explained. It is needed to increase total food production.

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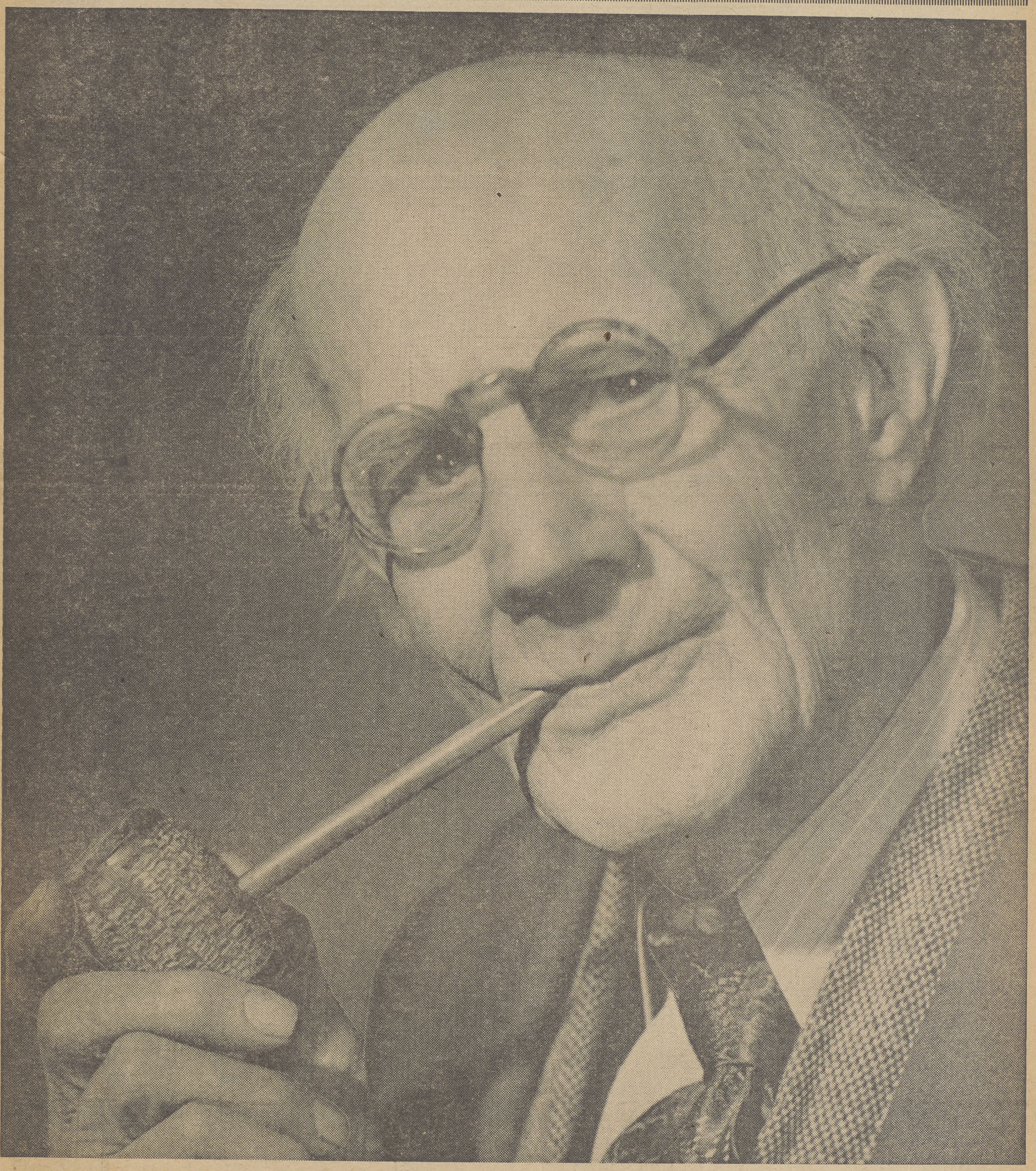


"SECURITY ON $25?" There are thousands of men like this, "enjoying" Social Security benefits of less than $25 a month. CIO is attempting to improve his lot. It is pretty obvious that cost of living has made that $25 inadequate. See pages 6 and 7.

5 Sea Unions Await 'Real' Pact Offer

FIVE CIO maritime unions are preparing to walk out together June 15 if ship owners on the Atlantic and Gulf Coasts and the Pacific Coast Waterfront Employers Association don't make an acceptable offer by that time.

As the CIO News went to press, a fact-finding board, appointed by Pres. Truman, submitted its report to the President on the dispute involving three of the unions — the Natl. Maritime Union, American Radio Association and Marine Engineers Beneficial Association.

Union witnesses before the board condemned the shipowners for taking a "downright dishonest" position in negotiations, and charged the President with appointing a board with "indecent haste."

NMU Pres. Joseph Curran told the probers that the operators had made no offer except to "do away with everything we have gained in the past 10 years." It would be possible to avert a strike, he said, if the owners would offer "something above the status quo instead of below."

He suggested that the government exert pressure on the companies to make them "sit down and get an agreement." Curran added, however, that he was positive an "injunctive order is on the desk" regardless of which way the board reports.

THE fact-finders also heard Harry Bridges, president of the CIO Longshoremen & Warehousemen which has pledged to stop work with the sea-going unions. If an injunction is obtained against his union, Bridges said, it could not force his men to load and unload foreign ships.

Further emphasizing their opposition to the inquiry, heads of four of the unions wired a strong protest to Pres. Truman.

Major points at issue in the contract talks are union hiring hall retention and wage increases. Involved in the maritime dispute are some 200,000 employes.

Following a heated contest within the union, Curran announced that an agreement with tanker operators has been ratified by the NMU membership. The two-year pact provides a $5 monthly raise, retention of the hiring hall, increase in maintenance and cure benefits from $3.50 to $6 a day, and free administration of penicillin in all vessels.

Writes Song Hit

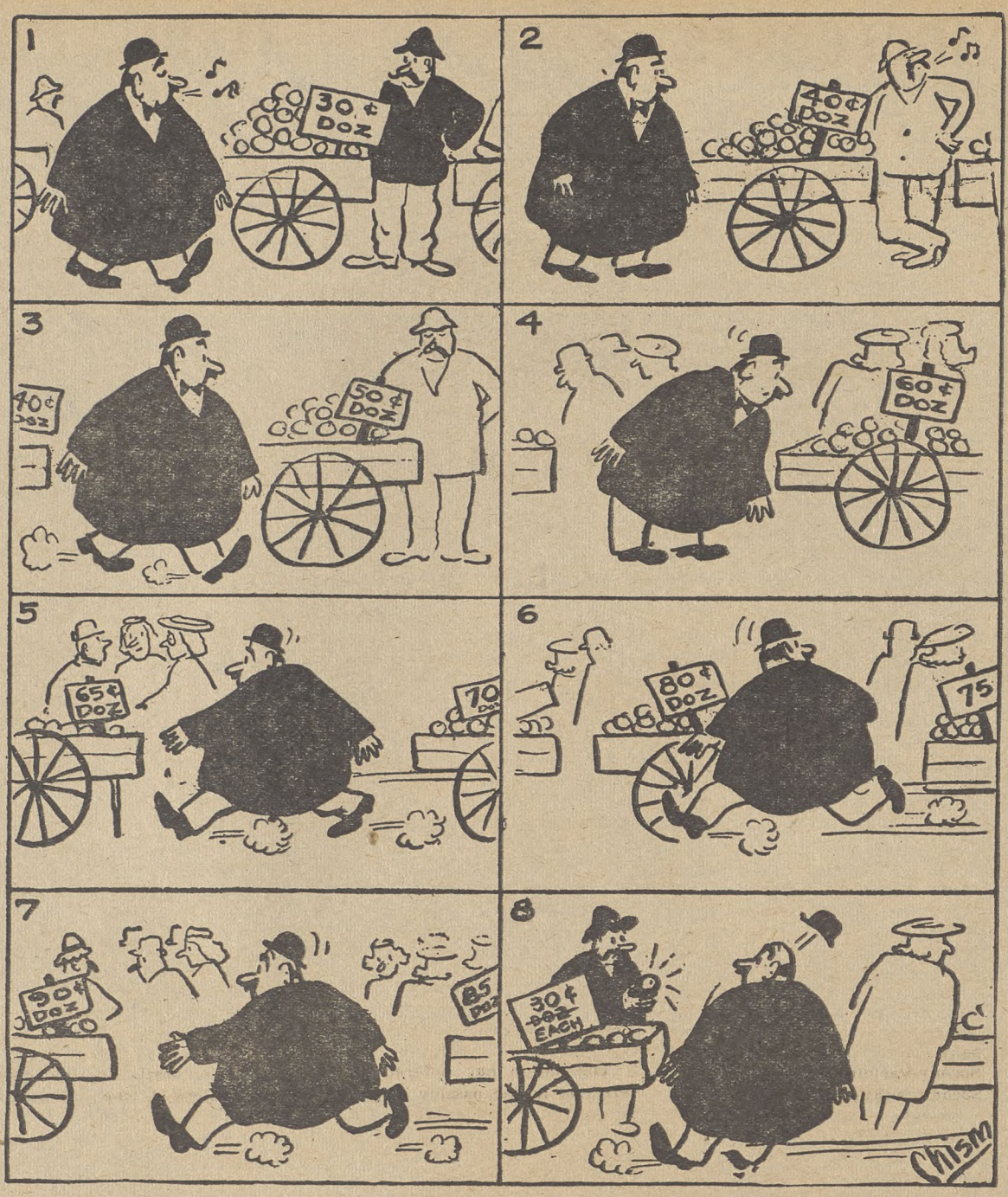
If you should happen to hear "Now You Have Broken My Heart," sung on the radio or elsewhere, be sure to listen, for it was composed by a CIO member—Ralph J. Norris of South Bend, Ind.

Norris belongs to two CIO unions. He's a member of Bendix Local 9, Auto Workers, and is secretary-treasurer of United Musicians Local Industrial Union No. 1091, in South Bend.

For the last 19 years, Norris, 53, has been employed by Bendix Corp. He has also been plugging away at his music for a long time, playing in bands and writing songs.

The song was featured recently on the Hit Parade, and may be played over the air any time as it is an ASCAP tune.

THE COST OF LIVING



Congress Studies Bill to Limit Overtime After Longshoremen Win Court Victory

A SUPREME COURT victory for 20 AFL Longshoremen, acting as individuals over the objections of their union, is expected to pave the way for some 1500 CIO walking bosses and terminal employes on the West Coast to win overtime pay claims now pending in a federal court.

In a 5-to-3 decision the court backed the longshoremen's contention that pay for time worked over 40 hours a week should be computed as 1½ times the premium wage if the overtime occurred during "inconvenient" hours.

The employers—Bay Ridge Operating Co. and Huron Stevedoring, Inc.—the Justice Dept. and the claimants' own AFL union claimed the men were seeking "overtime on overtime." The premium rate paid for inconvenient hours of the night and early morning could not be termed "overtime," the justices held.

Stevedore contracts specify the rate applying to each hour of the day worked.

In filing their suits over the protests of the AFL union, the longshoremen claimed that overtime pay after 40 hours should be computed on the basis of 1½ times what they would normally receive for those hours and not on a basis of 1½ times the "regular" rate.

As soon as the decision became known, some Congressmen turned eyes on the Goodwin-Wiley bill, now in the House and Senate Judiciary committees, as a means of overriding the ruling.

This legislation would outlaw all suits for overtime claims except the few specifically mentioned by the bill itself.

Said the CIO in an analysis: "It demonstrates a cavalier unconcern for and ignorance of the historic right of a laborer to enforce his right to wages when an employer fails to pay his just debt. It is almost without precedent in Anglo-American law."

In addition to frustrating the purpose of the Fair Labor Standards Act, the Walsh-Healy Act and the Eight Hour Law, the proposal would "upset the legal situation upon which many labor contracts are explicitely or implicitly based . . . It would make it possible for employers completely to eliminate any and all real overtime premiums," the analysis revealed.

No hearings have been held by either Judiciary committee.

Requesting time for the CIO position to be aired before action is taken on the proposed legislation, CIO General Counsel Arthur J. Goldberg warned in letters to members of the House and Senate Judiciary committees:

- The bill would "defeat objectives achieved by the Fair Labor Standards Act."
- It would "do away with uniform overtime standards."
- "It would inject complex and confusing methods for working out the regular rate."
- It would "invite nullification of the legislative purpose by evasion."

Profits? They Are Just 'Emotional'

Chairman Alfred P. Sloan of General Motors told stockholders at their annual meeting in Delaware, according to the Wilmington Morning Star, that the "profits of the industry in general are more emotional than economic."

He said "no true investor is particularly interested in what happens in any one year or any particular quarter of any particular year."

The net profits, after paying all bills and taxes, of General Motors in the particular first quarter of the particular year 1948 were $96,500,000. In the particular first quarter of the particular year 1947 they were $60,800,000. The net profits for the first three months of this year were 60% above the boom first three months of last year.

Steel Union Begins Test Of Affidavits

THE CIO United Steelworkers has set the stage for another test of the constitutionality of the Taft-Hartley law—this time on the act's provisions for filing of "non-communist" affidavits by union officials.

The union, headed by Pres. Philip Murray, asked a Circuit Court of Appeals in Chicago to remove qualifications in a Natl. Labor Relations Board order that the Inland Steel Corp. bargain on pensions with the USA-CIO. The Board has made its order conditional on the union's filing the affidavit. The union declined.

The petition—signed by General Counsel Arthur Goldberg and Associate Counsel Frank Donner—charged that the affidavit requirement contained in Section 9 (h) of the Taft-Hartley Act is "illegal, unconstitutional, void and of no effect."

It said the affidavit requirement is a bill of attainder; violates Constitutional guarantees of free speech, free press and free assembly; constitutes "arbitrary discrimination" against labor organizations, and deprives union members of "valuable property rights and of the opportunity to obtain enforcement" of their rights.

The case arose on complaints of Locals 1010 and 64 of the steel union at the company's plants at Indiana Harbor, Ind., and Chicago Heights, Ill. A trial examiner's report, on Jan 8, 1947, recommended that the company be ordered to bargain on pensions.

Steelworkers' Board Opposes Affidavits

The CIO United Steelworkers executive board last week reaffirmed the union's decision to refuse to sign non-Communist affidavits under the Taft-Hartley act.

The board, meeting in Pittsburgh June 9, also endorsed the union's decision to test the constitutionality of the T-H affidavit section in the Inland Steel Corp. case. Papers were filed the same day in the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals in Chicago.

In other actions, the USA-CIO board set up a union civil rights committee of five district directors, and another five-man group to adopt a safety code for the steel industry.

The board also announced mergers involving four of the union's districts. It merged District 14 (McKeesport, Pa.) with District 15 (Homestead, Pa.), with James Thomas, head of District 15, retaining his post. John Gresula, director of the former District 14, resigned that post and was named an international representative.

District 18 was combined with District 16 to form a new District 16, headed by John Murray. Murray formerly headed District 18, and Frank Burke resigned as director of District 16.

Memorial Dedicated

In a Memorial Day program at the Painesville, O., plant of Industrial Rayon, Local 482 of the CIO Textile Workers dedicated a monument to the plant's 15 employes who lost their lives in the last war. Mrs. Irwin Baxter and Mrs. Russell Garvin, mothers of the first two employes at the plant killed in action, unveiled the monument.

GE, Three Auto Firms Offer Pay Increases

GENERAL ELECTRIC, which led industry's big crusade against wage increases in 1948, has had to eat its own words.

Forced to reconsider its widely-trumpeted claims that it would grant no raises this year, the giant corporation bowed to earlier settlements in the automobile industry and to demands of the CIO Electrical Workers for increases. Thus if the company's offer is accepted by the UE membership, some 125,000 GE workers will receive an 8 per cent increase, amounting to from 9 to over 15c an hour.

Three more automobile manufacturers late last week came through with a 1948 wage boost—Packard Motor Co., Studebaker Co., and Kaiser-Fraser.

Following the pattern set by Chrysler recently, the three companies offered a 13c hourly raise and a two-year contract. Studebaker's CIO Auto Workers have already accepted the settlement, Packard and Kaiser-Fraser employes are expected to do likewise.

Ignoring the union's insistence that wage increases could be provided out of record high profits and would not necessitate a price rise, Packard simultaneously announced it is upping the price of its cars $75 to $200, effective this week.

Meanwhile, Ford, which begins wage talks this week, and General Motors announced they were laying off employes from one day to a week because of steel shortages.

At the Bendix Aviation Corp. in South Bend, Ind., and at the Briggs Manufacturing Co., Detroit auto supplier, slow-moving wage talks were creating unrest among the workers.

The GE offer followed two proposals by the union, which previously had set no figure, but had insisted on a "substantial increase." UE negotiators suggested a settlement paralleling the General Motors formula of an 11c increase, 5c of it geared to the cost-of-living index, or a straight 13c hourly boost as accepted by Chrysler workers.

GE turned down both plans, insisting it was "unsound" for every employer in the country to follow the pattern set by one or two other large concerns.

Although GE's reversal in itself was considered a union victory, UE's General Electric 125-man conference board was reluctant to accept the offer.

In announcing its proposal, GE counseled workers to put the full amount of wage increases into savings. Purpose of this would be to stem inflation, it said. Asked whether the corporation would boost its prices following the wage increase, GE Vice Pres. L. R. Boulware said it would necessitate "a prompt price review."

The union has consistently maintained that substantial wage hikes could be paid out of the company's record profits, which last year hit $95 million, without raising prices.

Westinghouse Electric, second largest electrical manufacturer, meeting with the union last week after a six weeks lapse in talks, offered an increase and other benefits totaling 12.4c an hour. The plan provides a 6% wage hike plus an expanded pension and insurance plan costing an additional 4c an hour.

CIO Oil Workers locals throughout the country have been busy winning offers of 17½c and 18c hourly wage increases, following the pattern recently set by Sinclair.

In Beaumont, Texas, the Magnolia oil company's 2,500 CIO employes received a 17½c boost, 8c of which is retroactive to Feb. 1. The remaining 9½c was effective June 1. The present 10c cost-of-living bonus was continued for another year.

Improvement of classifications netted about 200 workers another 3 to 10c an hour.

For its 500 pipeline workers at Magnolia the Oil Workers won an 18c boost. Of this amount, 10c is incorporated into the base rates and the remaining 8c is a cost-of-living bonus.

The Magnolia settlements are expected to pave the way for similar agreements in the company's other plants as well as at Socony-Vacuum. Magnolia is a Socony subsidiary.

Elsewhere oil companies were making similar offers. The OWIU Gulf local at Port Arthur, Texas, has accepted a 10c hourly boost. This is in addition to 8c won the first of the year.

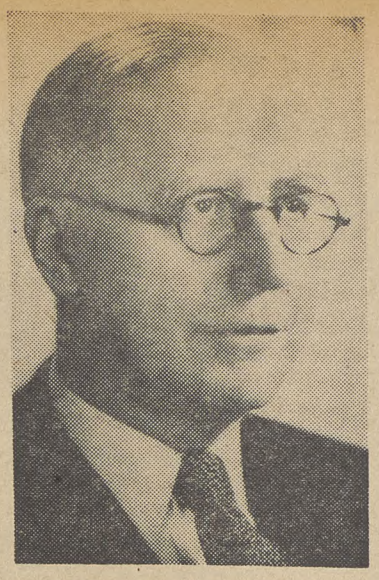
Other companies which have made offers of 17½c are: Bay Petroleum at McPherson, Kans.; Continental Oil Co.; Carter Oil at Billings, Mont.; and Ashland Oil at Ashland, Ky.

At Pure Oil in Toledo and Port Neches, Texas, the union won a 10c boost on top of 8c earlier put into effect.

Transport: Pay raises of 12½c an hour for 1200 CIO Transport Workers in Louisville, Ky., removed the threat of a strike against the Louisville Railway Co.

Ship: A two-year contract providing a 5c hourly increase has been ratified by CIO Shipbuilding Workers at Todd shipyards in Brooklyn, N. Y., and Hoboken, N. J.

If approved by the union's executive board June 17, the new agreement will become effective upon expiration of the old contract June 23.



Lewis B. Schwellenbach

CIO Mourns Death Of Labor Secy.

Secy. of Labor Lewis B. Schwellenbach, who was stricken ill while returning from a trip to Panama in April, died June 10 in the Walter Reed Hospital, Washington, D. C. He was 53 years old.

Schwellenbach was sworn in as Senator from the State of Washington the same day in January, 1935, as Harry S. Truman. He resigned his Senate seat in December, 1940, to become U. S. District judge in Washington state, a job he later gave up to accept the Cabinet post in July 1, 1948.

Though a foe of the Taft-Hartley law, he advised workers not to disobey the act.

Both CIO Pres. Philip Murray and CIO Secy-Treas. James B. Carey voiced grief over the Secretary's death.

"The nation has suffered a severe loss in the passing of Secretary of Labor Lewis B. Schwellenbach," Murray said. In the Senate of the United States, on the Federal Bench and in his position as Secretary of Labor, he rendered brilliant, self-sacrificing service to his nation and to the people.

"His conduct and administration of the affairs of the Department of Labor won for him the respect and admiration of organized labor. I had the honor to know him personally and I know, as millions of others know that our country has suffered a great loss.

Carey declared: "Workers throughout the nation will be grieved by the death of Lewis Schwellenbach. He was a fine public servant, as a Senator, as a judge, as head of the Department of Labor. Throughout his entire career, Lewis Schwellenbach was always loyal to a deep sense of humanitarianism. He wanted to see our country always better for its people. He cherished our finest democratic ideals; and he toiled unceasingly for the improvement of our people and our institutions."

House Unit Reverses Itself, Passes T-E-W

HOUSING legislation for the homeless and slum-ridden appears possible this session.

The prospect improved as the House Banking and Currency Committee, after a hectic, all-day session, reported out a bill including the main provisions of the Taft-Ellender-Wagner bill.

Early last Thursday the bill almost succumbed to Committee Chairman Jesse Wolcott's razor-edged knife, when the committee accepted, by a 14-to-12 vote, his proposals as a substitute for the TEW bill. Wolcott's measure omitted public housing, aid to rural housing, slum clearance and Federal funds for research into new building processes.

In the afternoon, on a motion of Rep. Hale Boggs (D., La.), the Congressmen decided to reconsider. This time the Democratic members managed to muster the votes of Republican Rep. Hardie Scott (Pa.) and Democratic Rep. John Folger (N. C.), bringing the vote to 14 to 12 in favor of adding the omitted TEW features to the Wolcott bill.

The bill now goes to the House Rules Committee, where it will await clearance by some staunch public housing opponents. Predictions, however, were that the committee would send the bill to the floor, where it is fairly assured of passage. The Senate has already approved it.

Oil Workers Accuse NLRB Of Falsely Smearing Local

The Natl. Labor Relations Board last week was accused of deliberately spreading false information about the CIO Oil Workers in an effort to feather its political nest in a statement by OWIU Pres. O. A. Knight.

"Apparently the labor board, now armed with the anti-union Taft-Hartley law and the largest appropriation in its history, thinks it can get more and more of the taxpayers' money and more and more pats on the back from its Republican masters by spreading malicious lies against a respectable labor union," said Knight.

Knight's blast at the labor board followed the release to newspapers by the board of a story saying that the International Union had "fronted" for a local union that had not filed non-Communist affidavits.

"The implication was strongly made that our union had attempted by subterfuge to evade the law," said Knight. "That is far from the truth."

The NLRB press release said that OWIU "fronted" for Local 128 in Long Beach, Calif. The board said that this local had not complied with T-H by failing to file non-Communists affidavits.

The alleged "fronting" consisted of the International Union's filing a petition for certification as bargaining agent for Lane-Wells Company employes in California, instead of permitting the local to file in its own name.

"The press release by NLRB was in error on two points" said Knight. "In the first place, our Local 128 had filed the necessary affidavits. But the board dismissed our case simply on motion of the employer, without even checking its own records to find that Local 128 had filed the affidavits well in advance of the decision.

"Then, after making this error in its decision, the board released a story to newspapers accusing our International of fronting. In the decisions, there is absolutely no reference to any fronting activities.

"As for our filing the petition in the name of the International Union instead of in the name of the local, this is a policy that has been in effect since 1943. We have filed hundreds of petitions in this fashion and the board has never objected to this procedure. There is no subterfuge intended.

"Instead, this is a procedure to check wildcat strikes and promote industrial peace by putting certifications and contracts in the name of the International Union."

Knight wired Sen. Joseph Ball, Chairman of the Joint Labor-Management Committee, requesting that he investigate and demanding a public apology from the NLRB.

No Change Expected in T-H Act This Year

THE Taft-Hartley Act was praised and criticized at the final week of hearings conducted by Sen. Joe Ball's joint Congressional watch-dog committee—but nothing's going to happen to T-H in '48.

The Minnesota Republican—who faces a tough contest from Mayor Hubert Humphrey of Minneapolis this fall—said no legislative changes would be asked of the 80th Congress.

Business witnesses, not content with the victory last year, pressed for a ban on industry-wide bargaining between unions and employers, and some urged that all forms of union security be outlawed.

An exception to the industry view was taken by the head of Hart, Schaffner & Marx—men's suit makers—who held that industry-wide bargaining with the CIO Clothing Workers has brought stability and better conditions.

John Paradise, counsel for the CIO Brewery Workers, said the Taft-Hartley law is "one-sided to the point of being lop-sided" in favor of employers. He charged that closed shop and hiring hall agreements established by the union during 60 years of negotiations had been badly disturbed by the T-H law.

"The T-H law has worked havoc with our contract negotiations," Paradise declared. "As a result, increasing friction, strikes, threats of strikes, endless days in contract negotiations, and in general a deterioration of labor-management relations have ensued."

The same criticism was voiced by John Green, head of the CIO Shipbuilding Workers.

"I was perfectly normal until my business acquaintances ostracized me for giving my employes a raise."

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

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ATTEMPTED SABOTAGE

It was a bit like socking a guy in the teeth when he wasn't expecting a fight.

Congress spent months discussing the need for a program that would help war-torn Europe get back on its feet. The issues involved were debated at length.

Then, finally, a European Recovery Program was approved by both the House and Senate and an agency to administer the plan was created.

At this point most Americans thought the government could settle down to the delicate and difficult task of making ERP work.

But, no.

They hadn't taken into account the scheme being hatched by the House Appropriations Committee. They hadn't realized the House itself would go along with the committee on a plan to sabotage ERP.

Here's how it happened:

The newspapers were telling the nation about the Congressional logjam that our lawmakers were trying to break so they could adjourn June 19.

GOP presidential hopefuls were demonstrating their best oratory. President Truman was on a junket designed to win prestige and influence voters.

Then, bingo!

The House Appropriations Committee, headed by GOP Rep. Taber, announced it wanted to cut the heart out of ERP by slicing its appropriation by nearly $2 billion.

Then, almost before the country realized what was happening, the House approved the reduction by a voice vote.

If the House had been a branch of the Kremlin it could hardly have done more to bring joy to Joe Stalin. Hadn't it done a fine job of proving what the Reds had been saying—that Western Europe couldn't depend on "unreliable" America?

If the Senate should go along with the House, ERP will have two strikes on it before its entire team is on the field—because Taber et al threw a fast curve. * * *

IT NO LONGER DOES THE JOB

Ironic news is coming from Europe these days. Nations which are trying to pull themselves out of the mire of the worst war the world ever knew are restoring and improving their social security programs.

Ironic news is coming out of the great City of Washington these days, too. In that center of prosperous America, Congress is paying little or no attention to improving the nation's now out-dated Social Security system.

A worker with no dependents gets less than $25 a month if he retires at age 65. When you figure that $25 is worth only $15 in 1939 purchasing power, you can realize why we call our Social Security system outdated.

Not long ago, Congress increased the pay of Supreme Court justices to $25,000 yearly. When a justice retires, having fulfilled the legal conditions, he can get a pension of $25,000 a year. That we are for. But, we also submit that $25 is appallingly low for a workers' pension.

Retired workers have to eat, sleep, be housed and have medical care, too.

Certainly, This Is Red-Baiting!

Daily Worker's Fiction About P. Murray & Co. Prompts Our Criticism

By ALLAN L. SWIM

GEORGE Morris, Daily Worker columnist, is becoming one of the nation's most prolific fiction writers.

And the word "fiction," according to Funk & Wagnalls dictionary, is "that which is feigned or imagined, as opposed to that which is true."

Morris, unlike most fictioneers, follows the same plot week after week and writes about the same characters.

Hero No. 1 of his stories, of course, is the current party line policy.

The villains are Phil Murray, Jim Carey, a guy named Swim who edits the CIO News, and other right-wingers in the CIO.

Right now Murray is Villain No. 1. The rest of us are merely minor villains—small fry, that is.

THE Morris plot, as fantastic as a Sax Rohmer mystery yarn, is designed to make the gullible reader believe that there's a Wall St. firm named P. Murray & Co., Inc.

Philip Murray, of course, is president and Jim Carey is secretary-treasurer. A fellow named Swim edits the "house organ" of the firm and writes about the "dirty capitalistic lies" which the officers peddle here and there.

This "firm," Morris would have you believe, is engaged almost exclusively in the business of selling the working man down the river.

What other business could it be in, Morris reasons, if it opposes Henry Wallace and indorses the European Recovery Program?

MORRIS, although he frequently writes beautiful fiction, doesn't dream up his own plots. They're hatched by top CPers and they're an important part of the party line.

The current plot is the most interesting one the Commies have designed since that campaign entitled "The Yanks Aren't Coming." You remember—that's the campaign which was dropped like a hot potato when Uncle Joe Stalin and Adolph quit playing military footsie.

Purpose of the current drive is to discredit the leadership of the CIO, sow dissention in the ranks of labor and elect H. Agard Wallace to the presidency.

In such a campaign the lefties—like other groups—turn their biggest pop guns loose on their most powerful opponent. In this case, the guy they're trying to scalp is Phil Murray.

ANY resemblance between Red-baiting and what is written here is purely intentional—and make no mistake about it!

We're not talking about that despicable type of "red-baiting" which consists almost entirely of branding as a Communist anybody who advocates a liberal or progressive idea. There's been too much of that.

We're merely using the Commie's pet phrase for those of us who feel compelled to criticize them—and if giving a Red hell for doing something you don't like is Red-baiting, then we're proudly guilty.

We're guilty of a lot of NAM-baiting, too!

And, furthermore, we intend to "bait" any group which engages in activities we consider harmful to a majority of the CIO membership.

MORRIS, if he's as human as the boys around the press table say he is, will denounce me for writing this—and he'll probably say something about my being a "dirty so-and-so."

He couldn't be blamed for that.

The term "fiction writer" as used here isn't exactly a compliment, you know.

But, ho-hum . . .

Why go on?

Films Available To Pep Up PAC Work

A number of 16mm films which may be used effectively in PAC campaigns are available for rental or purchase from the National CIO Film Division, 718 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C.

The films explain where, how and when to vote, how to learn about a candidate's record, how to ring doorbells and plan a block campaign and give other useful information.

"Political Parties" (13 minutes, rental $3) shows organization of campaign on precinct level—collecting money, ringing doorbells—and has a special trailer of Pres. Philip Murray speaking on PAC. It is recommended for mixed meetings with non-labor groups.

"They Said Labor Didn't Count" (eight minutes, $1.50) gets across the message that in November, labor must show that it does count. The movie was produced by District 3, United Packinghouse Workers, in Iowa, and shows 25,000 members of organized labor demonstrating against anti-labor legislation at the state capitol.

Also available are "Powers of Congress (13 min., $3); "You, the People," (25 min., $3) and some film strips, both with sound and silent.

CONGRESS DRIPP **By YOMEN**

"Mail from my constituents? Take it to the dead letter office!"

CSC, YWCA Sponsor Italian Project

Modern dental and medical clinics, a nursery for working mothers and reading and recreation rooms are some of the welfare services being planned jointly by the CIO Community Services Committee and the YWCA as a demonstration center in Italy.

The project will be run side by side with the clothing factory in Carrarra, donated by the Amalgamated Clothing Workers to help the people of Italy re-establish their war-shattered economy.

Mrs. Sherwood Anderson of New York will head the welfare division of the project, which was made possible by a contribution of $29,000 from the CIO-CSC. Mrs. Anderson has been in Italy for several months working on plans to set up the demonstration center.

A health director will be employed at the center, Mrs. Anderson says, and summer camps and other recreation centers will be opened if the workers want them.

O'Connor To Write Oil Union History

Harvey O'Connor, publicity director of the CIO Oil Workers International Union since 1945, who retired from his job June 1, has been commissioned by the OWIU executive board to write an official history of the union.

His successor is Ray Davidson, experienced newspaperman and former International Representative of the CIO Newspaper Guild.

They Thought He Was Somebody Else

THERE was a report that the manager of the dye plant had hired some strong-arm boys to beat up the organizers who were trying to form a CIO union among his employes.

Although there hadn't been any real trouble, the situation was tense and growing more so by the day.

The company had set up and was financing a "citizens' association" which was fighting the union.

A couple of big guys with bulging muscles showed up nearly every time organizers passed out handbills. They stood nearby, threatened the organizers and called them dirty names.

The union was doing everything it could to avoid an open clash—but violence seemed inevitable.

Then the "mysterious stranger" arrived in town. He was accompanied by one of the country's best-known labor reporters.

THE reporter, naturally, was after a story. The "stranger" was after something else. He carried a camera and shot pictures here and there.

Word soon got around town that a couple of "big shot" news men from Washington were preparing a feature story on the union-company struggle.

However, the citizens began to wonder about the "stranger" after the reporter returned to his headquarters.

The man with the camera continued to wander around town. He took pictures of "association" representatives who were passing out anti-union leaflets.

He asked a lot of questions and talked with a lot of people—ministers, the local publisher, store operators.

He seemed to know the union organizers but wasn't particularly friendly with them. Sometimes he'd pass them on the street without speaking.

At night he strolled the streets unaccompanied — something the organizers dared not do.

WITHIN a few days after his arrival there was a sudden change in the atmosphere of the town—a change easily sensed.

The organizers got word they no longer need fear the possibility of being beaten up.

The two big guys with the muscles and nasty tongues became silent, then disappeared from the scene.

The situation became less tense—and the organizers became more worried.

What kind of trick was the company hatching up? What had happened?

They got the answer late one night as they and the "stranger" sat in a restaurant drinking coffee. They overheard a conversation between two waitresses.

ONE of the waitresses declared, "Boy, has the company got its pants scared off!"

"How come?" asked the other.

"Because of that FBI man over there in the booth," she replied, nodding in the direction of the "stranger." "He's going to send somebody to jail if the company doesn't behave itself."

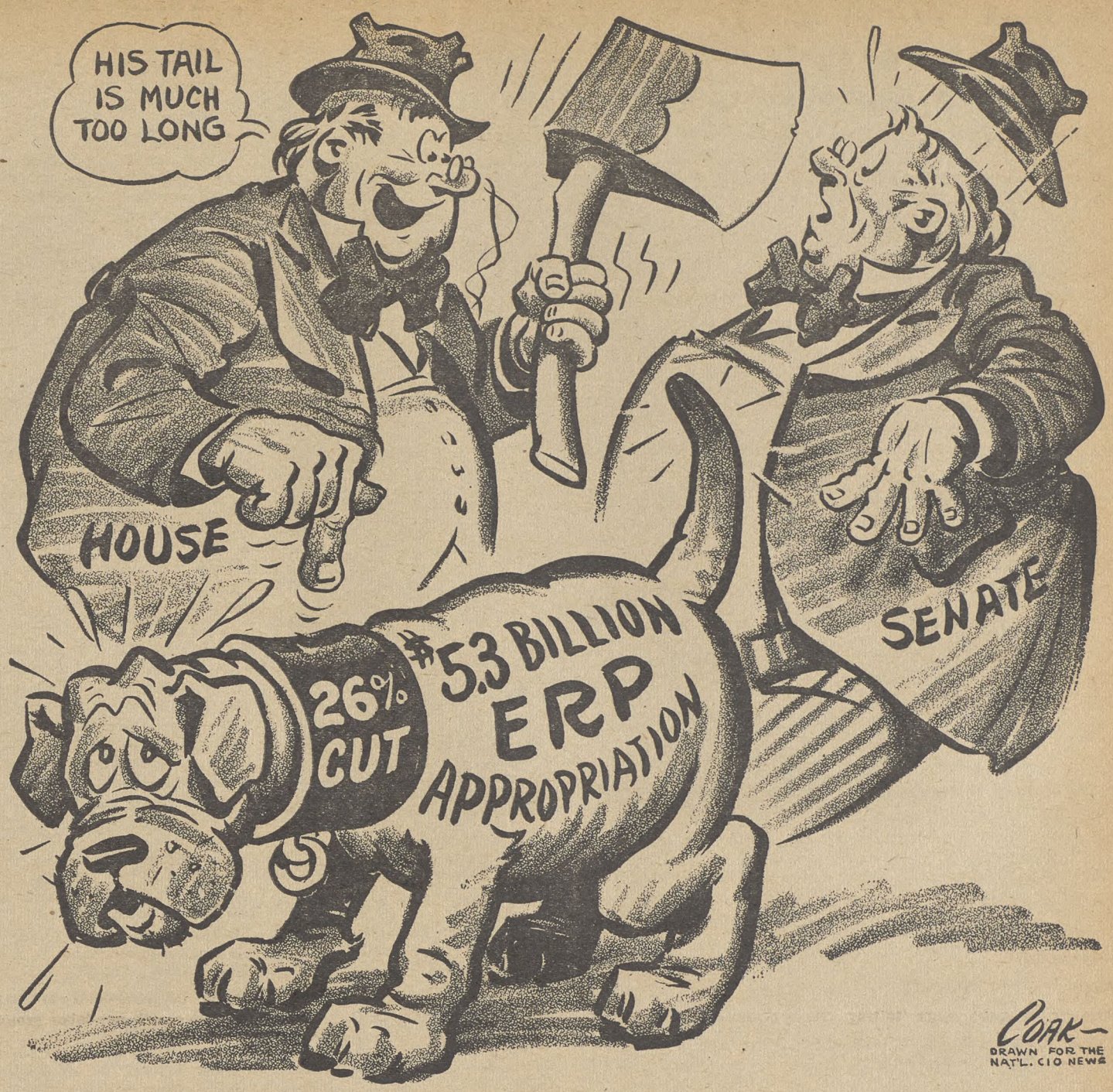
"The stranger" left town the next morning—and before boarding his bus he told the director of the organizers:

"Tell your boys not to say one word about me to anybody—not a single word—until after the election is held."

The driver started his motor—and a CIO organizer who had been mistaken for a news photographer and a G-man headed for another assignment.

He had what he went after—evidence of undue company interference with the right of employes to organize. **A. L. S.**

Let's Cut It Off a Little--About Here!



Pamphlet Tells Why Indifference is Democracy's Foe

IF WE want to make democracy work, we must work at democracy. In brief, this is the point hammered home in a 72-page booklet, "Good Citizen," issued by the American Heritage Foundation, the organization conducting the tour of the Freedom Train.

The AHF is a group of citizens who got together early in 1947 to fight "the rising tide of indifference and cynicism toward the privileges and responsibilities of American citizenship." CIO Pres. Philip Murray is one of the vice-chairmen of the Foundation.

The booklet lists the major fundamental rights of the American citizen guaranteed by the Constitution and its amendments, by the common law and by decisions of the Supreme Court, and describes the "working tools" of good citizenship, telling how to use them.

"Whether you call it a Democracy or a Republic," states the booklet, "whether you judge its benefits by the car in your garage or by freedom to worship at the church of your choice, by the food on your table or by your freedom to speak out in public without fear, you are living under a system of government based on the dignity and freedom of the indvidiual, that derives its powers from the bottom up rather than from the top down.

"This system of living together has been achieved after generations of struggle against the doctrine that some men have the inherent right to rule others. It is based on the oldest written constitution in the world still in force. It has been preserved through great idealism — great human sacrifice."

Indifference, neglect and cynicism weaken democracy's bloodstream, says the booklet. "Clearly we must work at democracy to make democracy work—we must work for the freedom that works for us."

A section on the right to vote explains in detail how to exercise this "inherent right of American citizenship" and quotes the 15th Amendment to the Constitution which says that the "right of citizens of the U. S. to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude."

Although it does not mention the poll-tax states which prevent millions of Negroes and poor white people from voting, it does point to the fact that some unscrupulous politicians have adopted the "divide and conquer" technique of dictators by stirring up hatred and suspicion among various racial and religious groups.

"Such politicians are undermining democracy and must be fought both inside and outside their parties," declares the booklet.

Another section, "Live and Let Live," also makes a plea against discrimination, intolerance and group prejudice:

"Jew and Gentile, white and Negro, Catholic and Protestant, skilled and unskilled, rich and poor, intelligent and dull, tall and short, man and woman, blonde and brunette are all members of this club, the United States of America, and furthermore are members of the human race.

"Tolerance is not merely 'putting up' with the other fellow. It's the spirit of trying to understand him. It is judgment of people as people rather than as classes.

"Intolerance and group prejudice are a resentment of anybody that's different, a manifestation of insecurity and ignorance, and a form of bullying akin to that of chickens picking on the one with part of its feathers already off.

"Intolerance whispers and listens to gossip and rumor. The intolerant is one who has a mob or a safe majority with him and is mean enough to take advantage of it, which is why appeals to intolerance are so generally used by rabble-rousers and demogues."

Ever Have A Job As A 'Squeak'?

Do you know what a toothpick builder is? Or a squeak? Or a hog operator? Or a shower bumper?

Well, they are all job titles, and they don't mean what you might think, unless you happen to be one, yourself, and know.

These and numerous other colorful or peculiar terms are among the more than 100,000 job titles listed in the Occupational Dictionary used daily by the Ohio State Employment Service. Here are the definitions of a few of them:

A toothpick builder is a radio parts maker.

A squeak or grunt, hands or hoists tools to a linesman.

A hog operator is not a pig farmer—he grinds scrap rubber articles.

A shower bumper molds gun-powder into pellets for loading ship emergency signals.

$25 A MONTH OLD AGE PENSION IS NOT SOCIAL SECURITY!

BY ARTHUR RIORDAN

Did you know that:

• A federal judge can retire at full pay after 10 years' service if disability is the reason for his retirement? Or that he can retire at full pay, after 10 years' or more of service, provided he has reached the age of 70? (Federal judges' salaries range between $15,000 and $25,500.)

• A member of Congress (Senator, Representative, territorial delegate or Puerto Rican resident Commissioner) can, if disabled, retire after five years of service, regardless of age, with a pension of at least $1563 a year? Or that, at age 62, he can retire (even if defeated) with a pension of up to three-quarters of his last yearly pay? Congressmen now get $12,500 a year.

• That Generals of the army (and generals, lieutenant generals and major generals) can retire, after 30 years' service, with a pension of at least $550 a month, which is $6600 a year (and get service of aides, too).

(All the above may take other jobs—except that a man reelected to Congress must forego the pension while serving—and still receive the pension.)

• That an enlisted man in the armed forces would receive, if he retires as a first grader after 20 years' service, a pension of $107.25 a month—$1287 a year—or, if he serves 30 years, a pension of at least $185.63 a month—$2267.56 a year.

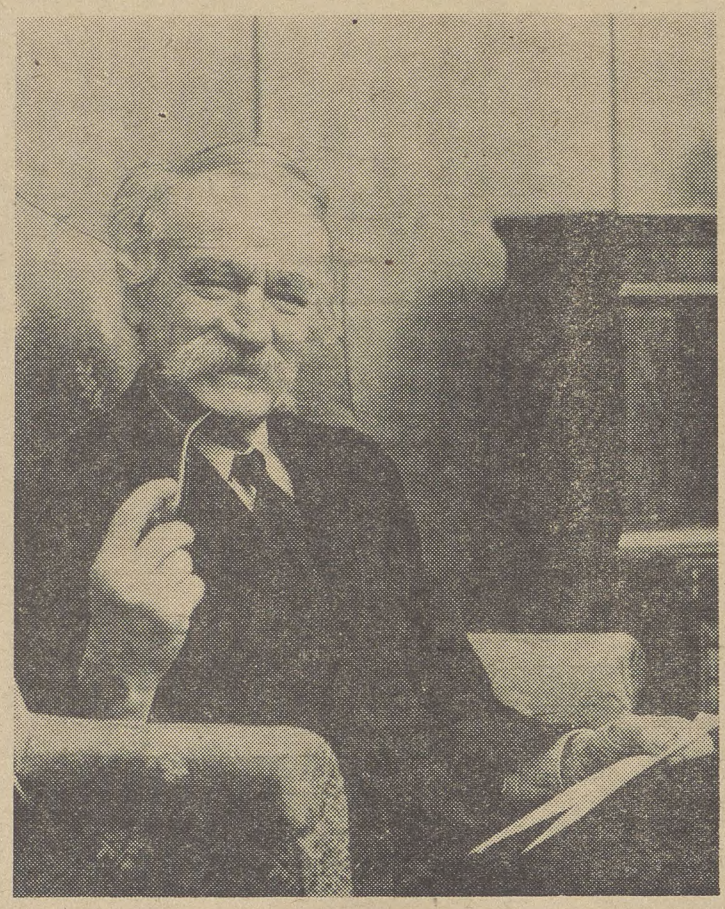
An enlisted man, upon taking his pension, can assume other employment and still receive the full pension. However, he obviously gets no service of aides.

Now, the CIO has no objection to pensions. It is in favor of them.

But, did you know:

That a worker covered by the Social Security Act, if he retires today at age 65 would receive a "primary pension" averaging less than $25 a month — which is less than $300 a year? (A primary payment is the pension all who retire at 65 can receive—if they are covered by Social Security; additional sums are paid for wife, dependents, etc.).

The pensioner differs considerably from the judge, the Congressman, the general and the sergeant in more respects than just the amount he receives. For instance, his pension if he made more than $14.99 a month from any other source. The current bill in Congress increases that figure to $40, but the pensioner still would be hard-pressed.



The primary pension sum of $25 is so low (it's worth less than $15 in 1939 purchasing power) that the CIO and other groups have been appealing to Congress to increase Social Security; the condition has become so onerous that CIO unions are stressing contractual pension plans—to supplement Social Security.

THE CIO's appeal for greater Social Security must be made through the House Ways and Means Committee—which is chaired by Rep. Harold Knutson (R., Minn.), who has been in the House since Mar. 4, 1917. What kind of a pension do you think this man—who has turned a deaf ear to pleas for higher pension benefits—would receive if he retired today?

Well, taking it for granted Knutson is over age 62 (he very carefully leaves out his age in his biographies), you can figure out his pension roughly this way (assuming of course he has made himself eligible under the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946):

Knutson has been in Congress for 32 years—or will have been by the end of the 80th Congress next January. That means he has collected pay checks totalling at least $295,000. Under the rather complicated method by which the Government figures pensions, Knutson could be eligible for an annual pension of close to $7500.

The ranking minority member of the Ways and Means Committee—who has been just as deaf to social security needs as Knutson has been—is one Rep. Robert L. Doughton (D., N. C.), who is 85. Doughton, known i and out of Congress as "Muley," could also get a pension of somewhere around $7500.

There's a lot of dollars between $300 and $7500. Yet, those two men and the majority of the Ways and Means Committee have resisted all efforts to set up a realistic Social Security system. What little changes that have been made are a drop in the bucket; some changes actually harm the setup.

IS the CIO the only one to point to the crisis in Social Security and pension affairs? No, other labor groups and liberal organizations are fighting, as are a number of liberal Congressmen.

But the danger can be best shown, perhaps, by a quotation from David Lawrence's U. S. News—an unblushing apologist for Big Business. Here is what U. S. News says:

"The situation for people who are drawing old-age benefits and for those on relief is officially classed as a 'crisis.'

"The situation is developing in the midst of a boom, of record prosperity. Employment is at an all-time high. But the number of those getting Government checks for annuities or for relief is growing steadily, already totals a record 6,400,000.

"At the same time, purchasing power of those checks is shrinking. Buying power of the average annuity check under old-age and survivors' insurance already has dropped to less than $15 a month in 1940 dollars.

"Already nearly 1,000,000 workers have retired. Average check received each month by a retired worker and his wife is for $39.20 (which includes that "primary" payment). Actually, purchasing power of that check is $23.48 in 1940 dollars. Result is that less than half the workers who have paid their insurance and who have reached 65 are actually retired; they are continuing to work for a living."

HERE is what CIO wants, as outlined in the 1947 convention resolution and as explained by Van A. Bittner, chairman of the CIO Social Security Committee:

History: the Social Security Law was passed in 1935, became effective in 1936, was last materially changed in 1939—last pre-war year.

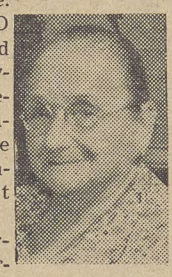
The cost of living has increased 69.3% since 1935.

Medical care: There is no federal insurance to cover this.

The CIO supports the principles incorporated in the Wagner-Murray-Dingell Bill.

Unemployment insurance: Protection is handicapped by a complex variety of laws in various states—payments are inadequate, periods of payment are too short. Also, too many persons are disqualified for picayune reasons.

Public and general assistance: The CIO wants the Government to increase its payments to states so that they can improve this vital service.



USES: The CIO wants the United States Unemployment Office returned to the supervision of the Federal Government, where it belongs.

Disability: Payments for permanent and temporary disability are far too small.

Overall coverage: hundreds have been barred from the various aspects of Social Security—such as agricultural workers, members of non-profit organizations, domestic workers, self-employed small businessmen and farmers, and government workers.

The action of Congress in extending coverage to some of these in inadequate, since the maximum benefits are small.

As you will note in adjoining columns, other nations, even those which are in desperate straits because of the war, have put social improvements high on their recovery program. But, here, Big Business and Congress argue that there is no need for any major betterment, that the pension payments and the pension fund are high enough.

There are also many employers who still are trying to kill the entire program. However, the American people have taken the program to their hearts.

Too Little

According to U. S. News, the "reasonable monthly budget for an aged couple in a medium-cost city" should be $136 a month.

But, the average monthly payment to a couple is $39.20.

$136 minus $39.20 leaves a deficit of $96.80.

SOLOMON

Proudly displays his Amalgamated C part of it to the Sidney Hillman Fund.

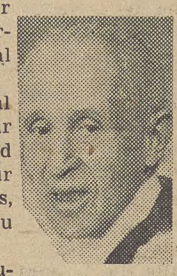
SEVERAL CIO unions have pension systems, or are in the process of attempting to negotiate such systems. (The Natl. Labor Relations Board has ruled that pensions are matters of collective bargaining.)

Most outstanding CIO pension plan is that of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, which is outlined in adjoining columns.

What CIO members can do about improving social security:

1. Engage wholeheartedly in political action. Pay your PAC dollars. Volunteer for PAC chores. See to it that the Congressman elected in your district—and the Senator for your state—pledge themselves to the Economic Bill of Rights.

2. Ask your union for information on social security.



3. Talk social security in your neighborhood groups, in your church circles, everywhere you can.

4. Get community leaders and clergymen back of the drive to improve social security. Stress the fact this will be good for the community, good for business.

5. Be sure you receive all the benefits coming to you.

6. Be sure to give your next of kin your social security number, since that number is needed for that relative to collect survivors' insurance in case of your death.

Life A Pe

Suppose you a month.

You'd probab cut your meals eat out—to a f day, and your pretty slim.

A CIO New for three days ington's cheapes it tough to eat balanced set o day on $1. T from 98 cents a little variety

So, at the you'd have no

How would y (a furnished bath, costs fr in Washingto couldn't buy a You could ha ment, no cigar care.

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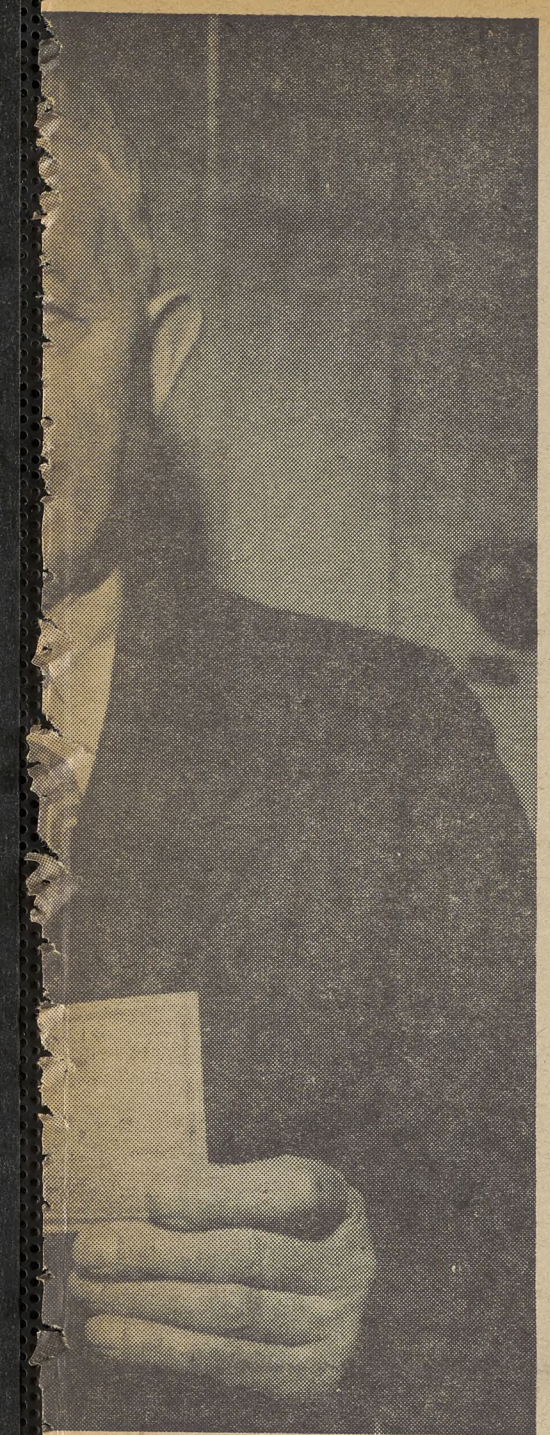
What will y Congressmen crease Social S



ENBERG
g Workers' pension check—and donates

AMALGAMATED RETIREMENT PLAN MATCHES U. S. FUND

"THE government didn't provide adequate pensions, so we decided to do something about it."

That's how Hyman Blumberg, executive vice president of the CIO Amalgamated Clothing Workers and chairman of that union's pension fund, began to describe Amalgamated's pension setup.

All of Amalgamated's 150,000 suit and coat workers are covered by the pension plan, which at present matches primary Social Security payments after age 65. This is in addition to the 2% payroll tax which goes to a health and welfare fund. Thus, if the average retired worker received about $30 a month from the Government, he would get another $30 from the pension fund for a total of $60.

"We hope that can be improved in the future," said Blumberg, "because $60 doesn't go very far these days."

The pension fund, which was set up Dec. 1, 1945, is maintained ,under the present contract by a 3% payroll tax, all of which is paid by the employer. The fund as of March, 1948, consisted of $25,186,969. If all the 8000 ACWA members who are eligible, but who are still working, applied for the pension now, $40,000,000 would be needed.

On Jan. 1, 1947, the first persons became eligible for pensions under the plan. Then, a member had to be age 70 to take his pension. On Jan. 1, 1948, the age requirement was reduced to 65.

As of last week, 1431 persons had taken the pensions.

UNDER the Amalgamated plan, there are these five eligibility requirements to receive a pension (in addition to being age 65 or more):

1. You must have reached your 65th birthday or will reach it within three months of application;

2. Continuous employment for 20 or more years.

3. A member of ACWA for 10 or more years;

4. Continuously employed for not less than two years preceding application by an employer who during that period was a contributor to the Retirement Fund of Amalgamated Insurance Fund (that's the official title), and

5. Have made application to the Federal Social Security Board for an Old Age Insurance benefit under the Social Security Act.

Once you have fulfilled those requirements, the ACWA insurance fund will purchase an annuity for you from the Amalgamated Life Insurance Co., Inc.

Monthly annuity payments will be mailed to your home address, payable as of the last day of each month, provided you personally complete a continuation form during that month and did not earn more than $15 or more.

Actuaries estimate that once a man reaches age 65 he has a life expectancy of at least 12 more years.

ACWA has a detailed definition of what is meant by continuous employment.

The union, according to explanations by Blumberg and Hyman Bookbinder, assistant research director, does not mean that a person must have worked every day for 20 years. Limited periods of unemployment do not make a person ineligible.

Definition of unemployment differs for the two periods (a) the two years prior to application and (b) the 18 years preceding that date.

For the first 18 years, employment would be deemed continuous if (a) you worked at least 26 weeks of each calendar year (but, if you worked less than that, you still could be eligible, if it can be proven that you took all the employment that was available to you); (b) any break in employment was caused by total disability, followed by resumption of unemployment; (c) there was not more than one break of not more than 24 months' duration and if any breaks were caused by armed forces service.

The two year period differs mainly in the requirement that the employer had to be a contributor to the fund for the entire period.

Blumberg, who has been a union officer since 1916, will himself retire from office at the end of two more years, since under Amalgamated rules an officer becoming 65 retires automatically at the end of the term he is then serving.

He recalls working for $9 a week when he was a tailor in Baltimore back in 1907.

But European Countries Are Progressing

THERE's heartening news from the International Labor Office's Social Security section.

While the American Congress ignores the critical need for major improvements in the U. S. Social Security system, ILO reports that European nations, rebuilding from the war, have re-established and enlarged their postwar social security programs.

A release from ILO Director of Information Edward Allen, who is a former officer of the CIO Newspaper Guild, reveals these facts which were collected by Dr. Rudolf Aladar Metall, secretary-general of the International Social Security Association:

Several governments-in-exile were making plans to modernize and improve their national social insurance programs even while their countries were overrun by the Nazis.

For instance, Belgium, from the beginning of 1945, was able to put into force the provisional plan prepared in secret under the occupation

As soon as they were liberated and their governments reconstituted, the countries of Europe set about the reform of their social insurance programs. The survey reveals that France, Britain, Sweden and Yugoslavia already possess social security legislation providing complete coverage.

THESE systems embrace practically the whole population of employed and self-employed, with their wives and children. They cover the risks of sickness, maternity, invalidity, old age, death and family responsibilities, and, for the employed, the risk of employment injury.

Sweden is revising its social security system, branch by branch. In Switzerland, national old age and death insurance is about to begin. Yugoslavia has adopted a social insurance code of wide scope replacing the act of 1922.

In Czechoslovakia, Greece and Poland, plans for the reform of social insurance are being drafted.

In many countries, the organization of unemployment insurance has lagged behind other branches. Compulsory insurance schemes are working in Britain, Greece, Ireland, Poland, and some Swiss cantons. Provision is made for the introduction of insurance in the legislation of Belgium and Yugoslavia.

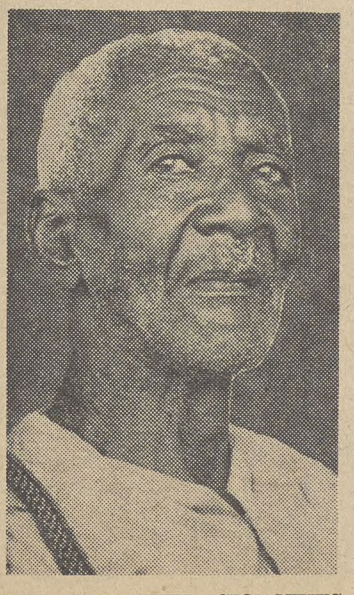
France possesses an unemployment assistance program. Czechoslovakia, Denmark, the Netherlands and Sweden have been content with subsidized voluntary insurance, but Sweden is preparing to pass over to compulsory insurance. In Yugoslavia, insurance is applied to the self-employed through cooperative societies of craftsmen and other producers.

SEVERAL countries have complete social security systems so far as employed persons are concerned. These include Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Ireland and the Netherlands.

The survey shows that the problem of the self-employed is particularly difficult in countries where the peasant class experiences risks and conditions of life very different from those of the urban population.

In the U.S.S.R., where a great mass of the population works on collective farms, the farmers themselves are responsible for the social security of their members and have set up mutual benefit societies.

Wherever in Europe there existed before the war special programs of pension insurance for salaried employees, there is a tendency to assimilate this class in the mass of employed persons.



Whereas before the war some countries had as many as three different medical services, the ISSA survey shows a post-war tendency to place medical care in a single service.

The ILO keeps a constant survey on social conditions throughout the world. Its report makes interesting reading over here.

Social security programs have been in effect for years upon years in various parts of Europe. The Scandinavian countries pride themselves on their success. England, even under the Conservative governments, made rapid advances in its program.

Survivors

Be sure you understand your rights under the survivors' insurance provisions of the Social Security Act.

The CIO, in a forthcoming issue, will carry a full explanation of survivors' rights and advise you on how to protect those rights.

ACW Gives $10,000 To Hospital

THE Amalgamated Clothing Workers has donated $10,000 to Memorial Hospital, New York City, to endow two beds in the children's wards in memory of Dorothy J. Bellanca, former ACW vice-president, who died at the hospital

Mrs. Bellanca, who is survived by her husband, August Bellanca, also an ACW vice-president, started her work in the clothing industry as a sweatshop worker in Baltimore and rose to a position of high leadership in the union, serving as a member of the union's general executive board from 1916 until her death.

A close co-worker of the late Sidney Hillman, Mrs. Bellanca was an ace organizer, known for her union activity in clothing centers throughout the East and South. She also served in numerous public capacities under New York Mayor LaGuardia, Gov. Lehman and Pres. Roosevelt.

FIGHT TAXES: **Here is how the CIO filed a suit against Louisville's new "occupational" tax. William B. Sebree, fourth from left, is filing the suit with Mrs. Alma Cheatham Schively, extreme right, deputy circuit court clerk. Sebree is president of Local 1634 of the IUMSWA United Railroad Workers and an employe of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad. With him are (left to right) CIO Reg. Dir. William B. Taylor; Walter Pollard, international representative of the Railroad Workers; W. H. Beatty, PAC chairman for Jefferson County, Ky.; Edwin C. Willis, one of three attorneys representing Sebree; PAC Dir. Dan Bedell; PAC Secy.-treas. Lillian Yadon, and Thomas Frazier, CIO Woodworkers. An early hearing date is hoped for by Sebree and the CIO.**

Former Guild Officer Made Israel Aide

I. L. Kenen, a founder and former international officer of the CIO Newspaper Guild, has been named information director for the Israeli Mission to the United Nations.

Kenen, former executive secretary of the American Jewish Congress and of the Jewish Agency for Palestine, is a native of Canada. He is a graduate of the University of Toronto and of the Cleveland Law School. He worked on the Toronto Star and was an editorial writer for the Cleveland News. He was a vice president of the Guild from 1938 to 1940, when he left the newspaper business.

Only 145 of the 5,000 annual graduates from medical schools are Negroes.

3 Mass. Bills Aimed At Unions

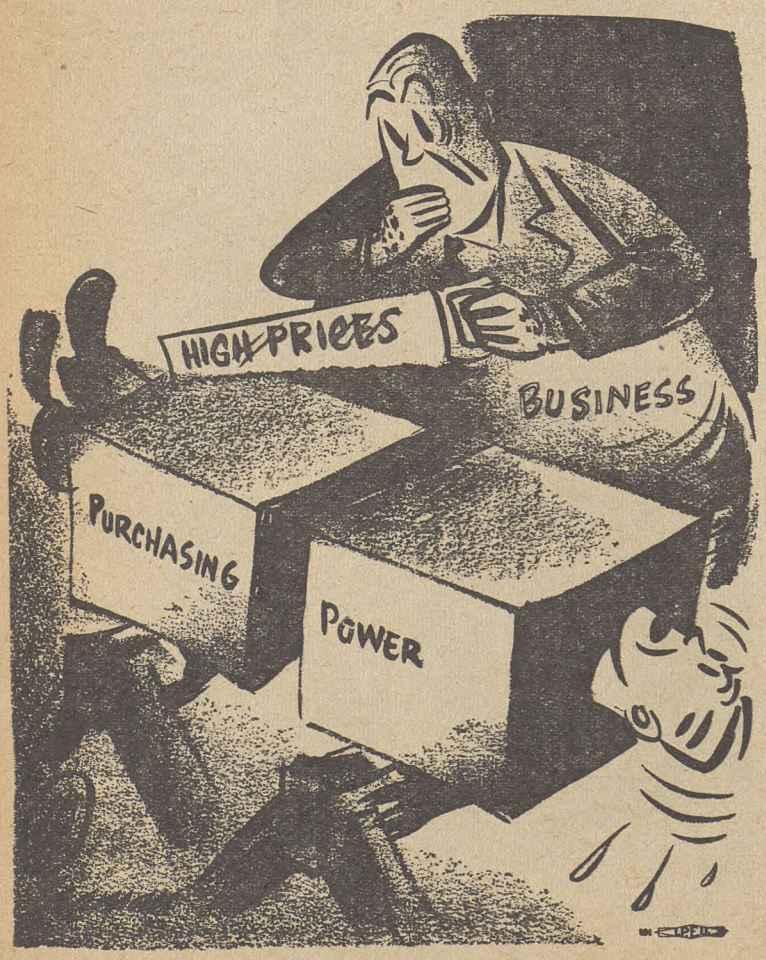
AN ANTI-LABOR outfit calling itself the Massachusetts Citizens Union has declared open war on organized labor in the State, reports the Massachusetts CIO Council. By circulating initiative petitions the MCU has introduced into the General Court three bills aimed at smearing and harassing unions.

This procedure means that if the State Legislature fails to act on the bills, they must appear on the ballot next November.

Most vicious of the bills, No. 1745, seeks to take away union security by making it illegal to require a worker to belong to a union.

The other two bills (1746 and 1747) are more vicious in intent than in content, as they call for steps that most major unions take anyway under their own constitutions—election of union officers by secret ballot, and a vote before striking.

'What Do I Do Now?'



AUTW Accepts AT&T Pact Correcting Wage Inequities

A 21-month agreement, considered by the union to represent a "dent in the Bell united front," has been reached by the American Telephone & Telegraph Co. and the American Union of Telephone Workers, CIO.

Although the proposed terms do not include a general wage increase, as sought by the long lines union, they permit wage reopening at any time during the life of the contract after 60 days' notice. If no wage agreement has been reached, the contract may be cancelled after a year.

In 100 cities the union won wage increases of from $1 to $4 a week to correct inequities, and nationally gained better night differentials, improved seniority, maintenance of membership contingent on an NLRB-conducted vote and strengthening of contract on 12 other points.

"We do not look upon this as a great victory for the union," commented AUTW Pres. J. J. Moran. "However, it represents a dent in the Bell united front . . . In this year's bargaining we were faced not only with the resistance of a united industry against us, but also by the infamous capitulation of the unaffiliated Communications Workers of America which, with indecent haste, rushed to sign off all around us, thereby undercutting our every effort."

Moran further denounced CWA for hailing the three-year, no increase contracts accepted by that union as a "pattern" for the industry. "Under the CWA contracts," said Moran, "it is entirely possible that one single small increase can freeze wages for three years."

The AUTW settlement permits negotiations twice within two years. Moran said he would reopen on wages "as soon as circumstances permit."

Telephone workers' pay has declined from 7th place to 22nd place among the nation's industries since 1939, he emphasized. Moran said AT&T has not denied its ability to pay increases, nor had the union forfeited its right to increases.

"We shall continue the fight," the union head concluded.

Result of the housing shortage: The number of married couples living with other families has increased by 1,000,000 since 1945, reaching a total of 2,712,000.

Dismiss Many Charges In Packing Strike

Kansas City, Kans., dockets are being cleared of contempt and police court cases arising out of the recently settled CIO Packinghouse Workers' strike.

Police Court Judge J. Earl Thomas dismissed charges against 41 defendants, including Intl. Rep. Edward Chevlin of the CIO Retail, Wholesale & Dept. Store Union, picketing sympathizer. Chevlin was charged with blocking traffic by obstructing a truck. Five former strikers were fined from $5 to $100 on charges of intoxication, possession of liquor and using obscene language.

County Court Judge Willard M. Benton dismissed a suit by the Cudahy meat packing plant for an anti-picketing injunction. He also dismissed contempt citations against 14 Armour workers and three union officials, Regional CIO Director James J. Leary, CIO Field Rep. W. E. Lewis and Chevlin. The dismissals left about 50 more cases on the docket.

N. Y. C. Council Names Durkin

PRES. James H. Durkin of the Office and Professional Workers has been elected president of the Greater New York CIO Council.

DURKIN

Durkin succeeds Pres. Michael J. Quill of the Transport Workers Union, who resigned because the council refused to adhere to CIO policy against a third party and in favor of the Marshall plan.

Durkin was elected unanimously after eight other nominees declined in his favor.

A native of New York City, Durkin became the UOPWA's first national representative when the union was founded in 1937.

Durkin was serving on the union's general executive board and on its administrative council when the board elected him president to succeed Lewis Merrill, who resigned in June, 1947, because of poor health.

The Greater New York Council has been shorn by CIO-PAC Dir. Jack Kroll of the right to represent CIO in politics.

NLRB Rules

Firm's Refusal To Bargain 2 Years Not Unfair Practice

INNOCENCE may be attractive, but not in a government agency. Take the NLRB, for example.

The board ruled that although an employer stalled for two years when asked to bargain by a union he isn't really guilty of refusing to bargain.

In September 1942 Local 77A of the United Shoe Workers won an NLRB bargaining representative election at the Sport Specialty Co.'s Chaffee, Mo., plant. A one year's contract was conceded by the company in January, 1943.

For nearly a year the company refused to bargain further, and then in December, 1943, challenged the union's status, which was reaffirmed when it won another election in February, 1944.

In April the union had to strike, because of continued company refusal to bargain. The War Labor Board stepped in and set the terms of a new contract.

Although the company more or less abided by the contract, it was never formally accepted.

When it ran out in March, 1946, the company again questioned whether the union, which had won two NLRB elections, represented its employes.

The union then filed unfair labor practice charges against Sport Specialty, which another two years later reached the NLRB. And the board ruled that the employer is not guilty of refusing to bargain under the terms of the law. A turnover in the working force, during the course of his stalling, entitled him to raise the representation question all over again, NLRB thinks.

PAC Helps Beat Iowa's Anti-Labor Bloc

STOP us if you've heard this one before.

Third party strategists have been trying to spread the word that PAC is coming apart at the seams, that the old zip of 1944 ain't there any more, that all the best political actioneers have gone over to Wallace.

PAC'll be the first to say—and say it with pleasure—that the old glamour of 1944 doesn't live here any more. No, today PAC is a professional organization.

In State after State, hundreds of thousands of block and precinct workers are lined up for registration and vote-getting work. PAC organization in State after State is the envy of local politicians.

There is none of the musical comedy-like atmosphere that was so necessary to PAC in its infancy in 1944. In 1944, Sidney Hillman had the wisdom to plan that by 1948 the professional touch would be needed. Jack Kroll has carefully carried out Hillman's policy.

Think up another rumor, Mr. Third Party.

ALL this leads to the rolling state of Iowa, where the tall corn grows and provides fodder for the beef we eat.

In the last year or so, labor and farmers in Iowa have been beset by the administration of Gov. Robert D. Blue. Laws hostile to the interests of both were pushed through by the Blue administration. Last week, Iowa had enough.

Blue was roundly defeated for renomination—beaten by William S. Beardsley, a druggist-farmer of New Virginia, Ia. Blue carried only 13 of the state's 99 counties.

Different John L.

John L. Lewis is running for state legislature in Rhode Island!

But, we hasten to add, this John L. Lewis is president of a CIO Steelworkers' Local and is not a United Mine Worker.

Here's what Jack Kroll had to say about Iowa:

"The people of Iowa are fed up with reactionary government. The coalition of labor and farm forces is to be congratulated for joining the ranks of fighting liberal and labor forces in other states who are succeeding in restoring government to the people."

Two other Iowa Republican primary results were heartening to the CIO, AFL and the Farm Bureau:

1. Rep. John D. Gwynne, dean of the State's Congressional delegation, whose district includes Waterloo, where the Packinghouse Workers were on strike, was defeated by H. R. Gross, former radio newscaster. Gwynne had served in the 74th to 80th Congresses.

The CIO Voters' Guide listed Gwynne as having voted "right" only once on 12 key issues in the first part of the 80th Congress.

2. Arch McFarlam, Republican floor leader in the State Senate and a member of the body since 1916, failed to win renomination. He had sponsored the anti-labor legislation for Blue. He is from Waterloo.

ANOTHER place where CIO support helped was in Richmond, Va., which was choosing a city council, under a new charter.

Among the nine councilmen elected was Oliver W. Hill, a Negro attorney, who became the first member of his race to be elected to the council since 1895.

WILLIAMS S. BEARDSLEY
Won in Iowa

Hill, who had the full backing of CIO, is a veteran of World War II in which he served overseas. Last fall, he failed by only 190 votes of nomination on the Democratic ticket for the State House of Delegates.

He is active in the Natl. Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

The Richmond Times-Dispatch, edited by Virginius Dabney, commented thus:

"Mr. Hill is a valuable citizen who is well-qualified by education and background to sit on the Council. Trained in the law, he is highly regarded by the Negro community, and competent to pass upon the issues which will come before him on the municipal legislative board.

"Since the population of Richmond is nearly one-third colored, it is altogether natural and proper that this large segment of the city's life should be represented on the new Council by a man of Mr. Hill's character and capacity. His presence on the lawmaking body should give our Negro citizens a sense of participation in municipal affairs here that they have not had during this century, and should promote better interracial relations."

ONE of Hill's most ardent supporters was 90-year-old Edward Carter, Negro, who served in the city council in 1888. The New York Times noted that Hill ran ahead of 17 white candidates in the all-white 40th precinct.

One of the defeated candidates for council was T. D. du Cuennois, of the CIO staff. The Times-Dispatch noted that "some opposition had been heard to his candidacy because of the fact that he is an area director for the CIO."

Costly For Taft

It cost nearly 200 grand for Sen. Robert A. Taft (R.,O.) to find out that a lot of the Ohio Republican voters prefer Harold Stassen to him.

The Ohio Republican campaign committee spent $98,018.31 "for Republican candidates for delegates and alternates to the Republican National Convention." That double talk means that every cent went for pro-Taft candidates—not a red cent for Stassenites. The Ohio Taft for President Club spent $49,945.52, still owes $16,894.60. That all adds up to $4000 for each delegate Taft won.

But, how much Bob and Mrs. Bob spent personally in their miles of touring of the state was not filed with the State House. It doesn't have to be.

LITTLE attention was paid by papers outside Florida to another labor victory. In a runoff vote for state superior court, CIO-backed Judge Frank Hobson defeated Tom Watson, whose anti-labor record was under bitter attack from both AFL and CIO.

Watson had come in first in the regular primary.

IN CALIFORNIA, the stock of Helen Gahagan Douglas, who has been under heavy fire from the Wallaceites, was at a high level. The Los Angeles CIO Council, which had refused to comply with CIO policy against a third party in 1948, gave Mrs. Douglas "qualified" support for the Democratic and Republican Congressional nominations. It gave wholehearted support to a candidate on the third party—Independent Progressive Party—ticket.

Paradoxically, the LA Council announced it was withholding full indorsement from Rep. Douglas for fear she might violate CIO policy by backing universal military training!

Rep. Douglas, in last week's primary, won the Democratic nomination overwhelmingly. She also came out ahead in the Republican primary by 152 votes. Her nearest opponent there, Wallace Braden, has filed for a recount. However, some 400 absentee ballots were yet to be counted.

Mrs. Douglas had six opponents in the Democratic primary and 11 in the Republican.

FROM Canada comes news that the Cooperative Commonwealth Federation, which is indorsed by the CIO-affiliated Canadian Congress of Labour, has emerged as the country's second largest political party as the result of provincial elections for parliament.

In the last session, CCF had only 8 seats. After this election it had 22. The oddly-named Progressive Conservative Party, which won 66 seats in the 1945 balloting, fell to 53 seats. The Liberals, long the second party, fell to 12 seats.

CCF's upsurge caused the defeat of Premier George Drew, who was beaten in a normally Conservative district of Toronto by CCFer William Temple. Two other cabinet ministers also fell.

Drew is expected to follow the Canadian system of getting some other party member to quit his seat in a safe district and have himself elected there.

CCF has control of the Provincial Government of Saskatchewan, where it has won a number of economic reforms. CIO in Canada is heartily for CCF.

Murray, Carey Wire Liebman's Widow

Shock and grief over the death of Rabbi Joshua Liebman of Boston, at the age of 41, were voiced last week by Pres. Murray and Secy.-Treas. Carey.

In a wire to Mrs. Liebman, the CIO officers said workers "knew Rabbi Liebman as a devoted friend of the rights of working men and women, a vigorous foe of intolerance and a champion of democratic progress. His loss will be keenly felt."

Rabbi Liebman was a guest of the CIO convention at Boston last fall. He was author of the book, "Peace of Mind," sales of which have topped 700,000 copies.

OLIVER W. HILL
Won in Richmond, Va.

Asks 'Eat Less' Taft To Eat His Words

Sen. Robert A, Taft, of Ohio, a candidate for the Republican Presidential nomination, was invited to "eat his words" by Chester Bowles, who proved that it costs too much to eat almost anything else.

"In June 1946 I said that if controls were destroyed, prices would rise between 25% and 30% to the discomfort of the public," the former federal price administrator told an Americans for Democratic Action meeting. Taft called his prediction "absurd" and said "I would have to eat my words," Bowles recalled.

(The Senator's solution for rising prices was to eat less.)

"Records show that prices are 25% higher than they were when Sen. Taft and his associates killed price controls in the stated belief that 'natural economic forces' would bring prices down. And prices are still going up," he warned.

Many observers think Taft's "Eat Less" crack is due to the fact he is so skinny himself.

The motto of CIO and others is: "Eat Less? Less Taft!"

AFL is Told CIO to Stay in WFTU

MATTHEW WOLL is a disciple of old Sam Gompers, founder of the AFL.

He wears a wing collar, often talks like a conservative businessman, and has recently taken to writing six-page letters to CIO Pres. Murray.

Point of the letters is that the CIO should "prove its respectability" by withdrawing from the World Federation of Trade Unions—after which the AFL might be glad to get together with the CIO.

To a Washington press conference last week, Secy.-Treas. James Carey voiced a resounding "no" to the Woll invitation.

"We are not going to be isolationists," Carey said. He added that Woll seems to be prepared to give the labor movements of Czechoslovakia, Italy and other countries over to the Soviet Union, but the "CIO is not so prepared to do. We will stand with those European trade unionists."

Carey recounted CIO successes at the WFTU meeting at Rome.

During the sessions, he said, he told Vassily Kuznetsov, head of the Soviet trade unions, that Kuznetsov "was the most conservative leader of labor I've ever met. He accepted conditions—miserable conditions—offered by their government, which no other union movement would accept.

"By comparison," Cary said, "Leon Jouhaux (of the French Workers Strength movement) is doing a magnificent job."

Asked his views on the appointment by Economic Cooperation Administrator Paul Hoffman, of AFL research director Boris Shishkin to a position described as head of ECA's labor set-up in its Paris office, Carey said:

"If an agreement had been reached and was being observed with regard to labor's role in ECA, I would be glad to comment on it. In reply to your question, I have no comment. The CIO will issue a statement on the administration of ECA in a few days."

"The light goes on when a speaker lies about labor."

Supreme Court Finds

Sound Truck Ban Curbs Free Speech

A city ordinance which gives the police chief arbitrary right to say who can use a sound truck and who can't is a denial of free speech, the U. S. Supreme Court decided June 7.

The high bench split closely, 5 to 4, with Justices Felix Frankfurter, Stanley Reed, Harold H. Burton and Robert Jackson in the dissenting minority. The case in point involved a Lockport, N. Y., preacher of the Jehovah's Witnesses sect who used a sound truck for Sunday sermons in the park. Denied a renewal of his permit for sound truck talks, he continued without the permit until he was fined and jailed.

Writing the majority opinion, Justice William O. Douglas harked back to the Hague vs. CIO case of 1938, in which Jersey City ordinances used to hamper union organization were thrown out. He said:

"The present ordinance has the same defects. The right to be heard is placed in the uncontrolled discretion of the chief of police . . .

"Loud speakers are today indispensable instruments of effective public speech. The sound truck has become an accepted method of political campaigning. It is the way people are reached.

Frankfurter defended the Lockport ordinance on the ground that it protected people from annoyance. But Douglas, saying the law gave the police chief uncontrolled discretion to suppress communication of ideas, remarked:

"In this case a permit is denied because some persons were said to have found the sound annoying. In the next one a permit may be denied because some people find the ideas annoying. Annoyance at ideas can be cloaked in annoyance at sound."

VICTORY AT ALLIS-CHALMERS: **The long dispute of the CIO Auto Workers with Allis-Chalmers for recognition at the West Allis, Wis., plant was ended when a count of disputed ballots in an NLRB election gave the UAW the majority of the votes cast. Announcement of the results by Michael Essin, NLRB examiner, left, brings smiles of relief and joy to leaders and members of the UAW local.**

ORGANIZATIONALLY SPEAKING

By Allan S. Haywood

Reg. Dir. G. George DeNucci, Columbus, Ohio, reports CIO victories in two NLRB-conducted union-shop elections: Moores & Ross Milk Co., CIO Dairy Workers, 311 to 5 against; National Biscuit Company, Dayton, Ohio, RWDSEA-CIO, 107 out of 108, with one vote void. Intl. Rep. Jerry Hughes was in charge.

Dir. Martin Gerber, Region 9, UAW-CIO, New York, N. Y., advises that in an NLRB election conducted among the employes of the new division of the Ford Motor Co., Metuchen, N. J., resulted in UAW-CIO 1538, no union 24. This represents an all-time record for a majority obtained in a representation election in a plant of this size. The organizational drive was conducted by Asst. Reg. Dir. George F. Cranmore and Intl. Rep. George Morgan.

Thomas E. Andert, Chairman and Dir. of Org., Optical and Instrument Workers Organizing Committee-CIO, St. Louis, Mo., reports that at Webster Lens, Boston, Mass., 107 votes were cast for the union security and 10 against. Organizer Joe Duggan was in charge.

Reg. Dir. E. D. Hodson, Wilmington, Del., reports that in an NLRB election at Wilmington General Motors Assembly, the vote was UAW-CIO 952, no union 194. This was a great victory.

Reg. Dir. Irwin L. DeShetler, Los Angeles, Calif., advises that an election at East Idaho Brewing Co., Pocatello, Idaho, was won by CIO Brewery Workers. The vote was CIO 11, Teamsters 4. Brother George Bauer of Los Angeles Brewery Workers assisted in campaign.

Dir. of Org. George Brown, IWA-CIO, Portland, Ore., reports that in an election at Consolidated Water Power and Paper Co., Newald, Wisc., the vote was IWA 37, no union 29.

Field Rep. B. T. "Hank" Wolford, Huntington, W. Va., reports that in an election held among the employes of Standard Ultramarine Co. of Local Union 180, United Gas, Coke & Chemical Workers of America, the vote for union security was 392 and seven opposed.

Reg. Dir. George Craig, Philadelphia, Pa., reports two election victories: Penn Wax Works, Inc., Philadelphia, CIO Oil Workers 38, against 20; the CIO Brewery Workers 482; Teamsters 435.

Two years ago the Teamsters, with help from the employer, raided the Brewery Workers in Philadelphia and signed a back-door agreement. The election was the first chance the workers had an opportunity to express themselves. Since joining the CIO the Brewery workers have taken back a number of the breweries that the Teamsters had taken from them. By being a part of the CIO, brewery workers can protect themselves more forcefully and advance organization everywhere. Intl. Rep. Lindberg and his staff, assisted by Craig and CIO representatives, brought about this victory.

North Carolina CIO Dir. William Smith has announced that more than 90% of the employes of the Jefferies and Smith Lumber Co., at Washington, N. C., voted for the IWA. The election, conducted under NLRB supervision, made the 20th victory for the Woodworkers in the South since the start of an intensified organizing campaign one year ago.

I regret to announce that Joe Dernoncourt, our Regional Director in Oklahoma, died Sunday, June 6. Joe has been a member of organized labor since a boy, when he joined the Miners' Union in Illinois. He was an honest, sincere, conscientious trade unionist. Our sympathies and that of his many friends go out to his family. He was buried in his home town, Springfield, Ill.

Furniture Votes 'No' on Affidavits

REJECTING the recommendation of the union's international executive board, delegates to the fifth biennial convention of the CIO Furniture Workers voted against filing non-communist affidavits and financial data under the Taft-Hartley Act.

The vote—22,495 against signing, 17,164 for—followed a day of heated argument during which UFWA Pres. Morris Pizer pleaded for compliance, while Secy.-Treas. Max Perlow argued against it.

The week-long convention in Chicago was scheduled to hear Sen. Glen Taylor, vice-presidential candidate on the third party ticket; CIO Electrical Workers Pres. Albert Fitzgerald, chairman of the Natl. Labor Committee for Wallace; and CIO Maritime Union Secretary Ferdinand C. Smith.

In his opening address, Pizer sharply attacked raiding by other unions as harming the entire labor movement and urged the national CIO to halt such practices within its ranks.

The officers' report also lashed out at raiding of the union, particularly by the AFL Upholsterers. Despite having to devote much time and money to beating back these attempts, the report said, the union had increased its membership by 10,000 since the last convention. This brings the total to a new high of about 56,000 members.

Explaining their support of the third party, the officers accused both major parties of doing "everything in their power to help out employers and hurt our membership."

The report continued: "The only way we can register our belief in our own UFWA program is by voting for Wallace who stands for that program . . ." It accused "some labor leaders" of "vainly trying to tie the labor movement to the Democratic Party kite."

Here We Go Again

New York City's retail food prices rose 3.7% from March 15 to April 15, bringing them to less than 1% below January's all-time high.

NAM is Scared Congress Might Pass A Social Bill

WITH Congress rounding the last lap of this session, the NAM cast about a "weather eye" and decided there is danger ahead —danger Congress might pass a social measure.

Lamented the Manufacturers' Association in its May 29 NAM News:

"The Republicans want to elect a President and are confident that they will do so. As one Senator said: 'We're tired of moral victories.'

"This feeling produces great pressure within Republican ranks to have Congress make a 'popular' record—a record that will appease various groups and minority blocs.

"Thus the demand arises for bigger appropriations. There are appeals for enactment, without thorough examination of the cost, of plausible social measures.

"Measures pushed by various groups include modification of the Taft-Hartley Act and huge outlays for education, housing and other 'causes' and projects. . . ."

What would be the result of all that "extravagant spending?"

Full of fear and trembling, the NAM hazards the guess it might mean higher taxes "including an excess profits tax."

NAM advice to Congressmen is to ignore the pressure from home. It might cost money.

CIO Organizing AVC Labor Unit

Representatives of CIO unions are taking the lead in organizing a Labor Chapter of the American Veterans Committee in Los Angeles.

One of the group, CIO Field Rep. George Douglass, at a recent meeting of Los Angeles Chapter 1, AVC, served notice that the CIO in Los Angeles will "not support any chapter or group that is completely aligned with any totalitarian ideology."

Probers Asked To Fix N.J. Blast Blame

A demand that the responsibility for the recent explosion at the Koppers plant in Kearney be fixed was made by Pres. Carl Holderman of New Jersey CIO Council.

In an editorial published in the June issue of the New Jersey CIO News, Holderman stated that if the investigating authorities did not reveal who was responsible for the blast which resulted in the death of 10 CIO workers, the State Council would conduct its own investigation of the tragedy and "publish the results with no regard or concern for the tender sentibilities of those who do not like to hear the truth."

Packing Signs Affidavits

THE CIO Packinghouse Workers have filed non-communist affidavits and financial statements as a prerequisite to obtaining the services of the NLRB under the Taft-Hartley Act.

Two board members resigned their positions rather than sign what one termed "the yellow dog affidavits." They are Herbert March, district director in Chicago, and Meyer E. Stern, district director in New York City.

Temporary appointees to fill their places until the union's convention names permanent directors are Arthur Kampfert, Chicago, a former national director of the union, and Lemuel Ward, New York, field representative.

Announcing the board's action, UPWA Pres. Ralph Helstein pledged to "continue the union's fight for the repeal of the infamous Taft-Hartley Act and defeat at the polls of those reactionary Congressmen who seek to destroy democratic freedoms in their zeal to shackle the progress of working people."

THE ADVENTURES OF JIM BARRY

NOW THET'S SOMETHING I RECKON I DIDN'T EXPECT.... YOU GETTING BIT BY THE JEALOUSY BUG.

AND WHY SHOULDN'T I BE JEALOUS? JIM HARDLY SEEMS TO NOTICE I'M ALIVE....

WHILE JIM TAKES MARGIE HOME AND TRIES TO TAKE HER MIND OFF HER BROKEN ENGAGEMENT.... PEGGY IS TROUBLED WITH SUSPICIOUS THOUGHTS....

... ALL HE THINKS ABOUT IS BUILDING THE UNION, ORGANIZING POLITICAL ACTION, IMPROVING THE LABOR PRESS.... EVERYTHING EXCEPT.... EXCEPT **ME!**

GEE WHIZ, PEGGY! I NEVER SAW JIM MAKE GOO-GOO EYES AT ANY OTHER GIRL! HE'S CRAZY ABOUT **YOU!!**

BUT NOW IT'S DIFFERENT! YOU DON'T UNDERSTAND, WOODY....

WHUT DO YOU MEAN, PEGGY? WHAT'S SO DIFFERENT NOW?

DON'T YOU SEE? HE'LL HAVE A PRETTY GIRL CRYING ON HIS SHOULDER... HE'LL COMFORT HER.... SYMPATHIZE....

HMMMM...

.... AND BEFORE EITHER ONE OF THEM REALIZES IT- THEY'LL BE IN **LOVE!!**

RECKON I DIDN'T FIGURE ON THET HAPPENING....

GEE... IT NEVER HAPPENED TO ME THAT WAY, AT LEAST, THE GIRL DIDN'T FALL IN LOVE WITH **ME!**

AND I GUESS I'M THE ONE WHO'S GOING TO GET STUCK- BUT GOOD! I WONDER WHAT THEY'RE DOING RIGHT NOW....

AND AT THAT VERY MOMENT....

I THINK IT'LL WORK, MARGIE. IF WE CAN MAKE PETE JEALOUS... HE'LL REALIZE HOW MUCH HE LOVES YOU AND WHAT A FOOL HE'S BEEN FOR LOSING YOU....

I'LL TRY ANYTHING, JIM... IF ONLY PETE WILL COME BACK TO ME!

WELL, HERE'S YOUR HOUSE, MARGIE! NOW GET SOME SLEEP SO YOU CAN LOOK YOUR PRETTIEST AT THE OFFICE TOMORROW...

OH, JIM! YOU'RE THE SWEETEST MAN I EVER MET!

AL

GOP Leaders Can't Agree on Adjourning Congress

By HENRY C. FLEISHER

YOU couldn't tell, last weekend in Washington, where the 80th Congress was going, how fast it was getting there, or when it was due to arrive.

● Out West, Pres. Truman described it as "the worst Congress in the United States you've ever had" — then amended his statement to include only those Congresses in the President's lifetime.

Leading Congressmen replied with some choice epithets about the Chief Executive.

● A welter of bills were moving through the Congressional hopper. "Must lists" set up by the Republican leadership were subject to daily change.

● Leaders of the Senate and House seemed in utter disagreement about the date for adjournment. Sen. Taft, GOP leader in the Senate, talked with his colleagues, then announced that the Senate seemed unable to finish its business by the projected June 19 deadline. He recommended a recess until after the Republican convention, which opens June 21.

But Speaker of the House Joseph Martin (R. Mass.) thought otherwise. He said the House would be through by June 19, and wondered why the Senate couldn't do likewise.

If the Republican and Democratic leaders were confused, the general public was even more so.

Here's a hit-and-run survey of Congressional action on some of the bills in which labor is interested, as of the CIO News press time:

Funds For ECA

The House, which had been raising cain about American propaganda overseas, pulled the neatest trick of the year in behalf of foes of the European Recovery Program.

Following the lead of Rep. Taber (R.N.Y.), head of the House Appropriations Committee, the House nipped about 25% off the appropriation for ERP's first year. (Congress had earlier "authorized" $5.3 billion—but now the House is voting on actual allotment of funds). Pres. Truman, Sec. of State Marshall, most of the leading GOP presidential candidates, labor officials and others complained in no uncertain terms. They asked the Senate to undo the House-voted fund cut.

CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey asked the Senate Appropriations Committee to restore the full amount which had been "deemed necessary to meet the problem of European recovery.

"The well-being of mankind and our own future security against war make it imperative that the peoples of Europe be taken out of a relief status and be helped to help themselves and each other. That was the design of ERP and it must not be prostituted."

Appropriations

ECA was not the only agency to feel the GOP economy axe.

The House Appropriations Committee knocked $48 million—some 10%—off the budget for the important Atomic Energy Commission, and knocked similar chunks out of the funds for the Veterans Administration, the Office of Housing Expediter and some other agencies.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics, which had been handed a crippling $2½ million cut by the House, wound up with its funds at the same level as for the past 12 months. Most other Labor Dept. agencies came out with funds considerably lower than recommended by Pres. Truman in his budget message.

Most serious feature of the Labor Dept.-Federal Security Administration money bill, however, was the provision to switch the important U. S. Employment Service from the Labor Dept. to a position where it's under the supervision of the Bureau of Employment Security of the Social Security Administration of the Federal Security Agency.

Union spokesmen had argued bitterly that USES—with its employment agencies around the nation—clearly belongs in the Labor Dept. But Congress paid little heed to their arguments.

Mundt-Nixon Bill

What was going to happen to the House-approved Mundt-Nixon bill, members of the Senate Judiciary Committee either didn't know or weren't saying.

The bill—prepared by the House Unamerican Activities Committee as a "check on subversive activities"—was soundly condemned by labor, liberal and legal groups as a prime threat to civil rights.

Some members of the Judiciary Committee hinted it might come up for action. Others said "no" to reporters. Some of its sponsors may try to ease it through in the final rush of the session.

Civil Rights

The civil rights program looked like Casualty No. 1 of the 80th Congress. With only a week to go before the June 19 target date for adjournment, nothing was happening—in a big way—on bills to outlaw the poll tax, make lynching a federal crime, or set up a Fair Employment Practices Committee to curb discrimination in industry.

Rep. George Bender (R.O.), sponsor of the anti-poll tax bill which passed the House months ago, sent a "Dear Bob" letter to Taft urging action in the Senate. " . . . The Republican party cannot afford to face the country in November without at least one major accomplishment in this Congress in the field of civil rights legislation," Bender wrote.

Afford it or not, the GOP seemed destined to do so. The anti-poll tax was getting little support from top Republicans, who blame their own inaction on the threat of a filibuster by Southern conservative Democrats. But the GOP seemed unwilling to face the issue of limiting debate to pass the bill.

The anti-lynching bill was still in Senate Judiciary Committee, where it has been locked for months. The FEPC bill hadn't been heard from in weeks.

Only half-step towards a civil rights measure was an amendment tacked on to the draft bill by Sen. Langer (R.N.D.). It provides that members of the armed services (totaling just over a million under the draft authorization) won't have to pay voting fees if they come from poll tax states.

Social Security

Congress's accomplishments in the field of social security aren't enough to get excited about.

One bill scheduled for passage by the House (HR 6777) was described by Van A. Bittner, chairman of the CIO Social Security Committee, as a "few teaspoonfuls of improvement." He told Sen. Millikin, head of the Senate Finance Committee, that more is needed.

HR 6777 provides that persons receiving old age pensions may earn up to $40 a month—rather than $15, as in the past—without forfeiting the pensions. It permits, under difficult conditions, some groups of workers not now covered to get less-than-average social security benefits, and raises benefits for the first child in a family by less than a buck a day.

The Gearhart Resolution—which will bar hundreds of thousands of workers described as "independent contractors" from security coverage—was dressed up with amendments to increase donations from the federal government to the states for relief for old folks. On that basis, it whizzed through both branches of Congress.

No important health legislation even came near the floor of the House or Senate.

Immigration

A scheme to give the U. S. Immigration Service an "out" from its present embarrassment was sharply criticized last week by CIO Legislative Director Nathan Cowan.

He asked members of the Senate Judiciary Committee to turn thumbs down on S. 2755, a bill permitting the Service to escape the provisions of the Administrative Procedures Act—under which government agencies must conduct their hearings and issue their rules.

The Service's deportation cases against a number of aliens—including several CIO union officials — bumped to a halt when lawyers for the men charged the Service was not acting in conformity with the Procedures law. While the case was being argued, the bill to get the Immigration Service exempted from its procedures was introduced.

CIO "strongly opposes this bill," Cowan wrote. The Immigration Service, he said, "operates in an area which vitally involves the rights and liberties of human beings. Its orders are of a quasi-criminal character.

"I do not know of any federal agency in which it is more important that safeguards of the Administrative Procedures Act be fully maintained than in connection with immigration and naturalization matters."

Keep Your Eye On Congress

BILL	WHAT IT DOES	WHERE IT IS	WHAT TO DO
Thomas-McCormack Wage-Hour Bill S. 2062; HR 5949	Lifts minimum wage to 75c-an-hour, extends law'se coverage.	CIO voiced support at Senate Labor Comm. hearings. No action likely at this session.	Write Sen. Taft, Sen. Ball & other Labor Comm. members to support.
Taft-Ellender-Wagner Housing Bill. S. 866; HR. 2523.	Provides long-range housing program, with govt. aid for slum clearance projects.	Passed in Senate. House Banking Comm. has stalled action, but may report bill without public housing provisions.	Wire Banking Comm. Chrmn. Wolcott (R., Mich. and your Congressman for fast action and vote.
Mundt-Nixon Bill HR 5852.	Un-American Activities Comm. proposals on "subversives" which would destroy civil rights, endanger unions.	Passed in House. Senate Judiciary Comm. held hearings.	Wire Senators and members of Senate Judiciary Comm. to defeat bill.
Anti-Polltax Bill HR. 29.	Ends polltax as bar to voting in U.S. elections in 7 southern states.	Passed in House, OK'd by Senate Rules Comm. but not yet slated for Senate action.	Ask Sen. Taft and your Senators to force action and limit debate to avoid filibuster.
Anti-Lynching Bill. HR. 3488.	Makes lynching a U.S. crime, with punishment for lynchers and police-collaborators.	Approved by House Judiciary Comm. Senate Judiciary Comm. has not yet acted.	Ask Senators and Congressmen for quick passage of this and other civil rights bills.
FEPC Anti-Bias Bill. S. 984; HR. 2820.	Sets up U.S. agency to enforce anti-bias job policy in industry.	Approved by Senate Labor Comm. No action in House.	Write Senators to seek early vote; ask Congressmen to force action.
U. S. Aid to Education HR. 2953.	Provides U. S. funds to held states improve school programs.	Passed by Senate. Stuck in House Labor Comm.	Ask Rep. Hartley for Labor Comm. OK of bill.
Labor Education Extension Service Bill. S. 1390; HR. 6249.	Sets up U. S. education program for workers through unions and schools.	OK'd by Senate Labor Comm. House Labor Comm. has held hearings.	Ask Senators to vote for bill; ask Rep. Hartley & House Labor Comm. to approve.

Address all Representatives at House Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.
Address all Senators at Senate Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.

80 Leaders Ask Aid For Schools

EIGHTY leading Americans have asked Congress to pass the widely-supported U. S. aid-to-education bill—but the House Labor Committee hasn't shown much enthusiasm.

The $300 million bill, which would permit Uncle Sam to help finance improvements in state-controlled school systems, was passed early this session by the Senate. The House Labor group—headed by Rep. Hartley of Taft-Hartley fame—has sat on the proposal for months.

The 80 prominent Americans sent their plea for action in a wire to Speaker of the House Martin. They said the sum for education is "insignificant" in comparison with grants for national defense and European recovery.

Among the signers were CIO Pres. Murray, Pres. James Patton of the Natl. Farmers Union, Pres. Dwight Eisenhower of Columbia University, Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt and former Gov. Ellis Arnall of Georgia.

Give Potofsky Award

Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky, of the CIO Amalgamated Clothing Workers, last week received a citation for his work in human and industrial relations, from the Natl. Conference of Christians and Jews.

The award was presented in New York City given by leaders in the apparel and related industries.

In accepting the citation, the Amalgamated president hit out against discrimination in industry and education and cited his own union as an example of a community in which many different racial strains live in peace.

Senate DP Bill Blasted

KEY supporters of the plan to bring into this country 200,000 Displaced Persons from the refugee camps of Europe, lined up last week to blast the Senate bill on DP's passed two weeks ago.

The Fellows bill — considered much better by supporters of the Displaced Persons cause—was up for action in the House as The CIO News went to press. If it passes, a joint Senate-House conference committee may remove many of the worst discrimination features of the Senate bill.

CIO Pres. Philip Murray, in a wire to Speaker of the House Joseph Martin, charged "obvious bias and prejudice" is written into the Senate bill. He said its provisions on jobs, housing and administration are "unworkable and calculated to exclude, not admit, displaced persons."

The bill was termed a "booby trap for Americans and for DP's" by Dean Earl Harrison of the Univ. of Pennsylvania Law School, who heads the Citizens Committees for DP's.

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A YEAR OF TAFT-HARTLEY

ONE REPLACING OTHER: The negotiators shown above illustrate the type of collective bargaining for which unions strive—get together, talk it over, reach an agreement. Into this picture the artist has sketched symbols of one of the big threats to continued collective bargaining — the "Taft-Hartley" judge and injunction. See Pages 6-7-8.

Transport Service 10 Yrs. Old

By ARTHUR RIORDAN

THE first decade is over. Last week in Chicago, 100 delegates had indeed occasion to be proud of that decade as the CIO United Transport Service Employes met and held its sixth biennial convention in Chicago.

Still ringing in the ears of old timers at the convention, even after a decade, were these words spoken by Pres. Willard Townsend Jan. 14, 1938, at the first constitutional convention of UTSE:

TOWNSEND

"We are here to stay! And we have the supreme task of building a strong progressive movement among the railway service employes of this country."

Last week, it was certain that USTE is here to stay. The decade had been a tough one—and tough years are ahead, too. The convention was reminded, in a convention book edited by Educational Director Ernest Calloway, of these milestones in its history:

Jan. 14, 1938: The year of UTSE's birth.

Oct. 1941: The independent Brotherhood of Dining Car employes unanimously voted to dissolve and affiliate with UTSE.

Feb. 9, 1943: Culman Laundry workers joined UTSE.

May 17, 1942: UTSE joined CIO.

Last week, those dates were much in the minds as the delegates did these major things:

- Saw Pres. Townsend weep unashamedly as they gave him a heart-pulling demonstration after electing him—their first and only president—by acclamation. Sec. Eugene E. Frazier and John L. Yancey, who are the other executive officers, also won reelection by acclamation.
- Elected other officers with almost no opposition.
- Heard addresses by CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey (on the President's Civil Rights program and his experiences abroad) and CIO Vice Pres. and Organization Dir. Allan L. Heywood (on ways and means to complete UTSE's organization.)
- Passed, by a vote of 36 to 32, a resolution calling for a referendum of the membership on an assessment of $5 to be paid this year and another of $5 to be paid next year.

(Delegate Cecil Patrick was one of the leaders of opposition to holding the referendum. He was named a teller on the roll call vote. When it was completed, Townsend named him to announce the result. "This is mental torture," quipped Patrick. Later, Patrick, pointing out that he is a frequent opponent of Townsend, placed Townsend's name in nomination for reelection.)

- Adopted constitutional changes which provide for proportional representation in election of executive board members.
- Adopted an oath of office for officers that showed the deep religious feeling of the union's members by ending with these words: "I make this oath in the sight of God and my fellowman." (For instance, Townsend is active in Protestant affairs, Yancey is an active Catholic.)
- Approved a resolution which declared it "shall be mandatory upon every local within the UTSE and every international representative, elected officer or designated representative to any and all labor, religious, political or civic bodies where the name of the organization is used, to defend, maintain and in every respect adhere to the established policy of this union." (This and most of the other resolutions were adopted unanimously.)
- Passed a strong foreign policy resolution.
- Though few of its members are covered by the Taft-Hartley Law, denounced the law.

(UTSE's members—the vast majority of them—are covered by the National [Railway] Mediation Act.) (An example of UTSE members covered by Taft-Hartley: "Skycaps," who work for concessionaires at La-Guardia and other airports.)

- Heard Hugh Will, former secretary to Sen. Robert F. Wagner (D., N. Y.), and now a representative of the American Veterans' Committee, urge that UTSE help AVC's organization drive.
- Because the convention was running away behind schedule—there was full discussion on a number of issues—referred the political action resolution and some others to the new board for action. There is almost unanimous opposition to a third party in 1948 among UTSE members, officers report.
- Adopted policy resolutions on a variety of subjects, ranging from the Palestine crisis to establishment of regional eastern offices.
- Praised Pres. Truman for his Civil Rights program.

The following vice presidents, in addition to Yancey, were elected:

John A. Bowers, James A. Cannady, Clarence Ivey (he defeated Charles Finlayson, 39 to 16), Earl C. Adams, Earl Davis, Henry G. White and J. P. Covington. (All were reelections.)

The following board members were elected:

Edward Bell (his daughter died the second night of the convention), Sylvester Corrothers, Charles M. Dickson, Roy C. Edwin, Richard Hamme, Willie Massey, Ethel McCoo, Cecil Patrick, Otho Robinson, George L-P Weaver, Josof Grayson, Elbert D. Koelman, William Daniels, William Winchester.

The officers' report declared that UTSE "occupies an enviable position in the CIO." It noted that Pres. Townsend had made three important trips for CIO, the government and the World Fed. of Trade Unions, to Cuba, to Mexico, to Japan, and that UTSE officers serve on major CIO committees.

UTSE has 14,000 members, 93 locals in 34 states and 58 cities. Covered are redcaps, dining cooks and waiters, Pullman laundry employes.

Thus does UTSE start its second decade.

BOWL DOWN PREJUDICE: This inter-racial group is sponsoring a bowling tournament in Chicago in protest against the racial restrictions imposed by the American Bowling Congress. Left to right: Dr. Joseph Robert, Church Federation of Greater Chicago; the Rev. Benson Fisher, Episcopal Diocese of Chicago; Allen Freeman, alderman 48th ward; Father Daniel Cantwell, Catholic Labor Alliance chaplain; the Rev. George Nishimoto, Ellis Community Center; Archie Carey, alderman 3rd ward, and Patric Greathouse, regional director UAW-CIO.

Education

The Transport Service union is one of the most highly educated in the American labor field.

Of the 100 delegates to the convention, 68 had attended college, most of them winning degrees.

UTSE Pres. Willard Townsend took pre-medical courses for two years at the Univ. of Toronto, then took his degree in chemistry at Canada's Royal Academy of Science. He has taught in American and Canadian high schools. He also has an honorary law degree from Wilberforce Univ.

Should Workers Go Back to Diet Of Cornbread and Dried Peas?

SHOULD people who in the last few years have begun eating fresh fruit, vegetables, milk and meat go back to a diet of cornbread and dried peas?

That simple question, the CIO Economic Outlook said this week, is at the hub of some involved economic arguments that are often spouted by corporation executives when they meet with unions as collective bargaining tables.

Unions and companies have frequently debated—both locally and nationally—the question of whether labor is now well off, or whether workers are behind an economic eight-ball.

Corporations like to point to average earnings in pre-war 1939. They point out that even though living costs have risen, workers are still ahead of the game compared to conditions in '39.

Unions, on the other hand, point to the fall in buying power of workers' pay-checks since the 1944-45 period before prices began going crazy.

THE Outlook—published by the CIO Dept. of Education & Research—says "the problem is very simple."

"It's a question of whether, once the people have attained a decided improvement in real earnings, as they did by 1945, they should ever turn the clock back?

"The Natl. Association of Manufacturers, the Chamber of Commerce, and other organizations engaged in the big business propaganda drive, say 'Yes.'

"The CIO says 'NO!'"

But, the Outlook reminded its readers, companies that want workers to be no more prosperous today than in '39, show little enthusiasm for 1939 corporation profits.

While weekly wages—before taxes—have jumped 106% since pre-war days, corporation profits before taxes have zoomed up 342% in the same nine years.

The first two rounds of post-war wage increases, the CIO said, left real earnings "16% below their 1944-45 level.

"The basic question is whether we want to return to the 1939 level or whether we want to retain whatever increase in real earnings and living standards we have been able to secure, and progress from there."

Mundt Bill Dead—For Present

THE widely-criticized Mundt-Nixon bill appeared likely to die on the books—at least so far as the 80th Congress is concerned.

At CIO News press-time, the Senate Judiciary Committee had issued no report on the bill—the most widely-discussed civil rights issue since the Taft-Hartley proposals came up in Congress a year ago.

The bill was sponsored by the House Un-American Activities Committee and was widely heralded by that committee as the best means of combatting subversive activities.

But labor, liberal groups, students of laws and many newspapers joined to warn that the Un-American Committee's cure was worse than the disease.

In addition, Washington's oft-quoted "usually informed sources" were reported in the daily press as believing that Attorney-General Tom Clark whose power to list organizations as subversive would be increased by the bill—had decided to turn thumbs down on the Mundt-Nixon proposals.

Perhaps the sharpest criticism of the bill came from elderly Zechariah Chaffee, Harvard Law school professor and world-renowned expert on constitutional rights.

CHAFFEE said, in a letter to Chairman Wiley of the Senate Judiciary Committee, that he saw "no necessity . . . of elaborate regulations of the opinions of private citizens and exceedingly drastic penalties for entirely novel offenses."

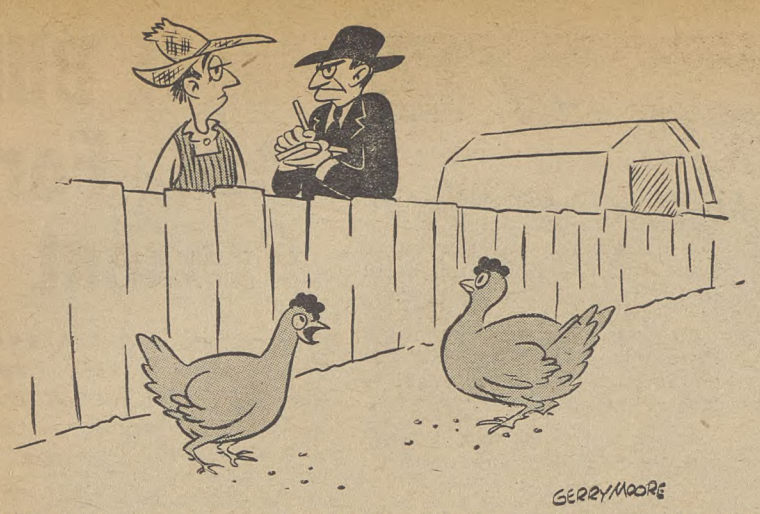
Chaffee said that "although he dislikes the Communists very much," they're far less dangerous today than after the Russian revolution in 1919-20.

If the country were really menaced by Communism, Chaffee said, "surely there would have been somewhere or other an outburst of unlawful acts or at least tangible evidence of an unlawful conspiracy."

He said the question is more than whether American Communists should be forced to register. It's whether "American citizens who have not been proved to be dangerous individuals should be made liable to heavy fines and long prison sentences, in large measure because of the activities of other people. A good deal of the bill creates guilt by association."

Such "novel penalties" as the bill provides, Chaffee continued, should not be used merely because "Communists are pestiferous people or indulge in big talk about taking over our government. The question is whether they are within a million miles of doing so."

The Harvard professor said he agrees with Thomas Jefferson that the American government is the strongest on earth, and for that reason the Senate committee should "reject this un-heard-of bill."



"That's a government loyalty investigator. He heard Farmer Brown was keeping some Rhode Island Reds."

Wage Round-up

Firestone, Goodyear Offer 11c Increase

THE rubber industry has taken on the "new look."

Firestone Rubber Co. last week led the way with an offer of 11c an hour to its 23,000 CIO Rubber Workers in eight plants across the country. Goodyear followed shortly thereafter with the same proposal affecting its 30,000 employes.

Negotiations continue, meanwhile, with U. S. Rubber, while employes at Goodrich have taken a strike vote. Discussions at Goodrich have broken off, but settlement in the rest of the industry improves the outlook for agreement there.

The Firestone company-wide agreement eliminates the last major holdout against company-wide bargaining in the industry. Until this year Firestone has insisted on plant-by-plant contracts.

Firestone average wages are thus increased from $1.57 to $1.68 an hour, but the raise "will not justify any increase in prices," according to URWA Pres. L. S. Buckmaster. The agreement expires April 14, 1949, when either side may seek a reopening on 60 days notice.

The two-year contract with Goodyear will run until Feb. 10, 1950, with wages subject to reopening after one year. Also provided are three week vacations after 15 years continuous service, and pay for holidays not worked.

Steelworkers: Some 20,000 Aluminum Co. of America employes were preparing to strike at midnight June 20 unless a last-minute change-of-heart forced Alcoa to up its wage offer to 13c an hour.

The CIO Steelworkers originally asked an increase of between 25 and 30c an hour, including elimination of job wage rate inequities. Later this was scaled down to a straight 13c boost.

Countering, the company made its "final" offer of 8% with a minimum of 9c an hour. The CIO union held this unacceptable and set a strike deadline. The tieup would affect seven plants.

Steelworkers' Vice Pres. James Thimmes described the company's profits last year as the highest in its 59-year history outside of the war years. Not only was the amount of the wage offer unacceptable, he said, but the company's insistence on a two-year contract to run until May 31, 1950, was equally so. He said the union intends to ask for a pension program, a guaranteed annual wage and increased social benefits next spring. A two-year contract would prohibit such discussion.

In making its offer, the company refused the union's request for elimination of job inequities, as was provided in the steel industry, and a proposal for an improved social insurance program.

Electrical: The CIO Electrical Workers have turned down as inadequate a 6% wage increase offered to UE and two other unions by Westinghouse Electric Corp.

About 80,000 Westinghouse workers are represented by UE. The Westinghouse offer marked abandonment of its previous "no raise" policy which it had maintained through 16 weeks of negotiations with the unions. In a letter rejecting the offer, UE Intl. Rep. Edward Matthews called for daily negotiations to speed an early settlement.

At a press conference Matthews and UE Director of Organization James J. Matles accused the company of "handing out a measly proposition with one hand and taking it back with the other."

They said the "so-called 6%" offer actually amounted to only a $2 a week increase for workers in the lowest pay brackets and $4 for those in the higher brackets. Matles said UE "will not be satisfied" unless its 80,000 members get wage increases similar to those already granted by General Motors and General Electric. He said the GE offer provides $3.60 to $8 additional weekly take-home pay for each worker, while the GM hike gives each employe $4.40 more.

Auto: A social security program won at Kaiser-Frazer last week was described by Edward Cote, co-director of Auto Workers Region 1A, as "the first major step in the automobile industry toward meeting the workers' need for an adequate social security program which asures medical and hospital care for the employe and his family, payments during periods of disability and death benefits."

Under the agreement, which also provided a 13c hourly increase, the company pays 5c an hour to finance the plan. This constitutes the highest boost won in the industry this year.

Another precedent was set in the industry last week by the UAW local at the Metal Moldings Corp. in Detroit, when it won a contract providing a guaranteed annual wage. The plant produces chrome strips for automobiles.

Under terms of the agreement workers with 10 or more years seniority are guaranteed 50 weeks of work a year at the regular hourly rates. About 25% of the 425 employes can thus qualify.

TEW Bill Target of GOP Blitz

WITH the Taft-Ellender-Wagner housing bill teetering on the brink of passage, House Republican leaders pulled a series of quick parliamentary tricks designed to doom the legislation this session.

Passage by the House late last week of the substitute Wolcott bill, which omits all aids to low-income housing, apparently killed chances for Senate-House accord on a bill.

Senate leaders said they would stick firmly to the TEW bill already approved by them.

The House shenanigans provoked a bitter battle between the two houses of Congress as Senate tempers exploded at what Sen. Charles W. Tobey (R.N.H.) termed "the dication of six men in the House Rules Committee" to the U. S. Senate.

Chronology of the swift-moving developments:

The House Banking and Currence committee handed Chairman Jesse P. Wolcott (R.-Mich.) a severe blow when it approved the TEW bill a week ago.

The bill then moved to the House Rules Committee, headed by Wolcott's friend, Rep. Leo Allen, Illinois Republican. In order to reach the floor, where it was conceded the bill had the support of a majority, it required a "rule" from Allen's committee.

Instead, however, the Rules Committee tabled the TEW bill, and requested Wolcott to send it another without the public housing and other features opposed by the real estate lobby.

AFTER whipping his committee into line, Wolcott won approval of his emasculated version by a vote of 15 to 11. Previously the committee had voted 14 to 13 for the TEW bill.

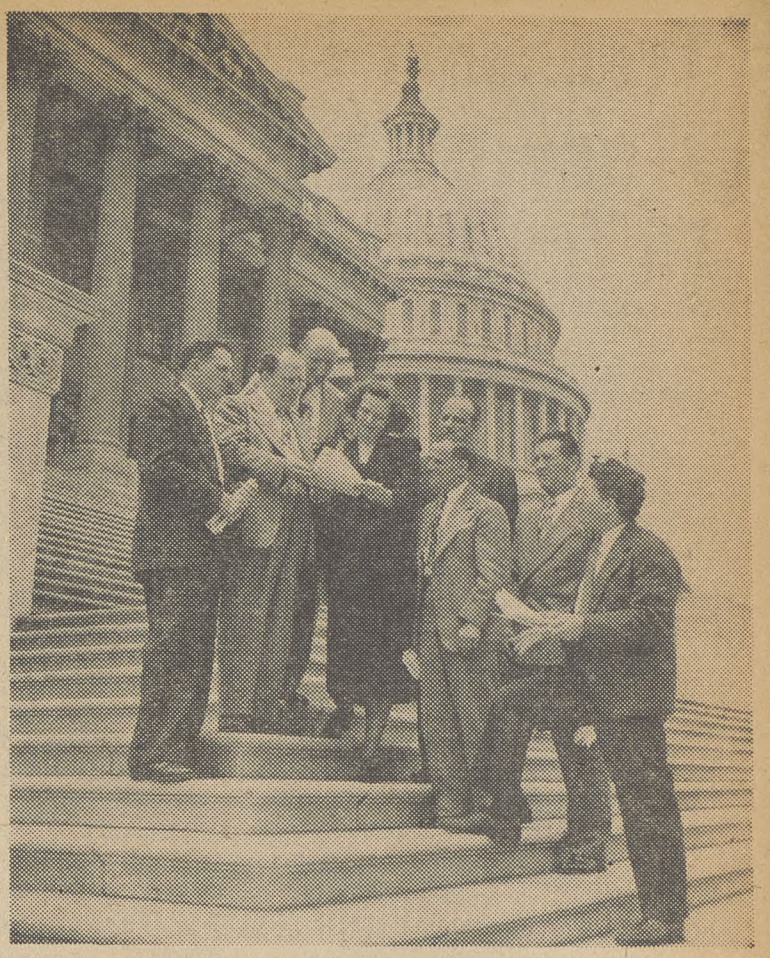
With Congress hoping to adjourn June 19, the House Republican leadership worked fast. It called for a suspension of the rules, which would permit the Wolcott bill to by-pass the Rules committee, come directly to the floor, where it could not be amended or recommitted to committee. Over the objections of the Democrats, the GOP won this point too. The following day the House passed the bill, 317 to 90.

As the CIO News went to press, it was uncertain whether Congress would adjourn June 19 or recess until after the Party conventions.

The possibility of a Senate filibuster was hinted by Sen. Allen J. Ellender (D-La.), a co-author of the TEW bill. If any other housing bill is sent the Senate by the House without a House vote on the TEW bill, he said, "I will talk till doomsday with plenty of help on both sides."

Deaf 'Hear'

Even deaf and hard of hearing textile workers in Knoxville, Tenn., can now get the CIO's organizing message, thanks to Paul Christopher, State CIO Director. When Christopher found that 15 workers at the C. B. Atkin Co. couldn't follow proceedings at union meeting because of deafness, he solved the problem by getting T. C. Ray, an Atkin worker, to stand beside him and relay his words in sign language.



BITTER-ENDERS: **As the Taft-Ellender-Wagner housing bill moved into the last lap of its bitter obstacle race in the House, these "never-say-die" CIO members from Michigan and Ohio converged on Capitol Hill to do some last-minute lobbying for the bill. Shown talking with Rep. Helen Gahagan Douglas (D., Cal.), a leading fighter for the bill, are l. to r.: Exec. Sec. Paul D. Fessenden of the Akron, O., CIO Council; Sec.-Treas. Bill Lavelle and Vice-Pres. Ray Sowder of the Ohio CIO Council; Rep. Douglas, author of petition to discharge the TEW bill from the House Banking Committee; Joseph Shapiro, Veterans Committee, Ford Local 600, UAW, Detroit; Arthur Dega, UAW Veterans Dept., Thomas N. O'Neil, Veterans Committee, Ford Local 600, and Leo Goodman, director, CIO Natl. Housing Committee.**

By Act Of Congress

3/4 Million 'Exempted' From Social Security

CONGRESS last week again overrode Pres. Truman on legislation affecting the Social Security program.

The first overriding was on a bill to exempt "independent" news vendors from coverage of Social Security. (In 1947, Truman pocket-vetoed the same bill).

Last week, the overriding was on the Gearhart Resolution (ironically, the other legislation was called the Gearhart Bill) which exempts some 750,000 salesmen working on commission, piece workers, truck drivers and taxi drivers from coverage.

One group whose status is beclouded by the issue is the large number of laundry workers who are members of the CIO Amalgamated Clothing Workers. They work on a percentage of the laundry bill.

The Gearhart Resolution also increases benefits for the aged, the needy, the blind and dependent children, but only to state levels, which vary considerably and which are in some cases extremely low.

The House vote to override was 297 to 75; the Senate vote was 65 to 12.

THE Gearhart Resolution had been passed a few days before the veto under a suspension of the rules which allowed no amendments and limited debate to 40 minutes. Proponents of increased Social Security thus were refused an opportunity to improve the bill. They charged that a survey made for the Congress by the Social Security Advisory Committee was completely ignored.

Truman, in his veto, said he was tempted to sign the bill because it increased aid for dependent children by $3 a month (to $27) and $5 a month for the needy and blind (to $50). But, he declared, the bill permits employers to decide in which categories to place workers, thus enabling the employer to escape any Social Security payments.

TRUMAN made the Social Security legislation an issue in his western tour. In Los Angeles, he said:

"You know how Congress had broadened the base of Social Security? They have just taken 750,000 people off Social Security, and sent me a bill to that effect and tied a rider to it increasing old-age assistance, hoping that I would take the bait and let them get away with wrecking Social Security.

"I didn't do it. I vetoed the bill this morning."

Rep. Herman P. Eberharter (D., Pa.), commenting on Congress' attitude toward Social Security, declared: "The House is being denied an opportunity to vote for a real constructive Social Security measure."

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

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DANGEROUS AND BAFFLING

The Taft-Hartley Act is a very bad law. We don't like it.

We've said that time and time again. Perhaps—just for emphasis — we should repeat some of our favorite charges against T-H now that its first anniversary (June 23) approaches.

Instead, we're going to discuss a couple of the less obvious angles—the possible future of collective bargaining and Congress' bad habit of talking out of both sides of its mouth.

We'll start out by saying—

Free collective bargaining ceases to be collective bargaining when it ceases being free.

And in the extremely complex and sometimes cockeyed field of management-labor relations we're going to have collective bargaining or a substitute for it.

It's the substitute which worries us.

It worries us a lot—because we see in the substitute a major step toward eventual government control of both industry and labor.

ATMOSPHERE IS WRONG

There were strong indications a couple of years ago that collective bargaining was "moving out of the jungle" and that unions and management groups would soon be negotiating in good faith on the basis of workers' needs and industry's ability to meet these needs.

Now there are strong indications that the nation may be headed toward some of the most bitter management-labor strife it has ever known.

The Taft-Hartley Act has created an atmosphere and a type of thinking on the part of management which would make such strife possible.

It has encouraged management groups to assume a "get-tough-with-the-unions" attitude and to disregard employes' economic needs.

It has removed much of the freedom from free collective bargaining and has replaced it with "negotiation by injunction."

If the trend progresses too far there will be trouble—serious trouble.

Those responsible for T-H would say at this point that they have a cure for such trouble—legislation which would make T-H look like a weak sister by comparison.

If such legislation was enacted it might prevent or halt strife—but the nation would no longer have free trade unions.

OVERSEAS BUT NOT AT HOME

This brings us to one of the darndest situations we've come across in a long time—the move to strengthen free trade unions abroad while tearing them down at home. It doesn't make sense.

There is a growing feeling in official Washington that the establishment and preservation of non-totalitarian governments in Europe depends to a large degree on the growth of democratic trade unions.

Congressmen, Senators and administrative officials recall that one of Hitler's first moves was to abolish the trade union movement in Germany.

They know that the success of the European Recovery Program hinges to a large extent on the building of a strong democratic trade union movement overseas.

It is strange logic—or an appalling lack of it—which causes men to try to tear down at home what they are trying to build up abroad.

Pop Tells Junior About Congress

And Offspring, After Being Paddled, Throws The Hooks Into Pop

By ALLAN L. SWIM

JUNIOR, the little dope who believes what he reads in the NAM ads, is eating off the mantle again!

His old man whaled the tar out of him the other evening after he heard Junior tell a little neighbor that the 80th Congress had done a wonderful job.

Junior had declared, "Boy-o-boy, Congress really took care of the smart guys and the big shots—and I'm for 'em because I'm going to be a big shot when I grow up."

He added that the "poor suckers like Pop" really got it in the neck "but they asked for it, didn't they?"

Thereupon Pop grabbed Junior by the scuff of the neck and hauled him off to the garage to demonstrate his belief in "spare the rod and spoil the child."

POP then took Junior into the front room and gave him a fatherly lecture on Congressional behavior.

"Junior, Congress did OK on the European Recovery Program, and it did extend rent control, though in a weakened form," Pop began.

"It increased on-the-job benefits for war veterans and it cut income taxes. The way taxes were cut, however, gave a better break to the rich than to the poor.

"I guess, Junior, we can put these things on the 'credit' side of the ledger. But you ought to look at the other side!"

Junior, for a change, listened attentively as Pop gave forth on legislation and lack of it:

"Congress really socked the working man in the seat of the britches when it passed the Taft-Hartley Act, and I'm afraid it got way off the beam when it enacted the draft law.

"It didn't really do anything to combat inflation.

"It didn't do anything constructive about Social Security and it refused to increase the minimum wage.

"It didn't provide any civil rights legislation—like setting up an FEPC, abolishing the poll tax and making lynching a federal crime. It didn't even pass an equal status law for women.

"Why, Junior, Congress didn't really do anything about flood control measures—you know, like another TVA—and it didn't take any anti-monopoly action.

"Oh, I could list a lot of other things Congress should have done but didn't."

JUNIOR thought these things over for a minute and then shot one straight at his Pop:

"How come?"

"Well, Junior, that's an easy one to answer. Most of the men in the House and Senate were more friendly to Big Business than to the working man."

"Yeah, but how come?"

"I suppose it's because they were elected by support from Big Business."

"Yeah, I know—but how come?"

"Well, er, I guess it happened that way because too many working men and women stayed away from the polls at the last election."

Junior then sunk his hooks in Pop where it hurt.

"If I remember correctly," he said, "you were 'too busy' to vote in the last election. You and a couple million other guys like you stayed away from the polls.

"Just like I said before—you suckers got what you asked for!"

CIO Improves Life In North Carolina Town

THIS is the story about some hard working people in a small North Carolina town who were mighty tired of things the way they were and jumped fast when a chance came to do something about it.

Ray Schnell, a CIO representative in North Carolina, tells the story. It started when the CIO Organizing Committee sent an organizer to Elizabethtown—population about 3,000 to get some 275 employes of a lumber mill in the town to join the CIO Woodworkers.

It was easy enough to get the workers organized, for they were pretty sore about their wages and working conditions, and in a month just about all of them were in the union. The hard job came later—trying to get the company to recognize the union and sign a contract.

The management hired a lawyer and stalled four months before finally consenting to an election. When this was held in April 1947, the company thought the workers could be induced to vote against the union by a liberal distribution of $5 bills and quarts of whisky, Schnell said. "The men took the liquor and the money, and voted for the union—tickled pink to get something free from the company."

THE union won the election by a landslide. And then the real struggle began—to get a contract. The fight has been going on now for more than a year. The men have never lost faith or hope and today there are 214 dues paying members. They're sure they'll get that contract some day.

With their union strongly established, the Elizabethtown workers, grumbling bitterly about how hard it was to make ends meet, decided to set up their own union store. J. D. Lewis, Tom McDowell and F. F. Williams got the idea while standing on the street corner chewing the fat about high prices. The idea was put up to the members at a union meeting and adopted enthusiastically.

The store opened in February 1948 with $200 worth of goods purchased with money loaned by local union members. In four months the original investors had been paid back and the store had stock on hand valued at $1,500.

A complete line of groceries, tobacco, candy, soft drinks and hardware supplies are sold in the union store, and plans for expansion in the near future are in the making.

For the convenience of its worker-customers, the store is open from 8 a.m. to 3 p.m. and at night from 6 to 10. The store buzzes with union talk continually. Tom McDowell, Jim Curry and Emory Hill are always ready to talk CIO as they wait on the customers.

It's not only at the store that talk about the CIO goes on. The whole town is full of it and the benefits it has brought to the community in spite of opposition from the company, local and state police and the merchants.

A saying often heard in Elizabethtown is that few of the workers there ever go to sleep at night without first thanking God for bringing the CIO to their town.

CONGRESS DRIPP **By YOMEN**

"If anyone comes while I'm out, take his fingerprints."

He Finally Sold Radio Time To CIO

HE kept saying "no," but for some reason or other he didn't sound convincing.

Even after he'd lied about the situation, the organizers got the idea that he wasn't really opposed to them and that he would say "yes" if he thought he could get by with it.

So they decided to turn on the pressure.

After a while he changed his position, then switched back to his original stand and issued a "flat, final no."

It was at this point that the organizers worked out a plan for taking the radio station manager for a "buggy ride."

There are some indications that he secretly enjoyed what followed.

THE "Battle of Wits" began when the organizers walked into the radio station of a comparatively small town that was considered to be strongly anti-union.

They told the station manager—as matter-of-factly as possible—that they'd come to buy some radio time.

He said he was awfully sorry that he couldn't sell them any—that he already has commercial commitments for all of the station's time.

The organizers thought they were getting the brush-off. They knew it a couple of days later after they had checked the station's programs and found there was considerable time available.

But not to the CIO.

THE organizers and the station manager got down to brass tacks in a hurry the next time they met.

They told him—bluntly—that he had lied to them. He admitted—with equal bluntness—that he had.

He was really on the spot, he explained. The principal stockholder of the station was tied up closely with the operators of the company the CIO was trying to unionize.

He said that he "personally" thought the CIO should be permitted to tell its story over the air but that his hands were tied by the "higher-ups."

The organizers said they could appreciate his position, but this didn't solve their problem. They said they thought they might distribute handbills all over town, denouncing the station.

Well, if that was the case, he said, he "guessed" it would be wise to sell the CIO some air time.

LATER the station manager called up a CIO representative and said he was sorry that "orders from up above" made it necessary for him to change his position again.

There was some heated argument, then the manager said his final answer was a "flat no."

The organizers, however, weren't beaten yet. They decided to put the station manager directly on a spot from which it would be almost impossible to crawl.

Their next step was to visit a well known local minister who had indicated he could be called on in a pinch to do something really worthwhile for the CIO.

THE minister went to the radio station and told the manager he wanted to go on the air "with a message of real importance to the people."

He said he intended to "speak most favorably of the CIO" and denounce those "who are trying to falsely use the church to defeat the efforts of the workers to form an organization of their own."

Then he said:

"And I don't believe either you or the station owners will find it advisable to deny the right of free speech to a minister of the gospel—even if the CIO is paying for the time on the air."

The next day radio listeners heard the minister speak on a CIO-sponsored program.

A. L. S.

I Have a Little Shadow That Follows Me About

'Telling Battle In Cold War Won By James B. Carey'

THIS editorial, entitled "U. S. Labor Leader Jams Red Sounding Board," appeared in the June 19 issue of the Saturday Evening Post.

Although the Kremlin is seldom too bashful to attack those who mess up its plans, Moscow maintains a discreet silence about the activities of one spry and impudent little picador who goes to Europe every so often to sink poisoned darts in the hide of the Red behemoth and then dashes back to threaten the position of the Reds in American organized labor. Yet it can be said with confidence that few Americans are doing more to frustrate the Politburo's plans for international communism than James B. Carey, National Secretary-Treasurer of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, and spokesman for the CIO in the Soviet-dominated World Federation of Trade Unions.

Until very recently, this WFTU looked like the most effective sounding board for communist propaganda that Moscow had yet invented. The CIO received caustic criticism for joining up with it. Every major labor organization on earth, except the American Federation of Labor, adhered to WFTU, even the anti-Red British TUC. With Soviet stooges controlling the representatives of captured unions behind the iron curtain and outside it, Russia could call the turn. It was a beautiful set-up, but little Jim Carey whose eviction from the presidency of the United Electrical Workers delighted our domestic commies, has made it worse than useless to the Muscovite dictatorship. Instead of letting WFTU function constantly as the Kremlin's medium of expression, Jim Carey has made it a major concern of the Kremlin that it shall not function at all.

His six week's tour of Europe in February and March was inspired by the CIO's anxiety to tell a gathering of WFTU delegates that the Marshall Plan was not concocted by "banker-generals," but was a benevolent recovery program which had American labor's wholehearted support. His mission enabled him to discredit Soviet publicity without uttering a Red-baiting word. All he asked was that the representatives of the executive council of the WFTU meet to hear him say that anyone who alleged that the Marshall Plan was a "Wall Street plan" was a liar. He buttonholed Giuseppe di Vittorio, head of the Red Italian Confederation of Labor, in London, and said this to him—for international publication. He rebuked Louis Saillant, the French communist Secretary General of the WFTU, for meddling in the affairs of American unions. Then he barged right into Moscow and right up to the desk of Vasili Kuznetsov, supreme master of the make-believe Russian trade-unions, and told him that anyone who said that American labor did not support the European Recovery Plan was a liar.

Now, if any spokesman for the United States Government had said that in Washington, the whole great Red propaganda machine would have erupted vilification. But Kuznetsov's reaction to this bearding of Red bureaucracy in its own den was a concession that the CIO should have a chance to explain its support of the Marshall Plan to the WFTU. Finally, at Rome, the federation's executive committee voted to end attacks on ERP, rather than see the British units of WFTU take a walk. All in all, a telling battle in the cold war won by James B. Carey!

Help Flood Victims

A joint committee to aid CIO members who suffered loss of their belongings in the flood in Vanport, Ore., has been set up by the Oregon CIO Council, the Portland CIO, the CIO regional office and various International unions. Herbert McCreedy, named as CIO relief director, has his office in the Myler Bldg., Portland.

CIO unions in the area have petitioned Congress to provide permanent housing facilities, medical attention, jobs and compensation for the flood victims, and to undertake a flood control program to prevent disastrous floods in the future.

Women Pioneer

"So cruelly were they exploited that one of the first strikes which took place in this country, in an attempt to better conditions, was by women working in the needle trades.

"The next move that women of this nation should make is to organize for equal pay for performing the same work as men. There is no such thing as real equality between the sexes unless there is economic equality.

"It was only by the most intensive agitation that women secured political equality. They must now engage in the same tactics to secure economic equality."

(From editorial in June 15th Advance)

A Year of T-H Shows Growing Wreckage of Collective Bargaining

By ARTHUR J. GOLDBERG
CIO General Counsel

THE Taft-Hartley Act, which became law a year ago this week, has completely altered the course of labor relations in this country.

In order intelligently to survey the effects of this law we must do more than look at the strike picture or the wage-profit relationship.

We cannot ignore the mutual hostility between labor and management which this Act has bred.

We cannot ignore the chaos and resentment at the plant level which this Act has brought into being.

We cannot ignore the fact that this Act has strengthened the hands of the most anti-labor portion of American industry in its determination to destroy labor organizations and to lay the basis for the revival of an open-shop industrial America.

Everywhere in the industrial scene today there is eloquent testimony to this strengthened determination. It may be found in the unprecedented accumulation of unresolved grievances in the plants. It may be found in the provocations and arrogance of plant managements who now feel that their long-cherished hopes of destroying the unions of their workers may be easily realized. It may be found in the growing number of established collective bargaining relationships which have been destroyed by employers. It may be found in the startling statistics relating to the use of the labor injunction.

Moreover, the anti-labor role of the federal government made necessary by the T-H Act has stimulated similar activities on the state level. The anti-labor aspects of the T-H Act have set in motion other forms of repression on local levels.

It is not merely the Federal courts who are engaging in a flood of injunctions. In the state courts as well we find that the issuance of anti-labor injunctions limiting and frequently outlawing all picketing is now becoming routine under the stimulus of the T-H. We find on the state level an increasing resort to troops and state police for strike-breaking purposes and a growing tendency to use many of the instrumentalities of government to repress the organizational activities of working people and to break strikes.

It is not possible at this time to present a balanced picture of the over-all impact of the Act.

The period of time which has elapsed since the passage of the Act is not sufficient to supply the basis for representative experience. Employers have deliberately refrained from exploiting to the full the Act's anti-union potentialities — partially out of a fear of creating too widespread an awareness of the Act's true implications, and partially because industry has had the most prosperous profit period ever enjoyed in peacetime. The enormous profits of industry and the perspective of a continuing harvest of profits have made it unwise to use the Act to its fullest potentialities against labor organizations.

The Act already has had a significant impact in preventing the closing of the gap between workers' living costs and earnings. It has made it easier for American industry to deny wage increases. The true impact of the law will make itself felt in its increasing use to stifle the growing protest over the wage-price-profit relationship.

IT would be extremely dangerous to attribute virtues to the law in direct proportion to its success in repressing strikes. The fact that a law forces individuals to work against their will, to take "no" for an answer to a reasonable wage demand, is hardly something in its favor.

The claim has ben made that the Act has reduced strikes. This claim is made primarily upon the basis of a comparison between the first and last parts of 1947, in disregard of the fact that in the latter part of every year since 1927 (with the exception of 1940) the strike figures declined with reference to the figures in the first part of the year.

Strike figures are now available for the first quarter of 1948, and a comparison with the first quarter of 1947 is significant. In the first quarter of 1947 there were 3,670,000 man-days of idleness as the result of work stoppages. During a comparable period in 1948 there were 7,730,000 man-days of idleness because of work stoppages. During these comparable periods, one prior to and one subsequent to the T-H Act, man-days of idleness doubled.

A most significant index of the efficacy of a law in promoting industrial peace is its effect upon organizational strikes, upon strikes for union recognition, and for bargaining rights. Obviously unless a law provides a substitute for economic warfare by promoting organization and collective bargaining, it has failed in a most fundamental way.

YET there are increasing signs that this failure must be laid at the door of the T-H Act. During the first six weeks of 1947 (before T-H was in effect) 13.6% of all stoppages was attributable to organizational strikes. During the second six months of 1947 the percentage of organizational strikes rose to 17.2% of all strikes.

Organizational strikes have been on the increase this year. A larger number of employers are using the Act as a pretext for repudiating the unions in their plants and evading the collective bargaining obligation.

The inequality of bargaining power between employer and employe, the host of anti-union pressures which employers are in a position to generate in most American communities, the willingness of state and municipal governmental agencies to adopt employer theories of the merits of a labor dispute, all serve to intensify the one-sided character of the Act.

This can be most readily seen in connection with charges of unfair labor practices against unions. There are few labor disputes today in which some employer cannot find a basis or a claimed basis for invoking the intervention of the Federal government under the T-H Act.

Upon the filing of a charge a swarm of investigators descends upon the locale of the labor dispute. The very fact of investigation is used by employers to impair the morale of the strikers and to break a strike. To the employe the Federal government has taken sides.

If and when a complaint issues, another blow is dealt the strike and its support. In an appropriate case, of course, the employer can induce the NLRB General Counsel to obtain an injunction prior to the issuance of the complaint. And even when a complaint issues, an injunction may still be forthcoming.

If no injunction issues and only a complaint is issued, the employer promptly uses the complaint to misrepresent the facts and to set in motion other forms of pressure. These include local injunctions and widespread discharges of strikers who may or may not be covered by the allegations of the complaint. Now, it may be that ultimately the NLRB Trial Examiner will rule in favor of the union and dismiss the complaint, as a number of them have done. By this time the damage is done.

It is possible that an injunction obtained by the General Counsel against picketing or even against the strike itself for an indefinite period of time will be set aside by a ruling of the Board dismissing the complaint. But here, too, the damage is done, for no strike can survive these types of pressures. Moreover, the injunction obtained by the General Counsel is proof against appeal, for by the time the appeal can be prepared by the union the issues have become moot.

Unequal 'Equality'

Section 8 (b) (1) (A) of the Act makes it an unfair labor practice for a labor organization or its agents to restrain or coerce employes in the exercise of the rights guaranteed them under the Act. This section of the Act became law in the face of repeated warnings by labor experts who had opposed similar "equalizing" amendments in the past on the ground that this provision would be used as a dragnet device to destroy or hamper the exercise of labor's legitimate rights.

Before the Act was passed this section was amended to limit its scope.

The worst fears of the opponents of the section have been realized. In cases of so-called "union coercion" on the picketline, the Act has been used in situations in which, if misconduct did in fact occur, obviously appropriate forums would be the local courts and law enforcement agencies.

This provision has had the effect which was freely predicted by labor of imposing upon unions not merely a double liability but a triple liability. The same course of conduct which would give rise to local police action is now being used to ground state court injunction and federal cease and desist orders. Moreover, in proceeding against these so-called union unfair labor practices new standards of liability are being improvised by the Board's agents which are reminiscent of those resorted to during the most anti-labor periods in our history.

Employer sponsors of charges of coercion against unions are seldom interested in obtaining punishment of particular individuals for illegal misconduct. They are far more interested in bringing to bear the force and power of a Federal official—namely, the General Counsel of the Labor Board — for strike-breaking purposes. They know that in such a forum a far lower standard of proof is required than in an ordinary criminal or equity case, and that the General Counsel will be satisfied with theories of agency as a basis for imputing liability to the union which enlarge traditional concepts of agency as known to the law.

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Repeal It!

In its zeal to undermine the protections of labor organizations, Congress has created an administrative monstrosity. The cure for the situation which has been created is not labor courts—courts, whatever their virtues, have never distinguished themselves for speed—nor is the cure an elimination of this or that type of election requirement such as the union authorization election.

The cure is rather the revival of a Federal policy which serves to encourage self-organization, to foster speedy industrial elections. In short, the cure is the repeal of the T-H Act.

Standards Lowered

The Taft-Hartley Act has placed in the hands of employers new instruments of power for breaking strikes.

Nobody familiar with the industrial scene can deny that these instruments have been used to force workers to accept lower living standards.

Rule By Injunction

In some cases the NLRB General Counsel has obtained injunctions restraining acts which were held not to be illegal.

Not only has the doctrine of government-by-injunction been revived, but it has been revived in such form as to be as oppressive as possible in its impact upon unions.

PROTEST INJUNCTION: The government's action in restraining their strike set for June 16 is cause for plenty of "beefing" by these East Coast seamen. Here they are protesting tion in front of the shipowner New York City. Employers are T-H Act to abolish maritime l

INJUNCTION TEAM: DENHAM (LEFT) ASKS AND GOLDSBOROUGH GRANTS

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plete impunity under the statute. The employer's right of free speech has all but devoured the employes' right of free choice.

The experience of unions as respondents under the Act serves as more than a significant contrast to the Board's treatment of employers. Fundamentally, the double standard which the cases on coercion spell out means that the right to join a union has fallen victim to the right not to join a union and the right to organize is rapidly being supplanted as an object of Federal solicitude and protection by a "yellow-dog" principle under which employer attacks on the fundamental rights to form labor organizations and engage in concerted activities are endowed with Federal sanctions.

Liability

It is important to take under consideration parallel interpretations of the T-H Act dealing with problems of agency and the responsibility of unions for alleged illegal acts.

The need for the Norris-LaGuardia Act arose out of the practice of federal courts to impose as a theory of responsibility in labor cases the "illegal purpose" doctrine which applied the law of conspiracy to strikes and other union activities—that is, the union and each of its members were held responsible or liable for each and every act of their associates on strike.

The Senate Report dealing with this provision of the Norris-LaGuardia Act points out that "it has often occurred that employers themselves have secured the services of detectives, who, under the guise of labor men, have gained admission into labor unions. When this happens these detectives are usually doing everything within their power to incite employes who are on strike to commit acts of violence, and such detectives, contrary to the definite instructions of labor union leaders, sometimes commit unlawful acts for the considered and only purpose of laying the foundation for injunctive process, for bringing discredit upon the union, and making its officers and members liable for damages."

Apart from the protections of the Norris-LaGuardia Act, it is accepted legal doctrine that in order to hold a union liable for a wrongful act of a member acting on its behalf it must be shown that either the union authorized or ratified the wrongful act or the physical movements of the member were subject to the control of the union.

It was presumably the purpose of the agency provision of the T-H Act to impose common law rules of agency upon both employers and unions to deprive unions of the important protections of the Norris-LaGuardia Act. We believe that this amendment of the Act is unsound, unfair to unions and unrealistic.

In the Mine Workers injunction case, decided last April 19, Judge Goldsborough announced what he termed a novel principle of liability that "a union that is functioning must be held responsible for the mass action of its members." Under Judge Goldsborough's ruling all forms of concerted activities are attributable to the union

(Continued on Page 8)

Taft-Hartley Injunction Halts Seamen's Strike; Fact Finders Blame Act

While longshoremen in food-scarce London freely walked off their jobs to obtain what they considered due them, 100,000 maritime workers in this country were forced by federal restraining orders to ignore their strike deadline and continue working.

Immediately upon issuance of the 10-day restraining order, the seven maritime unions—five CIO, one independent and one AFL—agreed to obey the injunction and then set a new strike date, June 24, at 10 a. m. This is the time at which the injunction expires. The strike was originally set for June 16, expiration date of the contracts.

Issuance of the temporary injunctions followed receipt by President Truman of his fact-finding board's report, hurriedly drawn up after only two days of hearings on the complicated disputes. The report ended with a veiled recommendation for an injunction, saying:

"And if the status quo can be continued, real and sincere collective bargaining may finally avoid the disruption."

A hearing to determine whether the restraining order is to be supplanted by an 80-day injunction was set for June 21.

NMU Pres. Joseph Curran said that if an injunction was granted at that time, his union would not defy "even if we do think the law favors the employers."

The report verified many of the unions' previous contentions.

- It pointed out that there had been no collective real bargaining in the industry, even though contract talks began in April.
- It agreed that the Taft-Hartley Act was largely to blame for the dispute, since employers were using it as a means of weakening the union by contending the hiring hall violates the anti-closed shop provision of the T-H Act.
- It pointed to the many advantages of the hiring hall.
- It recognized the truth of the unions' charge that the employers, buttressed by their anticipation of an injunction against a strike and by the President's appointment of a fact-finding board, felt no necessity for bargaining with the unions. The board said this prospect had "alleviated for the time being the pressure for settlement which a threatened strike would otherwise impose."
- It verified the unions' claim that the companies had refused to discuss the union's wage and working conditions proposals, focussing instead only on the hiring hall.

Involved in the situation are the five CIO maritime unions—Natl. Maritime Union, Longshoremen & Warehousemen, Marine Engineers Beneficial Association, Marine Cooks & Stewards and the American Radio Association — the independent Pacific Coast Marine Firemen, Oilers, Watertenders & Wipers and the AFL Electrical Brotherhood.

All seven unions are parties to an agreement to walk out and remain out together until settlement is reached in each union.

Largest of these are the ILWU with 20,000 members on the West Coast and the NMU with 40,000 seamen on the East and Gulf Coasts. Although the problems in each of these unions differ, settlement with the two largest is expected to set a pattern.

You Never Knew Whether You Had a Job or Not

By GLORIA CAPLAN

THE newspapers, the ship owners, the waterfront employers and the NLRB are doing a lot of talking about the "hiring hall" these days.

And 100,000 longshoremen and seamen are doing a lot of reminiscing.

To really understand what they're reminiscing about, you have to pretend a little bit—pretend you're a longshoreman for a while back in 1933.

* * *

Back in 1933 there was no hiring hall. You got your job—if you got one—through the "shape-up." That's something you don't forget easily.

When you woke up in the morning, you never knew whether you had a job or not. You went down to the pier early to make the first shape-up at 7:55 a. m.

But which pier should you go to? There's no central agency to tell you where or when a ship is coming in. You depend on a rumor or your own hunch. Or—and this is just about as good a way as any — you just say "eeny-meenie-minie-moe."

So you join your fellow workers in a semi-circle near the pier. You're in life-or-death competition with each of them. Perhaps the hiring foreman, standing there in the middle of the semi-circle, will pick you; perhaps he won't. Chances are you haven't worked for weeks and will be passed up again today. The fellow next to you has been working steadily. He'll be picked again today. He "greased the right palm"; you didn't.

AND that starts a long, bitter chain of memories.

To you the shape-up was synonymous with graft and racketeering. Your security lay in "kicking back" part of your meager earnings to the hiring foremen, sometimes to some petty union official who stood alongside the foremen to make sure the "right men" were hired.

But there were other variations. Operators of some bars or barber shops, frequented by stevedores, were "in the know." They could help or injure your chances of getting a job. You patronized them. If they operated a gambling racket, you played along, or else. The opportunities for corruption were endless, and men competing for the lucrative "boss" spots have been killed in the struggle for those spots.

In 1933 Boris Stern made a study of longshore labor conditions for the U. S. Dept. of Labor. He found "conditions of employment in the industry . . . more chaotic than ever" and earnings of longshoremen, even among the most favorably situated, lower than in the 1927-29 period.

Said Stern: "In normal times, only a small part of this supply (of longshoremen) is earning what may be considered a decent wage. Probably a larger proportion is earning a subsistence wage, i.e. just about enough to make ends meet on a comparatively low standard of living. The balance is always on the brink of starvation and depends largely on outside support, chiefly charity." About 50% were on relief rolls, he said.

As a longshoreman you remember that only too well.

Well, you didn't get hired at that 7:55 shape-up. Better luck, maybe, at the 12:55 shape-up. There's a rumor a ship's coming in at another pier; you'll try your luck there. In the meantime, you have several hours to kill. You hang around a saloon until it's time to go.

And if you missed out at the 12:55 p.m. shape-up, there's still another at 6:55 p.m.; you hang around some more.

* * *

There was a long and bloody strike in 1934. The West Coast longshoremen threw off the oppressive shape-up and substituted the hiring hall. The East Coast seamen were soon able to do likewise. In place of the shape-up here's what they got and still have today. Let's take the NMU seamen this time. There are variations in the operation of the hall, but the principles remain the same.

The NMU hiring hall is operated entirely by the union. (It is jointly operated on the West Coast.) Priority is given to union members, but if there are insufficient union men to satisfy the employer's needs, non-union seamen may be employed. They cannot be compelled to join the union. Nor can the union compel an employer to discharge an employe. If an employe is unacceptable to the employer "for cause", he may demand a replacement of the dispatcher, who will send him another instead.

Testifying before the Senate Labor Committee on the proposed Taft-Hartley bill last year, NMU Pres. Joseph Curran described the attitude toward the hiring hall this way:

"For seamen the union hiring hall is the sole guarantee against discrimination, against blacklisting, and against the destruction of their trade-unions. . . . Without it, chaos and demoralization in the industry are the inevitable consequences, as they were during the period between 1921 and 1934."

* * *

Pretending again, you're an East Coast seaman in 1948 this time.

You've just come into port. If you want to ship out again soon, you head right up to the union hiring hall, where you "throw in" your card. This amounts to your application for a job, and the time it was "thrown in" is noted on it.

The dispatcher, in charge of hiring, is a union man. There's no point in trying to bribe him. The system doesn't permit it even if he were willing. A system of rotation is in effect—you call it "first in, first out"—which automatically eliminates favoritism or discrimination.

Your name goes on the hiring register. It is called in the order in which it was "thrown in." If you decide not to take the job when it comes up, your name goes to the bottom of the register and must wait its its turn again. Special provisions are made for sickness, legitimate leaves of absence or vacations.

You know you have a job when your turn comes. And you don't have to degrade yourself to get it.

* * *

Now the employers have begun another drive against the hiring hall, this time using the Taft-Hartley Act as an excuse. On their side is NLRB General Counsel Robert N. Denham, who recently ruled the hiring hall illegal in a Great Lakes case.

To their arguments the union replies:

In the maritime industries, jobs are of short duration. A sea voyage may only last a month. Longshoremen, rotating from one employer to another, may change jobs more frequently than that.

The T-H provision for the union shop, one of the proposals made by the steamship owners, would therefore affect almost none of the employes.

Neither the ILWU nor the NMU operates what amounts to a closed shop. Although the NMU contract permits union members to receive preference in getting jobs, non-union personnel are hired in the absence of available members, and these cannot be forced to join the union. The ILWU agreement makes no mention of union preference.

But what irritates the unions most is that the employers did not wait for a court decision on whether the hiring hall is illegal or not. They simply insisted on "altering" it.

Until the courts rule on this point, CIO maritime workers are prepared to fight tooth and nail for their hiring hall.

They remember life without it all too well.

Industrial Union Councils:

Their Rights Have Not Been Violated By CIO

By JOHN BROPHY

CIO Director of Industrial Union Councils

SINCE the CIO Executive Board decided to oppose the third party in 1948, the overwhelming majority of CIO industrial union councils voted to back this policy.

The same councils also approved the CIO's stand in favor of the Marshall Plan.

The executive board's decision, arrived at in January, caused considerable discussion in some circles over the question of "autonomy." The national CIO was accused of being undemocratic; I was called a "dictator."

Such charges are, of course, ridiculous, as the following will prove.

Under the CIO's constitution, our annual conventions are the final authority on all policy questions. The conventions are made up, of course, of democratically elected delegates sent by the various international unions and IUC's which make up CIO. The word of these delegates is law for CIO until changed at a later convention.

The executive board and officers, and the various National CIO committees, have the responsibility of carrying out these policies and applying them to particular situations as they arise. That was what happened when the National Board and PAC issued their January statements against a third party in 1948.

Pres. Philip Murray, PAC Director Jack Kroll and I several times after that pointed out the obligation of Councils to follow CIO policy when spelled out by these democratic processes. It was our obligation, as officers of the CIO, to get these policies carried out.

DURING the executive board's discussion of the third party question, Pres. Murray gave a sharp and clear definition of just what is "autonomous" in CIO and what isn't.

He explained that as members of this federation of internationals, our affiliated unions are autonomous. Their obligation to follow CIO policy is not a legal one—it is moral.

But, explained Murray, we get a completely different picture when we come to IUC's. Industrial union councils are chartered by the national CIO—they are creatures of CIO. They have a duty—a duty outlined explicitly in our constitution and IUC rules—to support and carry out CIO policy with positive action whenever they are called upon to do so.

Some people felt that when we insisted that our Councils should support the CIO's position against a third party in 1948 we were infringing upon the autonomy of our Councils. This was held to be a violation of democratic principles.

The criticism overlooked the fact that the democratic policy-making bodies of the CIO are its convention, its board and its committees, each acting within its proper field. To take the position that decisions made by these agencies could be voted or countermanded by subordinate bodies like the Councils would lead to a breakdown of all concerted action. Two of the fundamental principles of unionism are majority decision and concerted action thereafter to carry out such decisions.

MUST we look on our Councils, then, as administrative agencies in the sense that our regional directors are administrative officials, receiving their instructions only from the National office?

Not at all, because our Councils also have conventions or delegate meetings, and their officers are given instructions by these conventions or meetings. The truth is that our councils do have a great deal of autonomy, but not without certain boundaries. Perhaps the best way to explain this is to say that the Councils have a limited autonomy.

What sort of limitations are placed upon the autonomy of our Councils?

I am planning to answer that question in a series of short articles in the CIO News, because in reality very few limitations have ever been placed on the activities and decisions of our councils, and I hope that this will always be the case.

Our Councils should be centers of honest, democratic analysis of CIO policy and constructive criticism, and at the same time they should be a strong arm of the National CIO and its affiliated unions, which can be relied upon to go to bat for our policies, particularly in times of crisis, the very times when such help is most needed.

I shall go over the various fields of Council activity in succeeding articles and show how the principles I have outlined apply in each case.

O Tempora, O Mores!

Nat Ganley is an admitted member of the Communist Party. CIO has declared a policy of opposition to a third party in 1948. Ganley is one of the most ardent supporters of Henry A. Wallace's third party in Michigan and has frequently denounced the national CIO stand as "dictation" and has declared that it is not binding, either legally or morally.

In 1945, reports the Wage Earner, Ganley rose to his feet when the Detroit PAC was debating indorsement of Victor Reuther as a candidate for the Board of Education. Cried Ganley:

"Support of Reuther is a violation of the no-strike pledge . . . imagine having our children educated by someone who violates CIO policy . . . I want the children in our schools to get nothing but CIO policy . . . Reuther is anti-CIO." (Victor Reuther has been an active CIO leader for years.)

CIO Counsel Reviews First Year Under Taft-Hartley Act

(Cont. from Page 7)

whether authorized or not, whether repudiated by the union or not, and whether ratified by the union or not.

The T-H Act contains provisions for three types of injunctions. Under Section 10 (j) the Board has discretionary power upon the issuance of a complaint to apply for temporary relief or a restraining order. This relief may be sought both against employers and against unions, although up until the present it has been used almost exclusively against labor organizations.

UNDER Section 10 (1) the Board is required, where reasonable cause exists to believe that a charge is true and that a complaint should issue, to petition a Federal Court for injunctive relief. This provision is directed exclusively against unions and implements the unfair labor practice provisions dealing with secondary boycott and related matters.

Under these injunctive provisions, the Board is empowered to obtain relief pending the administrative disposition of the controversy. This means that the controversy may be settled on the employer's terms by an injunction for a prolonged and indefinite period, This also means that in every situation in which an employer can induce the Board or its General Counsel to obtain an injunction he has, for all practical purposes, secured a legal shortcut for the attainment of his ends. It would be a hardy union indeed which could resume a controversy with an employer after the long process which might give rise to a Labor Board order in its favor.

In its applications for injunctions, both under Section 10 (j) and Section 10 (1) of the Act, the Board through its General Counsel has refused to permit the labor organizations involved to defend themselves. And the Board through its General Counsel insisted that the only factual question is whether, in the case of Section 10 (1), the Board's agent has reasonable cause to believe that the charge is true and that a complaint should issue, and, in the case of Section 10 (j), it is probable that the charges and complaint are supportable.

The injunctive provisions of the law have been invoked almost exclusively against unions. From August 22, 1947, through March, 1948, the Board petitioned for injunctions in 19 cases. In all of these cases but one the injunctions were sought against unions.

The Board has petitioned for injunctions under its discretionary powers in five of these 19 cases and four of them have been against unions.

There is, of course, a third type of statutory injunction. This is provided for in Section 206 of the Act, the so-called "national emergency" injunction. It authorizes the Attorney General to obtain an injunction to forestall a strike endangering the public health or safety. It has been used in the Mine Workers' and the Atomic Energy Workers' disputes. The CIO has already put itself on record as vigorously opposed to this provision, which authorizes the government to intervene in a labor dispute on the side of the employer and to strip an employe of the right to obtain adequate living standards.

THIS provision of the law makes second-class citizens of the workers in our essential industries precisely because they are so important to our economy.

The Act has been responsible for widespread issuance of injunctions on both the state and the federal level at the instance of private employers. The legislative history of the Act makes it clear that it was not the intention to give to employers new grounds for obtaining injunctions but the plain fact is that both directly and indirectly the T-H Act has produced an ever increasing number of injunctions obtained at the instance of private employers.

One of the most shocking consequences of the law is the manner in which it has stimulated a wide variety of lawless acts and attitudes on the part of state and municipal authorities.

The actions of state executives in summoning the state police upon the demand of employer interests, the viciousnesss of many law enforcement agencies such as the Tennessee state police and the Kansas City police in manhandling strikers, the readiness of state court judges to issue injunctions banning pickets—all of these sinister developments are definitely related to the Taft-Hartley Act and its impact upon American labor relations.

One of the most indefensible aspects of the T-H Act is the provision for damage suits in Federal Courts in case of violation of labor agreements.

Apologists for this measure have sought to minimize its destructive effect by insisting that it has been invoked with relative rarity. But suits totaling at least $5,000,000 have been brought against both AFL and CIO unions, and there are increasing signs that the damage suit has received growing emphasis by anti-labor employers.

Because damage suits pose such a tremendous threat to the very existence of a labor organization, they embitter industrial relations. Where a strike is accompanied by a damage suit, as is not infrequently the case, the striking union is forced to prolong its contest with the employer until adequate provision is made for the settlement of the damage suit.

Today the NLRB's backlog of cases is twice as large as it has ever been before. A number of factors have contributed to this. The first of course is the great variety of new proceedings authorized under the T-H Act. (There are no less than six different types of elections provided for under the Act.)

In addition, the Board's backlog has swollen because the Board itself has indiscriminately assumed jurisdiction in areas from which it formerly remained aloof. Another contributing cause of the backlog is the incentives which the new Act offers to employers to insist upon elections, and the Board's increasing failure to make it clear that a certification is not necessary for bargaining.

State Council To Oppose Pressman's Bid

THE New York State CIO Council and the New York State PAC have announced they will oppose the candidacy of Lee Pressman, former CIO general counsel, for Congress.

Pressman last week announced he would be the American Labor Party candidate in the 14th District, Brooklyn. The Regional PAC has been designated as CIO's official political action group for New York. Louis Hollander, president of the New York State CIO, said the council would also oppose O. John Rogge, former U. S. assistant attorney general, who is reported about to announce for ALP nomination.

"We shall be as much concerned with where a man stands on the European Recovery Plan as with his attitude toward the Taft-Hartley Law, the fight against inflation and all the pressing problems of the home front," Hollander said. The ALP is opposed to ERP. Pressman is an active supporter of Henry A. Wallace, who is opposed by CIO.

The 14th is now represented in Congress by Rep. Abraham J. Multer (D.), who was elected at a special election last fall to succeed Rep. Leo Rayfiel (D.), who resigned to become a judge.

Leaves Wallace; Sticks With TWU

AFTER a conference with CIO Transport Workers' Pres. Michael Quill, John Cassidy, international TWU representative for Omaha, resigned as chairman of the Nebraska for Wallace Committee.

Quill, who also conferred with Reg. CIO Dir. Frank Cronin, TWU Local 223 Pres. R. A. Hayes and TWU Local 228 Pres. J. T. Miller, asked Cassidy whether he wished to remain as TWU representative, or whether he wished to drop that and keep the Wallace post.

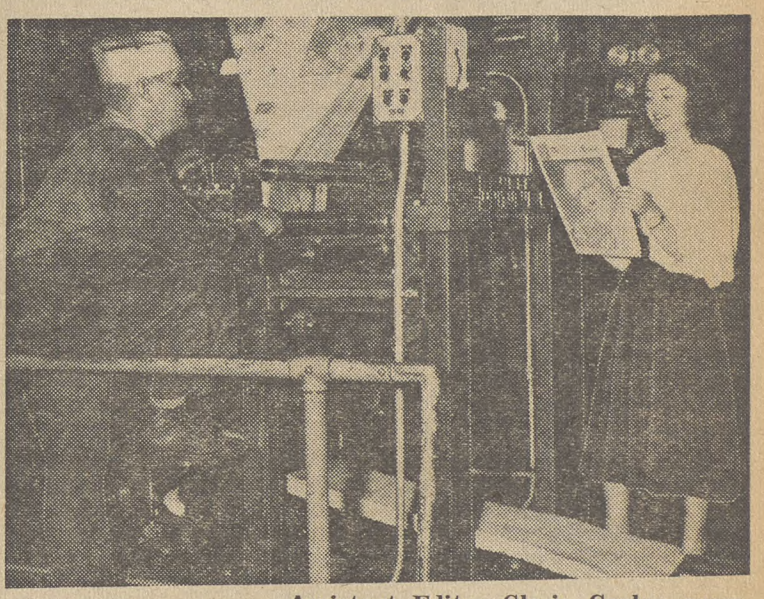
CIO News Goes To Press

PLANNING: It takes a heap of planning to select and fit into a 12-page paper the stream of information that comes into the CIO News office. Editor Allan L. Swim (right) and Assistant Publicity Director Henry C. Fleisher lay out a page "dummy," while Swim's secretary, Kathryn Vrataric, takes a phone call.

HARD AT IT: Assistant Editor Hollace Ransdell, seated, turns out a story, while Mary Ference of the office staff files a picture. Hollace Ransdell is the dean—in point of service—of the staff.

A BIG JOB: Keeping the subscription list of the paper up to date requires constant application. Marguerite O'Connor of the office staff is filing subscription cards as Business Manager Richard E. Bauer supervises the job. (Below) Mary Yurcic, left, and Kathy Capps of the office staff are checking some of the various editions of the CIO News. Besides the national edition, there are several papers issued for international unions and CIO Councils.

MAKE UP: No matter how well the paper is planned there are always last-minute developments that upset the apple cart. Some stories must be cut and others must be eliminated to make room for last-minute news. Here Assistant Editors Arthur Riordan (center) and Fred Ross are telling Clyde Hampton, assistant composing room foreman at Mercury Press, what stories to put into the paper.



FINAL PRODUCT: Assistant Editor Gloria Caplan examines the paper while Claude Kidwell, assistant press room foreman, stands ready to stop the press if she finds any major errors. As soon as one edition is off the press, the CIO News staff starts preparing the next one from information furnished by two labor press services, a wire service, international unions and Newspaper Guildsmen throughout the country.

ORGANIZATIONALLY SPEAKING

By Allan S. Haywood

Reg. Dir. Irwin L. DeShetler, Los Angeles, Calif., reports victories in the following elections: Perfecto Products, Los Angeles, UAW-CIO 26, no union 17; UAW Intl. Rep. Donald Garriga was in charge. Studebaker Plant (office workers), Los Angeles, UAW-CIO won by a small margin, UAW Intl. Rep. Stanford Douglas was in charge. O'Rossen of California, Los Angeles, ACWA-CIO 29, ILGWU-AFL 4, Jerome Posner, Manager, Joint Board, ACWA-CIO, was in charge.

In addition to the representation elections won by the UAW-CIO that union scored the following union security election victories in the Southern California area: Willard Battery, yes 119, no 7; California Spring, yes 98, no 4; Laher Spring, yes 15, no 1; American Foundry, yes 54, no 3; Diamond Precision, yes 19, no 6; Globe Union, yes 38, no 4; National Automotive Fibres, yes 360, no 9; Solar Battery, yes 47, no 4; Hollister, yes 60, no 15; Cambria Spring, yes 22, no 1. Manuel Garriga, Bus. Agent of Local 509, UAW-CIO, was in charge. All the UAW-CIO representation and union security victories were reported to Director DeShetler by Noah N. Tauscher, Assistant Director, UWA-CIO.

Reg. Dir. Edward McCrone, New Haven, Conn., reports CIO victories in two union shop elections: New Haven Quilt & Pad Co., PJNWU Local Union 462, 19 to 8 against. Thirty people were eligible to vote.

Armstrong Rubber Co., West Haven, United Rubber Workers, Local 93, for 701, 8 against and 6 void. 785 people were eligible to vote.

Field Rep. Gobel F. Cravens, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, reports a CIO victory in a union shop election at the Fruehauf Trailer Co., Oklahoma City, UAW-CIO, 10 for, 1 against, with 13 eligible.

Robert J. Davidson, Area Director, UPA-CIO, Cincinnati, Ohio, reports a union shop election at the Gebhardt Folding Box Company, Local 1239 UPA-CIO, Dayton, 62 yes, 2 no.

Thomas J. Gallagher, Dir. of Org., IUM&SWA-CIO, reports CIO victories in the following union shop elections: Ceramics Plant, Brighton, Pa., Local 277, PMC, for 47, 1 against; Michael J. Walsh Boiler Scaling Co., New Orleans, La., Local 29, for 58, 8 against; Drake Thompson & Co., New Orleans, Local 29, for 36, 0 against; Marine Welding, Scaling & Sales Co., New Orleans, Local 29, for 34, 2 against.

Pres. Harry Sayre, of the United Paperworkers, advises they defeated an AFL raid on Local 697, Halifax Paper Co., Roanoke Rapids, N. C., by a vote of 240 to 123. UPA Area Dir. Harry Scott, Rep. Robert Turner, CIO State Director Bill Smith and Rep. Toby Mendes assisted in the campaign.

In addition to the representation elections won by the CIO Paperworkers, that union scored the following union shop election victories:

American Coating Mills, Elkhardt, Ind., yes 473, no 6; International Paper Co., Chicago, Ill., yes 172, no 17; Fort Wayen Corrugated Paper Co., Chicago, Ill., yes 113, no 2; Shelby Craftco Co., Chicago, Ill., yes 66, no 12; Tell City Furniture Co., Tell City, Ind., yes 458, no 87; Tell City Desk Co., Tell City Ind., yes 128, no 16.

Field Rep. James T. O'Reilly, Optical & Instrument Workers Organizing Committee-CIO, reports the following election at the Roehlin Engraving Co., Rochester, N. Y., O&IWOC-CIO 26, no union 12. Although Rep. O'Reilly attended several meetings with this group and petitioned for the election, the major credit for this organization should be given to CIO Sub-Regional Dir. John Strobel.

Martin Gerber, Dir., Region 9, UAW-CIO, New York, N. Y., advises that in an NLRB election conducted among the employes of the All-Lite Metal Window Co., Bristol, Pa., the results were UAW-CIO 14, no union 3. The organizational drive was directed by Competitive Shop Rep. Lawrence McNally and a committee of Local Union 130.

Paul E. Miley, Dir. Region 2, UAW-CIO, Cleveland, Ohio, advises that in an NLRB election conducted among the employes of the United Screw and Bolt Plant, Cleveland, the results were UAW-CIO 192, no Union 9. Miley stated that it was one of the most impressive victories of recent months and shows that there is a decided trend toward further industrial organization despite the all-out attack of big business and the reactionaries of the nation to throttle the unions. Stanley Kwiat, Intl. Rep., conducted the organizational campaign.

A big no-union vote at the American Tobacco Co., Charleston, S. C., was interpreted by the CIO Food, Tobacco Workers as a victory for the CIO union. Barred from the NLRB ballot because it has not signed Taft-Hartley affidavits, FTA campaigned for a no-union vote. Result was 704 for no union; 474 for the AFL Tobacco Workers. FTA has held bargaining rights with the company for four years.

CIO State Dir. William Smith, Charlotte, N. C., reports that in an NLRB election conducted among the employes of the Armour Fertilizer Co., Greensboro, the results were RWDSU-CIO 57, no union 2.

I attended and addressed the United Transport Service Employes of America Convention on Tuesday, June 15, Chicago, Illinois. It was attended by the largest delegation in the history of the union. The union owns its own building, which is a credit to the organization. The delegates were in all-out support for CIO policies and are proud they are members of the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

Rubber Asks Defeat Of 'Subversive' Bill

Defeat of the Mundt-Nixon bill was asked last week by the CIO Rubber Workers' executive board.

In a letter sent to Senators, the union's Genl. Secy.-Treas., Chas. E. Lanning, said:

"The Board . . . feels that such a measure was not in the first place conceived in the interest of the general welfare of the great people but will in fact prove itself to be designed as the second step toward fascism in America, (the Taft-Hartley Act being the first step in this direction).

"Next and equally important are the implications of this proposed bill which imply that among the tens of millions of individuals and their families, who so recently sacrificed through blood, sweat and tears to conquer an enemy which enemy sought to destroy our form of government, and there are untold numbers who now seek to destroy that Government.

"The Board wishes to make it clear at this point that it calls upon the law enforcement agencies of the land to seek out and prosecute those guilty of treason against the Nation, if there be such, whether such are found among those who seek to destroy our democracy and its institutions by force or those who attempt to do so by sneak attack under the protection of well-designed and highly camouflaged attempts at legislation."

Fire Bombs Hurled At Zusman's Home

Crude fire bombs and a threatening note were hurled last week onto the porch of the house in Hollywood where Morris Zusman, state director of the California CIO Poltical Action Committee, lives with his son-in-law's family. No damage was done.

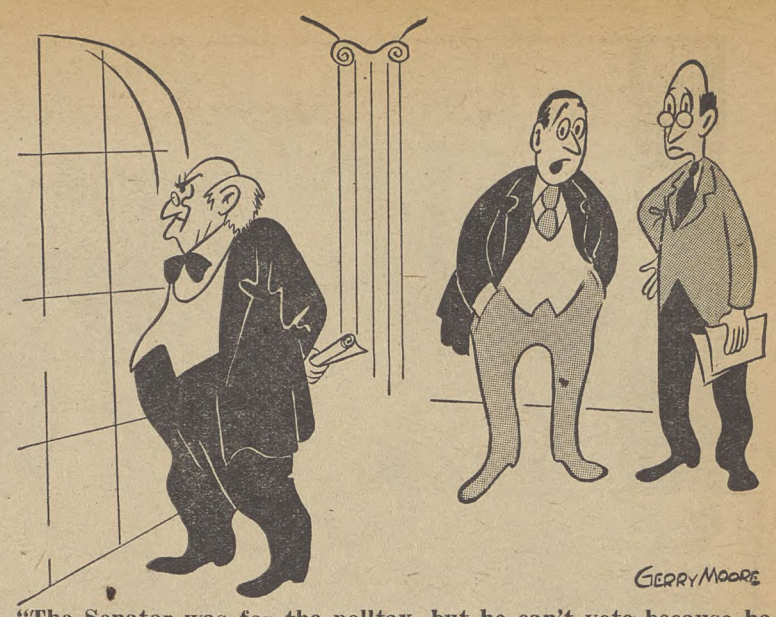
Zusman said he thought the deed was the work of juveniles and did not have anything to do with rival labor factions. He was not home when the fire bombs landed on the porch with a warning crudely lettered on cardboard: "Get out of town. Only two more weeks to go."

It was the second time fire bombs were thrown at the house. The previous week pieces of wood covered with gasoline-soaked rags were hurled on the porch and the Fire Department was called to put out the blaze.

Zusman resigned last February from the presidency of the California CIO Council in protest against the Council's failure to back the National CIO political policy opposing the third party. Later he was appointed State director of PAC by National PAC Director Jack Kroll.

Essay Contest

A scholarship to Fisk University's Race Relations Institute July 3-10 in Nashville, Tenn., will be given to the winner of an essay contest sponsored by the New Jersey CIO Council on the subject of how to promote civil rights in the state.



"The Senator was for the polltax, but he can't vote because he forgot to pay it."

Swedish Leader: Negroes' Fight For Equality in U. S. Tradition

THE fight for civil liberties was in the news this way recently:

- The Senate Judiciary Committee approved an anti-lynching bill, which was an idle gesture, because the GOP leadership wouldn't have taken the chance of having a filibuster by Southern Democrats interfere with plans for adjournment.

- Dr. Gunnar Myrdal, Swedish statesman, addressing the Committee of 100, declared the Negro's struggle for equality is facilitated not only by the Constitution and the laws of the land, but also by the "glorious American ideals of democracy, liberty and equality."

The Committee of 100 is the fund-raising organization for the Legal Defense and Educational Fund of the Natl. Association for the Advancement of the Colored People. Murdal, who is author of "An American Dilemma," shared the platform with Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, PM Publisher Bartley Crum, Walter White and Ray Wilkins.

Mrs. Roosevelt declared: "Discrimination against Negroes hurts our leadership in world affairs more than any other aspect of American life."

Randolph: A poll of Negro college students showed that there is wide support for the proposal of A. Philip Randolph that Negroes boycott the armed forces unless Jim Crowism is eliminated.

Baptists: The Northern Baptist Convention urged the end of segregation and discrimination in education. It also indorsed Pres. Truman's civil rights program.

Education: Mrs. Ada Lois Sipuel Fischer, who is undertaking a legal battle to force the Univ. of Oklahoma to admit her to its law school, received an invitation to study in Norway.

The Natl. Union of Norwegian Students asked her to study law at the Univ. of Oslo. "We want to help any student in the world who is persecuted because of racial discrimination," the union wrote her.

NAACP: will hold its 39th annual conference this week at Kansas City, Mo. Willard S. Townsend, president of the CIO Transport Service Union, will be among the speakers.

Super Seniority Bobs Up Again

A request for clarification of reemployment provisions of the draft bill was voiced last week by the CIO, which sent copies of statement on the subject to all members of the House and Senate. The fate of the draft bill was uncertain as the CIO News went to press.

The statement said versions of the draft bill now considered by both Senate and House "contain language which might be misinterpreted to accord 'super-seniority' rights' to new inductees."

It pointed out that such rights were not given the 14 million veterans of World War II, and that under present terminology of the bill, "peacetime draftees would have superior employment rights to the men who arrived in our armed forces during World War II."

The statement was signed by Nathan Cowan, CIO Legislative Director, and Meyer Bernstein, CIO Veterans Representatives.

Resigns Council Post

Michael Harris has resigned as president of the Philadelphia Industrial Union Council, and the Executive Board has named Cecil Bragg, a vice president, as acting president. Harris pleaded press of other business. Harris resigned last February as director of District 7, United Steelworkers.

CIO Halts Bus Fare Rise

AN ATTEMPT to hike the bus fares 33% has been blocked by the Montgomery-Chester (Pa.) Counties Industrial Union Council.

The Public Utilities Commission has suspended the increase for six months, and granted the CIO request for public hearings.

The bus company serves Norristown, Bridgeport and Conshocken. Of the 17,000 CIO members in the area, 7,000 and their families would be affected by any increase.

Council Pres. John J. Lynch filed the complaint with the PUC in the name of the Council and District 7, United Steelworkers.

THE ADVENTURES OF JIM BARRY

WHILE JEALOUSY BEGINS TO FORM IN PEGGY'S MIND... JIM BARRY TAKES MARGIE HOME AFTER TRYING TO CHEER HER UP.....

YOU'RE THE SWEETEST MAN I EVER MET, JIM.....

YOU..... ULP!

GOODNIGHT... AND DON'T WORRY ANYMORE, MARGIE! PETE'LL WAKE UP SOON...

HMMM... SHE'S A SWEET GIRL, MARGIE! CAN'T FIGURE OUT WHAT GOT INTO PETE DELLY... BREAKING THE ENGAGEMENT TO A GIRL LIKE MARGIE.. WHAT A DOPE!

MEANWHILE, IN THE OFFICE OF THE UNITED LABOR PRESS...

NO USE FRETTIN, PEGGY. JIM DON'T FALL SO EASY FOR THE FIRST GIRL THET NEEDS SYMPATHY AND CRIES ON HIS SHOULDER!

BUT IF HE DOES, POP? WHAT A FIRST CLASS SAP I'LL TURN OUT TO BE!

I KNEW IT WASN'T GOING TO BE SMOOTH SAILING WHEN I FELL IN LOVE WITH A GUY WHO LOVED ONLY THE UNION... AT LEAST, I KNEW I'D PLAY SECOND FIDDLE... BUT IT WAS ALL RIGHT WITH ME - I LOVE THE UNION, TOO!

BUT TO HAVE JIM FALL FOR ANOTHER GIRL... THAT'S SOMETHING I NEVER EXPECTED!

SHUCKS, LASS! YUH TALK AS IF IT ALREADY HAPPENED! ALL JIM'S DOING IS SAVING A SWELL KID LIKE MARGIE FROM HAVING HER HEART BUSTED! HE STILL LOVES YUH... AND NOBODY ELSE!

I... WISH IT WAS SO! I'D LIKE TO BELIEVE IT!

IT IS SO! YUH JUST GET SOME REST NOW.... TOMORROW MORNING YUH'LL SEE THAT YUH GOT ALL WORKED UP OVER NUTHING! NOW LEMME TAKE YOU HOME....

I'D RATHER WALK HOME ALONE, POP, IF YOU DON'T MIND....

THET'S OKAY, PEGGY, G'NIGHT!

BYE, PEG!

LATER...

GOSH... I AM A FOOL! ALL JIM DID WAS WALK MARGIE HOME... AND I DURN NEAR WORK MYSELF INTO JEALOUS HYSTERICS...

I REALLY HAVE NO REASON FOR MY JITTERS.... BUT STILL - SOMETHING KEEPS TWISTING THE HEART IN ME.....

CIO To GOP: You've Broken Promises to Labor

The Republican Party's Resolutions Committee, meeting last week to draft a 1948 Platform for the coming election, heard testimony by representatives of a number of national organizations.

Reprinted here are excerpts from the statement of the CIO's witness—Van A. Bittner, vice-president of the United Steelworkers and director of the CIO Organizing Drive in the south.

★ ★ ★

DURING the prosecution of the war, American labor, as patriotic citizens, contributed mightily to the successful conclusion of that gigantic struggle.

Working men and women served both in the armed forces and on the home front. The great productive record of American workers is now a matter of history. Our arsenal of democracy not only equipped an army of 15 million but also sent a steady stream of supplies overseas for our Allies.

This tremendous contribution of laboring men and women to the war effort was recognized in the 1944 Republican Platform in these words: "Now the Nation owes those workers a debt of gratitude for their magnificent productive effort in support of the war."

American labor did not ask, nor did it expect any reward for achievement. We were merely doing our duty as citizens devoted to our country and to its institutions and determined to defend it from aggression.

We did not expect, however, that this "magnificent productive effort," hailed with acclaim in the Republican Platform of 1944, would be rewarded by a wave of repressive legislation directed against labor when the Republican Party assumed control of the Congress in 1946.

The Republican Platform of 1944 not only praised American workers for their war effort but also purported to state the position of the Party in reference to legislation of interest and concern to labor.

Thus the Platform said: "The Republican Party accepts the purposes of the National Labor Relations Act, the Wage-Hour Act, the Social Security Act, and all other federal statutes designed to promote and protect the welfare of American working men and women, and we promise a fair and just administration of these laws."

The CIO charges that the 80th Congress, under the leadership of the Republican Party, has breached the solemn commitments made in the labor planks of the 1944 Platform.

Taft-Hartley Law

We submit that the Republican Party has repudiated the purposes of the National Labor Relations Act by the enactment of the Taft-Hartley Law.

We regard the Taft-Hartley Law to be destructive of the welfare of American working men and women. We condemn this law as one-sided, unconstitutional, and injurious to free collective bargaining.

The purpose of the National Labor Relations Act can be achieved only by immediate repeal of the Taft-Hartley Law. We therefore urge the 1948 Republican Convention to commit its Party and candidates to the repeal of the Taft-Hartley Law.

Another Failure

The 1944 Republican Platform commits the Republican Party to the support of the purposes of the Wage-Hour Act.

The CIO charges that the 80th Congress, under the leadership of the Republican Party, has failed to honor this commitment to the American wage earners and to the American people.

To achieve the purposes of the Wage-Hour Act at the present time requires that the minimum wages established in the law 10 years ago be revised upwards to meet present living costs. The Republican majorities of the House and Senate have, despite their convention commitments, pigeonholed every effort to increase minimum wages and to strengthen the effectiveness of the law . . .

The purposes of the Wage-Hour Act can be achieved now only by the passage of the Thomas-McCormack Minimum Wage bill, raising minimum wages to 75c per hour, broadening the coverage and extending the protections of the law against child labor.

We therefore urge the 1948 Republican Convention to commit its Party and candidates to the enactment of this bill.

Labor Dept. Cut

The 1944 Platform pledged the Republican Party to strengthen the United States Department of Labor.

The Convention Platform plank dealing with this subject was as follows: "The Department of Labor has been emasculated by the New Deal . . . All governmental labor activities must be placed under the direct authority and responsibility of the Secretary of Labor."

The CIO charges that this plank has been flagrantly and ostentatiously repudiated by the Republican Congress. The Department of Labor has been reduced to ridiculously small size by unjustified slashes in its appropriations . . .

It is a sad commentary that under a Republican Congress the Dept. of Labor has been reduced in size and functions to the lowest point in history. And this at the hands of the Party which claims credit for having established "the office of the Secretary of Labor."

Social Laws Whittled

The 1944 Platform pledged the support of the Republican Party to "extension of the existing old-age insurance and unemployment insurance systems to all employes not already covered."

The CIO charges that the Republican Party has not honored this pledge. On the contrary, the 80th Congress has engaged in a consistent attempt to whittle away the protections of the existing Social Security Law.

The Gearhart Bill has deprived news vendors of the protection of the law. A resolution, likewise sponsored by Representative Gearhart and likewise enacted by the Congress over the President's veto, would deny to insurance agents and hundreds of thousands of other wage earners the much-needed protection of the statute.

The 80th Congress has likewise, as of now, failed to extend significantly the coverage of the law to millions of agricultural workers, domestic workers, government employes, employes of non-profit organizations, small businessmen and farmers.

The Congress has likewise taken no action to provide a health program vitally necessary for the well-being of our people and for our national security. We therefore call upon this Convention to honor its pledge, solemnly made in the 1944 Platform, to support a sound program on social security. We urge that this program should embody the following principles:

1. A substantial raise in the present level of old-age benefits and a reduction in retirement age . . .

2. An extension of the entire social security program . . .

3. A nationwide system of unemployment insurance . . .

4. The institution of sickness and disability insurance to provide a complete program (on a federal level) of health protection and insurance and disability payment.

OPA Knifed

The CIO is gravely concerned about the deepening inflationary crisis in this country.

Led by sky-rocketing food prices, the costs of everyday commodities have reached unheard of heights. Millions of Americans, in order to meet living expenses, have been forced into debt. Living standards are being seriously impaired, with families finding it impossible to take care of their health needs.

Real wages have decreased while the cost of living is steadily increasing. At the same time the profits of American industry are sky-rocketing to unprecedented highs.

These facts have given the lie to the false propaganda that wages have caused the economic plight in which the American people now find themselves. The plain truth of the matter is that the present high cost of living is directly attributable to the destruction of price control by the Republican leadership of Congress.

The CIO urges the restoration of price controls on food, clothing and other basic necessities of life. In view of the delay in providing adequate housing, we urge that effective rent controls be restored.

We charge that the Republican Congress, by the enactment of an inequitable tax law has contributed to the inflationary spiral which now exists. We ask for an adequate tax program to recapture present speculative, exorbitant and excess profits.

The Republican Party cannot escape responsibility for the inflationary situation which prevails.

Free Enterprise Is Not 'Right To Gouge Public . . . Exploit Labor'

"Our great organization of American workers believes that our strongest defense against totalitarianism consists of a sound and equitable economy.

"We believe wholeheartedly in the free enterprise, initiative and inventive genius of the American people. We do not believe that free enterprise includes the right to gouge the public, suppress competition, bottle up invention, or exploit labor. None of these practices has any place in our American system.

"As Americans we prize above all others our right to speak our minds about this country and its institutions, and to use the ballot freely for the correction of abuses. We do not believe that legislation designed to curtail those rights is in the interests of our people or within the traditions of our country.

"We believe that the best protection of our democracy consists of more democracy . . . Basic to a democracy and to our system of free enterprise is the free labor movement."

—Van A. Bittner, vice-president of the United Steelworkers of America, testifying before the GOP Resolutions Committee.

Congress DID Pass Bill To Lift Tariff on Limestone For Fertilizer

WHAT does Congress do in the final days of a session?

It passes bills—dozens and scores of bills.

It it's the 80th Congress, the chances are that the bills will do little or nothing for the average citizen. The bills that might do you good aren't being passed this session.

(The House Rules Committee, for instance, voted to table the Taft-Ellender-Wagner Housing Bill. The vote: 6-2. The winner: The real estate lobby.)

If housing, social security, health, civil rights bills never get out of Congress, what bills do?

One of them is HR 5596. It provided promotion from brigadier general to major general for Leslie Richard Groves. Groves is a lieutenant general in the emergency army, but the promotion applies to his regular army status. It means he'll get a better retirement pension.

HR 4881 authorized the Attorney General to give legal admission into the United States to one Dimitri Petrou, now living in New York. (A bill to give alien seamen who served in the wartime merchant marine a better chance at citizenship status, never got past the committee.)

HR 5275 permits the "free entry of crude or broken limestone to be used in manufacture of fertilizer."

HR 6318 means that a "certain portion of Idaho" is going to run on Rocky Mountain Time instead of Pacific Time.

A resolution (it's SCR 56) welcomes the Inter-American Bar Association to the United States for its conference in Detroit next May.

More important matters than these, of course, were also discussed and voted.

The Congress finally cleared most of the appropriation bills for the coming fiscal year.

It over-rode Pres. Truman's veto of the Reed-Bulwinkle. As a result, railroads can engage in certain types of rate fixing, with Interstate Commerce Commission approval, without fear of anti-trust action.

It over-rode Pres. Truman's veto of the Federal Security Agency's supplemental appropriation bill. As a result, the U. S. Employment Service is transferred—over the bitter protests of unions—from the shrunken Labor Dept. to the FSA.

It over-rode Pres. Truman's veto of the Gearhart Resolution. As a result, several hundred thousand people who are self-employed or have only a loose connection to their bosses, will lose all social security coverage.

It was preparing—as the CIO News went to press—to pass a peacetime draft—opposed by labor, liberal and church groups.

It hadn't acted on the federal aid-to-education bill—by which some $300 million would be given to the states by Uncle Sam to ward off what school experts predict will be the nation's biggest educational crisis.

Could Lincoln Vote GOP Now?

The Republican Party—"the party of Lincoln"—heard some Lincoln quotations that it doesn't often remember, when Van Bittner presented CIO's views to the GOP policy men.

Bittner finished his statement with these words from that great Republican President, Abraham Lincoln:

"All that serves labor serves the nation. All that harms labor is treason to America. No line can be drawn between these two. If any man tells you that he loves America yet hates labor, he is a liar. If any man tells you he trusts America and fears labor, he is a fool. There is no America without labor. . . ."

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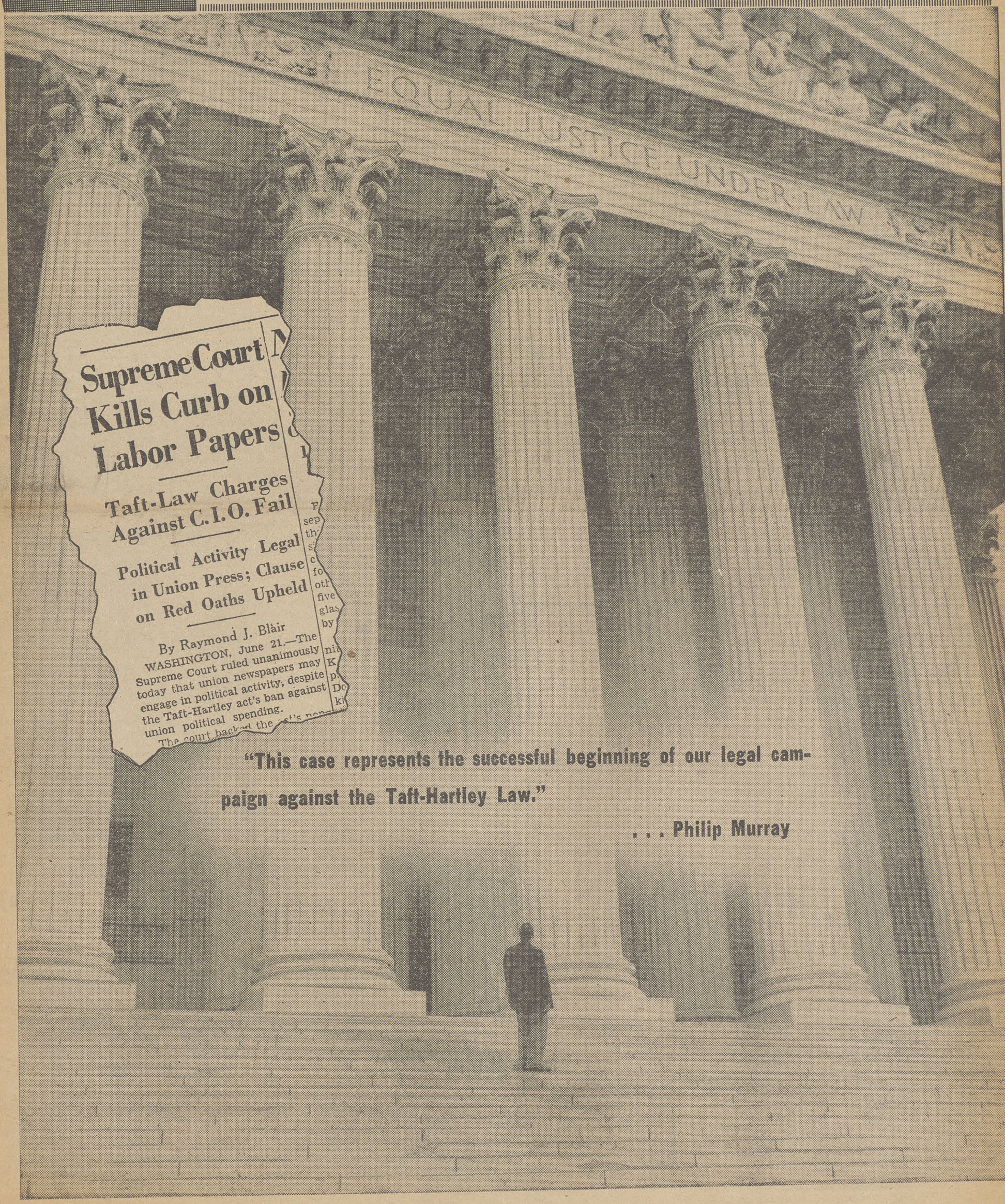

Supreme Court Kills Curb on Labor Papers

Taft-Law Charges Against C.I.O. Fail

Political Activity Legal in Union Press; Clause on Red Oaths Upheld

By Raymond J. Blair

WASHINGTON, June 21.—The Supreme Court ruled unanimously today that union newspapers may engage in political activity, despite the Taft-Hartley act's ban against union political spending.

The court backed the ...'s non-...

"This case represents the successful beginning of our legal campaign against the Taft-Hartley Law."

. . . Philip Murray

GOP a Natural in Philadelphia

Turn Backward, Oh Time, In Thy Flight, Give Us Hoover, And Not Just For Tonight!

By ARTHUR RIORDAN

PHILADELPHIA is an ideal place to hold a Republican convention.

When the Grand Old Party gathered last week in the City of Brotherly Love, the delegates were drooling with anticipation of November victory—victory after 16 lean years in which the country was under the magic spell of Roosevelt.

So, with victory believed to be in the air, what better place to gather than the city which alone among the Nation's top metropolises resisted all attempts of New Dealers to take over the city government—a city which hasn't had a Democratic mayor since the year one?

To the practiced eyes of Philadelphia Republicans, the convention looked indeed like the Grand Old Party of the Good Old Days. That was because Only Living Ex-Pres. Herbert Clark Hoover received the biggest spontaneous ovation of the convention—an ovation which sounded completely sincere in comparison with the carefully-planned "spontaneous" demonstrations which greeted nominations of the various candidates.

Indeed, the clock had turned back to Hoover. All that was needed was the apples.

The convention had before it the shining example of Republicanism with a record.

(Philadelphia was carried by Roosevelt three times—and he probably was counted out in 1932. But, F. D. R.'s victories didn't worry the gang. For, municipal elections are not held in Presidential years and the party bosses knew they'd win in the off years.)

Here is some of the Philadelphia story:

• The city has for years been under the domination of powerful party leaders—like the fabulous Boies Penrose, Matthew Quay, the Vare Brothers (known as the "Band of Brothers"), the McNichols, etc.

• Philadelphia has for 10 years been held in the grip of a wage tax—a tax only on wages, not gross income of corporations.

• Philadelphia has what experts describe—your taste will attest to this—as the foulest drinking water in the Nation, if not the world. (Convention delegates were provided with distilled or spring water.)

CITY HALL: PHILADELPHIA
Millions Pinched

In addition to Hoover, main convention keynoters were Natl. Chm. Brazilla Carroll Reece and Illinois Gov. Dwight Green. They surprised no one—and even put a lot of delegates to sleep—by droning away about the New Deal and freedom and radicalism and such.

Said Reece: "There are two powerful political forces in the world today. One is the Republican party . . . the other is the Communist Party."

Said Green: "The Republican Party is a human institution. But it has never harbored anything like the motley collection of embittered failures, back alley revolutionaries and parlor anarchists with which the New Deal has disgraced the party of Jefferson and Jackson."

• Philadelphia's streets have been almost impassable for autos, with only a few minor repairs—and those near the convention hotels—being made after last winter's storms.

• A fabulous subway was built under Locust St., a main stem, and has laid idle for more than 10 years. Millions of dollars were sunk into the pockets of loyal contractors.

The Republicn convention had so many deals that the old smoke-filled room looked like a piker. Gov. Tom Dewey was—shall we say—the beneficiary of the most flagrant deal, which began with Pennsylvania GOP Boss Grundy (who let Sen. Ed. Martin, a faithful wheelhorse, take the public rap) and went on through Rep. Charles Halleck (Ind.) and others. But, though other candidates were publicly deploring Dewey's tactics, they, too, were frantically making all sorts of attempts at coalitions, no matter with whom.

• But, last month, Philadelphia — which Lincoln Steffens once described as "corrupt, but contented"—became aware of corruption so shocking that even the city's traditional contentment was shaken to its foundations.

A $3400-a-year chief of the Amusements Tax Division of the Receiver of Taxes was found in his cellar, hanging from a water pipe, a rope around his neck. There was no suicide note, but his wife, on opening a safe deposit box, found a note scrawled on a piece of yellow foolscap.

It was headed "How Shortage in Amus Tax Office was divided." It then listed names and splits and ended "this is true, everyone that workes (sic) in the amus tax, not including the women were involved."

Off was set a spark which led to grand jury investigation, a plea from Republican leaders that the whole thing be held off until after the convention, resignations, firings, etc. It all may lead to revelations of other derelictions, and convictions, though cynical Philadelphians scoff at the latter.

The Republican convention accused the Roosevelt and Truman Administrations of wasting the public funds. It called for Republican "efficiency" in the Federal Government.

It was revealed that the amusements tax chief had confessed to his original political sponsor, a deputy sheriff, that there was a shortage of $250,000. He offered restitution. The sponsor said he would do something about it. Nothing was done.

At least a million dollars is gone—at a time when city employes are asking for a long-delayed raise.

The reason why Philadelphians, long used to plundering politicians, are so cynical of the results of this:

(a) Richardson Dilworth, Democratic candidate for mayor last fall, made charges of corruption during the campaign. Nothing was done.

(b) Major grand jury investigations in 1928 and 1937 led to indictments (one for Mayor S. Davis Wilson) and suspensions of a number of police. The Mayor died during the investigation and his indictment was dropped. The police were restored to their posts.

So that was the picture as Republicans met in their convention in their model Republican city.

* * *

Here and there at the GOP meeting:

A steady mob of visitors poured through Dewey's headquarters in the hotel ballroom (rental alone, $1000 a day). Few stayed any length of time. It was observed that some visitors kept returning through the door several times. The reason: door prizes (silk underwear, television sets, etc.) were given out to every 50th visitor.

* * *

Saloon keepers were moaning about bad business. Cracked one: "I guess we need a fifth party."

* * *

There was an angel in front of convention headquarters. It was an angel smoking a cigarette and giving out cards for a hamburger restaurant.

* * *

A block and a half from the Bellevue-Stratford was the Philadelphia headquarters of the Wallace-for-President Committee. A number of GOP delegates reportedly made pilgrimages to the headquarters, to thank Wallaceites for their expected aid in the GOP carrying of several states.

* * *

Taft had his headquarters at the Benjamin Franklin Hotel, six blocks from Dewey's, which was at the Bellevue. A huge sign of the B. F. marquee read: "America Deserves the Best. Win With Taft." (Well, it was half right.)

* * *

Oh, yes, the convention picked Thomas E. Dewey for President, and Earl Warren for Vice President.

AN APPLE A DAY
That Was The Hoover Way

The Motor Age

The Ford dealers of Philadelphia were making hay out of the Republican convention and plan the same thing for the Democratic.

More than 150 bright new four-door '49 Fords were provided, complete with drivers, for use of delegates. An elaborate phone and loud speaker system was set up on Philadelphia's Benjamin Franklin Parkway. A call would bring the Ford to take the delegations anywhere around town. And, it also gave the Ford dealers chances for sales talks.

GOP Platform: Words, Words, Words

THE Republican platform for 1948 starts off with these noble words:

"To establish and maintain peace, to build a country in which every citizen can earn a good living with the promise of real progress for himself and his family and to uphold as a beacon light for mankind everywhere the inspiring American tradition of liberty, opportunity and justice for all—that is the Republican platform."

Here is how the GOP hoped to build that citizen's country:

Labor laws: Refers to Taft-Hartley Law as "a sensible reform of the labor law, protecting the rights of labor while safeguarding the entire community against those breakdowns in essential industries which endanger the health and livelihood of all."

Appearing before the COP convention's Resolution Committee, Van A. Bittner reminded that in 1944 the Republican platform had said: "Now the Nation owes those workers a debt of gratitude for their magnificent productive effort in support of the war." He then demanded, for CIO, that the GOP back repeal of T-H, support increased Social Security, fight inflation realistically.

Civil Rights: No mention of FEPC, only "right of equal opportunity to work." Stronger wording attacks lynching and poll tax.

Negro leaders generally thought the planks weak. "Lousy," was the comment of AFL Leader A. Philip Randolph.

Housing: ". . . We recommend federal aid to states for local slum clearance and low-rental housing programs only where there is a need that cannot be met either by private enterprise or by the states and localities."

The GOP-controlled House rules committee killed the Taft-Ellender-Wagner Housing Bill, which provided for public housing; the GOP-controlled House then passed a wishy-washy housing bill, with no public housing.

Inflation: "The Government has not effectively used the powers it possesses to combat inflation."

The GOP-controlled Congress killed OPA.

Other vague references: Health measures, armed forces, taxes, veterans.

Not mentioned: The GOP Congress' refusal to pass federal aid to education; the aid given railroads under the Bulwinkle Bill.

Eliminated: Cut from the original draft was a pledge that the party would "implement with appropriations any commitments made by legislative enactment." This was no doubt an attempt to cover up for the House's wrecking tactic in reducing the Marshall Plan appropriation. Luckily, the Senate was able to restore most of it.

No, suh!

Orville Bullington is president of a Texas railroad. He also is a Republican.

He also is violently opposed to even the Republicans adopting any planks setting up a permanent FEPC, for abolishing poll taxes and for outlawing lynching.

Last week, he made his fight at the GOP's convention.

The weak civil rights planks finally adopted must have been fairly acceptable to him.

CIO WINS 'FREE PRESS' LEGAL BATTLE

No Ruling By Justices On Legality

By HENRY C. FLEISHER

THE U. S. Supreme Court has given labor a major victory in its drive to preserve freedom of the press.

In a unanimous decison, the nine Court Justices upheld the dismissal of an indictment against the CIO and Pres. Philip Murray. The case arose when Murray used the July 14, 1947, issue of The CIO News to indorse a Baltimore Congressional candidate.

The Court's ruling held that labor newspapers which are regularly published and distributed, are not covered by the Taft-Hartley Act's ban on union political expendiutres.

The court's ruling held that rule on the constitutionality of that ban—nor did it say what it might do on other types of cases arising under the same section of the T-H law.

But the court did make clear that union papers—regardless of how they are financed—may say anything they want in connection with elections, election issues or candidates without regard to T-H. The government had maintained that Murray's political endorsement in The CIO News last summer was a form of "political expenditure in connection with an election"—and therefore, a violation of the law.

THE Justice Dept. secured an indictment against the CIO and Murray but before the case could come to trial, Judge Ben Moore tossed out the indictment. The Supreme Court action served to turn down the Justice Dept. s appeal that the indictment be allowed to stand, and that Murray and the CIO should go to trial.

Murray said the CIO is "naturally gratified" by the decision.

The court's decision was written and read by Justice Stanley Reed. It was devoted in large part to the "intent of Congress" in writing into the Taft-Hartley Act the ban on union political spending.

Talking of the CIO News article, the decision said:

"We are unwilling to say that Congress by its prohibition against corporations or labor organizations making an 'expenditure in connection with any election of candidates for federal offices, intended to outlaw a use of corporate or labor organization funds."

The justices continued that "we do not think" that Section 313 of T-H "reaches" the type of expenditure made by a union for its paper or publication.

"We express no opinion as to the scope of this section where different circumstances exist and none upon the constitutionality of the section," the court said:

THUS the Supreme Court—though not ruling on whether the law is valid—decided it does not affect labor papers.

If Section 313—which covers union spending—were construed to cover publication of periodicals, either by companies or unions, concerning political issues or elections, then "the gravest doubt would arise in our minds as to its constitutionality," the decision said.

Union members and corporation stockholders know that their organizations publish papers, the court pointed out, and it added:

"It would require explicit words in an act to convince us that Congress intended to bar a trade journal, a house organ or a newspaper, published by a corporation, from expressing views on candidates or political proposals in the course of its publication.

"It is unduly stretching langauge to say that the members or stockholders are unwilling participants in such normal organizational activities. . . ."

THERE's a difference, of course, the court said, between an organization paper, like the CIO News, and daily commercial newspapers. "But the line separating the two is not clear", the justices said, and "the location of that line" will have to depend on the facts in other cases that may arise.

It's one thing to say that regularly published union or corporation papers are legal, the court added, "and quite another to say that in connection with an election occasional pamphlets or dodgers or free copies widely distributed are forbidden."

What will happen in the case of a union political leaflet, the court may decide in the future.

THE High Court decision was unanimous. Four of the nine justices who supported that decision complained, however, in bitter words that the court should have gone further and ruled that the political section of T-H is unconstitutional.

These four—Justices Rutledge, Murphy, Douglas and Black, who are generally regarded as the court's progressive minority—argued that the intent of Congress was clearly to place a ban on political expressions in union papers. Quoting from supporters of the T-H act in Congress, the court minority said that this intent to restrict union liberties clearly made the section illegal.

Said the majority: "We find . . . definite indication that Congress did **not** intend to include within the coverage of the section as an expenditure the costs of the publication described in the indictment."

Said the minority: "He (Sen. Taft, co-sponsor of the bill) tested coverage . . . by applying the very criterion the court now discards, namely, the sources of the funds received and expended in making the political publication."

The four-man minority said that the court, in the face of clear legislative intent, had "set aside the one clearly intended feature of the statute." The court has probably never gone so far as to "override the plainly and introvertibly stated judgement" of the Congressmen who shaped the bill, the minority charged.

SUCH a method of ignoring what Congress clearly intended "is invasion of the legislative process by emasculation of the statute," and it was done solely to avoid ruling on the constitutionality of the law, the minority said.

Actually, said the minority, the intent of the law was "to force unions as such, entirely out of political life and activity, including . . . the expression of organized viewpoint concerning matters affecting their vital interests at the most crucial point where the expression would become effective."

However far the law was intended to go in curbing labor's political rights, the minority said, "it is difficult to conceive a statute affecting those rights more lacking in precision, more broad in the scope of doubt and uncertainty of its reach."

Such vagueness and uncertainty, the minority continued, are "wholly at war" with constitutional principles.

EVEN if Section 313 clearly does not apply to union newspapers—as the majority interpretation held—it would still be unconstitutional, the minority declared.

Concluding, the Justices said that a statute such as T-H's Section 313, which curtails "the very freedoms that make possible exercise of the franchise by an informed and thinking electorate" —and which does so by "indiscriminate blanketing" of every type of political expenditure—"cannot be squared with the First Amendment."

THE CIO NEWS

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WEEKLY PUBLICATION OF THE CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

TEST OF POLITICAL FREEDOM

By PHILIP MURRAY
President, Congress of Industrial Organization

ON Tuesday, July 15, a special Congressional election will be conducted in one of the Districts of the City of Baltimore

of the candidat[e] ge E. Garmatz and [in]dorsed

ly believe that th[e] s to which his countr[y] member C[IO]

at is has flagrantly n have b[een]

Under the procedures of our courts it is possible to strike down unconstitutional laws only by taking affirmative action in reliance on and in the exercise of the liberties guaranteed by the Constitution.

This I have decided to do.

I therefore have directed and requested the editor of the CIO NEWS to publish this statement, including the following paragraphs, and to give to this issue of the CIO NEWS proper circulation among the members of CIO unions in the City of Baltimore and, particularly, within the Congressional District in which this election is scheduled to take place.

The [T]aft-Hartley Act ha[s] upon American worki[ng] people unions untold ills their and

Murray Comment

Here are Pres. Philip Murray's comments on the Supreme Court decision upholding labor's right to freedom of the press:

"The CIO and its President are naturally gratified by this decision. We are pleased that the highest court has sustained the right of labor to enjoy a free press.

"By this decision a very considerable victory has been achieved not only for the CIO or labor alone, but for all of the American people. The right of a free press is indispensable if our democratic way of life is to be safeguarded and if our liberties are to be preserved. Fortunately, the Supreme Court has called a partial halt to the attempt by the 80th Congress to sabotage the Bill of Rights.

"The CIO labelled the Taft-Hartley Law as unconstitutional during the Congressional hearings before enactment. Our warnings were unheeded by the Congress in its foolish and shortsighted drive to hinder the organizations of working men and women.

"It became necessary for the CIO and its President to challenge this feature of the law purporting to limit labor's freedom of the press, by placing themselves in jeopardy of federal criminal proceedings. We were confident throughout, however, that our position would be ultimately vindicated by the courts.

"This case represents the successful beginning of our legal campaign against the Taft-Hartley Law. We regret that a majority of the Court did not deem it appropriate to rule at this time on the constitutionality of the entire political expenditures clause of the Act.

"We are confident that this clause and many other provisions of this law violate basic constitutional rights. We will continue to challenge these in the courts with all of the vigor and resources at our command.

"We are glad to have won this case. This proves once again that eternal vigilance is the price of liberty."

Log Of Justices

How the Supreme Court decision in the CIO Taft-Hartley case shaped up:

1. All nine justices agreed the indictment of CIO and Pres. Murray—based on a political indorsement in the CIO News—should be dropped.

2. Four justices—the liberal group—held that the ban on political expenditures in the T-H act should be declared unconstitutional. But the decision clearly did not rule on that constitutional issue.

3. Justice Frankfurter felt that the Supreme Court should not have ruled at all on the CIO News case.

Thumbnail of Legal Front

Here's a thumb-nail history of the CIO's victorious campaign to assure freedom of the press for union papers:

JUNE, 23, '47: Taft-Hartley Act becomes law over President's veto. Section 304 prohibits "expenditures" by unions "in connection with" political campaigns or elections.

JULY 14, '48: CIO Pres. Philip Murray, in test of the law, writes indorsement of Judge Ed Garmantz, Democratic candidate for Congress in a special election in Baltimore, Md. Endorsement is printed on front page of CIO News, and 1000 extra copies are sent to Reg. Dir. Frank Bender in Baltimore for distribution in the Congressional district.

FEB. 11, '48: Federal grand jury in Washington, D. C., acting on request of Justice Dept., indicts both CIO and Murray for violation of Sec. 304 of T. H. act. Indictment charges that publication of the Murray statement and distribution of copies in the Maryland district were a union "expenditure" in "connection with" an election.

FEB. 20, '48: Attorneys for CIO and Pres. Murray ask U. S. District Court to throw out indictment, on grounds it's based on an unconstitutional law. CIO argues that ban on union political expenditures is contrary to free speech, free press, free assembly and other provisions of the Constitution.

MAR. 13, '48: U. S. District Court Judge Ben Moore throws out indictment of CIO and Murray.

APR. 28-29, '48: Dept of Justice appeals Judge Moore's ruling directly to U. S. Supreme Court. CIO counsel renew their attack on constitutionality of political expenditures ban.

JUNE 21, '48: U. S. Supreme Court unanimously upholds Judge Moore's dismissal of indictment. Court, however, declines to rule on constitutionality of T-H political section; merely observes that regular issues of labor papers are not covered by T-H. Four justices argue Court should hold section unconstitutional.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

Philip Murray President James B. Carey Secretary-Treasurer
Vice Presidents: L. S. Buckmaster, Joseph Curran, Albert Fitzgerald, John Green, Allan S. Haywood, O. A. Knight, Walter P. Reuther, Emil Rieve, Frank Rosenblum.

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WE WON, BUT---

An attempt by the 80th Congress to place a gag on a portion of the American press has failed—and in this failure the CIO won a real victory.

Now the CIO News and other union publications can print what they please about political issues and candidates without fear of Taft-Hartley Act reprisals.

This they couldn't do prior to June 21, when the U. S. Supreme Court handed down an important decision.

Congress' attempt to curb the labor press came last year when it wrote a "political expenditures" provision into the T-H Law.

The CIO decided to test the portion of this provision dealing with the union press. Last July 14 Pres. Murray's endorsement of a Maryland congressional candidate was carried on the front page of the CIO News.

Murray and the CIO were indicted. Federal Judge Ben Moore dismissed the case, holding the indictment was unconstitutional. The Dept. of Justice appealed to the Supreme Court.

The High Court, in effect, said Judge Moore had taken the correct action.

The Court went little beyond this, except to say that the political expenditures section did not apply to regular union newspapers.

SHOULD HAVE GONE FURTHER

The Supreme Court, we feel, could have performed an even greater service for the country had it seen fit to rule on the constitutionality of the entire political expenditures section.

It had an opportunity to do so, as was pointed out by four justices who favored such action.

By confining itself merely to the question of whether union newspapers can enjoy the freedom intended for the entire press the court left a number of important matters unsettled.

The ruling, for example, did not settle the question of whether it's legal for a union to pay rent on a hall in which union representatives discuss political candidates and issues.

And suppose the CIO Publicity Dept., which publishes the CIO News, should decide to issue a special political pamphlet. Would Phil Murray be subjected to arrest again if he authorized such a pamphlet?

Perhaps these questions will have to be settled the hard way—in the same way the case involving the CIO News was settled.

LAWMAKERS, NOT COURT, TO BLAME

Congress — not the Supreme Court—must bear the blame for the dilemma in which the trade union movement finds itself as the Fall elections approach.

Let's not forget that.

Congress enacted a piece of vicious anti-union legislation and then sought to protect itself from the possible consequences.

It was so determined to make itself "PAC-proof" that it trampled on basic civil rights.

It wrote into the T-H Law provisions designed to take away from unions two of the fundamental rights upon which democracy rests—the right to a free press and the right to freedom of expression.

This was in keeping with other activities of Congress, which seemed determined to serve special interests and ignore the needs of average citizens.

In the Supreme Court decision we won a real victory—but there are many more victories that must be won before unionism is secure.

We Think It Wise To Belong

CIO's Role In WFTU, However, Is Frequently Misunderstood

By ALLAN L. SWIM

IMAGINE what your reaction would be if your son came home some evening and declared, "I'm going to quit school because there are some boys in my class who say the government should take over the whole country."

Also imagine your reaction to a proposal that the United States boycott the United Nations because the Soviet government belongs to UN.

Or, if you want to carry the idea to the extreme, try to visualize Vermont seceding from the nation because its people object to the undemocratic restrictions placed on voters in seven Southern states by the poll tax.

KEEPING these things in mind, let's wade into the proposition of why the CIO retains its membership in the World Federation of Trade Unions.

WFTU, you know, has some members who think the government — the Soviet government, that is—should take over the entire world.

Why does CIO Secy.-Treas. Jim Carey, who's strongly anti-Communistic, play a dominant role in WFTU meetings?

Why does Phil Murray, who's being called a lot of nasty names by the Reds, back Carey's WFTU stand?

How is it possible for other right-wingers in the CIO to support CIO affiliation with WFTU, which many newspapers refer to as "Communist dominated"?

It is a bit baffling, isn't it?

IT IS baffling, however, only to those who do not understand the role the CIO has been playing in international affairs.

And don't let that term "international affairs" scare you off. The guys and gals who work in the factories of England, France, Italy, Holland, and other countries are basically little different from those who work in Detroit, Denver, and Birmingham.

Oh, sure, they speak "strange" languages and dress somewhat different from American industrial workers. But you'll find nothing strange in their desires for health, happiness, and security.

Because of the war, they're having more trouble making ends meet—and they're being pulled this way and that by conflicting ideologies.

The day-by-day problems of these people—how to buy shoes for the kids, how to find a place to live, how to pay the doctor bill—make up a large portion of the international affairs with which the CIO has been concerning itself.

CAREY once stated the proposition simply when he said, "You can't deal with 'em if you don't understand their problems—and you can't understand their problems unless you have some direct contact with them or the organizations to which they belong.

"And they can't understand us—or know what the American people really stand for—unless they have some fairly direct contact with us."

That need for direct contact in itself is good reason for CIO to belong to WFTU, he said.

But it goes further than that—much further.

WORKERS throughout the world have mutual problems which cut across all political and ideological lines.

However, the solution of these problems—or failure to solve them—will play an important part in the next year or two in determining the ideological direction in which much of the world will travel.

What's that got to do with the CIO staying in or getting out of WFTU?

If the CIO withdrew, the Reds would be in a good position to use the powerful WFTU to peddle their Communist doctrine as a solution to worker problems in a large part of the world.

That statement is based on the fact that the CIO position—not the Communist position — has dominated the WFTU since it was founded.

That may be interesting, you say, but what does it mean to the average Mr. Jones of the good old USA?

Mr. Jones pays taxes to liquidate our war debt, finance the European Recovery Program, and provide for our defense.

European workers could wreck ERP or provide it with a good chance of achieving success. Future peace or war might easily hinge on success or failure of ERP.

No group has done more than the CIO to provide European workers with an understanding and appreciation of ERP. No group has done more to obtain European worker support for the program.

And this would not have been possible had it not been for the connections the CIO had established as a result of WFTU membership.

Local Aids Serum Drive For Youth

Local 838, CIO Auto Workers of Waterloo, Ia., is engaged in a variety of humanitarian endeavors.

Most popular is collection of a fund of $150 for a vial of serum for Jackie Flockhart, 6, who is suffering from nephritis.

CONGRESS DRIPP By YOMEN

"When I'm President, labor will be free to work—for nothing."

Love The Boss —It's Cheap!

SOME tips to top brass in industrial concerns on how to give their workers a good time—cheap—and make 'em love their bosses, are given in an article "Employe recreation —on a dime!" in a recent issue of Modern Industry, slick-paper magazine for management.

"Yes, it's really true that wholesome employe recreation can be had almost for peanuts," says Modern Industry.

Here are some of the suggestions given for low-cost fun: Picnics held in forest preserves or privately owned grounds.

Fishing clubs (with employes paying rent for the boats and supplying their own equipment). Gardens planted and cared for by workers on idle land leased inexpensively by the company.

Riding clubs operated privately, with employes paying for their mounts. Excursions "arranged by management, but at no management expense other than administrative."

Bike club, "requires nothing from management but direction and planning."

Sure it's a fine idea, and mighty handsome of a company to encourage such good, clean fun—with the workers paying for everything but small nominal costs. There's just one thing. Wouldn't the workers rather plan their own fun through their union? Why should they let the company, "for peanuts," run the recreation that the workers, themselves, pay for?

Stooges Decided To Retreat Fast!

ODDS of about three to one aren't good if you happen to be on the "short" end.

At least that's the way some CIO organizers at Macon, Ga., figured it.

And that's what some company stooges learned when the odds shifted—rapidly and dramatically—against them.

As a result of this shift an explosive situation quieted down and violence was avoided.

AS PART of their unionization drive at Macon, three organizers handed out leaflets regularly as shifts changed at a textile mill.

This caused great displeasure for the mill superintendent, who said he intended to do everything he could to keep employes from joining the CIO.

The situation began growing tense and the organizers didn't know what to expect next.

Then they got word—dependable word—that real trouble was brewing. Eight or nine men, they were told, had been hired by the mill management to beat up the organizers.

They were scheduled to do the job when the organizers showed up to pass out leaflets.

VIOLENCE—regardless of who was responsible for it—would have seriously impeded the organizing drive.

And, then, no organizer likes to get his head bashed in!

Something had to be done—and in a hurry. And that "something" had to be so unusual and so effective that it would remedy a bad situation at one stroke.

The organizers figured it this way:

If they failed to show up for their regular leaflet distribution there would be talk around the mill that "those CIO guys haven't got any guts; they got scared away."

If they showed up and were beaten, the consequences would be equally serious.

THOSE most directly concerned with success of the Macon drive held a strategy meeting at CIO Organizing Committee headquarters in Atlanta.

They tossed ideas around for a while, then worked out what they thought would be the proper solution to their problem.

They figured their little scheme couldn't miss—unless the company stooges hired to do the beating were more stupid than men have a right to be.

They put their plan into motion and then sat back to await results.

THE three organizers showed up at the mill gate as usual with leaflets under their arms.

Workers started coming out of the plant. Among them were the eight or nine men the superintendent had hired to do his dirty work.

The organizers went about their job as if they expected nothing unusual to happen.

The stooges started moving in. They halted—then scurried away.

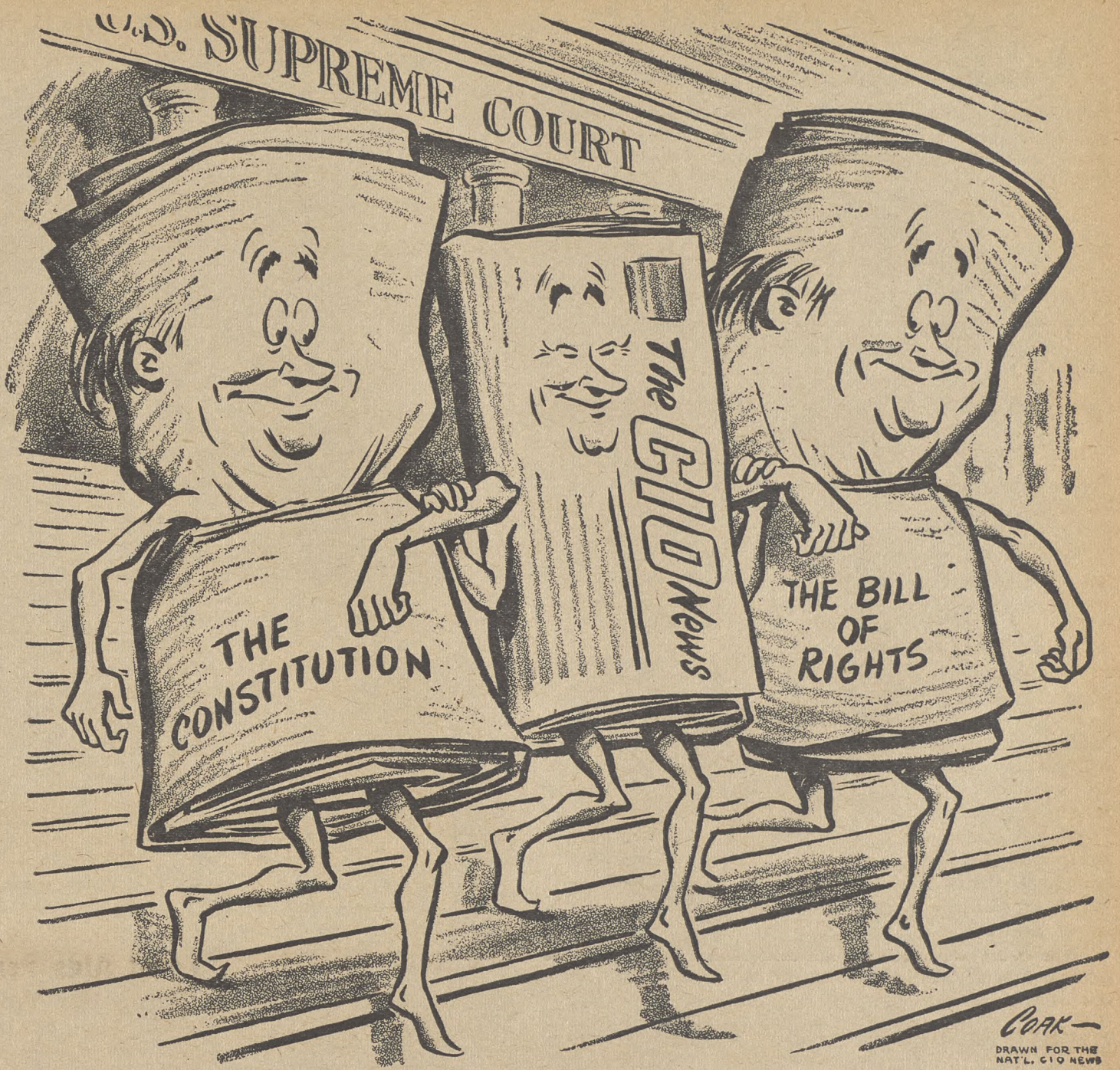
Thirty of the biggest CIO organizers in the South appeared on the scene suddenly and walked unhurriedly but steadily toward their three colleagues. They looked capable of handling the situation.

Not a blow was struck. No effort was made to reach the stooges. Within a few hours the "reinforcements" were on their way back to their regular posts.

There was no further threat of violence at the mill.

A.L.S.

CASE DISMISSED!



Youth Pays A Subsidy To Food That Covers Your Table

By HOLLACE RANSDELL

TREEBIE'S face was pinched and her eyes anxious, but she did not look dull or stupid, even though she was 12 years old and only in the third grade.

She had entered school in the middle of the term several weeks before, and Mrs. Lewis, the teacher, was puzzled because the child never spoke up or gave an answer.

It was some time before Mrs. Lewis discovered Treebie's difficulty. She was nearly deaf. The day she found that out, Mrs. Lewis went home with the child after school to talk with her parents.

A bus ride and a walk down a muddy road to a clearing brought them to a tent where Treebie lived and kept house for her father and brothers who "followed the crops."

THE teacher listened sick at heart while Treebie's life story slowly unfolded as she bustled cheerfully about the tent, starting a fire in the stove and fixing some coffee.

Her mother had died two years ago, and Treebie was making a valiant effort to fill her mother's place, cooking and "doing for" her father and brothers in the makeshift living quarters set up as they followed the crops.

LIVING on damp dirt floors had given the girl almost perpetual colds which had permanently impaired her hearing. The family never stayed long enough in one place to get the steady medical care Treebie needed.

As they waited for Pa and the boys, Treebie hauled out an old battered suitcase from under one of the beds, brought out a cigar box tied with string, and showed her teacher some photographs.

"Here's a picture of Ma," she said. "Ma died two years ago. I'm the only girl. So I cook and look after Pa and the boys." She handed Mrs. Lewis another photograph. "Here is the old home. We had to leave because Pa said the land was too poor and we hain't had a home since . . . not really. But we hope to."

THIS true story of Treebie, illustrating some of the difficulties faced by thousands of children of migratory workers, is told by Florence R. Wyckoff in an article, "Youth Pays a Subsidy to Agriculture," in Woman's Press, the YWCA's national magazine.

The CIO Food, Tobacco and Agricultural Workers, which has thousands of members who are migratory workers, could tell countless similar stories. Some of the terrible conditions among these workers got publicity during the long lettuce strike several months ago in Arizona, and in the more recent strike of asparagus workers in northern California.

"Forever on the move, they cannot share the advantages which have long been assumed to be the right of very child in America," says Miss Wyckoff in her Woman's Press article. "Teachers and others who live and work along the path of the great agricultural migrations give the most authentic first-hand testimony about conditions among the families of seasonal farm workers."

SHE quotes some comments made by a school truant officer in a Southern California county where she has worked for many years.

"It is not uncommon to find a whole family working in the fields. When questioned 'Why aren't the school-age children in school?' the answer is, 'If we don't all work, we don't eat.' On investigating prevalent wages for piece-work in the fields, the facts justify the acts. This type of labor needs aid.

"Lack of medical attention is quite apparent. Children needing sight-saving operations or equipment, hernia operations, more adequate diets, tonsillectomies, etc., are unable to receive help. Since they are not residents, they are unable to receive free public service, and it is completely beyond their means to pay for services. . . ."

Florence Wyckoff points out that many Americans have taken it for granted that "such dramatic stories as the 'Grapes of Wrath' were only temporary ills which would automatically be corrected in 'better times'. Such is not the case," she says. "Unless deliberate steps are taken, these families will continue in the present conditions or worse so long as the agricultural patterns remain the same.

"It is a form of subsidy to agriculture which cannot be reckoned in dollars. It is paid for by human values—paid for by children in days lost from school, threatened with illness from bad sanitation, bad housing, poor nutrition and little or no medical care."

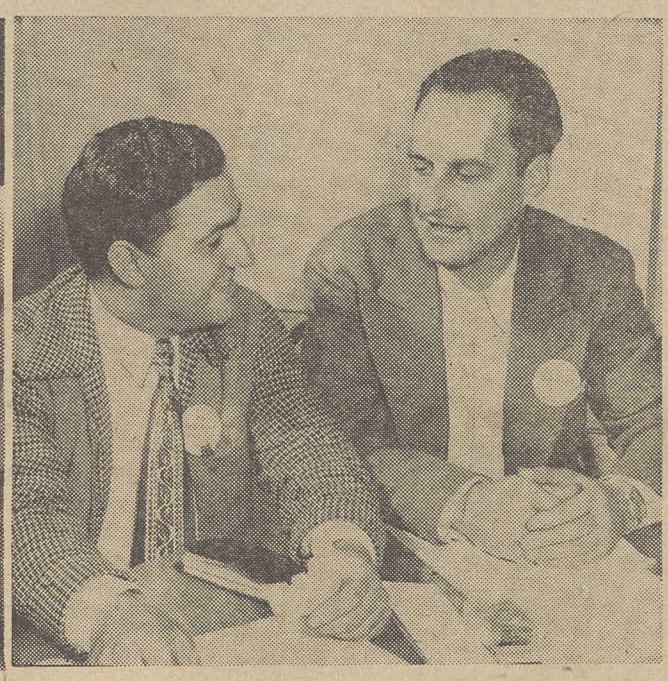
Miss Wyckoff holds that the Federal Government is the proper body to solve the problems of interstate migration, as any welfare or relief measures can be only temporary and piecemeal.

Congress so far has failed to pass any proposals for federal action.

INTENT ON WORK: Here are some of the 500 delegates who came from Chicago and Downstate Illinois to attend the State PAC meeting. Anti-labor congressmen will be their targets in November.

THEY'RE PAC-SETTERS: These two you ladies were amo the many active PAC workers at the Illinois State P workers conference. Left is Phyllis Hill, who came to

CANDIDATE: A PAC committee greets Paul Douglas, Democratic candidate for U. S. Senator, who was the feature speaker at the Illinois PAC meeting. Douglas, a Marine hero, is making a strenuous campaign by jeep, conducts his own meetings.



LOYAL TO PAC: Here are Victor Weber and Casey Czochara, who defied the national leadership of their union, the Farm Equipment Workers, and won a unanimous indorsement for CIO national policy from their local 108.

ILLINI PREPA

By ARTHUR RIORDAN

YOU can't beat anti-labor Congressmen by philosophizing. It takes hard work.

That was the gist of advice given by veterans labor leader Samuel Levin to some 500 delegates to the Illinois PAC meeting, who are determined that they can provide the hard work.

And, as a result of that hard work, they not only expect to replace anti-labor Congresssmen, but also to elect members of school boards, library boards, sheriffs, etc.

The conference, which met in Chicago's Amalgamated Center, was strictly a working conference. Delegates received PAC kits, sat at huge round tables and took notes as advice was given by Levin, Joseph Germano, State CIO president; Maurice McElligott, State CIO secretary - treasurer; Natl. PAC Dir. Jack Kroll; Paul Douglas, Democratic candidate for U. S. Senator against incumbent Wayland (Curly) Brooks (R.); State PAC Dir. Frank Annunzio, CIO Auto Workers Reg. Dir. Pat Greathouse and by many speakers from the floor.

Frank Annunzio

The conference also saw a stimulating movie, "They Said Labor Didn't Count," and witnessed a skit, "You've Got a Date in 1948," which showed exactly why PAC must win this year. From young union members like William Dodds, Auto, to seasoned veterans like Frank Monaghan, Packinghouse—who fought in the famous Irish "throuble"—the conference was inspired to complete 1948's mission.

THE conference decided an elaborate study indorsements for the

Every city and county instructed to contact loc their own areas—if th done so already—and candidates from their area. Then, they are to make recommendations to the State PAC board concerning candidates for U. S. Senator, Governor, Congress and the State legislature.

Frank

By Sept. 1, the State PAC will have prepared a list of i and a voting guide ba local recommendations.

PERHAPS the biggest the day was given gates from Local 108, F ment Workers. FE Oakes has defied nation against a third party in running for governor o lace ticket. CIO Reg. D Mann announced that ship meeting of Local 6000 members—had vo mously to follow na policy.

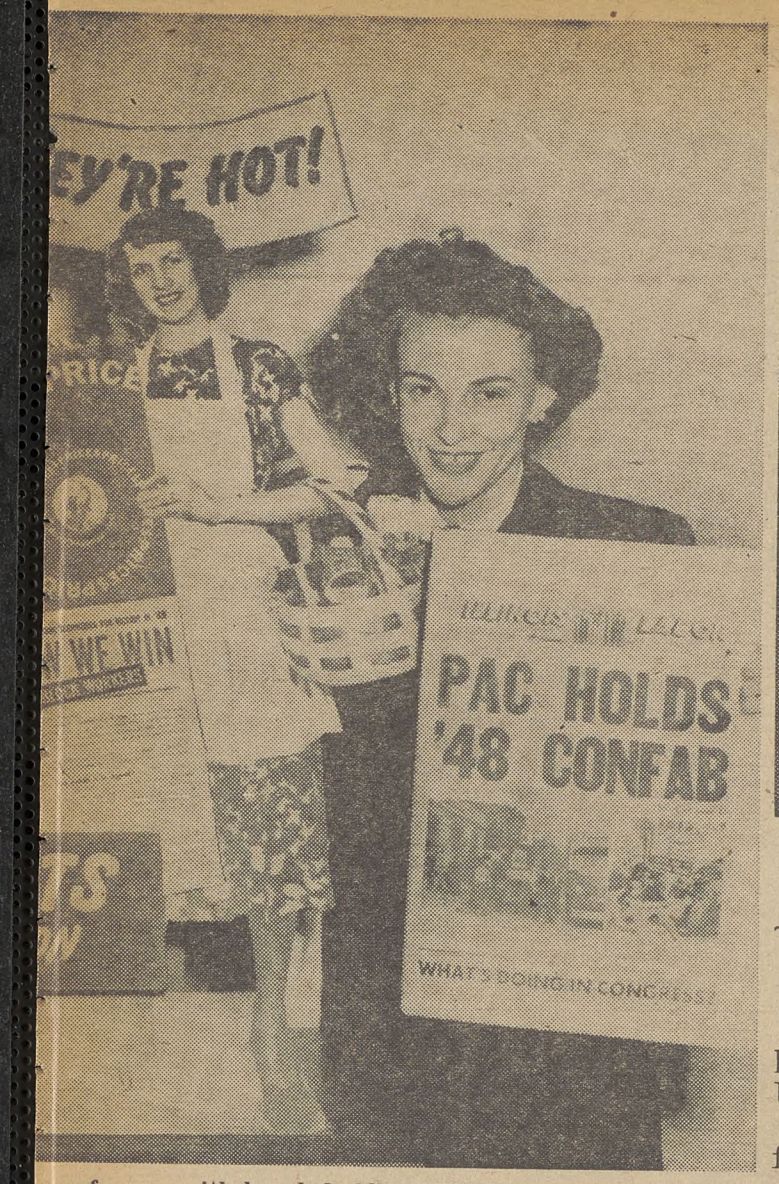
(The State CIO and PA avowed Oakes' candidacy. ing out that many of F have joined other CIO u the delegates to tell Oa would spend more time wo union and less running for wouldn't be losing so many

While no indorsements at the meeting, there w as to where the delegat Douglas when the ex-Ma the hall late in the aft was given an ovation.

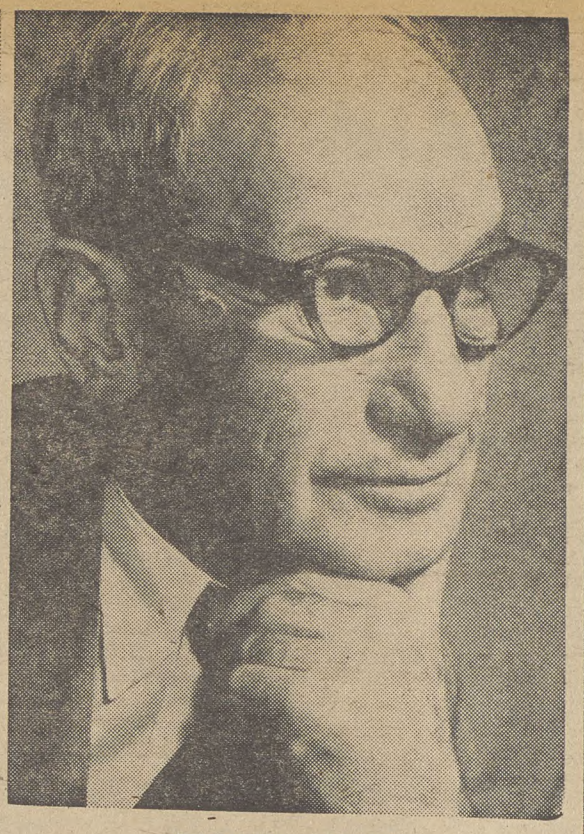
And, another candidat

PACKINGHOUSE delegates at the Illinois PAC conference. Left to right are Ralph Gant, Local 28; Joe Luke, Local 28; Herb Veldenz, Local 237; Bob Bollard, of the union's educational department, and Edward F. Roche, international representative. All but Veldenz were in the recent strike.

ROSE MANN
She knows the issues; after all, her hubby's CIO Regional Director.



conference with her dad, Albert Hill, a member of Local 30, CIO Steelworkers, Granite City, Ill. Right is Lanny Ward, who is an international representative for the CIO Textile Workers in the Chicago area.



SAMUEL LEVIN

He chaired the Illinois PAC meeting

Citation to Kroll

PAC Director Jack Kroll has been honored by the Natl. Conference of Union Labor Legionnaires, Inc.

The group, which has disaffiliated from the American Legion, gave Kroll a citation "for outstanding achievement in the field of better understanding between organized labor and the veteran." The citation was presented to Kroll at the Illinois State PAC meeting.

STEELWORKERS: are not all muscle men, by any means. Here are two girls who work for the Crane Company, Chicago. Shown outside Amalgamated Hall, Chicago, where the Illinois State PAC conference was held, are Irene Potac, secretary of the steward body of Local 2047, and Lou Chapas, recording secretary of the local, which is one of the largest steel locals in Chicago.

...E FOR NOVEMBER

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...naghan ...sements ...on the ...ation of ...wo dele... Equip... ...s. Grant ...policy ...8 and is ...he Wal... Michael ...member... ...—it has ...unani... ...al CIO ...have dis... ...in, point... members ...ns, asked ...: "If he ...g for his ...vernor, he ...embers.") ...ere made ...o doubt ...ood—on ...e entered ...oon and ...who won

an ovation was Adlai Stevenson, Democratic candidate for governor, when Douglas announced "I'm for Adlai Stevenson 100%". Stevenson is opposing Gov. Dwight Green, keynoter of the Republican convention.

(Douglas, though he could have won deferment because of his professorial duties at the Univ. of Chicago, enlisted in the Marines as a private in 1942. He trained at Parris Island in a platoon in which the others had an average age of 19 years.

(He requested overseas duty and joined the First Division at New Britain. He fought through Pelelieu and Okinawa. He was severely wounded and spent 14 months in hospitals. In 1946, he was discharged with the rank of lieutenant colonel. While he was in service, his wife, Emily Taft Douglas, was elected to Congress on the Democratic ticket as Representative-at-large from Illinois.)

HIGHLIGHTS of addresses:

KROLL: "There are two immediate problems that are important to you: Who's to be the Congress and Who's to be the President.

"As to the Congress, this 80th Congress—I'm glad that Pres. Truman after almost two years, has found it's the worst in history—was elected by a vote of less than 20% of the people.

"As to the President, it's not too late to let the delegates know that you want a certain man—I don't have to mention his name (several delegates yelled 'Ike')—to be the nominee, a man who will give more than lip service to liberalism.

"As to the Wallace third party, we're against it. When a real third Party is formed—from the bottom up and on a broad representative basis—our party will be the first, not the third party. The Wallace party has crawled into bed with reactionary Republicans in an attempt to secure a reactionary Congress far worse than the 80th."

DOUGLAS: "You are entitled to know where I stand. Here it is:

"**Prices:** We must check prices, reform the banking system, oppose monopoly.

"**Housing:** Chicago has a housing cancer—20 square miles of blighted areas. We cannot trim on this issue of housing.

"**Taft-Hartley Law:** I can express my stand in three words:

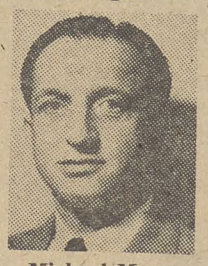
"I'm against it!

"But, labor has itself to blame for Taft-Hartley, because labor stayed home in 1946 and a lot of liberal Congressmen—including my wife—were defeated.

"I'm against T-H because of its ban on the closed shop (I was for years an arbiter for the newspaper industry and saw at first hand the beneficial effects of the closed shop); because of the restrictions that have been placed on the union shop; because the law paradoxically sets up a standard of jurisdiction which lets the state law—if it is tougher—prevail; because T-H opens the way for almost continuous collective bargaining elections; because of its restrictions on secondary boycott and sympathy strikes; because of the permitting of damage suits against unions. (Chief Justice Taft set an example for his son when, in the Tri-City case, he declared that two pickets were ample.)

"I make no special plea for myself. But, barring a miracle or Eisenhower, we have a tough fight this fall. Your future—the future of your unions and your country, is at stake.

"I guess I am not talking like a college professor when I say I want to kick the Commies in the teeth. We must walk down the center way, the F.D.R. Way."



Michael Mann

PRETTY PAC-STERS: Shown here, resting between sessions of the Illinois State PAC meeting, are (beginning at top) June O'Connell, secretary to Illinois Labor editor Frank Muskrat; Joan Gall, office receptionist, and Mrs. Margaret Leef, secretary to Illinois State Sec.-Treas. Maurice McElligott.

JOSEPH GERMANO

Head of the Illinois State CIO

Industrial Union Councils:

PAC Seeks Their Aid in Making Decisions

By JOHN BROPHY
CIO Director of Industrial Union Councils

I WANT to amplify in this article on the question of our councils' seemingly paradoxical position of having a very broad, yet limited autonomy.

The limitations on council powers—and at the same time the great breadth of those powers—has been high-lighted recently by the CIO's national decision to oppose a third party in 1948.

Since politics is one of the major fields in which our councils concern themselves, a question arises: If councils are not permitted to declare for new parties whenever they choose, or to work for the formation of such parties when the CIO has decided against them, and if they are called upon to work as one man in support of official CIO policy, what democratic rights do they have in political matters?

Well, in answering that question, let's look back into CIO history.

In the summer of 1943, *the CIO embarked into the political field in an organized way by forming the Political Action Committee. Pres. Philip Murray appointed Sidney Hillman, president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, to head PAC.*

Hillman, who since has unfortunately died, made a tour of the country, talking over political experiences with various CIO leaders, both of unions and councils. In particular, he discussed political action with Pres. Jack Kroll of the Ohio Council. For, the Ohio CIO body had been extremely active in political action.

Hillman found that the Ohio Council —and other Councils too—had been concentrating on getting CIO people registered in order to vote. CIO knew from experience that most union members voted for progressive candidates when they went to the polls. So Hillman put into effect what he had learned.

It was found that during the war many people had moved and often had not registered to vote at their new homes. PAC put on drives for registration, and CIO's political influence picked up remarkably.

Now, all this work had been carried on quite independently by our state and city organizations. Ohio's experience was passed on to other councils, and they in turn sent in their own experiences to PAC.

Since then, the emphasis of PAC has shifted from registration, though that is still important, to getting out the vote, getting into the primary elections, finding good candidates and having them nominated, and getting into precinct and county caucuses and state and national conventions, in order to have a real influence in choosing good candidates and adopting platforms.

Decisions about state and local political questions are now made mainly by state and local councils and their political action committees. National PAC relies very heavily on local and state recommendations in deciding what position to take on any given candidate. It also, of course, provides the state and city councils with information and recommendations, and it has the final authority to make a definite decision.

This is a cooperating, two-way arrangement, however. It would be very difficult for National PAC to make all these decisions alone. It realizes that state and local organizations have a closer contact with political facts and with the sentiments of our own people.

Hence, a great deal of leeway is given, within the general outlines of CIO policy, as I have said.

As a practical matter, then, in the political field, our Councils are now obligated to work within the established parties, and to resist the present attempt to establish a third party. They are free, however—indeed, they have a duty—to exercise initiative in getting the union vote registered, in getting out the vote for the primaries and final elections, in finding good candidates, and in building up labor's influence within the previously established parties.

Also, National PAC has to rely on the councils and state and local PACs to pick out good local political issues.

There may be a big fight locally about a sales tax, congested housing conditions, utility rates, political corruption, or the like. Or, again, there may be dangerous attacks on labor in the state legislature, which ought to be campaign issues.

No national organization can possibly pick up all these things and make decisions on them from Washington.

Our councils and their PACs have a tremendous responsibility and a very wide autonomy, within the confines of National PAC policy, in turning out good, fighting political issues.

They are also free at any time to make recommendations to National CIO, and this right is guaranteed to them specifically by the rules governing councils. Now the only thing they are asked to do is to stay within the general limits of CIO policy on the third party issue.

In later articles, I want to go into the question of the limited but very real autonomy of our industrial union councils on other matters in addition to politics.

UAW's Allis-Chalmers Local Stages Comeback

A milestone in labor history has been achieved at West Allis, Wis.

There, Local 248 of the CIO Auto Workers, split by factional dissension, went back to work March 23, 1947, after a long strike, its ranks divided and broken.

GREATHOUSE

On Dec. 1, 1947, the UAW executive board named Reg. Dir. Pat Greathouse as administrator of Local 248—a seemingly thankless task. He had difficulty getting into the union office—the former officers, who had been ousted, had locked the doors against him.

When he finally took over, he found that the membership had declined to 184 paid-up members from the thousands who had gone on strike. A Natl. Labor Relations Board election, held June 17, 1947, was still not determined, since a number of ballots had been challenged, leaving the close issue in doubt.

Last week, Greathouse could breath his first sigh of relief. This is what had happened:

1. The issue of the challenged ballots had at last been decided. UAW 248 had won bargaining rights.
2. The membership had risen, in six short months, to nearly 6000 paid up members.
3. An interim contract had been signed with management.
4. Negotiations were going on for a complete contract. Late last week, Allis-Chalmers offered a general increase of 8%, ranging from 9 to 15c an hour.
5. An election was being held for regular officers, the first since Greathouse was named administrator.

THE interim contract provides:

a. Recognition of UAW as collective bargaining agent.

b. A grievance procedure where the worker, foreman and steward meet at the aggrieved's machine or job. Within 30 minutes after then the worker says: "Get my steward!" Step 2 provides for consultation of steward, chief steward and superintendent. Step 3 takes the grievance to the shop committee and top management.

c. A steward structure providing for approximately 250 stewards and 50 chief stewards. (Stewards are paid by the company for time spent on their steward duties.) Stewards are to be elected, with interim appointments made by Greathouse.

d. A voluntary dues checkoff.

The meeting which accepted the interim agreement was one of the largest in the local's history. The final vote was unanimous.

THE meeting also was given an audit report on the local's finances. Included for the period before the administrator took over were large items for auto repairs for the former officers; huge sums carried as petty cash; items which showed that union sums had been kept in officers' homes "for safe keeping"; a finding that not one cent of profit had been made from the local's bar, though all expenses, overhead and salaries had been paid by the local; more than $5000 in "loans," one of them being for $100 to a tavernkeeper "to save his business."

Greathouse opened the meeting with the remark: "The last time I attended a Local 248 meeting, in this very hall, I was almost thrown out." The former officers had been opponents of the administration of UAW Pres. Walter Reuther. Greathouse was elected on the Reuther ticket last fall.

At the meeting, more than 80 nominations were made for the top offices in the local. Elections will be held this week.

GREATHOUSE inherited a lot of legal trouble when he took over his administrative duties. Harold Christoffel, former chairman of the Allis Chalmers shop committee, had been convicted by a Federal Court of perjury. He was accused of denying, before the House Labor and Education Committee, that he was a member of the Communist Party. That conviction is under appeal. Despite the fact Christoffel is a bitter opponent of the Reuther administration, the UAW executive board voted an appropriation to help his defense.

(At the UAW convention, Christoffel, speaking against signing the non-Communist affidavits of the Taft-Hartley law, exceeded the five-minute limitation on speeches from the floor. After six minutes, Reuther told Christoffel to come to a conclusion. Christoffel went on talking, after eight minutes, sergeants-at-arms pulled him from the microphone. He shouted that Reuther was barring freedom of speech. The five-minute limitation had been adopted unanimously by the convention.)

Other court cases Greathouse had to contend with included charges of contempt of court and civil and criminal accusations.

Twenty-three members of Local 248 had been sentenced to terms of up to five months after being convicted of contempt of court in violation of an injunction. Greathouse was able to get the terms reduced to 40 to 60 days.

Under Wisconsin's Huber Law, the sentenced men were able to work at the plant during the day, spend the night in jail.

In the NLRB election, the issue was finally settled when the NLRB ruled that a separate unit be set up for 17 pattern makers, but that the petition of the AFL Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers for a place on the ballot was thrown out.

That left 62 ballots to be counted. UAW needed only four to be assured of victory. The count for the 62: UAW, 6; UAW-AFL, 39; 16 for the independent union and one for no union. That made the final totals: UAW-CIO, 3675; independent, 1946; UAW-AFL, 1638, and no union, 85.

Calif. PAC Launches CIO Drive; Report 80,000 Quit N. Y. Council

A CONFERENCE of delegates representing more than 98,000 of California's 150,000 CIO members, meeting in Los Angeles last week, unanimously voted to work for CIO's national political program.

The delegates, creating a new political arm—the California National CIO-PAC—set immediately to work on what they called the most ambitious political campaign ever undertaken in their state.

Many of the delegates were from local unions which have withdrawn from State Industrial Union Council because that body refused to follow the national CIO's political policies, adopted by a majority of the CIO executive board. Revolts against the State group's defiance of CIO policy, and against similar refusal in Los Angeles, San Francisco and San Diego, led to this meeting.

Morris Zusman, who resigned as State IUC head as a result of the IUC's action, presided at this meeting. Wires were read from CIO Pres. Philip Murray, PAC Dir. Jack Kroll and Organization Dir. Allan S. Haywood, all of whom congratulated the delegates on their efforts to fight for CIO's policy of opposition to a third party in 1948.

THE delegates adopted rules, under which the new California PAC will operate through block committees, city and county committees, Congressional district committees, and, above all those, a state executive committee. Delegates pledged themselves to raise $2 per CIO member in a voluntary campaign to work for approval of a four-cent monthly per capita assessment.

Zusman pointed out that under CIO's policy, only Calif. Natl. CIO-PAC had the right to use the name of CIO or PAC in political matters.

The conference also backed the Marshall Plan, assailed racial and religious discrimination and urged affiliates to work for an FEPC amendment to the California constitution.

Officers chosen were Joseph Van Elsen, Auto, from Richmond, Calif., chairman; Herb Wilson, Rubber, from Los Angeles, first vice chairman; Chester Wright, Oil, from Pinola, second vice chairman, and John Despol, Steel, from Los Angeles, secretary-treasurer.

Irwin L. Deshetler, Southern California CIO regional director, and Tim Flynn, who holds a similar post in Northern California, told the delegates that "This is the first time in California CIO history that the real progressive forces of CIO have been convened" and that with "many locals still in the process of getting out from under totalitarian political control, it won't be many months before the State CIO will work for the real principles of the National CIO."

OTHER PAC developments:

Greater New York CIO Council: Is losing locals representing about 80,000 members because of the council's refusal to follow CIO against a third party in 1948 and in favor of ERP.

Latest to withdraw was Local 100 of the Transport Workers. The local's executive board voted, 25 to 12, to withdraw after TWU Intl. Pres. Michael Quill urged that the local quit the council. Quill had resigned as council president and as member of the American Labor Party as a result of the refusal of both to follow CIO policy. He was elected to New York's Municipal Council as an ALP member.

The action of Local 100 came on the heels of similar action by Cutters Local 4 of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers.

Six Win Back Pay For Two-Year Period

Back pay checks for two years' wages have finally been paid to six workers who were fired by the General Electric X-Ray Corp., Chicago, Ill., in May 1946 for joining the CIO Electrical Workers. The checks range from $462 to $3,591.

UE Completes Major Contract Negotiations

By GLORIA CAPLAN

THE CIO Electrical Workers have completed negotiation of all their major contracts in the electrical industry.

Latest of these was with Westinghouse, whose 8% raise offer is expected to be ratified by the membership by July 1. The proposed boost would increase wages from 9 to 16c an hour for the company's 70,000 employes. First Westinghouse offer of 6% was rejected by UE.

UE Pres. Albert J. Fitzgerald said contracts have been negotiated for 450,000 workers, bringing raises totaling $100,000,000 annually. Major firms affected are General Electric, Westinghouse, General Motors electrical division, Sylvania Electric Products and Phelps-Dodge Copper Products.

In addition to contract gains, the union has made big strides in organizing, having won recognition in 72 new companies since Taft-Hartley went into effect last August. UE has not signed Taft-Hartley non-Communist affidavits.

Fitzgerald hit the NLRB as "an agency of the employers" and pointed out that although the Board received twice as many unfair labor practice charges against employers as against unions in its first six months, it issued a third more injunctions against unions than against employers. "Of the 1550 charges filed against employers the Board acted on 18."

Auto: The CIO Auto Workers, meanwhile, have wound up all their major contracts, except Ford.

The union rejected Ford's first offer of an 11 to 14c boost as "inadequate to meet the present needs of Ford workers." Ken Bannon, UAW Ford Dept. director, said the offer "falls far short of raising Ford wage standards to those of its competitors. None of the points of the company's Monday proposals are acceptable to the committee."

A counter-offer was submitted by the union.

The so-called "Chrysler" pattern of 13c hourly raises has been accepted by the UAW at the Budd Manufacturing Co., Hudson, Nash, Packard, and Willys-Overland. At Kaiser-Frazer the union won 13c plus an additional 5c an hour for a social security program.

The same pattern is being sought at the Ryan Aeronautical Co., San Diego, Calif., where 900 UAW employes are on strike following the company's refusal to bargain.

Basing its refusal on a technicality, the company claimed the union failed to provide notice of contract reopening before last February's contract anniversary date. UAW officials pointed out that negotiations began in 1947, but were suspended pending settlement of a jurisdictional dispute with the IAM last April.

Ryan has made an offer of 6c an hour, rejected by the union. Strike strategy is being directed by Roy Reuther, brother of the UAW president.

Textile: For its 120,000 cotton and textile workers in the South the CIO Textile Workers will ask a 15c hourly boost, six paid holidays, an employer-financed insurance program and improved vacation pay.

The contract program was announced by TWUA Pres. Emil Rieve at the end of an Atlanta conference of 250 delegates from 10 Southern states.

The last Southern rayon and cotton raise of 9% was in November 1947 and brought the minimum up to 87c an hour.

Despite union gains in recent years Southern textile wages are "still far too low," Rieve said, "too low to provide the workers with proper living standards and too low to permit textile communities to be prosperous."

A resolution adopted by the conference stressed the industry's ability to pay increases without boosting prices.

Although the industry's 1947 profits hit a record high, the first quarter of 1948 was even higher than the same period in 1947.

International Harvester: A company offer of an 11c hourly raise has been accepted by the UAW at six IH plants, but agreement with the CIO Farm Equipment Workers, which holds contracts in 12 other plants, was stalled when company negotiators broke off wage talks.

Previously both unions had rejected the raise offer on grounds that the company demanded working rules concessions in return for the boost.

During subsequent negotiations with FE, company officials walked out on the pretext that an FE local is on strike at the Auburn, N. Y. plant. The walkout stemmed from a dispute over piece work pay.

Commenting on the company's action, Gerald Fielde, the union's IH Council director, charged that "Harvester is again pulling its old stalling tactics. The issue at stake is not Auburn grievances. The issue is that they refuse to grant their 40,000 employes in FE-CIO the same contract benefits held heretofore.

"We will not be euchred into accepting an 11 cent wage increase with one hand while signing a weak contract which steals it away again with the other," he concluded.

ALCOA: Another "inadequate" contract offer was scheduled, as the CIO News went to press, to touch off a strike by 18,000 CIO Steelworkers on June 27.

Rejecting an 8% wage boost proposal by the Aluminum Co. of America, the union originally set June 20 as its deadline. It was postponed a week at the request of Federal Mediation Director Cyrus S. Ching.

A 13 cents hourly boost plus improved insurance and pension plans and correction of wage inequities are being sought.

NLRB Chm. Apologizes To Oil Union

NLRB CHAIRMAN PAUL M. HERZOG, embarrassed by a major board blunder, has apologized to a CIO union.

Involved are the CIO Oil Workers International and its local at the Lane Wells Co., Los Angeles, Calif.

Because the employes are spread over a large territory surveying and drilling oil wells, the international union filed for certification as the bargaining agent. OWIU and other CIO unions have often followed this practice.

Recently the board ruled that the International could not "front" for a local which has not filed non-Communist affidavits.

But the NLRB was quick to learn its mistake. The local signed the affidavits last April. What's more, the Board itself had previously certified the local in six instances during the week of May 31, indicating that the local had filed affidavits.

OWIU Pres. O. A. Knight promptly protested the action, objecting particularly to a Board press statement which described the International as "fronting" for the local.

In his letter to Knight, Herzog said:

"You are correct in saying that the Board was in error in finding Local 128 of your International Union not in compliance when the decisions was issued on June 4. It was in compliance, and we very much regret the erroneous statement contained in the Board's opinion and in the release.

Erie CIO Urges Rat Control Rules

The Erie Cio Council is spearheading a campaign for rat control regulations in Erie.

The CIO council several weeks ago passed a resolution calling on city council to hold hearings and take action on the regulations, which would give the city health officer power to close rat-infested dwellings.

Neither the present mayor, Sherman Hickey, Democrat, nor his predecessor, Gale Ross, Republican, have favored the regulations, according to Ralph W. Tillotson, CIO subregional director.

Third Party Aids GOP, Commies—Michigan CIO

By TED OGAR

THE Michigan CIO Council, at its 10th annual convention, reaffirmed its support of CIO-PAC policy and struck at third party presidential candidate Henry Wallace.

Delegates to the three-day session in Grand Rapids, representing 750,000 CIO members in the state, last week approved by an overwhelming majority a resolution putting the Michigan PAC within the framework of the Democratic Party.

"Labor cannot be satisfied with lofty resolutions passed in a vacuum, but must develop a program that is realistic and down-to-earth," the resolution stated.

"Support of the Wallace Party can only result in splitting the progressive vote and assuring the election of a reactionary Republican president, Congress and state legislation; playing into the hands of the Communist Party, which is supporting Wallace, and strengthening the isolationists and Communists who with equal vigor oppose the CIO-endorsed Marshall Plan to aid the war-sufferers of Europe."

The policy statement pointed out that all Michigan Democratic Congressmen and state legislators voted against anti-labor bills during the past year.

Strong emphasis was given the fact that the Michigan CIO-PAC is not handing out a blanket endorsement to the state Democratic Party, Council Pres. August Scholle told delegates.

The state PAC, he said, had been consistently supporting Democratic candidates without having a voice in their selection. "The only way we can change that is to officially get into the Democratic Party," he added. "We will line up with the liberals in the party and make an effort to clean out its reactionaries."

MICHIGAN CIOers have become active at all levels of Democratic Party organization in the state. In 1946 the GOP won 34 seats in the state legislature through default when no Democratic candidates appeared against them. CIO members will be placed in nomination against them wherever possible, Scholle said.

The PAC resolution followed a blistering attack by CIO Secy.-Treas. James B. Carey on the Wallace Party and Communists. His talk was delayed 10 minutes by the shouted protests of the left-wing minority over a defeat on the seating of delegates.

Said Carey: "The supporters of Henry Wallace within the CIO are not loyal to the policies and program that made this organization great. The leaders in his campaign are in it because they were told to get in it. They decided that they would split every CIO union if need be to impose the Communist program. But they won't be successful.

"Throughout Europe you have Communists trying to destroy Democracy, and they are attempting to do the same thing here. The Communist Party in America is lined up with Misters Taft and Hartley. The reactionary, conservative unions in Soviet Russia are under complete government domination and restriction, and what Mr. Taft is trying to do is Sovietize American trade unions."

Heckled by left-wingers during his talk, Carey took them on, answering questions shouted from the floor. When he blasted Communists as union-busters a delegate shouted, "Who built CIO?"

"It wasn't the Communist Party," retorted Carey. "The commies know how to create chaos and confusion, but they don't know how to build a union."

IN ANSWER to why CIO supported Wallace in 1944, Carey said it was because Wallace was then vice-president. "We said then we would not change horses, either in the front or in the rear."

While president of the Senate, Wallace never steered through any piece of social or labor legislation, Carey told the convention.

"There is one thing I must, in all fairness, give credit to Wallace on. While in office he and the CIO set forth the underlying principles of the Marshall Plan. Now he has shed those principles and opposes them."

In the elections Scholle was returned to the Council presidency for a sixth term and Secy.-Treas. Barney Hopkins won a fifth term. Scholle polled 4119 votes to 988 for Frank Davis, UAW Local 900. Hopkins defeated Ben Probe, UAW Local 3 member, by a vote of 3175 to 954.

The convention asked CIO Pres Murray to use CIO influence to obtain appointment of Asst. Labor Secy. John Gibson as Secretary of Labor.

VARIED CRAFTS: This group of delegates typifies the makeup of the CIO United Transport Employes which recently held its convention at Chicago. Front row: William Daniels, redcap, Oakland, Calif.; Richard Scobie, Pullman laundry, New York (he was one of several white delegates); Brown Jones, train porter, Meridian, Miss. Second row: Cornelius Gunther, redcap, Los Angeles; James Moore, dining employe, Atlanta; Livingston Wingate, skycap, and Sam Johnson, skycap, both of New York.

ORGANIZATIONALLY SPEAKING

By Allan S. Haywood

Reg. Dir. George DeNucci, Columbus, Ohio, reports CIO victories in two NLRB-conducted union shop elections: American Optical Company, Columbus, 100% vote for the CIO Optical Workers; O&IW Field Representative James T. O'Reilly was in charge. Ohlen-Bishop Saw Company, Columbus, 100 for to 4 against; O'Reilly handled the election under the direction of Director DeNucci.

Reg. Dir. Irwin L. DeShetler, Los Angeles, Calif., reports the following results of a consent election, Western Gulf Oil Corp., Fruitvale, Calif., CIO 44, against 40. OWIU Rep. James Morgan advised DeShetler of this victory.

Thomas J. Gallagher, Dir. of Org., IUM&SWA-CIO, reports CIO victories in two union shop elections: Owens Yacht Co., Local 28, Baltimore. Eligible to vote, 125; number votes cast, 119; for 111, 8 against; Pusey-Jones, Local 3, Wilmington, Del., eligible to vote, 709; number votes cast, 542; for 508; against 28; void 6.

Shoe Workers Rep. Dave Wilson, reports a victory in an election at the Moran Shoe Co., Carlyle, Ill., eligible to vote, 336; CIO 240; AFL 23; no union 62.

George Brown, Dir. of Org., IWA-CIO, reports victories in the following elections: Oroville Lumber Co., Oroville, Calif., yes 38, no 9; Standard Roller Shade, Oroville, yes 12, no 1.

Paul E. Miley, Dir., Region 2, UAW-CIO, Cleveland, Ohio, reports that an election held at the Bendix-Westinghouse Plant, UAW Local 971, Elyria, 80% of the eligible votes were for the union shop.

SOUTHERN CAMPAIGN CIO State Dir. Robert W. Starnes, Jackson, Miss., advises the winning of union elections at two plants of Reliance Manufacturing Co., Hattiesburg, for the Amalgamated Clothing Workers-CIO, brought to 17 the number of victories so far during June for the CIO Southern Drive. Director Starnes also headed the drive at the Laurel plant of the Reliance firm last February when the employes voted 351 to 64 for the CIO-Amalgamated Clothing Workers.

Van A. Bittner, Director, CIO Organizing Committee, announces the CIO elected victories at the following plants: Jeffries Lumber Co., Washington, N. C.; Moore of Bedford, Inc., Bedford, Va.; Novelty Furniture Co., Fayetteville, N. C.; Gullet Gin Co., Amite, La.; Champion Garment Co., Rome, Ga.; Consolidated Quarries Corporation, Lithonia, Ga.; Shamrock Oil & Gas Corporation, Sunray, Texas; Magnolia Petroleum Co., Beaumont, Texas; Halifax Paper Co., Roanoke Rapids, N. C.; Hercules Powder Co., Hattiesburg, Miss.; M. G. Waters Co., Washington, N. C.; American Rubber Corp., Huntsville, Ala.; Armour Fertilizer Co., Greensboro, N. C.; American Oil Co., Norfolk, Va.; Bryant Heater Co., Tyler, Texas.

Employes of the Frost Lumber Industries of Texas recently voted 123 to 63 for the IWA-CIO in an NLRB election held exactly nine months after the petition for the election was filed. The CIO win in the Nacogdoches mill was the second in the Frost lumber chain. Earlier, the CIO Organizing Committee registered a 222-34 victory for the IWA-CIO in the Frost mill in Waskom.

CONGRESS ADJOURNS Congress has adjourned after giving plenty of plums to big business and giving the working people of the nation THE business. Congress did not pass any adequate legislation on housing, so much needed by the people. It continued stabbing labor in the back and protecting greed. From the human point of view it has been the worst Congress on record. Labor will long remember.

The Republican Party Convention is on in Philadelphia and from all indications nothing constructive for the common people will emanate from it. More organizing, educating and more political activizing by labor through the PAC is the real effective answer.

Potofsky Dedicates Hillman Memorial

More than 1,000 persons made a pilgrimage on June 12 to the grave of Sidney Hillman, late president of the CIO Amalgamated Clothing Workers, in Mt. Hope Cemetery, Westchester, N. Y. Hillman died on July 10, 1946, at the age of 59, after leading the Amalgamated for 32 years.

Jacob S. Potofsky, Hillman's successor as Amalgamated president and his close associate for 36 years, made the principal address, dedicating the Hillman mausoleum at Mt. Hope. He was surrounded by his colleagues in the Amalgamated General Executive Board. Rabbi Ahron Opher, Executive Secretary of the Synagogue Council of America, officiated.

Hyman Blumberg, Amalgamated executive vice-president, served as chairman of the Hillman Memorial Committee. Potofsky, in his address at the grave, declared that his predecessor, "because of his superb gifts and his great strivings for mankind, will remain forever alive."

CIO Lists Four Summer Schools

Four CIO leadership training courses have planned this summer by the CIO Department of Research & Education for various parts of the country.

The school for the Missouri, Kansas, Iowa and Nebraska area will be held Aug. 22-28 at the Montebello Vacation House, Kimmswick, Mo.

The Rocky Mountain area summer school has been set for Aug. 28-Sept. 4, at a YWCA in Estes Park, Colo.

The school for CIO'ers in Western Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virgiania and West Virginia will be held Aug. 15-21 in New Windsor, Md., and for those in the South, a training course will be run Sept. 19-Oct. 2 at Highlander Folk School, Monteagle, Tenn.

Further information about the schools may be obtained from Associate Director of Education George Guernsey, National CIO, 718 Jackson Pl., Washington 6, D. C.

Mrs. Smith Nominated In Maine

IF THE nation goes as Maine went last week, there'll be a decided swing toward liberalism in November.

That citadel of rock-ribbed Republicanism has shattered its tradition by nominating (and in Maine this in tantamount to election) a Republican woman as Senator—and a liberal (by Maine standards, at least).

Decisively swamping three opponents—two of them millionaires—Rep. Margaret Chase Smith took the Republican nomination with a 32,359 plurality. Her wealthy opponents were Gov. Horace Hildreth and former Gov. Sumner Sewall. Also in the race was Albion P. Beverage.

Mrs. Smith thus will become the second woman to serve in the Senate. The first was Hattie Carraway of Arkansas.

Although the CIO membership in agricultural Maine is not large enough to be a decisive factor in elections, Rep. Smith had the support of the CIO Shoe, Textile, Office & Professional and Clothing Workers.

During the rigorous campaign preceding the primary, Rep. Smith's opponents reprinted and distributed a 1946 CIO News voting record, which showed her as siding with labor on 11 out of 12 key issues.

The circular accompanying the reprint lambasted Mrs. Smith with the "accusation" that "she supported the demands of the CIO."

In the 80th Congress Rep. Smith voted for the Taft-Hartley law but she strongly opposed the anti-labor Barlow Bill in her own state, which is slated for a referendum vote this November.

Ohio CIO School

The Ohio CIO's fourth annual summer school will be held Sept. 12-17 at Camp Tar Hollow, 16 miles from Chillicothe. In previous years it has been held at Antioch College. Keynote speaker will be Kermit Eby, National CIO education and research director.

A Town Turns Out To Help the Strike

BEHIND every strike there are countless untold stories of the selfless cooperation of non-striking unionists and non-union friends in the community—cooperation that helps keep strikers on the picket lines.

This is the story of how one non-striking local—CIO Packinghouse Local 9 at the Hormel plant in Austin, Minn.—got behind its striking brothers. But it is more than that. It is tangible proof that the sympathy and cooperation of the community can be enlisted if the strikers' case is put before them.

During the nine weeks of the nationwide packinghouse strike members of Local 9 contributed $131,558.12 to the strikers. But they didn't stop there.

They enlisted the help of the businessmen—and all but a few contributed. Before the city-wide drive began, the Local's Pres. Frank W. Schultz presented the strikers' case before the Austin Chamber of Commerce. Business and labor had to prosper together, he reminded them. He assured them that no pressure would be used to obtain their contributions; that, in fact, if the contributions weren't from the heart, the union didn't want them.

Armed with a list laboriously combed out of the city directory, the union began canvassing every business and professional establishment in this city of over 18,000 people.

The finance committee devoted three full days to this task, and when it was completed, all but a handful of business and professional men had contributed a total of $3,718.50.

Nor did Local 9 stop there. A food and clothing committee rolled up its sleeves. It was headed by Rev. Father D. A. Cunningham, Queen of Angels Parish; Rev. Carl Oberleiter, Grace Lutheran Church, and Mrs. Francis Sullivan, wife of a Packinghouse Worker and active in local welfare work.

Even the schools went all-out to help the strikers. Having obtained a go-ahead signal from the school board, the committee launched a food collection drive in the public and parochial schools. Every school child in the city piled his article of food on the heap. Undoubtedly many of them learned for the first time the meaning of the word strike.

"CIO," commented CIO Minnesota Director Fullerton Fulton, "can well be proud to point to Austin, Minn., for the job it has done."

Union Group Quits American Legion

The National Conference of Union Labor Legionnaires has withdrawn from the American Legion and has established a new organization of union labor veterans which plans "to fight against the undemocratic activities of the American Legion."

The conference, composed of trade union members of the Legion was formed in 1938. Its purpose was "to establish within the American Legion democratic principles beneficial to the rank and file veterans of organized labor."

It was announced that the conference which held its 10th annual convention at Chicago, that the group's activities had created a demand "from other veterans' organizations, unaffiliated veterans of organized labor and from organized labor" for a broadening of its membership.

Because the Legion has continued to discriminate against organized labor by refusing to charter trade union posts, the conference unanimously adopted a resolution to include any person sympathetic to organized labor who served in the United States forces or with any of the allies of the United States during time of war and was discharged honorably.

The group changed its name to the National Conference of Union Labor at the same meeting. Richard Reisinger, Cleveland, Ohio, regional Auto Workers director, is chairman of the re-organization committee.

Speakers at the conference included Meyer Bernstein, CIO veterans representative and Eugene Cotton, CIO Packinghouse Workers counsel. Both pointed out how the T-H law operates against labor.

The conference passed resolutions urging repeal of the T-H law, defeat of the Mundt-Nixon bill and passage of the Taft-Ellender-Wagner bill.

BEAUTIES AID UNION: The campaign which netted Auto Workers' Local 887 at North American Aviation, Inc., 6249 new members was climaxed by a rally at Los Angeles, Calif. Prizes were awarded by the models pictured here with UAW officials. L. to r., Rita Mellus; George B. Roberts, PAC representative; Noah Tauscher, assistant UAW Regional Director; Dorothy Huff; C. V. O'Halloran, UAW Regional Director; June Bright, former Powers model, and George Douglas, CIO Field Representative. No wonder the drive reached a successful conclusion.

THE ADVENTURES OF JIM BARRY

PETE DELLY—ANGRY BECAUSE UNION WORK KEPT HIS FIANCEE, MARGIE WILSON, OUT ALMOST EVERY NIGHT—BROKE HIS ENGAGEMENT.... AND THUS STARTED A CHAIN-REACTION OF HEART TROUBLE.....

I KNOW JIM LOVES ME! BUT MARGIE IS PRETTY..... IN TROUBLE... AND WILL HANG ON TO JIM... AND IF HE KEEPS SEEING ENOUGH OF HER.... SOMETHING MIGHT HAPPEN....

I'M A FOOL.... BUT STILL... I CAN'T SLEEP FOR THINKING.... BOSH! IT'S GETTING LIGHT OUTSIDE! I'LL HAVE TO BE GETTING BACK TO THE OFFICE SOON!

THERE WAS LITTLE SLEEP FOR JIM THAT NIGHT, TOO.....

FUNNY HOW MARGIE'S FACE KEEPS POPPING INTO MY MIND ALL THE TIME... CAN'T BE I'M FALLING FOR HER... SHE'S PRETTY—AND NEEDS HELP! BUT THAT'S AS FAR AS MY INTEREST IN HER GOES...

AND IN MARGIES ROOM....

PETE'LL COME BACK TO ME... I LOVE HIM SO MUCH! AND JIM IS SO SWEET... PLAYING AT LOVE WITH JIM TO MAKE PETE JEALOUS... GEE! I HOPE PEGGY DOESN'T TAKE IT TOO SERIOUSLY... 'CAUSE WE WON'T BE SERIOUS ABOUT IT.... OR... OR WILL WE?

NOT FAR AWAY... IN AN ALL-NIGHT DINER....

THIS IS ALL CRAZY! I'M IN LOVE WITH MARGIE AND SHE LOVES ME... WHY DID I HAVE TO LOSE MY TEMPER AND WALK OUT ON HER? WHY? COULDN'T I CONVINCE HER TO STOP AT LEAST SOME OF HER UNION RUNNING AROUND?

EVERYTHING I BECOME.... EVERYTHING I'VE GOT.... I OWE TO MY UNION.... A GOOD JOB WITH SECURITY... GOOD WAGES... A CHANCE TO HOLD UP MY HEAD LIKE A MAN.... AND HERE I AM TRYING TO GET MY GIRL TO WALK OUT OF UNION WORK!

BUT IT WASN'T REALLY UNION WORK SHE WAS DOING... I UNDERSTAND AN ORGANIZING DRIVE... OR A STRIKE FOR HIGHER WAGES... OR SOMETHING LIKE THAT....

BUT POLITICAL ACTION... GETTING MIXED UP IN THE ELECTIONS—THAT'S NOT SOMETHING FOR UNIONS TO DO! THAT'S GOT NOTHING TO DO WITH WAGES AND WORKING CONDITIONS...

OH, SHUCKS! WHAT'S THE USE OF GOING TO MY ROOM TONIGHT! I'LL NEVER GET TO SLEEP!

I RECKON THET'S ABOUT JUST WHUT WOULD BE A-HAPPENING, PETE! IF YUH CAN'T GET NO SLEEP—MEBBE YOU'D LIKE TO HAVE A TALK WITH ME?

AL

New Injunctions Halt Maritime Strike Again

THREE new injunctions issued under the Taft-Hartley Act have halted a maritime and longshore strike of 100,000 scheduled for June 24.

Issued over the strong protests of union officials, who warned that such a move would only "aggravate instead of settle" the dispute, the no-strike orders were granted at Pres. Truman's request.

The order issued in New York City forbids a strike for 80 days. Those issued in Cleveland and San Francisco extend previous temporary restraining orders for another 10 days.

The seven maritime unions originally set June 16 as their strike deadline. On issuance of the temporary injunctions, the date was moved up to June 24.

NMU Pres. Joseph Curran, in testimony before Federal Judge John W. Clancy in New York City, warned that if an 80-day injunction were slapped against the unions, it would only leave the dispute unsettled until the end of the 80-day period when the unions would again be free to strike.

Five CIO Maritime unions, an independent and an AFL union are involved. They are the Natl. Maritime Union, Longshoremen and Warehousemen, Marine Engineers Beneficial Association, Marine Cooks and Steward, American Radio Association, Pacific Coast Marine Firemen, Oilers, Watertenders and Wipers (independent) and the AFL Electrical Brotherhood.

With none of the unions did the employers attempt an agreement on wages and working conditions. This led to the unions' charge, also hinted by a presidential fact-finding board, that the employers exhibited "bad faith."

The employers based their refusal to riscuss such issues on the argument that the question of the unions' much-prized hiring hall must first be settled. They asked changes which would prevent union members from receiving hiring preference. Such alterations, the unions contended, were tantamount to wrecking union security and destroying numerous reforms brought by the union hiring hall.

Meanwhile, in the dispute over the legality of the hiring hall, the employers won another government agent to their side. NLRB Trial Examiner Howard Myers, in a case involving four Great Lakes shipping companies and the NMU, ruled the hiring hall on the Great Lakes "clearly repugnant to the (Taft-Hartley) Act."

Ohio CIO Plans Pay Roll Tax Test

The Ohio CIO is planning a legal test of the payroll tax enacted at Columbus, Ohio, in a special election following a high-pressure campaign by the city administration and the local press.

"The payroll tax fight is not a local issue," Ohio CIO Sec.-Treas. William Lavelle said in announcing this action. "It is a state—in fact a national issue, for Columbus has been used as a guinea pig in an attempt to change the entire pattern of taxation in America."

Every agency in the city government took part in the campaign to put the tax over.

Industry Deaths, 400 in 3 Months

Four hundred American industrial workers died and 5,400 suffered permanent physical impairment as the result of injuries received on the job in the first three months of 1948, according to the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Some 114,800 employes were disabled for one or more days by work injuries received during the first quarter of the year, the BLS estimates. Working time lost during the quarter by these injured persons is estimated at 2,296,000 man-days, representing an estimated value of more than $18 million in wages alone.

Highest rate of accidents in the manufacturing industries listed was saw and planing mills, with iron foundries and wooden containers the next two highest.

Labor Editor Unable To Accept Scholarship

Svend Godfredsen, editor and educational director for the United Packinghouse Workers, has cause for a double grudge against the meat packers whose refusal to grant a wage increase provoked the long and bitter strike.

If it hadn't been for that strike, Godfredsen could have taken advantage of a scholarship to attend a six weeks' labor school in Sormarka, Norway offered him by the American Scandinavian Foundation shortly before the big packinghouse strike.

The scholarship was granted by the Transport Workers of Norway and the Norwegian Labor Party.

Vets' Housing Plea Falls on Deaf Ears

An urgent plea for action on housing was sent to the Republican National Convention by national chairman Chat Paterson of the American Veterans Committee.

Paterson said that if the convention does not put an adequate housing plank in its platform, the Republican program would be considered "a fraud as far as veterans are concerned."

The AVC chief said the housing plank must include specific approval of the Taft-Ellender-Wagner housing bill, including public housing features. The Republican platform failed even to mention TEW, but called for Federal aid to states and cities, where private industry had failed to provide homes.

CIO Becomes OIC For AFL-LLPC

CIO has its Political Action Committee, and the AFL its Labor's League for Political Education.

And the AFL also has a monthly magazine, American Federationist, whose back cover not so long ago carried a plea urging union members to register and vote.

Adorning the page was a picture which Joseph Appelbaum, St. Louis, Mo., CIO Chemical Workers' regional director, reports was taken at meeting of Chemical Workers Local 6. Appelbaum wrote Chemical Workers' Intl. Pres. Martin Wagner:

"I just thought that you would get a kick out of this, seeing that AFL uses a CIO local union to emphasize its point."

CIO Greeting Ends Visits Of Police

"WE'RE glad to have the officers of the law present. They are here to see that this meeting is not disturbed because they know that under the law you have the right to organize."

That was Texas CIO Director Robert Oliver's surprise "greeting" to city and county police when they swarmed into a union meeting at the rate of one officer to every six unionists. What's more, he invited the bluecoats to sit right down front in the "guest" seats.

And that was the end of police interference with the CIO's organizing campaign at the Frost Lumber Industries in Nacogdoshes, Texas.

There were plenty of other headaches before the CIO Woodworkers won that election, but it was a young newswoman who did much to bring about the victory.

Mrs. Lucille Fain, reporter for the Nacogdoshes Sentinel, refused to flavor her stories with anti-union propaganda, kept them fair and objective.

"I imagine she raised the collective blood pressure in this section," said CIO Organizing Committee staff member Paul White, "but she certainly stuck by her guns all the way through."

80th Congress' Record Bad Outweighs Good

FIVE days after Congress had folded its tents and silently disappeared in the night—or in Philadelphia—your national capital was hot and quiet.

The temperature was knocking into the nineties, the humidity was fierce. You could get a room in a hotel without being a brother-in-law of the manager, and the telegraph wires running out of this big news center operated at sub-normal.

The reason for the heat and the quiet could be—though not necessarily—a reaction to the Eightieth Congress. Lots of folks around the country seemed mad and heated at the Eightieth's record, and lots of Congressmen would just as soon you forgot about that record.

(The CIO News will publish a voting guide — with the record of Congressmen and Senators on major issues—to help you remember until November).

GOOD OR FAIR MEASURES PASSED

1. European Recovery Program and a $6 billion appropriation to back it up for the first 15 months.
2. Rent control: extended—but not nearly as strong as it should have been.
3. GI Terminal Leave Bonds: GI's to cash their bonds at any time.
4. GI Apprenticeship Benefits: Increase in benefits to vets in on-the-job training positions.

BAD BILLS PASSED

1. Taft-Hartley Act.
2. Wage-Hour Amendments—under guise of outlawing portal suits, wage-hour law was badly whittled down.
3. Gearhart Proposals: A bill and a joint resolution which keep a million people out of social security system.
4. Reed-Bulwinkle Bill: It gives railroads a good chance of getting completely out of the anti-trust law on rate fixing.
5. "Spare-the-Rich" Tax Bill: Wealthy families get big tax cuts; the rest of us get peanuts.
6. Labor Dept. weakened: The U. S. Employment Service was torn out of Labor Dept., made a minor bureau in Federal Security Agency.
7. Peacetime Draft: Labor, church groups opposed it and lost.

BILLS NOT PASSED

1. Civil rights legislation: Nothing got through—polltax ban, anti discrimination bill, anti-lynch bill all were lost.
2. Aid to Education: It passed Senate, got lost in House.
3. Housing Bill: Taft-Ellender-Wagner Bill passed Senate, was strangled in House. What came out was a minor bill insuring loans made by banks to veterans—but big housing crisis still remains.
4. 75 cents Minimum Wage: Much talk, no action.
5. Health Insurance: Not even much talk.
6. Social Security Improvements: Nothing was passed, though many Congressmen wanted better coverage, better payments.
7. Anti-inflation: It died early this year.
8. Removal of oleomargarine tax: The dairy state bloc stopped this one.
9. Mundt-Nixon Bill: You can be glad this one got lost. It would deal body blow to civil liberties.

"Congressman Wolcott should try this type of housing."

L. A. Labor Chapter Chartered By AVC

The natl. policy committee of the American Veterans Committee recently chartered a new Los Angeles Labor Chapter led by anti-Communist trade unionists.

Leaders in the move to set up the chapter included CIO Field Rep. Douglas and several other CIO leaders.

The AVC committee also chose Joseph A. Clorety to replace Richard Bolling as natl. vice chairman. Bolling resigned last month to seek, with labor endorsement, a Democratic congressional nomination in Kansas City, Mo.

Clorety has been AVC natl. secretary. The resignation of Andrew L. Newman as editor of the AVC Bulletin and publicity director was also accepted. Newman will be associated with the Marshall Plan News Letter. He has been succeeded by Sam Geison, New York City.

Rewards Offered In L. A. Bombing

A reward for information leading to the arrest and conviction or any person or persons found guilty of bombing the Los Angeles home of Morris Zusman, PAC state director in Cailfornia, has been offered by CIO unions in the area.

Last week the Amalgamated Clothing Workers Joint Board offered $1,000, the Los Angeles Committee for the National CIO, $100, and the regional office of the United Steelworkers, $100. Other unions are expected to contribute additional amounts, CIO Regional Director Irwin L. DeShetler said in letters sent to Mayor Fletcher Bowron of Los Angeles, and other city and county officials.

Tenn. Anti-Closed Shop Law Headed For Test

The way was cleared for appealing Tennessee's 1947 anti-closed shop law to the U. S. Supreme Court when the state supreme court at Nashville, Tenn., clarified its previous ruling by making it more ironclad. The court found that not only is the law constitutional but picketing for a closed or union shop is illegal. The court had previously held such picketing legal even though it upheld the state law. The union involved is the AFL Teamsters.

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VACATION TIME: Before the CIO was formed most industrial workers got vacations only when plants were closed down—when "No Help Wanted" signs were placed on factory gates. It's different now. Millions of workers this summer are getting one, two or three weeks off—with pay—because union contracts contain vacation clauses. So, it's off to the beach or the woods for those who have been able to save a bit despite the cost of living. Story on P. 8.

Truman Signs Housing, DP, Trade Bills 'With Regrets'

WITH Congress scattered to the four corners of the nation, Pres. Truman spent last week "signing with regrets."

The President placed his name on three major pieces of legislation. In each case he voiced sharp criticism of the 80th Congress for failing to do a better job, but said he felt the bills—so far as they go—should become law.

The bills signed by the President:

● **A secondary mortgage guarantee bill:** "Hasty patchwork . . . bears no resemblance to the comprehensive housing program, the Taft-Ellender-Wagner bill . . . fails to provide for farm housing or for slum clearance . . . there can be no excuse for such slipshod legislation.

● **The displaced persons bill:** "It is with very great reluctance that I have signed (this bill) . . . It is a close question whether this bill is better or worse than no bill at all . . . It mocks the American tradition of fair play . . . The bill discriminates in callous fashion against displaced persons of the Jewish faith . . . it excludes many displaced persons of the Catholic faith . . . there are many other seriously objectionable features. . . ."

● **The reciprocal trade agreements:** "Unfortunately this act extends for only one year the authority to enter into reciprocal trade agreements. It also makes unwise changes in the procedure. . . . I regret very much that the Congress has not seen fit to renew this authority for the customary three-year period. . . . The act prescribes a new, complicated, time-consuming and unnecessary procedure for the negotiation of new agreements."

ALL three of the statements repeated the sharp criticism of Congress that the President voiced during his cross-country tour. But his strongest words were used in the message on housing legislation.

The bill rushed through Congress in the final days, in place of the Taft-Ellender-Wagner Bill, increases the amount available for government purchase of home mortgages, and it "purports" to liberalize government power to insure mortgages on veterans housing cooperatives.

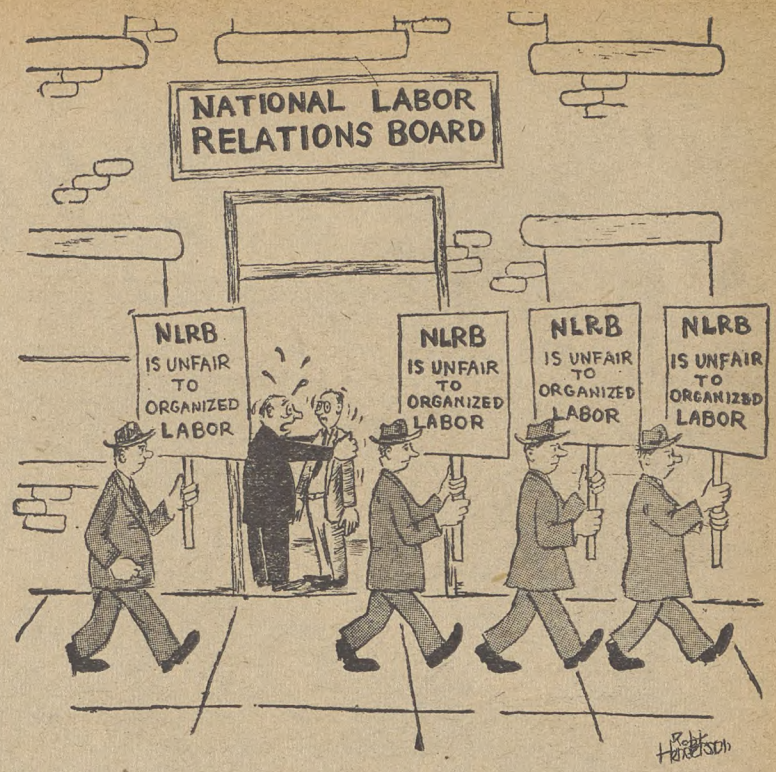
Even in these two respects, the bill is "seriously defective," Pres. Truman said, because it "actually eliminates" an existing aid to urgently needed rental housing; and so far as the vet housing co-ops are concerned, "the bill is practically worthless."

Contrasted with the Taft-Ellender-Wagner proposals, this bill was properly labeled as the "Teeny-Weeny" bill, the President charged.

It fails to provide for housing research, for financial aid on big-scale home-building projects, or for aid in making pre-fabricated homes, he pointed out. It fails to provide for farm housing, slum clearance, low-cost rental housing, or for public home building for the low-rent market.

"The failure to pass decent housing legislation is a sad disappointment to the millions of our people who are so desperately in need of homes," he said. "We cannot accept as final a decision reached by such undemocratic methods.

"This is one of the many jobs left unfinished by the 80th Congress."



"Get Denham to call Judge Goldsborough at once! We need to issue another injunction!"

No Blue-Penciling Allowed On Politician's Radio Talks

With the '48 election campaign barely under way, the Federal Communications Commission has ruled that political candidates may not be censored by radio stations.

The FCC, handing down a final ruling in the Port Huron Broadcasting Co. case, barred station managements from blue-pencilling remarks by candidates for political office—even if the stations consider the remarks clearly libelous.

The Communications Act of 1934, the FCC said, clearly specifies that no station may have power to censor the talks of political candidates.

Result of censoring remarks considered libelous or slanderous by the station would be to place the station squarely in the midst of political issues, the FCC pointed out. In most voting contests, "the record of the persons and party in office is up for the voters' inspection," the Commission noted, and the "personal honesty" or motives of the candidates may be a principal issue.

In such cases, statements may be libelous or they may be true—but if the power to censor them is given to broadcasting companies, they have "a positive weapon of discrimination between contesting candidates." That's not what Congress wanted, the Commission said.

If libelous statements are made, the speaker rather than the station can be sued. The station is protected because of the federal law's requirement that stations must exert no censorship over political talks, the FCC stated.

The Commission's decision noted that stations may refuse to carry any political speeches at all. But if they allow one candidate for office to speak, time must be made available to all his opponents on request.

Opposition to the Port Huron decision, which was released in tentative form several months ago, was voiced by the Natl. Association of Broadcasters. CIO hailed the decision as a move toward strengthening free speech on the airwaves.

JAMES B. CAREY
Named ECA Adviser

Carey Is Named ECA Adviser

CIO Sec.-Treas.. James B. Carey has been named by Pres. Truman to the 12-man advisory board set up to help Administrator Paul Hoffman run the Economic Cooperation Administration.

The ECA operates the European recovery program on behalf of the United States. The advisory group is charged with studying progress of the program overseas, working out plans for more effective American aid, and noting effects of the recovery program on our own economic system.

Carey was a member of the Harriman Committee which last year reported on the detailed needs of the program and made recommendations for the ERP setup.

Named to the committee, along with the CIO officer, were Sec.-Treas. George Meany of the AFL and Sec. A. E. Lyon of the Railway Labor Executives Association.

Also appointed were heads of the big three farm groups, as well as former Gov. Herbert Lehman of New York; Jonathan Daniels, North Carolinian publisher and onetime aide to former Pres. Roosevelt; and Eric Johnston.

European Unions Ask Voice in Handling ERP

TRADE unions in the "Marshall Plan" countries of Europe have taken steps to assure themselves a direct voice in the handling of the European Recovery Program.

Meeting at Paris, leaders of unions in the aid-receiving nations made plans to have their group recognized as the permanent advisory committee for the Organization for European Economic Recovery. The "OEEC" is the cooperative group set up by the countries in the aid program to handle their end of the program.

In addition, the unions will seek to place labor representatives directly in the OEEC administrative machinery, to insure full recognition for labor and its needs in the various European countries.

The meeting, third in a series since the committee was formed at the invitation of the British Trades Union Congress last March, was attended by Michael Ross, CIO's director of international affairs.

Averell Harriman, roving U. S. ambassador to handle ERP problems, told the group that American assistance was designed to give Europe the "extra" amounts of food, raw materials and machinery necessary to bring about normal conditions and decent living standards.

News Guild Head Chosen For ECA Post in Paris

THE CIO Newspaper Guild has given its president, Harry Martin, an indefinite leave of absence to serve as labor information specialist to Paul G. Hoffman, administrator of the Economic Cooperation Administration.

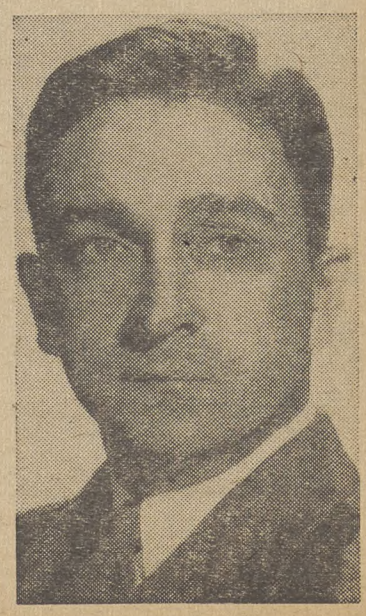
The leave and the appointment were announced at the Guild's 13th annual convention, held last week in San Francisco. The leave was granted by the convention at the request of Hoffman. Martin will be stationed in Paris, where he will work in close contact with W. Averell Harriman, overseas representative of ECA.

The Guild convention pledged wholehearted support to CIO policy, unanimously adopting a resolution rejecting a third party in 1948 and indorsing the Marshall Plan. The third party stand was taken after detailed reports on political action and the record of Congress were given by Vice Pres. Dorothy Rockwell of Philadelphia and Washington, in which she accused the legislators of being "reactionary" and as having adopted a "do nothing" attitude toward the problems of the people.

IN a letter to the convention, the ECA's Hoffman declared: "I know Martin personally and have a high regard for him. There is a vital function for him to perform in relation to the ECA program."

Martin, who also obtained a leave of absence from his position as amusements editor for the Scripps-Howard Memphis Commercial Appeal, served as a member of the official American delegation to the United Nations freedom of press conference this year at Geneva, Switzerland. While overseas, he made a number of addresses to labor groups in Italy, Germany and Austria.

Martin, founder and first president of one of the first guild locals in the South, was a vice president of the ANG from 1938 to 1942, when he enlisted in the Navy. After four years' service, he returned to his newspaper job. Last fall he was elected ANG president.



HARRY MARTIN

ANG Asks Firing Action

The CIO Newspaper Guild Convention—less than 24 hours after unanimously adopting a resolution rejecting Henry Wallace's third party—last week criticized one of its largest locals for refusal to take up a grievance of a member fired by a newspaper because he admitted membership in the Communist Party.

The local is Washington, D. C. The member is Thomas Buchanan, a reporter for the Washington Star. The resolutions committee gave the convention a resolution which reiterated the Guild's "traditional" policy of not discriminating against a member for race, religion, national origin or political belief. A Washington delegate moved a substitute which would have absolved the local. The substitute was beaten on a roll call, 273 to 18. The original then passed overwhelmingly on a voice vote. It advises the Washington local to handle the grievance.

SHORT AND SWEET: **Mass picket lines weren't necessary to discourage scabbing in last week's quickie strike of CIO Farm Equipment workers at 9 Intl. Harvester plants. It took them two days and only token pickets to settle the issue. Here picket Alden Nederhood sits comfortably on a crate as an officer waits for him to do some "violence."**

Steel Union Wins 10-16c At Alcoa; 14c at Timken

By GLORIA CAPLAN

AN 11th-hour raise of from 10 to 16c an hour headed off a strike by 25,000 Aluminum Company of America employes. The walkout was scheduled for midnight June 26; agreement with the CIO Steelworkers was reached 30 hours before the deadline.

The new agreement will run until May 31, 1950, and may be reopened in May 1949 for wage discussion. If negotiations fail at that time, the union has the right to strike.

Soon after the CIO pact was reached, the AFL Aluminum Workers' union, which represents 6,500 in four Alcoa plants, accepted the same terms. The two unions had agreed to walk out together if no accord was reached by the strike deadline.

More than 14,000 Steelworkers in five Timken Roller Bearing plants in Ohio will benefit from a 14c hourly increase and wage inequity adjustments, won just seven hours before a strike deadline. In addition, the company will pay 3¾c an hour to correct inequities, with payments retroactive as far back as Dec. 23, 1943.

In Conshohocken, Pa., last week, the Steelworkers pried one basic steel plant loose from the industry's heretofore solid "no increase" line.

USA District 7 Director H. Charles Ford said a 10c hourly increase for 2200 employes at the Alan Wood Steel Co. was the first boost in the nation to be granted by a basic steel plant.

Ship and Rail: The Pennsylvania Railroad was presented with a demand for a 25c hourly raise for 50,000 non-operating employes as the CIO Railroad Workers, affiliated with the Shipbuilding workers, began wage talks.

In addition, the union seeks a reduction in the work week from 48 to 40 hours.

As the company broke off wage talks to take time to prepare counter proposals, Robert Walkinshaw, union negotiating committee chairman, charged the company with stalling negotiations.

"We were faced with a negotiating team which, at best, was no more than a second team. They told us they would 'report and consult,' but obviously they were not authorized to make any binding agreements," he asserted.

The union's contract talks with Bethlehem Steel Co. for some 30,000 shipyard workers have been stymied by the company's flat refusal to grant a raise, insisting employes don't need one. Talks will be resumed July 8, IUMWA Pres. John Green said.

Farm Equipment: Some 35,000 CIO Farm Equipment workers in nine Intl. Harvester plants have returned to work with an 11c hourly raise, retroactive to June 28, and other contract benefits intact, following a two-day strike.

The walkout followed the company's insistence on changing provisions of the old contract which, the union felt, would weaken its status. Another issue in dispute was the effective date of the wage increase, which was accepted by the union before the walkout. The agreement makes it retroactive to the day before the strike began.

Telephone: Possibility of a nationwide telephone tie-up entered the national picture last week as 23,000 CIO Communications Equipment Workers got hot under the collar about Western Electric's refusal to consider a raise increase.

Protesting the company's refusal to bargain, the ACEW began its "cold war" by picketing every major telephone exchange in the country. (Western Electric is a subsidiary of the American Telephone & Telegraph Corp.).

If this fails, said union officials, a strike may be the only recourse. In a union-wide vote the membership approved strike action by a margin of four to one.

The union, affiliated with the CIO Telephone Organizing Committee, is composed of telephone installers. Their average wage, according to one union spokesman, is $1.15 an hour. "Far too many of our workers are forced to work elsewhere evenings and during their spare time in order to earn the money necessary for keeping their families provided for," the spokesman said.

Maritime: An NLRB regional director, acting on charges of the Atlantic and Gulf Coast shipowners, has issued a complaint of unfair labor practices against the CIO Maritime Union and the CIO American Radio Association. July 12 and July 14 have been set for the hearings.

Issuing the complaint, Charles T. Douds said that in insisting on preferential hiring through their hiring halls the unions had committed an unfair labor practice.

Reeves R. Hilton, NLRB attorney who recently prosecuted a case against the NMU on the Great Lakes, will again argue the government's side. At that time Hilton won a decision from the trial examiner that the hiring hall is illegal under the Taft-Hartley Act.

The NMU, ARA and five other maritime unions are now working under an 80-day federal injunction which forbade a strike originally scheduled for June 15, contract expiration date.

Displeasure of the West Coast Longshoremen at being slapped with an injunction is finding expression in stickers now popping out on the waterfront: Some read: "There's ways and ways of cooling off for 80 days." Others say: "Safety Slogan: In watching safety, don't forget—you'll have phewmonia if you sweat."

Rubber: With the signing of a new two-year agreement providing an 11c hourly raise at U. S. Rubber Co. the CIO Rubber Workers has wrapped up its major contract talks this year.

The U. S. Rubber increase is retroactive to June 28, and the contract may be reopened for wage discussion again after May 1, 1949. Previously, Firestone, Goodrich and Goodyear had granted the same boost.

Food and Tobacco: Wage increases up to 12½c an hour for 10,000 workers at the Campbell Soup Co. plants in Camden, N. J. and Chicago, Ill., were jointly announced by representatives of the CIO Food and Tobacco Workers and the Campbell Soup Co.

The agreement will add approximately $3,000,000 a year to the workers' pay checks, plus some $200,000 in retroactive pay.

Unions To Courts: T-H Oath Violates 1st Amendment

CIO unions have launched legal assaults in Chicago and New York on the constitutionality of the Taft-Hartley's non-Communist affidavit provision.

- In Chicago, the United Steelworkers filed a brief in the U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals asking that the affidavit clause be judged in violation of several sections of the Constitution.
- In New York, Local 65 of the Retail & Wholesale Employes Union is making plans to appeal to the Supreme Court a lower court decision on the affidavits. A special three-judge federal court ruled the affidavit section is legal.

(At its final session the High Court handed down a decision in a suit Brought by the Natl. Maritime Union, which had attacked both the affidavits and T-H's requirements that unions file financial statements.

(The Supreme Court ruled the financial provisions are constitutional but offered no ruling on the affidavits in the particular case.)

THE New York case grew out of the Retail & Wholesale local's effort to halt a Labor Board election asked by the AFL teamsters union at the Woolworth Co. Local 65 officers refused to sign the T-H affiidavits and the union was therefore ineligible to appear on the ballot.

The court's 2-1 decision to permit the NLRB election was not accompanied by a formal opinion, since the presiding judge said there was insufficient time to write one. Judge Simon Rifkind, who dissented, said that the bar to using NLRB facilities is not in accord with the First Amendment to the Constitution.

"It abridges the freedom of speech and the right of assembly without a showing of clear and present danger," he said in reference to the law.

Counsel for Local 65 sought without success to secure a temporary order from Supreme Court Justice Jackson ordering the election be postponed pending final decision in the case.

THE steel union attack on Taft-Hartley affidavits arose from the Inland Steel Co. case. In April the NLRB ordered the Indiana steel firm to bargain with the USA-CIO over pensions—provided the union filed affidavits within 30 days.

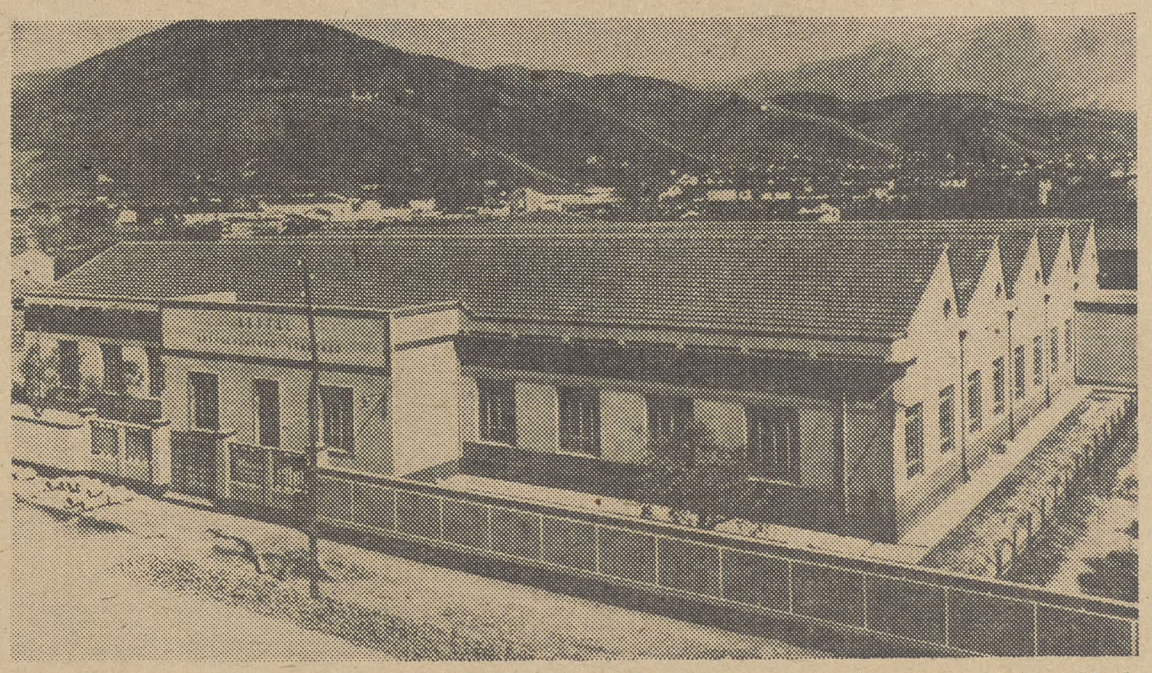
The union is asking the circuit court to set aside that proviso in the NLRB order, on grounds that the affidavits are contrary to Constitutional rights.

That section of T-H requiring affidavits "goes farther than any previous statutory attempt to suppress the freedoms granted by the First Amendment," the union brief charged, and "is an attempt to restrict freedom of belief."

Language of the affidavit is vague except as it applies to "members of the Communist Party," the brief said, and the wording does "not give notice of exactly what are the proscribed beliefs or activities . . ."

Recalling that CIO has often been wrongfully smeared as Communist or Communist-controlled, the steel union brief argued that the vagueness of the affidavit might lead to prosecution of union leaders. Taking exception to the vague language of the law, the brief asked:

"Of what avail is it to . . . Philip Murray to know in his heart that he is a patriotic American, that his activities and affiliations have in no way furthered the overthrow of government, and that his every effort has been devoted to the preservation and extension of progressive democratic institutions?"



HELP FOR ITALY: **This cooperative clothing factory has been opened in Massacarrarra, Italy, by the CIO Amalgamated Clothing Workers to help the people of Italy rebuild their country's war-shattered economy. A demonstration welfare center made possible by a $29,000 donation from the CIO Community Services Committee is being run jointly by the YWCA and the CIO-CSC side by side with the clothing plant project.**

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

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IT JUST ISN'T SO!

Price increases are going to bite another chunk out of your dollar between now and the end of the year.

This, the economists say, will happen despite the fact that the poor old dollar is rapidly becoming a mere shadow of its former self.

And the unions will be blamed for the higher prices—if the corporations have their way.

You remember how it was after the "first round" of post-war pay hikes. Prices jumped up—way up—and the corporations said they had to impose the price increases to stay in business and "expand for the future."

The same thing happened after the "second round."

The corporate story sounded good to the careless observer, perhaps, but it convinced nobody who knew the facts.

And here are the facts:

The first two "rounds" brought labor an increase of 29% in straight-time hourly earnings.

During this period those granting the wage increases upped their prices 61%.

And their profits increased 116%.

Here's another—and—easier—way to figure it:

Corporation profits increased four times as much as the pay of their employes.

And to think that we'd been foolish enough to believe corporations had learned their lesson back in the lush 20's! ★ ★ ★

HERE'S SOME MORE PROOF

Events are making liars out of some of the most avid advocates of the restrictions placed on organized labor by the legalistic monstrosity called the Taft-Hartley Law—a pet of the 80th Congress.

You remember how it was?

Oh, no, the law wouldn't cause any harm to good, old, responsible outfits like the International Typographical Union.

The ITU has been fighting for its very life since shortly after the T-H Law was enacted.

And the public was told—time and again—that the new law was designed to "protect the workers by taking them from under the domination of union bosses."

Ask the maritime workers what they think of that one. This great "protection" is threatening to take the hiring hall away from them.

And the hiring hall was the instrument which took maritime workers out of the jungle of petty racketeering and job uncertainty.

The men who work on the wharves and man the ships said they'd strike "from now on" rather than back to the vicious "shape-up," where seniority and availability count for nothing.

Then Uncle Sam slapped an injunction on them. During the "cooling-off" period they're supposed to make up their minds to go back to some of the most vicious practices of the maritime industry. ★ ★ ★

GOP PLATFORM PLEASES NAM

The GOP platform is pretty good, says the NAM News, but it would have been even better if those in charge of it had paid more attention to recommendations of the NAM.

"The platform adopted by the Republican Convention in Philadelphia is a good document for the most part and fulfills the hopes of businessmen to a considerable degree," the NAM says.

It seems almost useless to mention that the CIO News and NAM News see things quite differently—but we'll mention it, anyhow.

The Cynic Says, 'Well, So What?'

But If He'll Look Around Him He'll Learn Things Are Not So Bad

By ALLAN L. SWIM

THE kids shot firecrackers and Roman candles, and the orators made good—and lousy—speeches about Washington and Jefferson and Tom Paine.

It was Independence Day—the Fourth of July—the birthday of a radical document conceived in the minds of men who wanted liberty and a lot of it.

The holiday was observed this year in traditional ways—by going to the beach and getting blistered by the sun, by going to picnics and eating too much food and getting a bit tight on beer, by watching thousands of dollars worth of powder go up in flame and smoke.

And — unfortunately — many of the merrymakers failed completely to appreciate what they were celebrating.

SO YOU think you're having troubles and that things are in a devil of a mess today?

Prices are too high and wages are too low. People are cooped up like chickens because of the housing shortage.

Russia is behaving like a spoiled, unprincipled brat. Many people are existing on the dregs of a totalitarian debacle.

There is disease and hunger and hopelessness in much of the world.

It isn't a pretty picture—no matter how you view it. And there was nothing pretty about the picture at which a small group of brave men looked back in 1776 when Tom Paine wrote:

"These are times that try men's souls . . ."

THOSE words were written when the revolutionists' hopes were at their lowest ebb and the future looked as dark as the inside of a black derby.

But the small group of brave men had something which much of the world does not possess today.

They had faith.

They had faith in the idea that "all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

And they gave the world a new nation—and the new nation gave the world a new concept of human behavior.

AT THIS point the cynic should stick out his pugnacious chin, shrug his shoulders and demand, "Well, so what?"

He should point out that many men, in both low and high places, have broken all the rules of democracy.

He should cite instances to show that the "American system" isn't hitting on all 16 cylinders.

And, by all means, he should seek to prove that we're headed toward Communism or Fascism.

Then somebody should tell the cynic that he's paying too darn much attention to the hole in the doughnut and not enough attention to the doughnut itself.

DON'T get too rough on the cynic, however, because you may learn that he saw a lot of the world over the edge of a foxhole during the war.

You may learn that he's on of those gadflies that keep poking us in the ribs because of our shortcomings.

And you may learn that he, too, has faith in this cockeyed country we call the U. S. . . . .

And that he got as tight as a tick on Independence Day because his mother-in-law has been heckling him—or because the first drink made him remember the little toast he and a buddy had drunk a few hours before a bomb blew Joe's brains out.

Don't worry too much about the cynics. Save your worry for those who deliberately and consciously try to undermine our system.

OH, SURE, we all get fed up at times with the way things are being run in America.

Then—if we're smart—we take a look around us at Italy and Germany, at Japan and China, at Russia and its satellites.

And we shudder a bit at what we see.

And we say to ourselves that things in the U. S. may be in a mess but that they're a damn sight better than they are elsewhere.

Honest comparison does much to restore faith.

Chinese School Grateful To CIO-CSC

IT'S a long, long way from the USA to Sandan, in West Kansu, China. And it's been a long time since the CIO Community Services Committee gave about $5400 for electrical equipment to be sent to a trade school of the Chinese Industrial Cooperatives (INDUSCO, Inc.).

The money was given to equip an electrical workshop set up to train Chinese workers at the Sandau Indusco Bailie School in handling electrical equipment, and to provide power for the smaller cooperative industries already established.

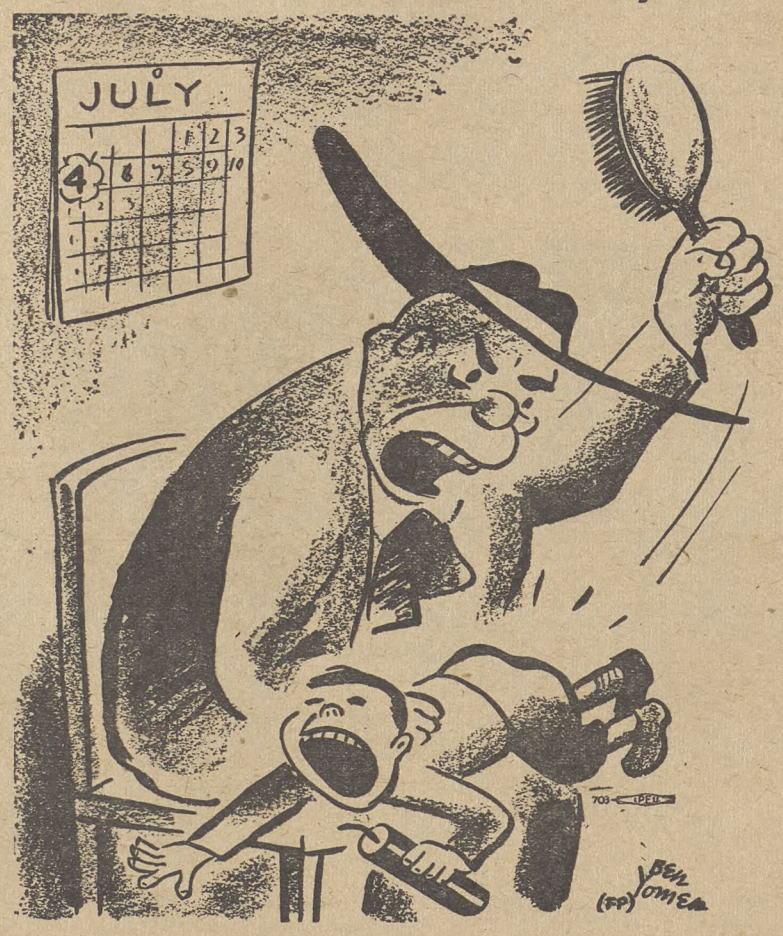
The great difficulties involved in getting the equipment to its destination in China were brought out in a letter of thanks just received by CIO-CSC Director Leo Perlis.

"The first parts of the electrical workshop have been landed in Hongkong, and sent on to Shanghai, where they await airlift to Lanchow," writes Rewi Alley, INDUSCO representative in China.

"When we hear of their arrival in Lanchow, our lads will take trucks down the road to haul (the equipment) here. Our New York office has written saying that the remainder of the material will be shipped from America this month. Our technical supervisor, Walter Illsley, went down to Shanghai from here in the early summer to see what could be done to expedite shipment. . . .

"Our electrical workshop has been built, and is operating with what material we have, under Hugh Elliott. The boys are most interested and useful work is being done. We hope that you feel it has been worth while to bring some of these basic things to a Chinese hinterland village, where we try to train lads to help their own people. We want you to know that we are grateful for all you have done for us."

CONGRESSMAN DRIPP **By YOMEN**



"Independence Day! American Revolution! I'll wash your subversive mouth out with soap!"

Cost Of Illness

Sickness costs the country 600 million man-days of labor annually, according to the Committee for the Nation's Health. The people spent $5 billion in 1947 for medicine and medical care.

Tom's Words Led Unorganized To Revolt

THE world had been treating Tom roughly and shabbily and he could see no prospects for a bright future in the place where he was born.

So, at 37, he decided to pull up stakes and move to Philadelphia. When he arrived he was sick, nearly broke and poorly clad.

But he still had hope of making the world a better place in which to live.

He worked at odd jobs, regained his health and then became editor of a new magazine. But this didn't satisfy him.

He quit and, with only a small amount of money in his purse, undertook a task that helped change the course of history.

WHAT the people needed, Tom told himself, was organization. They needed to get solidly behind the new idea that was sweeping the land—an idea that might throw off the yoke of oppression.

He put his ideas down on paper and went to see a printer. In a short time his writings became a 47-page pamphlet.

Would it be a success or failure? Tom had failed before. But this time he had put his heart into his work.

Pamphlet sales began mounting. Before long 100,000 copies had been purchased. That was phenomenal, considering the circumstances.

Tom's ideas had an almost magical effect on his readers. Many of them threw their support behind the things he advocated.

No speech, no single publication had more to do with changing the trend of the times.

THERE was much intimidation and coercion to discourage those who believed as Tom did—but courageous men always step forward in a crisis.

And this was a crisis.

Men had died before fighting for causes in which they believed—and Tom and his cohorts knew there would be bloodshed before they achieved victory.

But they forged ahead. They wanted a full measure of human dignity and freedom for their fellow citizens.

Progress was slow and disheartening, but the leaders never gave up. After all, they had undertaken one of the most important organizing jobs in history.

LEADERS of the movement finally decided it was time to declare their intentions openly—time to serve notice that they intended to throw over the old system under which they had been working and living.

They got together and approved a document which one of their members had drafted. They argued and cajoled. They cut out a phrase here and added one there.

Finally they voted approval of the document.

The fat was in the fire. Tom and his friends knew there was no withdrawing—no half victory—no compromise.

THE going became tougher and tougher. Men double-crossed each other. Some sold out to the "bosses."

Tom was told something was needed to put spirit into the men. Tom sat down and wrote:

"These are times that try men's souls. . . . Tyranny, like hell, is not easily conquered; yet we have this condition with us, that the harder the conflict, the more glorious the triumph."

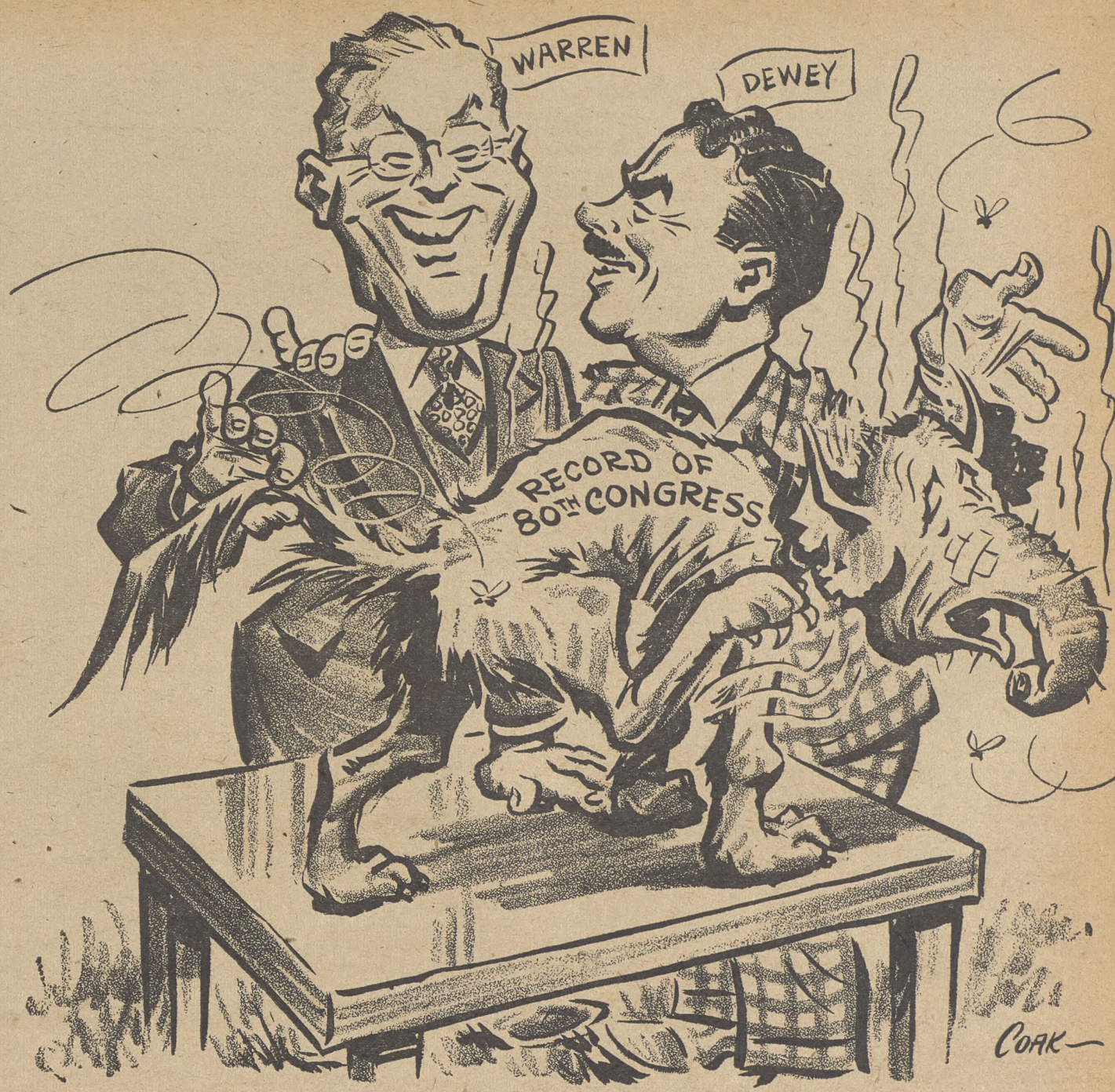
Gen. George Washington said later that Tom's article did much to rally his troops—troops that won a victory which gave real meaning to the Declaration of Independence.

Fourth of July orators usually talk about Washington and Jefferson—but there were others who played important roles in the fight for independence.

Among them was Tom Paine, who left his native England and helped found a new nation.

A. L. S.

He Still Doesn't Look Like A Show Dog



They're Reading Phil Murray's Article On Beacon Hill

UP on Boston's swanky Beacon Hill, there's hardly a dowager who doesn't consider the staid old Atlantic Monthly as "must" reading.

Harvard professors read it cover-to-cover, with the same eagerness as the boys at Hialeah or Suffolk Downs scan Daily Racing Form.

This month the dowagers, the professors and other readers of the Atlantic are being given some unusual food for thought by CIO Pres. Philip Murray. The magazine contains an article by Murray on "The Gap Between Prices and Wages."

Labor's objective in America, Murray writes, is "an ever improving standard of living for all workers everywhere. . . .

"We must have a greater availability of products at lower prices so that the majority of the people can buy and consume.

"We must also have a larger share of the profit dollar going to the mass of American consumers in the form of increased wages."

But workers have been getting the short end of the stick. In the three years after January 1945, living costs jumped 31.4%, wages—before payment of taxes—rose only 11% and corporation profits—after taxes—soared 90%.

RISING profits, gained at the expense of wages, are making our American economy "unstable," Murray noted. "The average worker finds himself behind the eight-ball, unable to buy the things his family needs to maintain health and peace of mind."

To get out from behind the eight-ball, Murray says, workers need wage increases to make up for the cut in their dollar buying power that's resulted from the post-war inflation.

"The military armament program will probably tend to keep prices at their present high levels," he says. "As production is diverted from consumer goods to war goods, additional scarcities of consumer goods will develop and prices will tend to rise.

In postwar America, Murray continues, "we have been forced to live under a steadily **lowering** standard of living and steadily decreasing **real** weekly wage. This is exactly opposite to what a strong and healthy economy should provide for its people."

The answer to our problem lies in several programs, the CIO president thinks. We need higher wages, to boost the people's buying power; we need wider union organization—particularly among white collar workers—to insure that no group gets left behind in the economic race; we need improved federal minimum wage and social security laws to help low or fixed income groups; and we need a real anti-inflation program, including price controls, excess profits taxes, allocation of supplies and rationing of scarce goods.

Danger Signal

There's been a "dangerous shift" in the national income during recent years, Pres. Murray pointed out in his Atlantic Monthly article.

A greater slice of the country's income is going into "profits, dividends and interest, while a much smaller proportion is going toward wages and salaries."

In 1945, corporations paid wages and salaries amounting to 60 billion, made 8.9 billion in profits. Last year, the bill for wages and salaries was 68 billion, the profits 17 billion.

"This means that corporations paid out only four dollars in wages and salaries for every dollar taken in as profits," Murray noted. "Seven to one in 1945, four to one in 1947."

MURRAY'S article in the Atlantic is countered by a defense of high profits written by Prof. Sumner Slichter of Harvard. Slichter, although admitting that profits are at an all-time high, disagrees with CIO thinking that these corporation earnings are "extortionate."

Wages shouldn't be lifted out of profits, Slichter maintains, since big profits are necessary now to finance new plants and new industries—which, he argues, leads to greater production and greater prosperity.

The CIO president, in rebuttal, sharply attacks Slichter's argument.

Big industry, he says, is expanding its resources out of its profits—rather than inducing persons with big savings to invest their funds in corporate enterprise. These individuals have some 155 billion socked away in savings, but they don't buy stocks because they fear an ultimate economic crash.

So the corporations are paying out only a portion of their profits in dividends and are using the rest to build new factories. That's unhealthy for two reasons, Murray points out: (1) it gives a handful of members of Boards of Directors vastly increased control over huge amounts of savings; and (2) it leads to the sacrifice of high wage standards to continued super-profits, in good times or in bad.

And such a "profit-heavy, low-consumption economy . . . brings the eventual depression much closer, and makes it much more severe and much more certain."

H. C. F.

UPWA O. K.'s Wage Plan; Hits 3d Party

By ARTHUR RIORDAN

IT'S been years since this writer read "The Jungle," Upton Sinclair's expose of the workers' plight in the packinghouse industry.

A few weeks ago, I had a horrified conviction, when the CIO Packinghouse Workers' strike ended, that the industry had launched a well-mapped out plan to return its workers to the days of "The Jungle"—back to the early 20th Century.

HELSTEIN

Last Week, the Packinghouse Workers met in convention and gave their answer to industry's threat. When the strike ended, the industry had confidently envisioned a licked, beaten union. But, at the convention, every delegate was determined that the industry's dream would not become a reality.

It just wasn't there.

Of course, there were splits over various issues—and over the strike itself. But, every one of the more than 500 delegates from 334 locals who attended the Chicago convention was united on the issue of improving the lot of the 200,000 workers covered by the union.

Of course, there were splits over elections of officers. But, there was no split over the determination that UPWA is as integral a part of the industry as is the hamburger you eat at home.

The fifth constitutional convention did these major things:

1. Adopted a broad, 21-point wage and policy program.

2. Rejected by a wide margin the Wallace third Party of 1948 and indorsed the CIO's stand on political action. The resolution was adopted after Tilford Dudley, assistant director of PAC, addressed the convention and said that any CIO member who votes for Wallace is "scabbing on PAC." Dudley is a member of UPWA.

3. Re-elected Ralph Helstein as President.

4. Heard stirring addresses by Most Rev. Bernard J. Sheil, senior auxiliary bishop of the Chicago Catholic archdiocese, and CIO Organization Dir. Allan S. Haywood.

Helstein introduced Bishop Sheil as "the patron saint of UPWA."

The UPWA wage program is designed to be presented to the Big 4 (Armour, Cudahy, Swift, Wilson) and to Morrell and Hygrade when the master contracts expire August 11. It is expected also to be offered to Hormel, Tobin (both of those are guaranteed annual wage contracts) Rath, Kingan and others.

THE program, adopted unanimously, includes:

General wage increase (to be worked out by negotiating committees of various chains); equalization of vacation credits; protection of gang reduction rate; a pension plan; severance pay; company-financed hospital and medical insurance; triple time for holidays worked.

Job loads; seniority; one-cent an hour night differential, optional work beyond eight hours; three-day lay-off notices; union shops; clarification of sick leave; clarification of tool preparation time clause; multiple and split rate determination.

Point No. 21 said: "That all negotiating committees shall be instructed to draw up contracts containing language that can be understood by the average packinghouse worker."

THERE was a long discussion on the strike at several closed sessions. The discussion ended after Haywood's address. Following an ovation for the CIO director of organization, a delegate sprang to his feet and, observing that Haywood had told the delegates facts which considerably clarified the issues, moved that the closed sessions be declared ended. The motion passed unanimously.

There was no attempt to gloss over the strike situation in the officers' report.

(The Packinghouse strike ended after 12 weeks, with the workers returning to their jobs for a nine-cent raise.)

The officers recalled that the union, just before the strike, had accepted a proposal by the U. S. Conciliation Service that the issues be submitted to arbitration. This, the companies refused to agree to.

The report declared that during the strike "an intensification of company activities through letters, through advertising and by personal contact to the membership was commenced. Every conceivable effort was made by the companies to employ scabs, both from union ranks and outside. Back-to-work movement after back-to-work movement was attempted, but no substantial breaks in the lines occurred.

"The campaign of violence against the union increased. The police in Kansas City raided the union hall, destroyed equipment and beat up pickets, members of the union and complete strangers to the dispute. The National Guard was used in St. Paul and Albert Lea, Minn. Pinkertons become active in various strike centers. The firms threatened employes with loss of jobs by replacements.

"Although substantial contributions were received from the national CIO and unions affiliated with it, demands (for aid to members) become so great that it was difficult to meet them.

BISHOP SHEIL

"Faced with a situation where, although the strike remained substantially solid in most places throughout the country, signs of deterioriation were creeping in, indicating a breakdown. Finally, the National Strategy Committee recommended to the membership that the strike be terminated in all plants, except independents and Wilson.

"Injunctions obtained by the companies totalled 50 with practically no place in the country exempted. The weapon of starvation was a handy instrument in the hands of the companies.

"Our union carried on the most effective strike ever waged in the packing industry and out of it we can rebuild our union and grow strong, if this convention unifies itself in a common endeavor to effectuate that purpose."

The unanimous adoption of the wage and policy program looked as if unity had been achieved on contractual proposals.

BISHOP SHEIL, in his address, referred to the end of the strike, saying "such anguished moments are truly the 'times that try men's souls.' In such bitter experiences are fashioned the character and virtues that make men and movements great. You gave yourselves in a cause that was just. This was only a skirmish, not the end of a campaign.

"The packers well knew that arbitration would have exposed their ability to pay a decent wage. They were well aware that their hope for victory lay in starvation. To their total discredit and our national shame, they chose to starve you into submission.

"To an objective observer, this was all part of the pattern that has made its appearance since the close of the war: a pattern designed by NAM. A portion of this pattern was obligingly put into action by the 80th Congress when it passed the notorious Taft-Hartley Act. It is claimed that T-H is good because it equalizes the power of unions and management. This is a bitter jest. The balance was always with management and T-H has only insured maintenance of that power."

(Bishop Sheil is active in the Back of the Yards Council, which aids the packinghouse workers.)

HAYWOOD, in his talk, reminded his listeners that Chicago was a revered city in labor history. Here, he recalled, there were the Haymarket and Railway strike massacres. In Downstate Illinois, miners gave their lives that a union might be born. "And," he declared, "never forget that three of your own members were slain during your strike."

CLARK

He also reminded his audience that many of the now successful unions had lost strikes in early days—but had survived to grow great.

Referring to reports that the AFL was trying to raid UPWA ranks, he said of AFL: "They can have AFL, I don't want it, it's too fat for me."

He was applauded heavily when he reminded the delegates of CIO's aid during the strike. He pledged aid in the rebuilding of the union and said that "we will form a CIO-UPWA Defense committee to handle the legal defense of those who were arrested during the strike.

"Stick to your union," he advised, "for without a union you'll get everything the chicken lays but the egg."

There were several heated debates. One was on the issue of signing T-H non-Communist affidavits. Fred W. Dowling, director of Region 10 (Canada) moved that all directors and officers be required to sign affidavits. Herbert March, who resigned as director of Reg. 1 in protest against action of the board in signing affidavits, urged non-compliance. Dir. Glen Chinander, Reg. 2, held the opposite view. The convention voted for the Dowling motion overwhelmingly.

In the presidential election, Helstein defeated Svend Godfredsen, UPWA educational director and editor, 683 to 527. Godfredsen is from Austin, Minn., Helstein from Minneapolis.

In his address, which preceded the elections, Bishop Sheil said: "Union officers must serve no other cause than the interest of their country and the interest of the men and women who make up the union. They must serve the membership with complete intellectual honesty, scrupulous honor and sincere loyalty. They must give the same service to the interest of their country and the common good of all citizens.

"As for your president, my very good friend, Ralph Helstein, he has those virtues that I mentioned, and others."

For secretary-treasurer, incumbent Lewis T. Clark, of Chicago, (he was UPWA president until beaten by Helstein at the last election) won over A. J. Puttman, Fort Worth, Tex., 654 to 552.

WEIGHTMAN

For vice presidents, two to be elected, the winners were incumbent Frank Ellis, Austin, Minn. (648 votes) and Rusell Lasley, Waterloo, Ia. (621). They defeated Incumbent Philip Weightman, Chicago (591), and Arthur Kampfert, Cedar Rapids, Ia. (563.)

Under UPWA rules, the Canadian director automatically receives the title of vice president.

Directors elected were:

Reg. 1. Harold E. Neilsen, Milwaukee, who received all of the region's votes except 96, which abstained.

Reg. 2. Glen Chinander, St. Paul, 68 votes, with two abstaining.

Reg. 3. A. T. Stephens, Des Moines, 195 votes, with 30 abstaining and 20 not voting.

Reg. 4. Ralph Baker, Kansas City, 69 votes to 51 for K. Bryan and 10 abstaining.

Reg. 5. James J. Stanton, Los Angeles, unanimous.

Reg. 6. Meyer Stern, unanimous

(Continued on Page 7)

Helpful Penalty

The Packinghouse Workers' convention had a rule that any delegate late to a session would have to pay a 50-cent fine.

The money collected goes to the families of three UPWA members killed during the recent strike. A total of $226 was collected.

YOUNG UNIONISTS: Little Robert Grafton Hobbs gurgles as his father, Ray Hobbs, registers at the CIO Packinghouse Workers' convention. Hobbs is a UPWA field representative in Fort Wayne, Ind. His wife, Mary, is with him. Hulda Jungel (back to camera) is the registrar.

Industrial Union Councils:

State, City CIO Bodies Have Much Autonomy

By JOHN BROPHY

CIO Director of Industrial Union Councils

(This is the third of a series of articles on the relation of the CIO Councils to the National CIO.)

THERE are wide areas where State and City CIO Councils have a large degree of autonomy.

Many local problems are understood better by the State and City Councils than by the National CIO. The Councils act on these problems, largely on their own initiative.

State legislation is one of the big responsibilities of our State Industrial Union Councils. Our City Councils concern themselves with municipal ordinances. In addition, all Councils have to keep in touch with their Senators and Representatives in Congress.

CIO Councils have to use their own good judgment in doing most of this work, particularly on the state and local levels. The state organizations are the legislative committees of the CIO in their states, and the city central bodies have the same functions in their communities. They usually do all this work without much detailed supervision. They have a very broad autonomy as long as they stay within the general CIO program.

I make these points to emphasize again what I have said in earlier articles, that although the independence of our Councils is limited by the broad outlines of National CIO decisions, our Councils are really very much on their own.

I GIVE whatever help I can from the National office, and the special CIO departments, such as the Research and Education Department; the Legal Department and the Committee to Abolish Discrimination do likewise. But for the most part, our state and local people are not only allowed to stand on their own feet, but have to do so, because no one else is going to take over for them.

The work with the state legislatures is a big job. There is workmen's compensation, for example. We are conducting a continuous running fight to prevent these laws from being weakened and are trying to strengthen them. We have been trying to promote the system used in Ontario, which gives better protection than any of our states offer. We go over these problems at our Annual National CIO Conference of State Councils, but the follow-through has to be done by the councils.

ANTI-LABOR legislature is another example. We properly talk about the evils of the Taft-Hartley Law, but a large number of our states have enacted statutes which are even worse. The cost of testing these laws in court is so high that usually it is borne by several Internationals, with the help of the CIO Legal Department, rather than the Councils, but the Councils cooperate.

The Councils try to get such laws off the statute books, or prevent their being put there in the first place. The Councils have to carry the load themselves on these things, because the National office cannot possibly follow all the details of proposed bills as they come up in the legislatures.

CIO Councils have much freedom in mapping their own plans for getting our people into political action. It is mainly their job to put a real push behind our drive for good laws and against bad laws in Congress. In carrying out this task, Councils have to keep in touch with Senators and Representatives by writing to them in Washington and by visiting them when they are at home.

Occasionally the National CIO asks Councils to send representatives to Washington to visit Congressmen. The Councils have more experience in this work than we have, and we could not tackle it in 48 states anyway. The National CIO Legislative Committee carries the main brunt of legislative work in Washington, but the groundwork is up to the Councils.

Just as in politics, so in legislative activity, our Councils have a very broad autonomy and are free to make their own decisions within the general outlines of National CIO policy.

Civil Rights Essay Wins Author Trip

A free trip to Nashville, Tennessee, and a radio appearance on the State CIO's weekly program were awarded to Morris Shapiro, the CIO member whose essay, on the subject, "How Can We Best Promote Civil Rights in New Jersey" was considered the best entry by the contest judges.

Shapiro is a member of Local 108 of the United Retail Clerks and works and lives in Jersey City. He has been a member of the CIO for over two years.

Arthur Chapin, chairman of the State Council Civil Rights Committee, announced that Shapiro's essay had been chosen as the best submitted by the committee of judges consisting of President Holderman, Joseph L. Bustard, Assistant Commissioner of Education in New Jersey and Manny Kurzberg, executive secretary of the Passaic County CIO Council.

Shapiro's prize-winning essay was read over station WAAT last Wednesday night by the Rev. Richard Evans, when he appeared on the State CIO's radio program.

Radio Censorship Fails To Halt CIO Victory At Craddock-Terry Shoe Co.

A FOUR-YEAR struggle of the CIO Shoe Workers to force the Craddock-Terry Shoe Corp. in Virginia to bargain was climaxed last week by the union's victory in an NLRB representation election.

Balloting covered the 2,200 employes in the company's four Lynchburg and Farmville plants.

Preceding the election, employes held a mass meeting in Lynchburg, addressed by CIO Secy.-Treas. James B. Carey, Intl. USWA Pres. Rocco Francheschini, Virginia State CIO Director Ernest B. Pugh and Alex McKay, director of the union's Craddock-Terry organizing drive.

Carey reported that about one-fourth of his speech, broadcast over local Station WLVA, was censored by the station. The portions omitted all dealt with the company's efforts to discourage unionization and its refusal to abide by War Labor Board and NLRB orders to bargain with the union.

Recounting the history of the workers' efforts to organize, Carey noted that employes had named USWA as its bargaining agent in a 1944 NLRB poll. In so doing, they threw over their AFL union.

Then followed the company's refusal, throughout the next four years, to bargain. Orders by the War-Labor Board and the NLRB to recognize the CIO Shoe Workers were ignored, and the NLRB finally took the case into federal court. A 1945 strike by the employes also failed to budge Craddock-Terry.

In one of the censored sections of the address, Carey told of a company agreement with the union earlier this year to consent to NLRB elections wherever the union requested them. In addition, it agreed to reinstate employes who had been discharged and to pay them a substantial part of their back wages. In return the union was to withdraw unfair labor practice charges against the company and to request the NLRB to stop action in the courts.

The company, however, continued efforts to discourage unionization. On June 21, Carey recalled, foremen shut off the power and called all employes together to hear a bulletin from the management.

The bulletin recognized the right of employes to handle grievances through a grievance committee, whereupon all the employes' time cards were placed in a box by the foreman, and someone was requested to withdraw a card, raffle-style.

Those whose cards were drawn were asked to serve on a grievance committee. A number refused, Carey said, but the foremen continued until committees were established. The speaker referred to this move to head off a pro-union vote as a "violation of American democratic procedures."

PACKINGHOUSE

(Continued from Page 6)

(though Stern resigned as director along with March, he announced he will now sign the non-Communist affidavit.)

Reg. 7. Paul Elsten, Muncie, 44 votes to 40 for Joe Kinch.

Reg. 8. Pittman, unanimous.

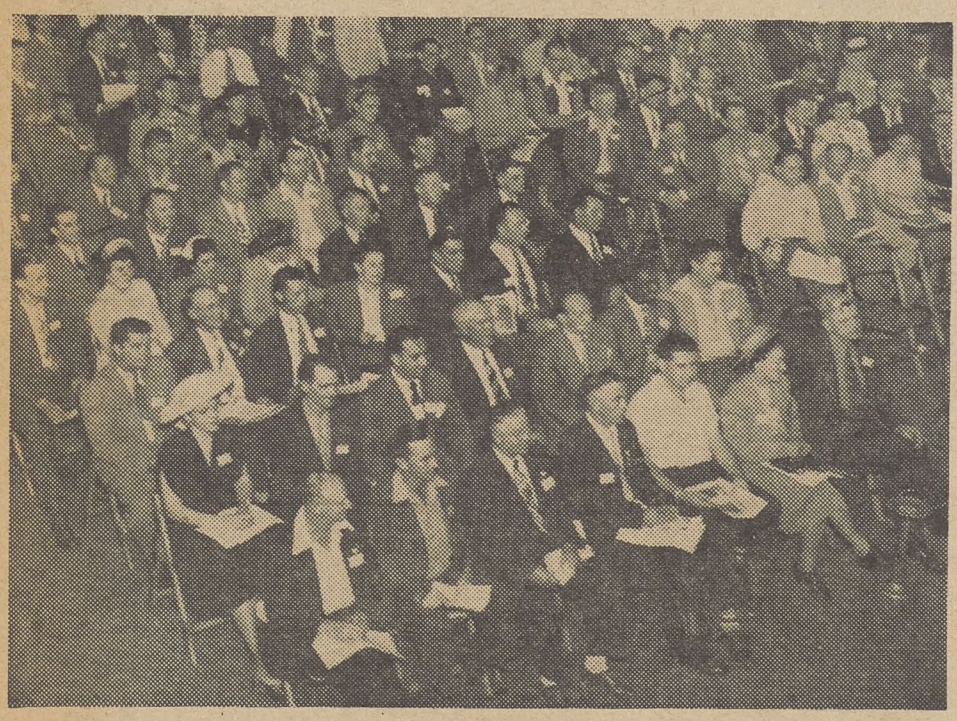
Reg. 9. Grover (Butch) Hathaway Atlanta, unanimous.

Reg. 10. Dowling.

All the officers and directors except Baker, Pittman, Hathaway and Chinander are supporters of Helstein. Elsten did not reveal his stand.

After the elections, the new officers were sworn in by CIO Reg. Dir. Michael Mann with this oath:

"I, ... do hereby sincerely pledge my honor to perform the duties of my office as prescribed by the Constitution of the United Packinghouse Workers of America and my local union by-laws and to bear true allegiance to the United Packinghouse Workers of America. I will deliver to my successor in office all books and other property of this union that may be in my possession at the close of my official term. All of this I solemnly promise, with full knowledge that to violate this pledge is to stamp me as a person devoid of principle and desitute of honor."



POLITICAL ARM: Partial view of the delegates representing more than 98,000 CIO members who set up the California National CIO-PAC at a meeting in Los Angeles. Many of the delegates were from local unions that had withdrawn from the State Industrial Union Council because the council had failed to follow national CIO's political policies.

LEAD CALIF. PAC: Leaders of the newly-formed California National CIO-PAC are: L. to r., First Vice Chairman Herbert H. Wilson, Rubber Workers; Chairman Joseph Van Elsen, Auto Workers; Second Vice Chairman Chester Wright, Oil Workers, and Secy.-Treas. John Despol, Steelworkers. They plan a bang-up campaign for victory in the fall.

Not Like Grandpa's Day—

They Get Vacations Now—And With Pay

By HOLLACE RANSDELL

THE Demchak family was in a high state of excitement. In the bedroom Mary, the 17-year-old daughter, was trying to cram a few more things into a zipper bag, yelling above the racket the smaller kids were making in the kitchen.

Bob and Stanley, the 12-year-old twins, were lugging boxes, parcels, blanket rolls, sweaters, fishing tackle and other assorted articles out to the car, where Tom Demchak, the head of the family, was packing it all in the back of the old sedan.

Grandfather Demchak stood on the steps smoking his pipe. If the kids hadn't been so busy running back and forth and shouting to one another, they would have noticed that Grandpa had that far-away look which came into his eyes when he started telling stories about the old days.

For the elder Demchak was thinking about how different things were now from the times when he worked in the plant. The only vacations he ever had in his working days were sad affairs, for they were layoffs, and meant pinching and scraping, standing off rent and grocery bills.

If the layoff was short, the family got along by scrimping on everything but essentials but when the layoff dragged on, it was bad. Grandfather Demchak remembered only too well the anxieties and sometimes actual hunger which went with the old-time "vacations."

TODAY, thanks to the union, it was different. His son, Tom, was getting three weeks' vacation —with pay—for he had been working at one of the American Can Company's plants more than 15 years. Only the bosses and some of the office workers got paid vacations in elder Demchak's day.

The Demchaks are only one of the working-class families in America going on vacation this summer. In towns and cities all across the country, workers and their wives and children are planning or have already started on some sort of trip, long or short, according to the length of their vacation period and their finances. Some are just taking it easy at home.

American Can Co., for which Tom Demchak works, has an above-the-average vacation clause in contracts signed with the CIO Steelworkers. These provide one week's vacation with pay for one year's service, two weeks for five years, three weeks for 15 years, and four weeks for 25 years' service.

The company has more than two dozen plants under contract with the USA-CIO covered by this vacation plan. The same or very similar provisions are also included in USA-CIO contracts covering some 24 plants of the Continental Can Co., and a few other concerns.

Vacation: According to a study of vacation plans made by the USA-CIO Research Dept., directed by Otis Brubaker, the union has a total of 1,918 contracts which provide paid vacations of varying periods.

Of these 58 have vacation periods running as high as four weeks: 524 have a maximum period of three weeks; 1,269 have two weeks, and 67 have a one-week maximum.

VACATION DAYS: Before the days of the CIO, the only vacations industrial workers got were layoffs, when the pay check stopped coming and trouble began. Today, thanks to CIO unions, paid vacations are provided for many.

While hundreds of thousands of Steelworkers and their families will be enjoying vacations this summer, countless workers in other CIO-organized industries will also be in the vacation throng. Two formerly sweated industries —clothing and textiles — are of particular interest in showing the change from old times to now.

The CIO Amalgamated Clothing Workers has announced that its 375,000 members will start their paid vacations this week. The entire men's and boys' clothing industry, employing 150,000 Amalgamated members, shut down during the first two weeks in July while the workers are on paid vacation. The union estimates that its members will receive $30,000,000 in vacation pay.

Workers employed in the clothing industry from two to three or more years receive two weeks' vacation. The 125,000 members in shirt and cotton garment plants get two weeks' vacation after one year, while the more than 100,000 employed in the laundry, cleaning, dying and miscellaneous industries will receive paid vacations ranging from one to two weeks.

A mass exodus from textile plants under contract with the CIO Textile Workers Union is also under way as thousands of workers employed in hundreds of mills from Canada to the Deep South leave for their vacations.

(The Textile Union says vacation pay will be fatter than ever this summer, thanks to gains negotiated by the union in recent months. Large segments of the industry are closing down for from one to two weeks. Some 90,000 woolen and worsted workers, 70,000 cotton mill workers, 30,000 from the dye industry and a majority of the 35,000 synthetic yarn and 30,000 carpet workers started vacations July 4.)

Although the movement to give industrial workers vacations began about 1934, it did not really take hold until the CIO drive to organize steel got going several years later, and the major steel companies began adopting the policy of giving vacations.

It has been generally recognized that it was due largely to the influence and growing strength of the trade unions that the practice of giving paid vacations to wage earners has won increasing acceptance.

As a government board stated in a report issued in 1941: "The enjoyment of a vacation with pay has long been one of the more important aspirations of American labor. It has been a goal of labor, not only because it makes possible leisure and relief from everyday cares and duties, but also because the right of a vacation with pay is a mark of social status and a recognition of the worth and dignity of the ordinary laboring man."

Newspaper Fires Photographer, Ignores Arbitrator's Award

CHARLES (CHUCK) SMITH is a photographer. He is holder of the 1947 Bushemi Award for the best photograph in the state of Indiana. He has won 28 prizes in Associated Press and Inland Press competition —more than any two other photographers in the state combined.

Yet Chuck Smith was fired by the Gary, Ind., Post-Tribune. And, further, the Post-Tribune refused to reinstate him, refused to pay him the severance pay to which he was entitled under the CIO Newspaper Guild contract and finally, even refused to pay that severance pay when ordered to do so by the arbitrator.

Why was Chuck Smith fired? The Post-Trib says "we lost confidence in him." No one in Gary took that charge seriously, for Chuck had been on the paper for 10 years, most of them as chief photographer.

Union-minded Gary knew why Chuck Smith had been fired—because he had been president of the Gary Guild local for three years; because he was active in CIO, because he was an aggressive unionist.

CHARLES SMITH

After long dickering between union and Publisher J. Ralph Snyder, it was agreed that the issue of severance pay ($1600) be arbitrated—and that the arbitration be final and binding on both parties.

Dr. John Lapp of Chicago, a noted arbiter, handled the case, in which he was not to decide on the merits of the dismissal.

Lapp ruled that Smith should receive severance pay. The Post-Tribune immediately wrote Lapp, saying his decision was wrong and virtually ordering him to change it.

Lapp, in reply, declared his decision would stand. He further stated that though his deliberations were limited to the question of severance pay only, that examination of facts in the case had led him to the judgment that Smith was unjustifiably fired.

Since the decision, several clients of Smith and his partner, Paul Vincent, have told them that the Post-Tribune has refused to print any pictures which come from the studio. This would mean a serious loss of engagement and wedding pictures.

At the hearings, Alfred Kamin, attorney for the Guild, questioned all management executives about Smith's ability. Every one admitted Smith was the best photographer on the staff.

That's the story of young Chuck Smith of Gary, Ind.

Group Sues To Clear Name

CHARGING the Constitution has been by-passed, the Natl. Council of American-Soviet Friendship has sued to force the removal of its name from a government list of "subversive" groups.

The Council said that since it was formed in 1943 it has carried on a program of educational activities "to strengthen friendly relations between the U. S. and the U. S. S. R."

None of these activities, the Council said, provides any basis "for it to be designated as 'totalitarian, fascist, communist or subversive'" or of having advocated or approved acts to overthrow the U. S. government.

In asking that its name be stricken from the subversive list, the Council said the Attorney General's listing of the organization was made without advance notice, investigation or determination. As a result, the Council was deprived of its right of free speech and due process of law, its attorneys said.

The Washington Post praised the Council's legal action. Whether promoting friendship for Russia is wise or foolish, the Post said, it is "certainly not subversive." The paper noted that if the organization were the agency of a foreign power it could be prosecuted for law violation—but no case has been brought against it.

"If men may not join hands to espouse ideas which are unpopular, then the constitutional guarantees of free speech and free association are mere myths," the Post commented.

Labor's Political Unity Pays Off in North Carolina

Its Candidates For Governor, Senator Win

By WILLIAM W. WEISS

There is no more sure tie between friends than when they are united in their objects and wishes.—Cicero.

THESE lines were written about 2000 years ago. The reason they are remembered is that they are as true now as they were then.

Their immortality was again proved in North Carolina where the United Labor Political Committee, representing the CIO, AFL and independent unions such as the Railroad Brotherhoods, was the decisive factor in winning the Democratic nomination for governor for Kerr Scott.

Capus Waynick, Scott's campaign manager, told William Smith, North Carolina CIO Director and a member of ULPC, that it was the united vote of labor and particularly of the CIO that was responsible for the victory of Scott over Charles M. Johnson, State treasurer. Scott's majority was 36,000 in the run-off.

This was not the only recent victory scored by a ULPC-supported candidate. In the first primary election, committee-backed J. Melville Broughton defeated William B. Umstead, incumbent, for the U. S. Senate. Umstead challenged labor by declaring that he had voted for the T-H Act and other anti-labor legislation, and that if he were beaten, "it would be labor which would be responsible."

At that time Thad Eure and Forrest Shuford, ULPC-backed candidates, also won the Democratic nomination for State Treasurer and State Commissioner of Labor without much difficulty.

LET'S go back to last January when a small group of labor leaders met in a Salisbury hotel room and discussed the possibility of building a united labor political movement.

Both old timers in the labor movement and machine politicians were likewise unimpressed by the news of the attempt to unify labor politically.

"It can't be done," the old timers said, "We've seen it tried before and it never worked out."

"Nuisance value," the politicians sniffed.

But ULPC was set up with the following chosen to serve on it:

O. C. Lee, Raleigh, Southern Federation of Telephone Workers, Coordinator; C. A. Fink, of Salisbury, AFL; J. E. Baumberger, Asheville, Railroad Brotherhoods; Smith and E. L. Sandefur, PAC State Executive Director.

The first task of the committee was to decide which candidates labor would support. Among those who appeared to be acceptable were R. Mayne Albright for Governor; Broughton, Eure and Shuford

There were no newspaper releases given out announcing labor's support of these candidates. Rather, the gigantic task of getting the laboring people registered went on quietly but effectively, as the results were to show.

Albright, a political unknown, waged a strenuous personal campaign, visiting each of the state's 100 counties. Everywhere he went he received the cooperation and assistance of the local union people, particularly CIO members. His campaign was ridiculed by the professional politicians who termed him the "Ambitious Amateur."

One of the most significant events which took place during the campaign was a huge labor rally in Durham. Over 1000 delegates from local unions were in attendance to hear Sen. Claude Pepper of Florida speak on "United Labor Political Activity." Virtually every newspaper in the state carried an account of the rally and the foes of labor began to sit up and take notice.

The Durham meeting was definitely the turning point in the state political campaign as far as labor was concerned. Local unions which up until then had been indifferent began to get behind the movement. Contributions began pouring in.

Each CIO organizer in the state voluntarily contributed two day's pay. Telephone calls and telegrams were received from sympathetic groups and individuals throughout the state. Labor, it seems, was on a unified march at last in North Carolina.

The day of the primary election witnessed the greatest concentration of labor's political activities ever seen in North Carolina. All day long, automobiles which were either owned or loaned by union members went back and forth to the polls. Textile Workers, Woodworkers, Steelworkers — all over the state—willingly stayed away from work so that they might assist in getting the vote out.

When the returns began coming in that night there were looks of amazement on the faces of those who had told themselves, "It can't happen here in North Carolina!" When the final vote was in, the results showed Umstead beaten decisively by ULPC-supported Broughton.

ALBRIGHT pulled a cool 76,000 votes—enough to throw the two leaders into a run-off and make them dependent on his votes for victory. Eure and Shuford coasted to easy victories. It was a great day for labor in North Carolina and the best was yet to come!

No sooner were the final tabulations in than calls were received from both Johnson and Scott, high men in the gubernatorial race, who wanted to come before the committee and ask for its support.

The ULPC, however, was in no great hurry to commit itself to either man. Audience was given to each candidate in due time and the final decision was to throw the support of organized labor to Scott.

Utilizing the techniques it had applied successfully in the first election, labor quietly got behind Scott, who emerged an overwhelming victor over the machine-backed Johnson. It marked the first time in the history of the state that the low man in the first primary emerged the victor in the second.

"The unity of labor through ULPC was proof positive to any and all that laboring people, if given the proper guidance and leadership, will take the necessary steps to insure good government," Sandefur said.

LABOR VOTE CARAVAN: **Labor's rising power in North Carolina is symbolized by this motorcade in behalf of the candidacy of R. Mayne Albright for governor. Although defeated in the primary race, his 76,000 votes necessitated a run-off in which the victor was Kerr Scott, to whom labor threw its support.**

Be It Resolved . . .

A resolution adopted at the first meeting of North Carolina's United Labor Political Committee said in part:

"Therefore, be it resolved that the various labor organizations listed hereon form a committee for joint action under the name of the United Labor Political Committee for North Carolina, and that it shall be our purpose:

"(1) To effectively coordinate the efforts of all labor organizations in political matters and to educate our members so that we will be in a position to exert sufficient voting power to elect to public offices candidates who represent the wishes of the people rather than those of the vested interests;

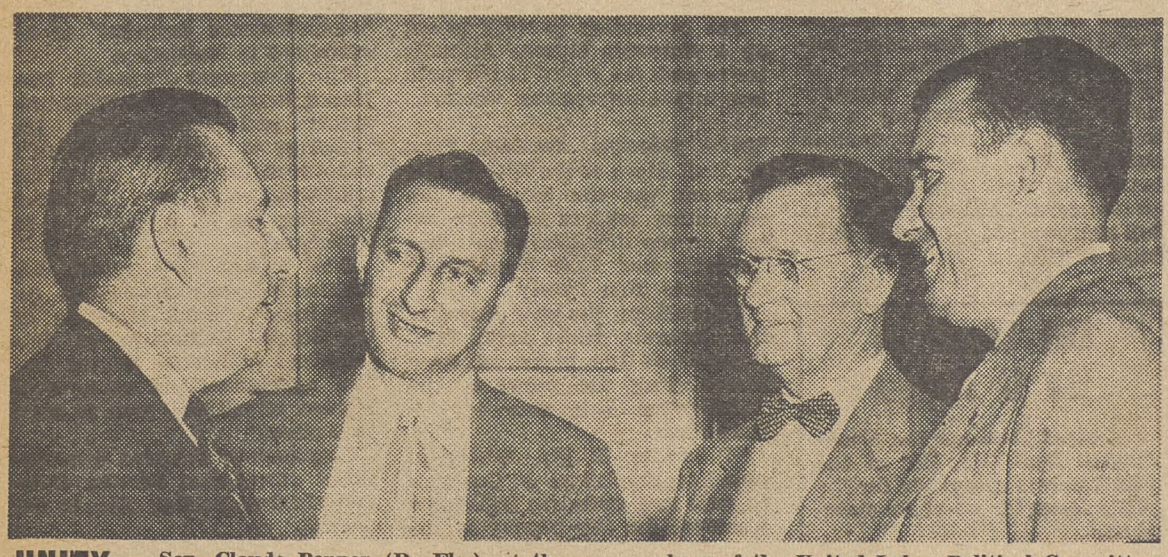
"(2) To invite the participation in these objectives of farmers, educators, business and professional people, all working people and others who find it desirable to join with us in this undertaking."

KERR SCOTT

Labor-backed candidate who won democratic nomination for Governor of North Carolina

E. L. SANDEFUR

North Carolina PAC Director who served on United Labor Political Committee



UNITY: **Sen. Claude Pepper (D., Fla.), at the left, was the principal speaker at a pre-election rally at Durham, attended by 1000 delegates representing local unions throughout North Carolina. Beside Taylor, l. to r., are three members of the United Labor Political Committee: William Smith, CIO Director for the State; Pres. C. A. Fink of the state Federation of Labor, and O. C. Lee, committee coordinator and the Southern Federation of Telephone Workers' representative.**

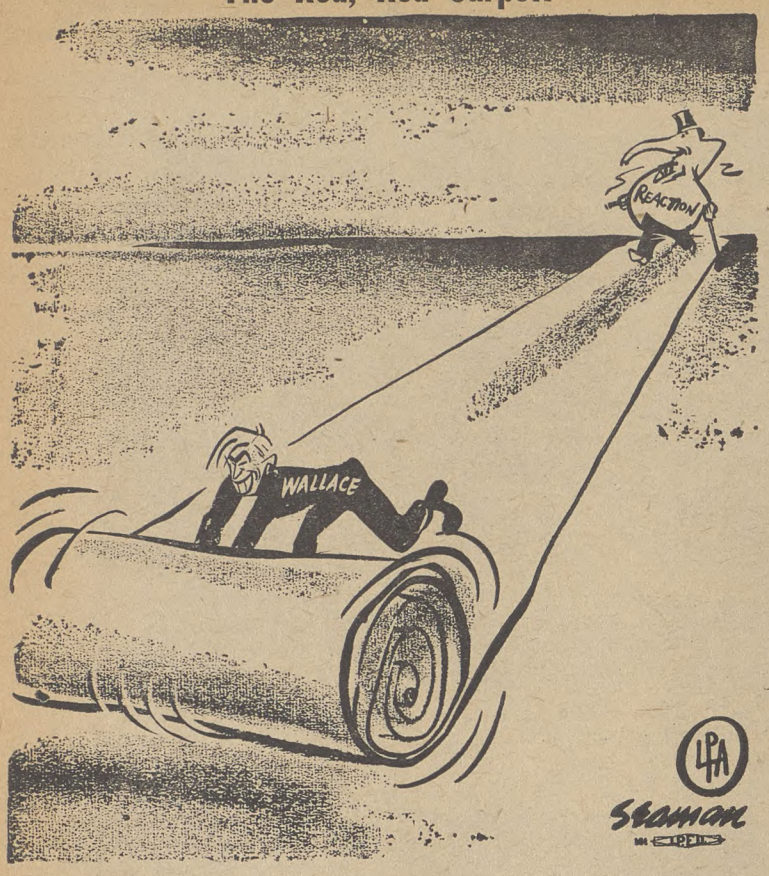
Mich. Compensation Decision Appealed

Denouncing a decision by the Michigan Unemployment Compensation Commission denying benefits to Chrysler workers for the period following the strike settlement, the UAW-CIO last week filed an appeal with the Referee and gave notice that the case would be carried to the Supreme Court if necessary.

"The decision of the Commission is totally without precedent, and contrary to all past policy," UAW Social Security Department Rep. Clayton E. Johnson said.

"The Michigan Commission had to go all the way to England to find even a remotely similar ruling."

'The Red, Red Carpet!'



D. C. Doesn't Need a Law

IN Washington, D. C., they arrest you for the oddest things—like breaking non-existent laws.

Ask Jack Kutner, business agent for the Amalgamated Clothing Workers. Kutner was distributing Eisenhower - for - President leaflets prior to a preferential poll for Washington Democrats.

A policeman told him that he would have to stop distributing the handbills. Kutner replied that he was breaking no law and continued to hand out the leaflets.

Arrested, Kutner was held in a precinct police station about an hour until a friend posted $5 collateral for a hearing.

Police officials later said there was no law against Kutner's activity and dug up a general order of 1941 which said that the distribution of handbills was lawful. That was the same year that the Supreme Court ruled unconstitutional local ordances banning distribution of handbills.

ORGANIZATIONALLY SPEAKING

By Allan S. Haywood

Reg. Dir. Edward McCrone, New Haven, Conn., reports the UAW-CIO won NLRB elections at the Colt's Patent Fire Arms Mfg. Co., Hartford, UAW-CIO 966, No union 35; Henry and Wright Mfg. Co., Hartford, UAW-CIO 94, no union 31.

Reg. Dir. Irwin L. DeShetler, Los Angeles, Calif., advises that C. V. O'Halloran, UAW-CIO Reg. Dir. reports an NLRB election victory at Union Carbide Co., Los Angeles: CIO 40, AFL O, No. union 19. UAW Rep. Donald Garriga was in charge. At the Niggs Engineering Co., Covina, UAW Rep. Gage signed 100% of the employes; 100% signed for UAW-CIO. Director DeShetler also reports union shop election victory at Ames Harris Neville, Los Angeles: Textile Workers 62, against 14. TWUA Reg. Dir. Harry Stillman was in charge.

Dir. of Org. George Brown, IWA-CIO, Portland Ore., reports union shop election victory at California Fruit Growers Supply, Susanville, Calif. , Yes 515, Against 45.

William McAulay, UAW-CIO Reg. Dir., Detroit, Mich., reports an NLRB election at the new Mound Road plant, Ford Motor Co., Detroit. The results: UAW 1564, no union 36. Ken Bannon, UAW-CIO Ford Director, said the plant eventually will employ about 4,000 workers and the Mound Road victory was the second one to be won by the UAW in new Ford plants in the last month. The other was at the Metuchen, New Jersey plant.

I attended and addressed the Packinghouse Workers' convention last week in Chicago and called the union members to demonstrate unity and solidarity, more so now than ever, and not to consider the recent strike a defeat. Building the union stronger is the best answer. The delegates unanimously stopped debate over the strike.

I addressed three meetings in Baltimore for workers applying for NLRB elections among the telephone operators of that state.

The Association of Communication Equipment Workers of the TWOC-CIO are still deadlocked in their efforts to obtain wage increases from the Western Electric Co. They are engaging in an advertising campaign at all principal exchanges of the telephone company throughout the nation to point out to the public and to other telephone workers the stubborn attitude of Western Electric in its refusal to bargain on wages. The telephone workers have a right to expect this industry to grant increases in wages as other industries do. In fact, it should lead.

The Federation of Telephone Clerks of Illinois, affiliated with the TWOC-CIO, came through with a smashing victory on a union shop election. Results were: Eligible to vote 2643, votes 2316; yes 1534, no 761, void 21. This is significant since it is the first election involving a union in the Bell System which voted for a union shop.

While this was happening the organization called Illinois Telephone Traffic Union, Division 14, CWA (independent) lost a union shop election.

Lansing CIO Paper Helps Lick 10c Fare

The Lansing (Mich.) CIO News played a leading role in the defeat of a proposal to boost bus fares from a nickel to a dime. The vote, in a special referendum, was 1806 against the rise, 1374 in favor. The Labor News, Lansing CIO Council publication, was the only paper in town that fought the fare increase.

Woodworkers Help Halt Forest Fire

Members of Local 29, CIO Woodworkers, played a major role in checking the biggest forest fire on the North Shore in Minnesota since 1936. The fire raged in tinder dry forests near Tofte.

Thanks to the work of 500 fire-fighters, most of them Local 29 members, the fire was brought under control, but only after a large area of timberland along the Sawbill Trail and Temperance River had been laid waste. One flaw in the heroic picture was that the government decreed a pay scale of 80c an hour for the fire-fighters. Minimum pay in the lumber camps is now $1 per hour.

Public Workers Flay N. Y. City's Policy

On the hottest day of the year, 3,000 members of the United Public Workers and other CIO affiliates picketed New York City Hall June 29, protesting the city's labor policy.

Following the afternoon mass turnout, welfare workers set up an overnight picketline. From dusk to dawn, 150 pickets paraded outside the municipal building demonstrating against scheduled wage cuts.

The daytime protest climaxed weeks of picketing by sanitation workers, who are demanding better working conditions and an end to what they call "company unionism." Now working a 48-hour week and two Sundays at straight time, they seek a 40-hour, 5-day week with double pay on Sundays. Also demanded is full sick pay and an annual wage boost of $600.

Oil Workers Do It Again

A short time ago the Washington local (No. 403) of the Oil Workers subscribed for the CIO News for all of its members.

Another Oil local—No. 326 at Rodeo, Calif.—did the same thing last week. The CIO News now goes to each of its 1012 members.

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FOTOCRONACA

Walker Reuter, presidente dell'Unione dei Lavoratori dell'industria automobilistica, a letto con un braccio fratturato dalla polizia durante il recente sciopero di Detroit

DISTORTION: **The translation of the caption under this photo in "Avanti," pro-Communist Socialist paper in Rome, Italy, reads: "Walter Reuther, president of the United Auto Workers, in bed with an arm fractured by police during recent strike in Detroit."**

Maine CIO Girds to Fight Open Shop Bill at Polls

THE 80th Congress, the Taft - Hartley Act and Maine's Barlow "open shop" bill all came in for a severe two-day lashing as the Maine CIO Council held its sixth annual convention in Lewiston.

Some 150 delegates, representing 30,000 CIO members in the state, mapped out a detailed political action program for the coming year and outlined their economic objectives.

Dissatisfaction with the 80th Congress and the state legislature was registered by the delegates in numerous resolutions.

One called for defeat of the Barlow bill in the November referendum. The measure would forbid the union shop and maintenance of membership, although thousands of Maine workers have won the right to these forms of union security through secret ballot elections conducted by the National Labor Relations Board. The CIO has not lost a union shop election in the state.

The convention resolved to set up a statewide citizens' committee to seek the repeal of the state law in the referendum election.

THE principal speaker, Pres. Emil Rieve of the CIO Textile Workers, set the tone for the convention with a scathing attack on the Republican-controlled Congress and GOP Presidential Candidate Tom Dewey.

Emphasizing the poor record of the Congress, Rieve said: "The Republicans are proud of their record. They are proud of the Taft-Hartley Act; they say so themselves.

"I wonder if Mr. Dewey is proud of the failure of Congress to pass any domestic legislation whatever for the benefit of the little people—the people who make up this great country?"

Congress and the Maine legislature came in for another denunciation when John Brophy, CIO director of councils, accused both of having achieved nothing for the benefit of workers.

The Councils' head expressed concern over the continued rise in prices and predicted that "the ship of state will crash on the shoals" unless effective measures are taken to stem inflation.

Close cooperation between CIO units in the New England states was demonstrated by the fact that speakers included CIO leaders in Massachusetts and New Hampshire. In addition to Rieve and Brophy, those addressing the convention were Joseph Salerno, Massachusetts Council president; Harold Daoust, New Hampshire Council president; Francis Carmichael, CIO regional director, and Mary Martin, Maine commissioner of labor.

OTHER action included:

Political action: Set up state PAC which will organize ward and precinct units.

State labor legislation: Called for joint conference of labor, veterans social service, church and women's organizations to develop "comprehensive program" to be submitted to legislature.

80th Congress: Protested Displaced Persons bill as "discriminatory and unworkable"; hit "sabotage of housing legislation"; denounced failure to enact 75c minimum wage law; criticized "bottling up of federal aid to education."

Civil rights: "We oppose discrimination and segregation on any basis"; urged abolition of the House Committee on Un-American Activities; decried "recent appointment of an unusual number of military men to high civil office."

Communists: Adopted constitutional amendment barring Communists from holding office in the council.

Elected to office were George Jabar, president, who has held that office since the Council's inception; Michael Schoojans, first vice-president, and Dennis Blair, secretary-treasurer.

THE ADVENTURES OF JIM BARRY

LATE AT NIGHT, PETE DELLY RETURNS HOME AFTER BREAKING OFF HIS ENGAGEMENT TO MARGIE... BECAUSE HER POLITICAL ACTIVITY GAVE HER LITTLE TIME TO SPEND WITH HIM....

IF YUH CAN'T GET ANY SLEEP TONIGHT, PETE.... I RECKON YUH WON'T MIND HAVING A BIT OF A TALK WITH ME?

POP STORM! WHAT ARE YOU DOING HERE SO LATE?

I FIGURED YOU'D BE ALL UPSET - LIKE MARGIE WAS - AFTER YOU BLEW UP AT HER... AND BUSTED UP! SO I WAITED HERE FOR YUH. I GUESS A BIT OF TALKING SENSE WITH YUH WON'T HURT NONE... AND MAYBE SAVE YUH FROM MAKING A FOOL OF YOUSELF!

I CAN'T GET TO BE A BIGGER FOOL THAN MARGIE ALREADY MADE OF ME...

OH, YES YUH CAN! LEMME TELL YUH!

WHAT'S MARGIE BEEN DOING, PETE? RUNNING AROUND WITH OTHER FELLERS?

YOU KNOW THAT'S NOT SO, POP! WHY D'YOU ASK SUCH SILLY QUESTIONS?

ON ACCOUNT OF YUH GOT TO UNDERSTAND WHAT MARGIE'S DOING! DON'T YUH THINK MARGIE WOULD RATHER BE SPENDING HER EVENINGS WITH YUH? COURSE SHE WOULD!

WELL, SHE'S GOT A FUNNY WAY OF PROVING IT!

'TAIN'T A FUNNY WAY OF PROVING IT, PETE... IT'S THE TOUGHEST WAY! SHE WANTS TO MARRY YUH.... MAKE A HOME... HAVE KIDS! BUT WHERE ARE YOU GOING TO GET AN APARTMENT TO MAKE A HOME IN?

TO GET A HOME WE GOT TO GET THE TAFT-WAGNER-ELLENDER HOUSING BILL PASSED - AND FOR THAT WE NEED A CONGRESS THET THINKS ABOUT THE WELFARE OF THE PEOPLE - FOR A CHANGE!

IF YUH GONNA HAVE KIDS, YUH GOTTA MAKE SURE YOUR WAGES CAN BUY MILK AND CLOTHES AND FOOD FOR THEM... AND FOR THAT YUH NEED A CONGRESS THET'S GONNA DO SOMETHING ABOUT PUTTING THE BREAKS ON PROFITEERS THAT BUSTED UP PRICE CONTROL!

AND YOU NEED TO GET RID OF THE UNION-BUSTING TAFT-HARTLEY ACT TO MAKE SURE YOUR UNION CAN PROTECT YOUR WAGES! HOW YUH GONNA DO ALL THET WITHOUT SEEING TO IT THET A DECENT CONGRESS GETS ELECTED?

TO GET ALL THIS DONE, YOU NEED TO GET ORGANIZED LABOR ACTIVE IN POLITICS... USING LABOR'S VOTE TO ADVANCE LABOR'S AND THE COUNTRY'S INTERESTS!

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7 Guildsmen Win Nieman Awards

EXCUSE us for bragging—but seven of the 12 newspapermen awarded Nieman fellowships for special study at Harvard University this year are CIO Newspaper Guildsmen.

Recipients receive their regular salaries from the Foundation during their year of study at Harvard. The awards have been made annually for the past 11 years at the bequest of the founder, Agnes Wahl Nieman, whose purpose was to "elevate and promote standards of journalism in the U. S. and educate persons deemed specially qualified for journalism."

The Foundation announced that, but for his assassination in Greece, Guildsman George Polk, CBS correspondent, would have been a winner.

Guild winners include:

Alan Barth, Washington Post editorial writer, who will study history and political science. He won the 1948 Sigma Delta Chi award for "distinguished service in American journalism" and has received honorable mention in the Broun awards.

Robert de Roos, San Francisco Chronicle reporter, whose feature articles included a series on the Central Valley project and on Hawaii. He will study American history and American social problems.

DAVID B. DREIMAN, Minneapolis Star feature writer, whose recent work has been largely in education and science fields. His study will be science.

Peter Lisagor, Chicago Daily News reporter, who has done a special series on the state mental hospitals and other welfare and public adminstration problems. He will concentrate on social relations.

Christopher Rand, N. Y. Herald Tribune China correspondent. He will work in the China regional studies.

Aldric R. Revell, Madison (Wis.) Capital Times political writer. His study will be in the political science and social relations fields.

Lawrence G. Weiss, Boston Herald labor reporter, who will study labor and economics.

Other Nieman fellows are: Robert Brunn, Christian Science Monitor correspondent in San Francisco; Grady E. Clay, Jr., Louisville Courier-Journal reporter; Frank T. Durdin, N. Y. Times chief correspondent in China; Elmer Holland, Jr., Birmingham News-Age-Herald editorial writer, and Charles D. Willis, now on military leave, but formerly with the Ft. Worth Press.

Few Physicians

There is one general physician in the U. S. for every 1500 inhabitants, the Committee for the Nation's Health reports. The need is for one per each 1000 inhabitants. In 500 counties there is only one general physician for each 3000.

SUCH LETTUCE! **A total of $23,200 in back pay went to these 11 members of the CIO United Paper Workers, when the Volney Felt Mills, Fulton, N. Y., signed a contract with the union after a two-year-long battle. The men who are waving the money were fired during a strike in January 1946 over the company's refusal to negotiate, also got their jobs back. The settlement was reached just as the NLRB prepared to ask for a contempt-of-court order against the company for refusing to obey NLRB and court orders to reinstate the 11 workers with back pay and negotiate with the union.**

UNESCO Aims To Create World Union Of Citizens Aimed At Ending War

YOU—yes, you—belong to UNESCO.

You became a member when Congress voted U. S. participation in it.

At a time when peace talk is almost extinct, UNESCO is trying to achieve peace. Its success or failure depends very much on you.

That, in essence, is the theme of a report on UNESCO recently prepared by Kermit Eby, CIO director of research and education, distributed to CIO's research and education staffs over the country.

UNESCO—it stands for United Nations Educational, Scientific Cultural Organization—has been associated in many people's minds with the world's intellectual "high brows." But the report squelches that impression from the start.

Its goal is to create a world union of ordinary "Joes," working to stamp out the ignorance, suspicions, economic insecurities that breed war.

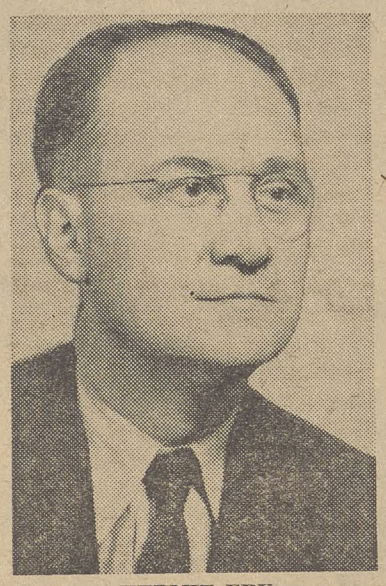
What's in it for workers? The report answers that:

"The workers of the world have a greater stake in UNESCO's success than any other group. We have more young men to give their lives, their best years to the war machine. There are more of us to be killed, maimed, left homeless and jobless in an all-out war that would strike the industrial centers first, most and worst."

UNESCO operates on the theory, first expressed by British Prime Minister Clement Atlee, that: "Since wars begin in the minds of men, it is in the minds of men that the defenses of peace must be constructed."

BUT changing the minds of men is no simple project. Many cynics, the report points out, will tell you the United Nations is failing. But, it replies, "did they expect the minds of men to change overnight from hatred and murder to sweet agreement as soon as the shooting stopped? If UN won't work in its present form, the form of it can be changed until it will work. And the minds of men can be changed."

How is UNESCO going about it?



KERMIT EBY

Eby, CIO research and education head, has been named an adviser to the U. S. delegation to the third UNESCO convention. The organization is holding its third general meeting at Beirut, Lebanon, starting October 18.

It is a fact-finding, planning and method-developing agency, which "pilots" the way for national governments, private organizations and individuals themselves.

For instance, one of UNESCO's chief concerns is eradication of illiteracy. It hasn't funds to set about wiping out that evil all over the world itself, but it learns by test the best means of doing it and national governments and educators adopt those methods. "Pilot" projects to reduce illiteracy and better educational methods are now underway in British East Africa, China and Haiti.

In aiding war-devastated countries to get back on their cultural feet, UNESCO finds out what each needs most. Already it has been instrumental in shipping millions of pencils and books—basic materials we take for granted—to such nations.

Another UNESCO project is the study and improvement of textbooks, one of its purposes being the elimination of excessive nationalism, which many feel contributes to a war psychology.

There are 36 member nations of UNESCO. In this and other nations it works through a national commission. Milton Eisenhower, president of Kansas University, is chairman of the U. S. commission, which is composed of 97 citizens representing all walks of American life. Kermit Eby represents the CIO on the commission, and has been elected a member of the executive board.

Three statewide UNESCO Councils have been organized to enlist the aid of all groups in Colorado, Kansas and Oklahoma.

Copies of the report are available without charge from the CIO Education & Research Dept., 718 Jackson Pl., N. W., Washington, D. C.

Ground Broken For UAW's FM Station

Ground has been broken near Detroit for station WAIM-FM, owned by the CIO Auto Workers.

Construction on the 52,000-watt station will be completed within 90 days. The station will serve southeastern Michigan, including Detroit, Mt. Clemens, Pontiac, Monroe and Ann Arbor, as well as smaller communities as far south as Maumee, Ohio, west to Jackson, north to Flint and Port Huron.

Participants in the groundbreaking ceremony included these UAW officials: Secy.-Treas. Emil Mazey, Vice Presidents John W. Livingston and Richard Gosser, and Norman Matthews, director of the union's Chrysler Division and of the union's radio committee.

Two CIO Speakers On Race Program

The CIO will be represented by two speakers at the Fifth Annual Institute of Race Relations, now under way, at Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn. Pres. Willard Townsend of the Transport Service Employes, will conduct one of the seminars on institutional aspects of race relations this week.

Speakers on next week's program will include George T. Guernsey, Associate CIO Director of Education.

Ship Div. Set Up For Govt. Workers

FORMATION of a division for government workers within the CIO Shipbuilding Union was announced by IUMSWA Pres. John Green last week at a Washington, D. C., press conference.

Called the Government Workers Union, the new group starts off with about 2000 members of six locals formerly affiliated with the CIO Public Workers. Of these, about 80% are federal employes, the remainder state employes.

GWU is headed by Co-Chairmen William Mirengoff and Morton Liftin, both federal employes in Washington. They estimated the "immediate" potential membership of the new group at 15,000.

Emphasis in the organizing drive will be placed upon organizing unorganized federal employes, Green said, adding: "We are not intending to do any raiding, but if any government workers want a home in CIO I'll give it to them until I'm told to stop."

Green said that his union had jurisdiction over federal employes until 1939. These were primarily Navy shipyard workers. In entering IUMSWA now, he continued, government workers "are just coming back home."

The IUMSWA head blasted Congress for granting only a $330 annual raise for federal employes. He said they needed at least an $800 boost.

Heap Of Dough For 'Good Will'

Arabian-American Oil Co. is spending a heap of cash on a new radio news show—even though the firm doesn't sell its products on the U.S. market.

The company, which is up to its ears in Middle Eastern oil diplomacy, has hired Earl Godwin to do a 15-minute news show each Sunday for the next 10 weeks over a major network.

Variety, entertainment trade paper, reports the oil firm "is apparently concerned over the bad press it has been getting in connection with developments in the Arab-Israel war . . .

"Inasmuch as Arabian-American, however, has no products on sale to the general public, it's expected the pitch will be to spread propaganda on the Arabs' side of the Near East troubles.

"Company is American owned and operated firm, closely allied with a number of Arab states in development of oil resources."

Textile Gets The News

Fifteen Textile Workers locals in nine states subscribed for the CIO News during the past month.

Some of the locals subscribed for their entire membership, others for their officers and shop stewards.

These locals are in Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, New Jersey, Minnesota, Vermont, New Hampshire, New York and Pennsylvania.

WEEKLY PUBLICATION
of the
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INDUSTRIAL
ORGANIZATIONS
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A YEAR
5c a Copy—$1.50 a Year in Canada

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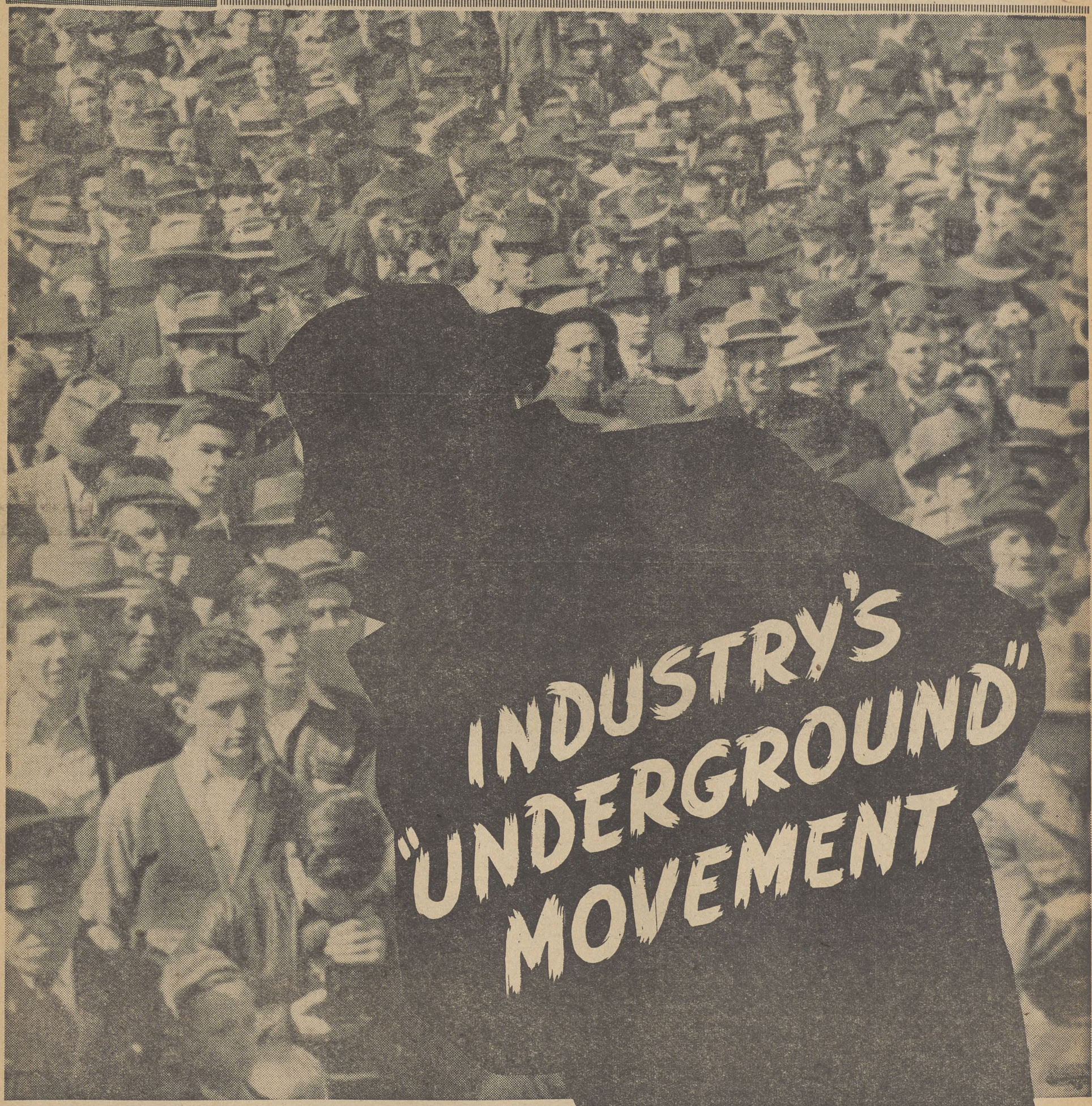

INDUSTRY'S "UNDERGROUND" MOVEMENT

An organization known as Work and Unity—which promises to "fight fire with fire"—is being established "secretly" by the New Jersey Manufacturers Association. This new "front" group says it will use the "same weapons" and employ the same general techniques as the Communist Party. Its objective is to sell the public on its version of Americanism. **See story on Page 3.**

Birthday Present

TWOC Wins in Maryland On Its 1st Anniversary

THE CIO Telephone Workers Organizing Committee received a handsome gift on its first birthday—a TWOC victory among 4200 Maryland Telephone Traffic employes in an NLRB representation election.

The election climaxed a year-long campaign by TWOC for the Maryland plum and marked the second big defeat of the rival independent Communications Workers of America. The two unions have come face-to-face in only two NLRB contests so far, both won by TWOC. The other test was among the West Virginia Telephone workers.

The Maryland balloting ended July 1 with TWOC capturing 67% of the votes cast, CWA receiving 29% and the balance of ballots being for no union.

A year previously the Maryland Telephone Traffic Union, independent, conducted two votes among the membership to determine its stand on affiliation.

The first vote offered a choice between CIO, CWA and AFL. This ended in a CIO victory. In the second ballot, voters chose between CIO and continued independent status. The prospect of a CIO victory in this instance prompted the telephone company's general traffic manager, N. E. Showalter, to address a letter to all employes.

"I hope that all of you will vote because I believe that the majority of the employes in the Traffic Department would prefer to have a local union rather than a national union," the letter stated.

Unimpressed by the benefits of a local independent union, as described by Showalter, the employes went on to select CIO again.

Margaret Weiss, president of the MTTU, is a charter member of the TWOC executive board. So certain of a CIO victory was she, that she organized a victory celebration before the election. A message of congratulations was wired the party by Ted Silvey, TWOC secretary-treasurer, terming the new affiliate a pioneer in the TWOC and predicting that it would contribute much toward the "establishment of a strong national union of telephone workers affiliated with the CIO."

In Illinois, the young union won another victory when Illinois traffic employes voted two-to-one for a union shop.

Coming Next Week in

The CIO News

* * *

The Voting Record of the 'Awful 80th' Congress

* * *

COMPLETE record of Votes of Congressmen and Senators on 16 Key Issues
PLUS: Articles—Cartoons—Summaries

* * *

- **The 12-page Voting Record will be sent as a supplement of The CIO News to every subscriber of this paper.**
- **If your union doesn't get The CIO News, use this handy order blank to buy copies of The Voting Record for use in the 1948 campaign.**

Prices for the Voting Record—
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NAME .....

ADDRESS .....

CITY ..... **ZONE**..... **STATE**.....

NAME OF UNION ..... **LOCAL**.....

Firm's Idea Of Pact: Scrap All Gains

HERE'S union-busting with a vengeance. Experimenting with the method is the Pharis Tire & Rubber Co., Newark, Ohio. Intended victim is Local 21, CIO Rubber Workers and its 1300 members.

Last May Day, after 15 years of peaceful relations, the company shut down the plant, then cancelled the contract.

A newspaper barrage followed, the company accusing the union of keeping the plant shut down by refusing to accept its offer of a new agreement.

In its counter publicity drive the union revealed contents of the "terms" it turned down:

1. Wage cuts of 10 to 35% for all workers, though company profits are 56% higher than prewar.
2. Abolition of seniority and job security.
3. Surrender by union of all gains won under arbitration awards or previous agreements.

If the union didn't accept its wage-cut ultimatum, the company said, it would reopen the plant July 10 under open shop conditions. The union reports that the workers are solidly against that stuff, and that most of the town is backing them.

Ever Count Sea Lions?

HOW'D you like a job counting sea lions? No kidding, there is such an occupation.

The June issue of the CIO International Fishermen and Allied Workers' official monthly paper tells about the work and some of the adventures of two marine biologists who set out in a Navy blimp to determine the California coastal sea lion population.

The last sea lion count—if you're interested—showed a population of 12,500 of these sea beasts in 1946, nearly double the "census" of 1938.

Sea lions in the zoo put on a good show and are popular with the youngsters, but the fishing industry hates 'em, for they destroy fish. It is estimated that 10,000 lions on the coast destroy 500,000 pounds of fish daily, or 182,500,000 pounds annually.

Several years ago the CIO Fishermen's Union launched a drive on the sea lion menace which resulted in the Fish & Game Commission authorizing the killing off of a certain proportion of the sea lions. But the markets for lions collapsed or failed to materialize and the lions continued to live, eat and multiply.

Now the fishing committee of a West Coast Chamber of Commerce urges the CIO Fishermen's Union to join in another attack on sea lions.

"They are like the mountain lions, killers that should be destroyed," says a leaflet issued by the committee, calling for a bounty of $20 per head on sea lions. the same as there is on mountain lions.

Sea lions could be utilized for dog and cat food, leather, meal and oil, says the leaflet.

STILL RISING

The consumer price index for April was 8.4% higher than a year ago, 27% over June 1946 and 71.7% above the August 1939 level, the Bureau of Labor Statistics says.

It Happened In Ohio

17½c Rise Minus 8½c Bonus=9c Rise, Strike

STANDARD OIL CO. has always been the toughest nut in the oil industry to crack—union-wise, that is.

Last week, Standard Oil of Ohio (Sohio), was busy keeping up the tradition.

The CIO Oil Workers have wrapped up most of their contracts this year with an industry-wide pattern of about 17½ cents an hour in raises plus continuation of cost-of-living bonuses previously granted.

Sohio refused to go along, insisted on cutting out the bonus, but agreed to the 17½ cents. The 8½ cent bonus expired with the contract April 2.

So the 1700 CIO employes in three Sohio refineries in Cleveland, one in Toledo and at the Eastern Division of the Sohio Pipeline Co. walked out last week. A 9 cent raise (17½c minus 8½c) just doesn't equal 17½c any way you look at it, they figured.

Food, Tobacco: The asparagus season is over in California, and 5000 CIO Food, Tobacco and Agricultural workers have called off their seven-week strike until next season.

They'll start with the same demands—union recognition, improved housing and working conditions, and an end to the kickback racket. During the strike deputy sheriffs raided camps and evicted hundreds of families; beatings and arrests of strikers were common.

Plight of these migratory workers was described by Cipiano Delvo in a letter to the California Farm Reporter:

"I have worked in the asparagus fields for 19 years. Whenever I go to work, I never know how much I'm going to get. Our house in the camp is just like a stable. The outdoor toilet has no ventilation. The hole is full and the smell is terrible. . . . There has been no wage increase since 1942. Now I am joining the union so that all these bad practices can be corrected."

Social Service: Contract renewal talks began last week for the Social Service Employes division of the CIO Office & Professional Workers at 22 private social agencies in New York City. The union is pressing for "Sixty-five and Forty"—$65 dollars a week minimum for professional social workers and a $40 weekly floor on clerical pay.

Public Workers: A report on discriminatory practices in Federal agencies has been compiled by the New York City Federal workers local of the CIO Public Workers and has been sent to all New York Congressmen.

The study reveals that nine Federal agencies refused to accept non-white applicants from a wartime agency then being liquidated; that the Federal Trade Commission, after accepting eight transferred Negro employes under protest, segregated them, refused to assign them work and finally dismissed them.

Another incident related in the report concerns an exchange of notes between the personnel officers in the Dept. of Agriculture and another agency in which there was the statement: "Attached are applications I talked to you about. Except for color, they look like good girls."

In forwarding copies of the report to the Congressmen, the local asked them to urge Pres. Truman to issue an Executive Order creating a permanent Fair Employment Practices Committee for Federal workers pending enactment of an overall FEPC by Congress.

Drug Store Employes: New York City drug store employes of the CIO Retail, Wholesale & Dept. Store union will strike the Whelan and Liggett drug store chains if agreement isn't reached soon.

At a membership meeting employes authorized a walkout and appropriated a fund of $250,000 to back the strike.

The companies have refused to bargain with the local on grounds that its officers have not signed non-Communist affidavits. Union spokesmen pointed out, however, that both concerns signed agreements with the local on the West Coast on May 27.

Longshore: A union proposal to settle the current West Coast waterfront dispute has been flatly rejected by the employers, dimming prospects of agreement before the 80-day federal injunction expires.

The CIO Longshoremen & Warehousemen proposed that the dispute over election of dispatchers, who do the hiring, be resolved this way:

That they be selected in the first instance by the union; that they must qualify according to standards prescribed by the Joint Labor Relations Committees; that their appointment and tenure be subject to approval of the committees and that their actions be regulated and reviewable by the joint committees.

This method of selecting dispatchers was to have been put into effect until final court determination on legality of the hiring hall under the Taft-Hartley act.

Other point in the proposal: That settlement of wage demands, when reached, be retroactive to June 16, day following expiration of the old contract.

The union said it would be willing to submit all its demands to arbitration if the company would accept the proposal.

Asks Minimum Pay Rate Of 87c An Hour

Upward revision of the minimum wage under the Walsh-Healey Act from the present 40c to 87c an hour has been urged by Solomon Barkin, CIO Textile Workers research director.

Testifying last week before a public hearing conducted by the Labor Department's Wage & Hour Public Contracts Division, Barkin said the prevailing minimum wage in the cotton textile industry is now 87c and is so recognized by the industry. The present 40c floor is obsolete, he said.

The textile union has been seeking since 1945 to obtain an increase in the legal minimum for mills working on government contracts.

Industry spokesmen opposing the increase admitted that the minimum wage now in effect is 87c, but insisted that the idea of a government-imposed minimum "would encourage the inefficient."

Exactly how, no one explained.

We'll Go Underground to Keep Men Free, Says N. J. Manufacturers' Association

Spreader of dangerous doctrines —as portrayed by secretive Work and Unity Group.

THE New Jersey Manufacturers Association is trying to pin a new—and false—label on the old NAM propaganda line.

It's "Work and Unity."

The scheme is supposed to be secret—insofar as the general public is concerned.

Its announced objective is to combat subversive groups and keep free men from becoming slaves.

Its actual objective is to sell the public on the National Association of Manufacturers' concept of free enterprise.

The New Jersey group has decided to avoid the whoopla and fanfare with which the NAM usually functions, go underground, so to speak, and operate from "cells" and "units" like the Communists do.

Robert W. Watt, NJMA director of publications and research, is the key man in the Work and Unity Plan. His office provides the speakers' kits and other material needed by W&U workers.

Note to Press

"In all publicity, prior to and following delivery of talks before local audiences, the press should publicize the speaker either through his local industrial connection or as a part of the local Work and Unity group, but not as a representative of the Manufacturers Association," says the NJMA handbook.

Headquarters of the New Jersey Manufacturers Association is in a white marble building at 363 W. State St., in Trenton.

The Work and Unity Group has its headquarters at the same address.

But the W&U pamphlet, "Free Men Or Slaves," designed for public consumption, doesn't give the slightest indication there's any connection between the two.

This omission was deliberate. The Work and Unity Plan handbook explains why.

It says those brought into W&N should be told that the "Work and Unity group will be their organization, entirely operated by them and will not be considered a 'committee' of the Manufacturers Association."

And, furthermore . . .

"The group should not only include industrialists but should also represent the educational institutions, the press and civic leaders."

ORGANIZED labor is mentioned casually and only once in the W&U handbook, which carries the Association's signature, or in the "Free Men Or Slaves" pamphlet, which doesn't.

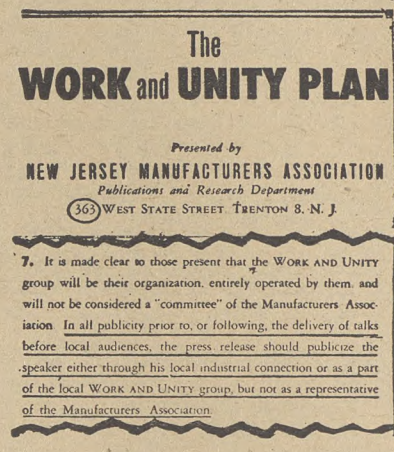
They take swipes at New Dealism, the police state, totalitarian propaganda and Communism.

This is reminiscent of the line followed by such outfits as Christian-American and Fight for Free Enterprise, which raised money under the guise of fighting for Americanism and used it to fight trade unions.

The W&U handbook "views with alarm" the public's reaction to things closest to the hearts of NAM members. It says:

"National surveys conducted by a number of public opinion polls revealed alarming facts concerning the erroneous ideas of a large percentage of our population in regard to corporation profits, government control of industry, the wage earners' share of industrial income and the basic principles of American economics."

W&U proposed to correct these "wrong" ideas.



IDENTICAL: **Photostats (left) show headquarters of the new Work and Unity Group and the New Jersey Manufacturers Association are one and the same. Also shown are a portion of a Work and Unity pamphlet, an excerpt from NJMA's confidential instructions to industrialists, and (right) headquarters for W&U and NJMA. They are Siamese twins.**

THE manufacturers' group gives a complete outline of the procedure to be used in establishing W&U groups. It states that:

"The modus operandi of subversive groups, particularly the establishment of 'cells' and Communists, has long been the 'units.' It has not been their procedure to tell their story through the use of full-page newspaper advertisements, national radio broadcasts, or mass meetings of thousands of people.

"The 'cell' is composed of five to 10 trained propagandists who, in turn, join with other cells to honeycomb the structure of a free country, until, like an atomic chain reaction, their poisonous misinformation spreads from cell to cell causing an industrial explosion, resulting in economic collapse.

"In the organizaiton of Work and Unity it was decided to fight fire with fire, to build a structure which could provide an adequate antidote to counteract the poison pumped into the minds of Americans. To use cells to fight cells and units to fight units. For the first time in American history, to work for the 'unorganized majority' on the same ground and with the same weapons used by the 'organized minorities.'

DESIGNERS of the Work and Unity Plan obviously intend to keep their cells and units moving steadily down the Manufacturers Association path.

They'll provide W&U speakers with all the material needed to win friends and influence people toward the NAM way of thinking.

Among material available are outlines of three W&U speeches—"The $20,000 Can Opener," "The American Way" and "Who Are the Capitalists?"

Help Available

The Manufacturers Association does not want to be publicly identified with Work and Unity but its handbook says it will. . . .

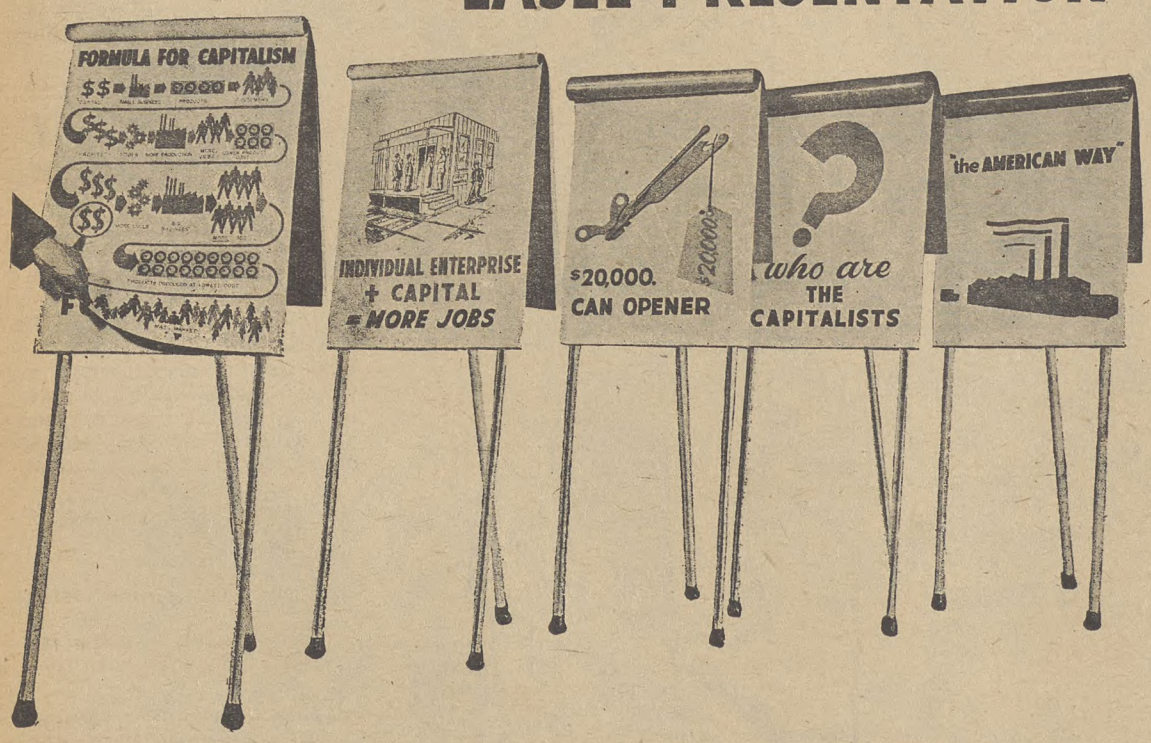
". . . cooperate in the program by assisting in the organization of the Unit, by providing speakers' material, by furnishing display material to be used before audiences and by cooperating in obtaining speaking engagements for members of the group."

Then there is reference material, "consisting largely of current newspaper and magazine articles, pertinent statistics and speech-stimulating ideas."

There are charts to illustrate each talk.

All of this—and more, too—comes in a neat, handy kit which can be inspected at 363 W. State St., Trenton, N. J.

EASEL PRESENTATION



SPEAKERS' AIDS: **For Work and Unity Speakers who want to follow the NAM line the New Jersey Manufacturers Association will provide the material pictured above. Speakers, however, must be billed as representatives of Work and Unity—not as representatives of the Manufacturers Association. It's all part of the "fight fire with fire" technique.**

As You Read This A Worker Is Killed

Every four minutes one worker is killed or crippled in industrial accidents. Every 16 seconds of the day a worker is injured. During the year 1947, 17,000 workers were killed, 91,000 disabled and 2,000,000 injured.

These are among the figures cited by the U.S. Dept. of Labor to show why a National Conference on Industrial Safety has been called to spur a "concentrated and coordinate effort" to lessen industrial accidents.

The conference will be held Sept. 27-29 in Washington. Pres. Truman asked the Labor Dept. to call the safety conference through its Bureau of Labor Standards, and appointed Vincent P. Ahearn as executive director of the conference to work with BLS Director William L. Connolly.

Labor, management, voluntary safety organizations, and Federal and state labor departments will be represented at the conference.

Alex Balint Dies, Mine, Mill Official

Alex Balint, 36, regional director for the CIO Union of Mine Mill & Smelter Workers, died at Cleveland, O., July 3, following several months' illness. An organizer in the early days of the CIO, Balint was on the staff of the Steel Workers Organizing Committee. He helped organize the Aluminum Co. of America and other companies.

Balint was arrested last February by the Immigration & Naturalization Service on a deportation warrant charging him with being an alien member of an organization advocating overthrow of the government by force and violence. A native of Hungary, he is survived by his wife and two children.

FEW GET MUCH

Half of the $6½ billion paid out in dividends last year went to only 61,000 stockholders.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

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IT'S GETTING WORSE

The prices-wages situation reminds us of that little dog in our neighborhood who spends a lot of time chasing his tail.

He gets out in the front yard and goes around and around and around. He makes a lot of noise. But he never catches his tail.

It's a tiresome performance—but not a bit more tiresome than this business of getting a pay cut nearly every time you turn around.

It's happened in 18 of the 24 months that have passed since OPA was killed.

Each increase in prices equals a cut in pay (as if you didn't know it). The cost of living has gone up in all but six of the 24 months of the post-OPA period, according to Government figures.

And there's every indication prices will rise again—perhaps rather sharply—between now and the end of the year.

This would cut into the wage hikes the unions have been securing in an effort to regain the lost purchasing power resulting from previous price increases.

Where—and when—will it end?

Nobody seems to know when, but there's fairly general agreement as to where. It will end in an economic crash and another terrible depression unless something is done to change the trends.

CORPORATIONS COULD DO IT

The large corporations of the nation are in a position to do the deflating job that needs to be done. They have enough power to do it. They are in a financial position to do it. But there is no indication they're in a mood to do it.

Their quest is for enormous profits—not for economic stability.

In the long run, of course, they'll cut their own financial throats—unless they do everything in their power to bring about a better balance between wages and profits.

Glib talk won't do the job. Neither will attempts to place the blame for inflation on others. Neither will charges that "labor is trying to destroy the profit system."

If the job is done, business and industry must break their bad post-war habit of gouging the consumer.

There may be a more polite word than "gouging" that we could use, but we know none that is more factual.

★ ★ ★

THEY WON BUT LOST

Some 6000 persons went to the polls in an election out in Illinois recently and nearly 5000 of them voted in favor of the proposal placed before them. You would call that a smashing victory, under ordinary circumstances.

But the circumstances weren't ordinary.

A union was involved, and usual democratic procedures weren't followed, thanks to the Taft-Hartley Act.

Some 10,600 workers were given an opportunity to vote on a union shop proposal but only about 6000 showed up at the polls. The votes of these 6000 should have settled the issue—but they didn't.

The "no" votes of those who cast ballots were, in effect, added to the "votes" of those who didn't go to the polls.

This total was larger than the "yes" vote—and so the union shop issue lost.

T-H says a majority of all employes affected—not just those voting—is necessary to approve the union shop.

It's a bit like playing a fellow who has loaded dice.

Tear Down That Smokescreen

'Republicanism Vs. Communism', Is Completely Phony Campaign Slogan

By ALLAN L. SWIM

HAMBURGER meat was selling at the corner grocery at 65 to 80 cents a pound, generally, with best grades bringing even more.

Inflation had the nation by the seat of the pants and was threatening its entire economic structure.

Economists were shaking their heads and wearing worried looks because they saw further price increases in the future.

This situation, one would have thought, should have caused delegates to the Republican convention to devote considerable time to the problems arising from the high cost of living—but it didn't.

They approved an "anti-inflation" platform splinter (you could hardly call it a plank) and attached a "rider" promising the "rooting out of Communists wherever found."

Nobody tried to explain what the Reds had to do with the price of hamburger.

SOMEHOW or other, a lot of people got the idea that the Republicans might face a couple of our most important issues squarely.

Instead—

Party Chairman B. Carroll Reece declared that there were only two powerful political forces in the country today—the Republicans and the Communists.

Convention Keynoter Dwight Green said that if the GOP is successful all of the "Reds and Pinks" on the Federal payroll will be given the heave-ho, intimating, of course, that the payroll is loaded with 'em.

And some of the newspapers headlined this foolishness as—

"Republicanism vs. Communism."

REPUBLICAN die-hards were setting the stage for a campaign in which the voters would be told their choice in November would be between good, honest, American Republicanism and Communism.

Drawing the line in that manner would be as phony as a $3 bill! And the Republicans who thought up the idea know it.

There's nothing new in such strategy. Politicians for years have been trotting out bogey men to draw voters' attention from the real issues.

If the GOP could do it this year there would be a grand and glorious fight over Communism. The record of the 80th Congress and the special interest groups which regard the GOP as their happy hunting ground would draw scant attention.

SOME of the newspaper columnists and radio commentators who see eye to eye with the GOP would have us believe that Candidates Dewey and Warren are high calibre gentlemen who would not stoop to such tactics.

Maybe so. We sincerely hope so.

But we recall that Dewey got down pretty low in the gutter when he was doing battle with Roosevelt.

And we're quite familiar with this business of the top guys speaking politely while their underlings throw mud.

WE, of course, don't know what kind of platform the Democrats will write this week at Philadelphia, so we can't compare it with the one adopted last month by the GOP.

But one thing is certain:

The voters this year deserve a better break than they will get if they have "Republicanism vs. Communism" drummed into their ears day and night by the Dewey-Warren campaign orators.

The nation can ill afford a campaign based on hysterical name-calling—a campaign in which a major party tries to substitute false isssues for real ones.

Voters shouldn't have to fight their way through a smokescreen on their way to the ballot boxes.

Unions Likened To Town Meetings

"Unions are the town meetings of industrial America," says Pres. Thomas Thompson of the United Auto Workers' big Local 600 at the Ford River Rouge plant in Dearborn, Mich.

"During colonial days, before the advent of the Constitution, the colonists used to govern themselves by the town meeting," he says in Ford Facts, Local 600's paper.

"Many small New England communities still govern themselves that way. These town meetings provided the medium of development of the seeds of political democracy which culminated in the American Constitution and our present great nation.

"The unions are the town meetings of industrial America. They are the medium in which the seeds of industrial democracy are being developed. They are the only organizations fighting the fight of the workers. They are just as American as the colonial town meeting.

"The workers who come after us will look back at our present efforts as we now look back at the colonial town meetings. They, too, will look with awe upon our valiant fight against seemingly overwhelming odds.

"Overcoming the vicious intent of the union-busting Taft-Hartley law requiring union shop elections is just another one of the fights we are forced to make against our enemies."

CONGRESSMAN DRIPP **By YOMEN**

"I THINK YOUR TECHNIQUE'S GOOD ENOUGH TO BEGIN CAMPAIGNING NOW."

Two Oil Workers Killed In Blast

THE nitro-glycerin explosion which recently wrecked the Hercules Powder Co. in Hercules, Calif., killed two members of the CIO Oil Workers and seriously injured two others.

R. V. Buckley, secretary-treasurer of Local 587, and John B. Leighty, a member, were killed. Injured were Lester Hegeman and Edward Bruner. Buckley, 49, was the father of three children. Leighty, 35, left two children.

The building in which they were working was obliterated. No trace of their bodies was found. The explosion occurred the same day a similar explosion in another Hercules plant in Kenvil, N. J., killed three men and injured other workers.

Jack Bruhl, president of the local, reported that he heard the report of the New Jersey explosion over the radio, and then went to the nitro-glycerin unit where he talked with Buckley and Leighty several minutes. About five minutes after he left, the blast occurred.

Hits Taft-Hartley

The Eau Claire, (Wis.) Chamber of Commerce doesn't like T-H. That was the word from Paul Jensen, C. of C. secretary and former Wisconsin Univ. football star.

Speaking to the Dane County Conference on Political Education Jensen singled out for criticism the curbs on political spending and the requirement that union officials sign anti-Communist affidavits.

Mike's Son Learns A Peculiar Lesson

THE fellows were sitting around a hotel room one night, shooting the breeze—discussing any subject that came to mind.

Finally the conversation swung around to "Property Rights vs. Human Rights" and that led to the story about Mike, the murdering company goon.

There are a lot of stories about Mike—some true, some false—and most of them deal with his brutality, his disregard for human life.

This one was slightly different, however, because it dealt with Mike's pride and joy—his son—as well as with Mike himself.

MIKE probably was credited with killing more men than he had actually killed, the story-teller said.

But he was a tough customer—a guy equally effective with his fists, a club or a gun.

Sometimes, in his youth, he fought just for the pure joy he got out of physical combat. Later he offered his peculiar talent for hire.

Soon he became a company goon, a strong-arm man for an outfit that believed the best way to deal with unions was to smash them.

Soon Mike was building a reputation—a bad one— for himself.

He, no doubt, took the blame for many misdeeds with which he had no connection, but before long he became known as a killer.

THE story-teller paused to light his pipe, lolled back in his chair and continued to talk about Mike

"Some of the old timers will tell you that he killed five men and others say that he killed six. I don't know. There was too much shooting and too much head-cracking—and that I know for sure.

"For a time it was almost like open warfare—and an organizer's life wasn't worth much more than a plugged nickel.

"Finally the union was firmly established and Mike was given a job in the plant. He was still a tough egg—a hard man to deal with— and he liked to throw his weight about.

"He was about as popular as poison ivy."

SOMEWHERE, sometime Mike met and fell in love with a girl. They got married and a son was born to them.

Mike—Mike the tough egg at the factory—became a doting father. His son was going to be brought up right. He was going to be taught the proper respect for the proper things.

He was going to make a real man out of that boy if he nearly killed him in the process.

At this point of the story one of the listeners interrupted and asked, "What the heck's that got to do with human rights and property rights?"

The story-teller said he'd get to the point immediately.

MIKE took his small son into a store with him one day. It was one of those stores loaded down with gadgets, trinkets, small toys, light hardware and clothing.

The boy's hand darted out towards a counter, grabbed a 10-cent toy gun and disappeared in his shirt front. But Mike's eye was quicker than his son's hand.

He jerked the gun out of the boy's shirt-front, put it back on the counter and jerked the lad out the front door of the store.

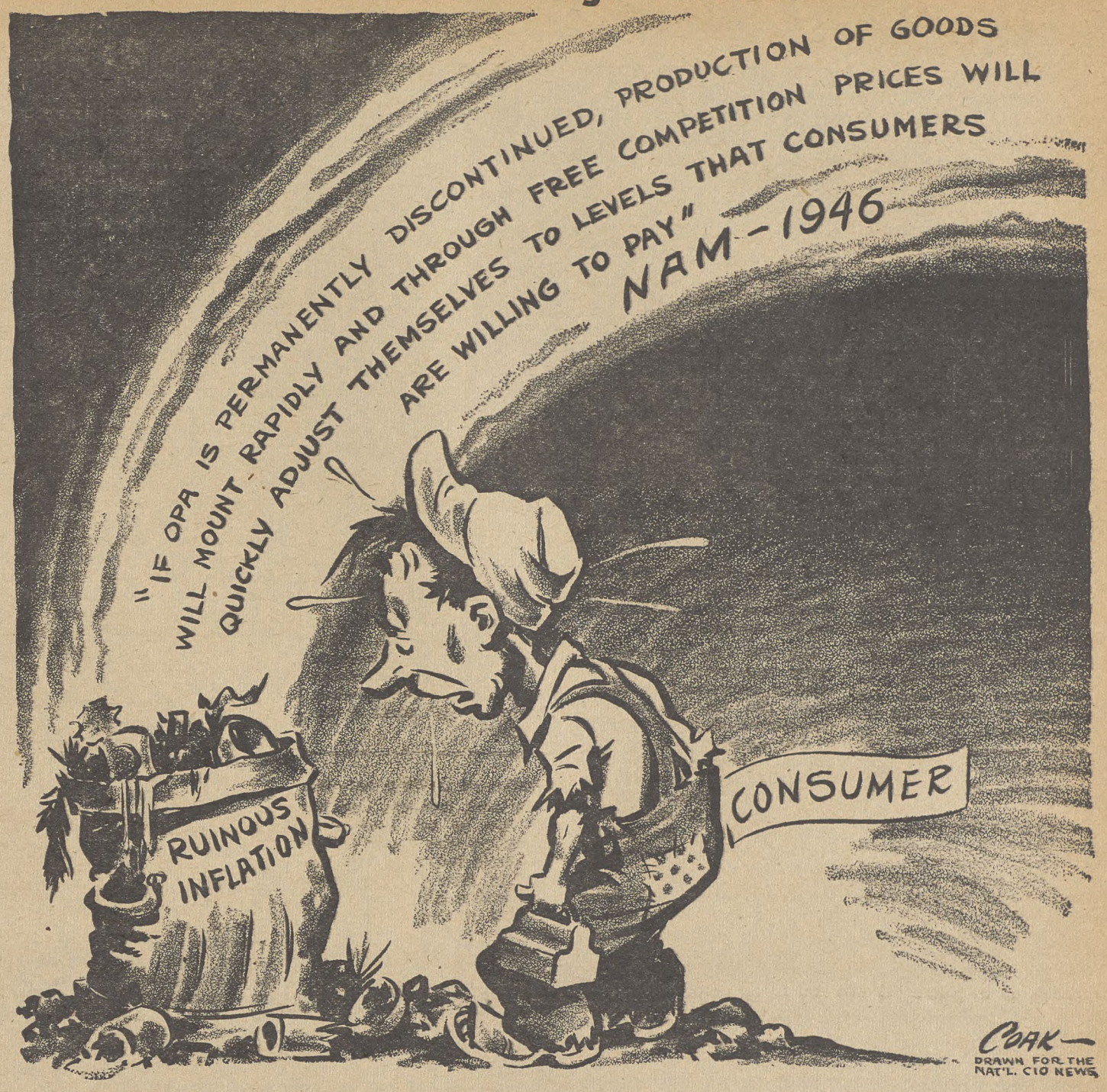
"He yanked the kid down an alley and beat him nearly half to death because he'd tried to steal a gun worth a dime."

Then Big Mike—the guy who had almost no respect for human rights—shook his finger under his son's nose and shouted:

"I'll learn ya to have the proper respect for property or I'll wring your damn little neck!"

A.L.S.

Stinks To High Heaven



Stop Shooting-From-Hip Congress Probes, Says Sen. Lucas

IN Anglo-Saxon jurisprudence a defendant is considered innocent until he is proved guilty. Not so in the klieg-lighted, blaringly-headlined investigations recently staged by some Congressional committees. Without benefit of counsel or the right of cross-examination, witnesses have undergone the committeemen's scalpel, emerging with tattered reputations and in some instances, loss of jobs.

Alarmed at these abuses, Sen. Scott W. Lucas (D., Ill.) has introduced a bill to protect witnesses from such inquisitions. In an article titled, "Cannibals in the Capitol," appearing in the June 27 issue of This Week, syndicated newspaper magazine, Lucas airs his criticisms and outlines his suggested cure. Following are excerpts from the piece:

MANY years ago Walter Lippman pictured Congressional investigations as "that legalized atrocity where Congressmen, starved of their legitimate food for thought, go on a wild and feverish man hunt and do not stop at cannibalism."

It is hardly an answer to say that Congressional investigations have in the main been properly conducted. Those hearings in which witnesses are treated fairly are not the ones which catch the public eye . . .

. . . After I had been elected to the Senate, I was appointed a member of the joint committee to investigate the Pearl Harbor disaster. For week after tedious week, we heard the testimony of everyone who had any connection with that question. The record of that hearing is divided into 39 parts—and took 20,618 pages to print.

Country In Danger

Unless Congress has the statemanship to reform itself, I fear that the whole process of Congressional investigation will fall into disrepute. The public will not tolerate much longer the disorderly hurling of charge and counter-charge, the assassination of reputations without cause. Congress and the country are in danger of losing the useful function of committee investigation. . . .

Sen. Lucas

Irrelevant detail was piled on irrelevant detail until the main issue was often lost sight of. Much more serious, however, was the abusive nature of some of the questions addressed men high in public life.

ANY move for reform must not weaken the basic structure of committee operation. No obstacle should be thrown in the path of an orderly effort to get at the heart of the problem which the committee has before it. The enormous powers of committees certainly must not be taken away. Without the power to subpoena witnesses, to compel them to testify, to produce papers, and to punish them for contempt, committees would be reduced to relative impotence.

What must be done, it seems to me, is to provide committees with rules—in effect, a code embodying the traditional American ideal of fair play. Witnesses must be free from the shooting-from-the-hip so characteristic of the House Committee on un-American Activities.

To my mind, there is no more important battle we have to fight in this war of ideas than the campaign to maintain the respect of the world for the American Congress. If the people of the United States lost faith in their Congress, what opinion can we expect the rest of the world to have? For Congress is the most important visible symbol of American democracy. . . .

To prepare the way for much needed house cleaning, five bills have been introduced in Congress, each aimed at preventing the recurrence of unfair and scandalous committee investigation. Four have been proposed in the House of Representatives—by Helen Gahagan Douglas and Chet Holifield of California, Adolph J. Sabath of Illinois, and Frank Buchanan of Pennsylvania.

Last February, I introduced in the Senate a resolution in which I have tried to provide a code for the protection of witnesses which still will not hamper the work of the committee.

Roughly, Senate Concurrent Resolution Number 44 provides that:

1. Anyone attacked by testimony or other evidence before a committee may file a sworn rebuttal which would become part of the hearing.

2. Such a person has the right to testify in his behalf, have the committee call his own witnesses, and cross-examine witnesses appearing against him.

3. A witness may be accompanied by counsel.

4. In the conduct of hearings the evidence must be relevant to the subject.

5. A witness may purchase transcripts of his testimony.

6. No committee report shall be filed until such report has been approved by a majority of those voting.

7. No member or employe of a committee shall, for compensation, lecture or write about the committee or its reports during the existence of the committee and while he is still a member.

CIO WANTS 'F.D.R. PLATFORM'

Here are the CIO's recommendations for the Democratic platform as presented last week to the Democratic Platform Committee by Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey:

The U. S., under the great leadership and inspiration of President Roosevelt, has set up a standard for all the peoples of the earth.

We propose that this convention adopt a Roosevelt Platform. We recall the objectives proclaimed by Roosevelt for a postwar America in the new economic bill of rights:

"The right to a useful and remunerative job; the right to earn enough to provide adequate food and clothing and recreation; the right of every farmer to raise and sell his products at a return which will give him and his family a decent living, the right of every businessman, large and small, to trade in an atmosphere free from unfair competition and domination by monopoly; the right of every family to a decent home; the right to adequate medical care and the opportunity to achieve and enjoy good health; the right to adequate protection from the economic fears of old age, sickness, accident and unemployment."

We recognize that these basic rights cannot be achieved by words alone. They require action. They require candidates pledged in good faith to these great objectives. They require a Congress similarly pledged and similarly motivated.

The 80th Congress, under a reactionary Republican leadership, has fostered repression instead of freedom, insecurity instead of protection, inflation instead of stability, special interest instead of the general welfare.

The people know this. Working men and women know this. In four successive national elections, under the great leadership of Roosevelt, the American people voiced their determination to move forward with confidence toward this program of security and abundance. They again will respond to a call sincerely made with the courage and will to achieve these goals.

BASIC SECURITY: The vital factor in an organized, orderly society is the basic security of the individual. If this basic security is absent, there can be no such thing as the common good or the general welfare.

Each individual must be free to exercise his human rights—economic, political, and civil.

COLLECTIVE BARGAINING: If our economy and institutions are to remain free, genuine collective bargaining must be safeguarded and extended.

The Taft-Hartley Law has undermined the national policy established during the Roosevelt administration. This law attempts to take us back in the direction of the old evils of individual bargaining.

Sen. Myers (D., Pa.), chairman of Democratic Platform Committee, and James B. Carey.

The T-H Law has been directly responsible for the revival of government by injunction. The Act constitutes a dangerous challenge to the right of free speech and to our free press. It has increased industrial strife, upset union security provisions in thousands of existing agreements, and opened up opportunities for endless lawsuits by unscrupulous employers against unions.

This convention should forthrightly demand the repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act. The experience under the law has demonstrated the truth of President Truman's statement when he vetoed the law and said, "It is a bad bill. It is bad for labor, bad for management, and bad for the country."

FAIR LABOR STANDARDS: To assure workers and employers alike of fair treatment, our laws governing minimum wages and maximum hours must be considerably strengthened. The principle of equal pay for equal work regardless of race or sex must be generally applied throughout American industry.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION: Between June of 1946 the effective end of OPA, and the beginning of 1948, the cost of living has gone up more than one-fourth. This rise unfortunately still continues. As a result, families are hard put to buy food and clothes, let alone anything beyond. The high cost of living is a household reality.

The 80th Congress has ignored realities and in so doing has contributed to the inflationary spiral.

We reiterate the need for an effective program of control over prices and for immediate and effective legislation by the Congress to restore price controls over the basic necessities of life.

The best preventive of inflation and exploitation through shortages of goods, is the exercise of proper price controls by the government.

HOUSING: The lack of housing requires no detailed analysis. It is real; it is here; and there presently exists no detailed orderly plan for its alleviation. The government must give effective leadership to the private building construction industry. It must apply systems of allocation and price control in distribution of building materials.

We must, however, recognize the void in our housing requirements that cannot be met by private industry. This void must be filled by the government with publicly financed and operated housing projects available to persons in the low-income brackets at reasonable rents.

In view of the delay in providing adequate housing, we urge that effective rent controls be restored.

HEALTH: The health of the people is an integral part of their security. We must admit frankly that our technological advances in the field of industrial production have not been matched in other related fields such as that of health and medical care.

The present system of financing medical care and its related fields must be greatly improved and expanded. We can no longer accept invalid arguments against national health insurance plans which will afford both members of the medical profession and the consumers of medical care, free choice in the rendition of acceptance of medical care. We must give to the health of the people at least as much regard as we give the education of the people.

EDUCATION: Our educational system must be greatly expanded and improved.

Specifically we urge adequate federal aid for all education, and enactment of the Labor-Education Extension Service to provide for adult workers.

SOCIAL SECURITY: A minimum program should embody:

1. A substantial rise in the present level of old-age benefits and a reduction in retirement age. This level has been unchanged for 9 years, during which time the cost of living has moved upward.
2. An extension of the entire social security program, including unemployment insurance and old-age, sickness and death and survivors' benefits to make its benefits available to the many under-privileged groups who are now denied protection.
3. A nationwide system of unemployment insurance, paying adequate benefits for a decent period of time.
4. The institution of sickness and disability insurance to provide a complete program (on a federal level) of health protection and disability payments.

TAXES: Our tax structures must be organized and administered entirely under the principle of "ability to pay." The recent tax law, by ignoring this principle, has contributed to the inflationary spiral. We urge an adequate tax program to recapture speculative, exorbitant and excess profits. Under this program taxes should not be levied against the meager savings of working people. Above all, they should not be levied on the cooperative efforts of farmers and consumers throughout the country to provide themselves with goods and services on a non-profit basis.

RIGHTS OF WOMEN: The great majority of women's organizations support a Women's Equal Status Bill which was introduced in Congress by representatives of both political parties. This bill would have removed undesirable discriminations against women without harming existing protective legislation. We supported this bill, and we strenuously denounce the so-called Equal Rights Amendment which would destroy hard-won gains.

SMALL BUSINESS: The owner of the small business enterprise must be accorded full protection of the law in his right to choose his own method of employment. He must not be subjected to vicious monopoly practices or unfair trade practices.

U. S. DEPT. OF LABOR: The Dept. of Labor is an agency established out of the wisdom of our national experience to serve the needs of the overwhelming majority of our people who work for wages and salaries. This department has its counterpart in the field of industry in the Dept. of Commerce, and its counterpart in food and fiber production in the Dept. of Agriculture. Its services must be broadened and expanded; there must be restored to it the related activities in its field of competence which have been stripped from it and assigned to comparatively unrelated governmental agencies.

NATIONAL RESOURCES: Federal development, administration, and operation of national resources in the interest of the whole people has long since passed the stage of experiment.

It is not too late to begin the administration of these resources so that their availability to the American people can in large measure be perpetuated.

VETERANS: We must, in good faith, make good on the pledges we made the members of our armed forces during World War II. We must not follow the policy of repudiation of pledges to World War I veterans that marked the Twenties.

We have thus far woefully failed to provide proper housing and the other items of basic security which are so sadly lacking. We must not blind ourselves to the fact that the veterans of World War II are the potential parents of those who will guide our national destinies a few short years from now.

FOREIGN POLICY: The same principles that guide us in our domestic policy must prevail in the field of our foreign policy.

We stand dedicated to the cause of peace and its preservation. And as a people, we abhor war.

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Carey Hits GOP

Replying to a query by Rep. Emmanuel Celler (D., N. Y.), a member of the Democratic Platform Committee, Carey said: "I think the Republican Party's 'labor' plank is deceitful."

Model for World

After he finished his prepared statement, Carey told Sen. Frank Myers (D., Pa.), chairman of the Democratic Platform Committee:

"Our CIO members stand behind this program to a man. I hope to see the day when this program is adopted fully, thus making America the model for the world."

The best stock

Hugh D. Scott, Jr., renegade Democrat who is the new chairman of the Republican Natl. Committee, comes of the best stock. He says so himself.

In fact, Rep. Scott thinks all Republicans are of the best stock—including Boss Joe Grundy, who ordered Gov. Thomas E. Dewey to appoint Philadelphia's Scott as chairman. (Also, presumably, the Republicans who are neck-deep in Philadelphia's current municipal scandal.) In a campaign speech several years back, Scott declared: "It is time for the Republicans to take over. We are of the best stock. We are the best people."

Poll Shows Might Bea

IF opinion polls have any prophetic value — and they sometimes do—Mayor Hubert H. Humphrey of Minneapolis has a fairly good chance of licking Sen. Joseph H. Ball (R., Minn.) this fall.

Humphrey, backed by CIO-PAC, is an aggressive liberal who has built up an outstanding record as mayor. Ball, a renegade former member of the CIO Newspaper Guild, has built up one of the most reactionary records in Congress, even in international affairs, at which he was once rated a "liberal."

The Minneapolis Sunday Tribune has been sampling Minnesota voters' preference ever since Humphrey announced he'd run for U. S. Senate. First poll, taken in April, showed that were the election held then, 43% of the voters polled would have voted

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Here is part of a statement read to the Democratic Platform Committee by Walter White, executive secretary, Nat'l Association for Advancement of Colored People. The statement was made in the name of the Continuation Committee of 21 Negro Organizations:

We appear today on behalf of 21 national Negro organizations with a combined membership of 6,084,000. Representatives of these organizations have unanimously adopted a "Declaration of Negro Voters."

We come before the Platform Committee with few illusions. We know, as does everyone, that the Democratic party is torn by schisms. The
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primary, the Tribune queried the voters on how they stood on Humphrey vs. Ball, and Humphrey vs. King. Here are the results:

Humphrey	**46%**
Ball	**36**
Humphrey	**43%**
King	**33**

Humphrey has been slated as the candidate of the Democratic-Farmer-Labor Party. According to indications, the third party candidate, James Shields, might get about 2 to 5% of the vote.

The poll shows these interesting items: organized workers are strong for Humphrey; his vote would be high in cities and he would break even in towns and country against Ball; he would win 20% of Republican voters against Ball, would only lose 9% of D-FL voters; he is the choice generally of voters between 21 and 49; runs lower above that.

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portation and other fields not only embitter those discriminated against but also constitute a strain upon the honor of America throughout the world.

The day of reckoning has come when the party must decide whether it is going to permit bigots to dictate its philosophy or whether the party can rise to the heights of Americanism which alone can justify its continued existence.

The party must move forward or perish. The fate not only of the party itself but possibly that of America depends upon you.

We, therefore, respectfully but firmly insist that the Democratic Platform Committee can include nothing less than the full recommendations of the President's Committee on Civil Rights.

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TOTALITARIANISM: We emphasize and restate our rejection of reactionary dictatorship—economic or political—domestic or foreign.

We do not believe that totalitarianism can meet the challenge which we fearlessly make to those who would usurp the government of the people. We can advance the democratic way of life only by putting its principles into full action.

NATIONAL ELECTIONS: The free exercise of the ballot is imperative in a functioning democracy. The importance in our lives of a national election justifies proclamation of the day on which the President and Vice President are elected as a national holiday so that all citizens will be granted the fullest opportunity to vote.

CONCLUSION: To sum up our views, we state our firm belief that the strongest defense of America lies in a sound and equitable economy. The best protection of our democracy lies in more democracy. A democracy that really works in the interest of all the people is immune from attack from within and without. The strength of America resides in its people; and the strength of its people resides entirely in their free exercise of their rights.

AND IT AIN'T FUNNY, McGEE

The following script was prepared by the Illinois Political Action Committee:

COMMENTATOR—You are about to witness a short skit entitled, "You've Got a Date in '48." This stirring drama will show you some of the many reasons why labor must organize to get out the vote as never before.

It shows you in graphic form the kind of men we have had in the 80th Congress. First, we will hear what U. S. Sen. Blowhard has to say.

BLOWHARD—It's a great pleasure and a special privilege to speak before you. I've always felt especially close to workers. My father was a worker. In fact, even today, some of my best friends are workers.

I am a real friend of the workers.

Let me say a few words about the Taft-Hartley law, which I helped, very proudly, steer through the halls of our Congress. This law is an American law. You remember and I remember with Abe Lincoln that our fathers brought forth upon this continent a new nation conceived in liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal—all men! You are all equal.

For many years, you poor people have been victims of exploitation. I like poor people. My father was a poor man.

For too many years you have been victims of legislation which has said you are not equal to your employers, your more fortunate brothers; that you need a union to help you.

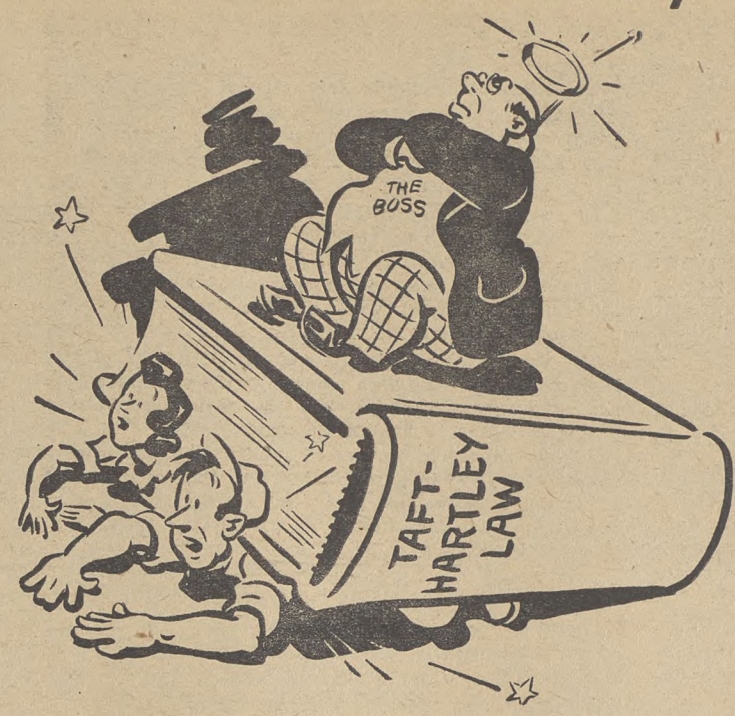
I deny that you are not equal. I will in your behalf, defend to the death, your equality before the law and will resist to the end, all legislation designed to interfere with that equality.

THE Taft-Hartley law was composed in that spirit. It is not my purpose here to go into all the details of the law. You will find out soon enough!

But I do want to take this opportunity to say we have saved you from the closed shop. We hope soon to give you back the open shop.

The doors of your shop will always be open to accommodate the constant stream of men coming in to take jobs.

Now, I know some of you who are timid are afraid that others may come in and take your jobs at lower wages. But think of the freedom you have. You have the right, and no union leader can stop you, to go to another shop yourself, as a free born American citizen, and take another fellow's job away. That is American free enterprise.



That is what made our Country great. Anything else is Socalism.

No I know it seems at first as if employers save money that way. But don't be deceived.

WE are not interested in money for your employers. No, we don't care anymore for money than we do for our right eye. It's all principle.

Now that doesn't mean that I'm against unions. No! If you want unions, go ahead. I'm for unions—so long as they're properly conducted.

Properly conducted. And how would I have them conducted? No strikes, no contracts, low wages, and damn few members. Thank you.

COMMENTATOR—We will now take you to some actual labor relations scenes to show you just how the law works. The first scene shows a union organizer talking to a worker:

ORGANIZER—Listen, fella. We've got to get together and organize a union. I think the boss has shown about enough partiality around here. He won't give us a decent wage; we don't have any seniority on our jobs; and he never heard of workers taking a vacation. Unless we organize and fight for our rights, some favorite of the boss may get our job.

COMMENTATOR—One moment! You can't do that. You're violating the law. You're coercing that worker. Section 8 of the Act.

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COMMENTATOR—The next scene shows an employer addressing a group of workers at a plant meeting prior to an NLRB election.

BOSS—This Union will do nothing for you. Its organizers don't even come from around here. They are a bunch of outsiders. They can't help you—they just want your money. And I'll tell you one thing. If the Union comes in my plant, we'll shut the plant down before we deal with any Union.

ORGANIZER—Hey, wait a minute. You can't do that. You're coercing these workers. That's a violation of Section 8 of the Taft-Hartley law. That's gotta stop.

COMMENTATOR—Oh, no mister; you're wrong. We don't interfere with the free speech of American citizens.

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COMMENTATOR—We now take you to a collective bargaining conference between UAW and the Backfire Motor Company.

ORGANIZER—We have expelled John Jones from our Union. Under the terms of our union shop contract we want you to discharge him.

BOSS—Why did you expel him?

ORGANIZER—He comes to work drunk. He's been fighting with the union steward. He's led wildcat strikes, and has even embezzled union funds.

BOSS—Has he paid his union dues?

ORGANIZER—Yes, but what's that got to do with it?

BOSS—I can't fire any man on the union's request, except for nonpayment of dues. You know that. The Taft-Hartley law says that.

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COMMENTATOR—The next scene shows the mill office of the Quick-Drop Suspender Company.

BOSS—You came to work today wearing a belt. You should be wearing suspenders. You know the company rule on that. You're fired.

WORKER—You never fired anyone else for that. You're firing me because I'm chairman of the organizing committee. I'll go to the law. I'll file charges with the NLRB.

COMMENTATOR—The board will not protect you. The law provides for equality. Labor deals with labor. Management deals with management. This is a management problem. You have nothing to say about it.

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COMMENTATOR—We continue now with a court room scene.

JUDGE—As editor of "Steel Labor" you are charged with spending union funds in a political campaign. You have urged the defeat of Senator Blowhard. You have violated the law, I sentence you to one year in jail and a fine of $1000.

EDITOR—But, Your Honor, the owner of the Outland Steel Co. gave $5000 to Senator Blowhard's campaign. Why hasn't he been fined and sent to jail?

COMMENTATOR—The editor, ladies and gentlemen, doesn't understand. That was a personal contribution. There's nothing to stop the union editor making a $5000 contribution as an individual if he wants to. He and the employer have equal rights.

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COMMENTATOR—Our final scene is the close of balloting at which the Union has sought authorization for the union shop.

BOARD REPRESENTATIVE: The results of this election are as follows: 1000 workers were eligible to vote. 490 voted for the union shop. 360 voted against it. 150 did not vote.

WORKERS: Hurrah! We win!

BOARD REPRESENTATIVE—Oh no, you don't. The Union loses. You only had 49% of those eligible to vote.

BLOWHARD—That's right. As your representatives, as representatives of the people, we have made sure that democracy will prevail. Not everybody voted who should vote. So we cannot permit a minority to decide for the majority.

ORGANIZER—Just a minute, Mr. Senator. I understand that only about 25% of the eligible voters in your state voted for you last year.

BLOWHARD—What has that got to do with it? After all, you don't want to carry this democracy thing too far, do you? Do you want mob rule?

ORGANIZER—No, we don't want mob rule—but we don't want to be ruled by a minority of power-hungry Congressmen who vote the way the NAM dictates, either.

And who voted for the Senator? You and you and you and you! How? Well—have you registered to vote? Did you vote in the primaries? Do you know how your Congressman voted on the Taft-Hartley law? Do you know whether your state representative is really representing your interests? Did you work for the election of liberal candidates in the 1944 and '46 elections?

Most of you would have to answer NO to these questions, wouldn't you. Well—let's make the answers YES this year.

Kroll Accepts

PAC Dir. Jack Kroll last week wired James Roosevelt, son of the late President, that "I will be happy to attend" a caucus of Democratic liberals.

"As you know, PAC is uncommitted to any presidential or vice-presidential aspirant, avowed or unavowed," Kroll said, "PAC, however, is committed to an open convention to the end that a ticket may be selected in a democratic manner, free of interference from those holding high office or the strings of political patronage."

Murray Won't Go To Convention

CIO Pres. Philip Murray, elected unopposed as a Pennsylvania delegate-at-large to the Democratic National Convention, has informed Chm. J. Howard McGrath that he would be unable to attend the convention because of urgent CIO business.

He also informed McGrath he would be unable to accept an invitation to address the convention on the subject of labor.

INDUSTRIAL UNION COUNCILS

CIO Bodies Have Wide Latitude On Education

BY JOHN BROPHY

CIO Director of Industrial Union Councils

(This is the fourth of a series of articles on the relation of CIO councils to the national CIO.)

ANOTHER field in which our industrial union councils have a broad freedom of action is the field of workers' education. And, with that broad freedom of action goes a very heavy responsibility.

Along with workers' education comes education of the public—education to make Americans aware of the correctness of labor's stand. And, accompanying both kinds of education is the CIO's duty to see to it that we have decent public school facilities in which real Americanism is taught.

First, let's take workers' education. No finer example can be found than in the State of Michigan—though there are many other excellent examples.

In Michigan, the state industrial union council has bought a magnificent tract of land with buildings on the shore of Lake Huron. It runs summer schools there during several summer weeks. There is a varied curriculum, with excellent instructors drawn from in and around the labor movement. The purchase was financed in part by the sale of bonds to Michigan CIO locals.

OTHER State councils have started or considered similar projects. The Ohio council, for one, is running a summer school at the Tar Hollow Group camp, near Chillicothe.

In some cases, councils have working arrangements with universities for somewhat similar activities on the campuses. There has been a great growth in this kind of educational work in the last three or four years.

The various internationals and the CIO Department of Research and Education are helping them along, but the main pioneering in this field and establishing solid schools has to be carried out by the councils. The internationals, on the other hand, have to think mainly of education related to their collective bargaining techniques.

Remember, the national CIO cannot try to teach the entire membership. Even where our Education Department organizes schools, sometimes for several states, the councils must do the recruiting. It is also up to them to decide what they want to have taught.

In short, our councils are agencies which offer educational programs on a broad basis, appealing to more than one international, and dealing with questions of common CIO policy. They are largely on their own in getting these things done.

As to public relations, we naturally want to put our best foot forward in telling the public about our movement. That's because the NAM and other business groups are constantly attacking us and misrepresenting our cause and our policy.

It is up to our councils, state and local, to answer such charges, and, even more important, to take a positive public position, showing communities the real truth about labor. One way to do this is radio programs.

Councils also call meetings and conferences on particular issues. Council committees go to see mayors and governors, keep in touch with veterans' organizations, farm organizations, voters' leagues and the like. They put the real story of the CIO across.

THE national CIO publicity people and education people are always ready to help if called upon, but they cannot do the job for the whole country. That is up to the councils, and they have a wide discretion to work out their own methods.

All Americans are interested in our public schools. Americans would be very bad citizens if they were not. Sometimes, selfish business interests put false propaganda into the schools. Official investigations have shown how that was done by electric power interests and others.

We need to be on guard against such false propaganda and to work for good people on local school boards who will not tolerate distortions. This is one of the duties of the councils, which they have to discharge pretty largely on their own, because only the local people can size up the job and work it out properly.

SOMEWHAT related to education is the matter of community services. The National CIO Community Services Committee has set up many centers under the direction of local councils for training CIO representatives in this work. These activities are called outplant representation or referral.

The counsellors, CIO people who take these courses, learn how to put CIO members in touch with Government agencies which can help them in social security, health, housing, and so on. Our members learn to use the facilities of local, state and national governments to solve their own personal problems which come up outside the plant.

The training of these counsellors under the supervision of CIO-NCSC is done by the councils. The contact work with governments is also really educational work among our members.

All these activities go on locally and on a state basis without interference, and with only a little assistance from the National CIO. Our councils have a broader autonomy in these educational fields than they will, in all probability, ever be able to exercise with the resources at their command.

Education

Largest Enrollment In Mich.; Many Institutes Planned

THE fifth annual Leadership Training Institute at the FDR-CIO Labor Center, the camp at Port Huron, Mich., owned by the Michigan CIO Council, opens this week with the largest enrollment since the school began in 1944.

The Institute which is sponsored by the Michigan CIO education department with the cooperation of the Auto Workers and other CIO international unions, will run until Aug. 21. Twenty-five classes are planned for the session, mostly for one week each, though some will be given over a two-week period.

Courses in political tactics, union time study methods, and payroll and production economics will be given the first week. The second week's subjects include grievance negotiation techniques, economic strategy, recreation leadership and political theories and party structures.

A feature of this year's institute is a special course for wives of workers attending the school. Held from 10 A. M. to noon daily, the course covers such topics as union wife—or union widow; solving our consumer problems; wives in the field of politics, and wives and the union future.

* * *

STUDENTS-IN-INDUSTRY

Detroit, motor capital of the U. S., with its 2,000,000 population and culture centered about its mass technology, has become an open class room for 16 students who are members of the Student-In-Industry project being operated under the joint sponsorship of Adrian and Olivet colleges.

Dr. Tucker Smith, formerly on the staff of the CIO Retail and Wholesale Union, now head of the economics department at Olivet, is educational director of the project.

Most of the students have found jobs in local auto shops and are rooming in a working class neighborhood. Field trips and lectures by experts in labor, management, church and government affairs are offered in addition to regular evening class sessions. The project started June 11 and is scheduled to run until Aug. 27.

* * *

TEACHING PARLEY

An intensive one-week conference on the teaching of labor economics will be held this summer on the campus of Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y. Scheduled for Aug. 25-31 by the School of Industrial & Labor Relations at Cornell, the program is designed to provide mutual training of college and university teachers who have classes dealing in subjects related to labor problems.

* * *

RELIGIOUS STUDY

An Industrial Relations Institute for Church Leaders is being held at the University of Wisconsin, July 11-23 under the sponsorship of the University's School for Workers with the cooperation of national religious organizations. John G. Ramsey, CIO public relations representative, will be one of the instructors.

* * *

COMMUNITY WORK

Labor leadership in community affairs will be the subject of this year's annual Labor Leadership Institute sponsored by the Georgia Workers Education Service, 353 Courtland St. NE, Atlanta 3. The institute will be held Aug. 27-Sept. 1, at the Laurel Falls Camp in the mountains of North Georgia, owned by Lillian Smith, famous novelist.

Purpose of the five-day school is to train labor representatives for broader participation in civic and local governmental bodies. The GWES has the backing of both CIO and AFL unions in the area.

Right-Wing Wins In UAW's Local

Allis-Chalmers workers, who received nationwide attention during the bitter 1946-47 strike, have elected a right-wing slate headed by Joe Glynn, who was chosen president, to lead Local 248, CIO Auto Workers. The vote ranged from 5 to 1 to 8 to 1.

Pat Greathouse, administrator of the local at the Allis-Chalmers plant at West Allis, Wis., since last December, said the custodianship of the local will be surrendered when the officers are installed later this month. The union is negotiating with management for a new contract to replace the temporary stipulation now in effect.

Timely Aid

Oregon CIO Newspaper Guildsmen lost their possessions in the recent Columbia River flood won't lose their Guild membership for lack of "do-re-me." The Portland Guild has voted to pay these members' dues for the next six months.

HOSIERY CLASSES

Education of union members is one of the most important tasks facing labor today, Education Director William Rafsky of the American Federation of Hosiery Workers told members of the union attending a one-week institute held June 24-July 1 at Highlander Folk School, Monteagle, Tenn.

Hosiery workers from Tennessee, Alabama and Mississippi who attended the Institute learned how to start educational programs in their own locals, and plan year-round activities. The history of the hosiery industry and union, and other subjects of vital interest to Federation members were included in the course.

Ohio CIO Says Mayor Parley Backs Its Municipal Policy

THE U.S. Conference of Mayors is now advocating the same municipal financing program for which CIO has been fighting, Ohio CIO Council Secy.-Treas. William Lavelle points out.

Commenting on a report just issued by a special committee of the Conference, Lavelle said, "This committee says the same things we said and are continuing to say in our battle against the payroll tax.

"This committee obviously feels as we do, that the payroll tax is not the answer to the financial problem of America's cities . . . that the answer lies in the state Legislature, which is responsible for the financial plight of the big cities.

"The cornerstone of the Mayors' program is a demand for the Legislature to end the present glaring injustices. This demand is precisely the demand of the Ohio CIO Council—that the sales tax distribution be returned to its original form of 60% for schools and 40% for cities.

"This committee urges the cooperation of Labor in support of its alleged program. Ohio CIO has advocated an honest, realistic municipal financing program for a long time. Of course, we will continue to fight for an end to huge state surpluses, while cities are nearly bankrupt."

"Here come the NLRB inspectors to see why poor old Sutton needs that two-cent raise!"

FSA Alters Regional Set-up

FEDERAL Security Administrator Oscar R. Ewing last week announced the establishment of 10 Agency Regional Offices, and the appointment of their Directors.

Prior to the establishment of these offices, the Agency's programs were administered in the field through regional and district offices of its various units.

"Hitherto, the various units of the Agency have had differing geographical areas to work in," Ewing said. "For instance, the Social Security Administration has functioned through eleven Regional Offices, the U. S. Employment Service through twelve, and the Public Health Service through eight. The setting up of these ten Regional Offices for all Agency activity will eliminate overlapping of geographical boundaries and individual activity, and will provide the States and the general public with a center of contact for all our varied field programs."

Principal units of the Agency are: the Social Security Administration, which includes the U. S. Employment Service and the Children's Bureau, the Public Health Service, the Office of Education, the Food and Drug Administration, the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation, and the Bureau of Employes' Compensation.

Following are the newly appointed FSA Regional Directors, with the States covered in each of the 10 regions and the headquarters city of each Regional Office:

John F. Hardy; Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island; Boston.

Joseph B. O'Connor; New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware; New York City.

Erval R. Coffee; Maryland, District of Columbia, West Virginia, Virginia, North Carolina; Richmond.

J. Kimball Johnson; Michigan, Ohio, Kentucky; Cleveland.

Ed McDonald; Minnesota, Wisconsin, Illinois, Indiana; Chicago.

Richard H. Lyle; Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama, Florida, South Carolina, Georgia; Atlanta.

James W. Doarn; North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Iowa, Missouri; Kansas City.

James H. Bond; Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas, Oklahoma, New Mexico; Dallas.

Heber R. Harper; Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Utah, Colorado; Denver.

Fay W. Hunter; Washington, Oregon, California, Nevada, Arizona; San Francisco.

Injunction Bars Those Who 'Consort' With Strikers

GOVERNMENT by injunction? You ain't heard anything yet till you hear this one.

Members of CIO Electrical Workers Local 213, Springfield, Mass., are on strike against the Van Norman Co. The firm applied for—and was granted—an injunction in Superior Court, Suffolk County (Boston). The injunction bars all picketing activity of officers and members of the local union and of all who "consort" with the strikers.

Attorneys have informed the Western Massachusetts CIO Council that, since the council has been active in the strike, council officers and all its members are as much enjoined as those who actually are on strike.

The strike was called after the company refused to grant a pay increase following three months of negotiations and federal conciliation. On the day the injunction was issued, the company issued a statement saying it would never recognize the union, threatened to start a back-to-work movement, to eliminate paid lunch periods, to cut the production bonus and to provide police protection for those who might desire to desert the strike.

Adventures of Mike The Factory Worker

Nobody ever told Mike Schaefer when he was in school getting A's in Latin and English that he'd be working in a factory in a few years and likely spend the rest of his working life on a factory payroll.

Like millions of other guys, Mike just drifted into factory work. His story of what it's like to work in a factory is told in one of a series of articles written by workers which are being printed by Work, monthly paper of the Catholic Labor Alliance, Chicago.

Part of Mike Schaefer's working experiences as he tells them in Work, are reprinted below. His salty comments show up vividly some of the flaws in our educational and industrial life which common sense could correct.

FUNNY how the facts of factory life are shunned nowadays. Maybe about three-fourths of the fellows in my graduation class are now doing manual work. But we never got any hints along that line in our class. It was just assumed that we would all be junior executives or at least bank tellers.

Some guys find it hard to understand. Didn't they see it in the movies? Everyone who works for a living has a private office of his own—with a private secretary too, if he makes good.

So then I apply for a job. A man leads me into the plant, but does he give me office space? He does give me space—about five square feet on a production line. What a deal. Me, the junior executive.

ONE of my earliest jobs was in a zinc mill. That was a hot box in the summertime. Especially for the fellows who worked around the blast furnaces . . .

At first I pushed 5000 pounds in zinc around on a skid. Sometimes another guy would help me with the pushing; sometimes I'd have to do it alone. It wasn't too hard—just hard enough to add about 15 pounds of muscle to my body. The muscle-building process was a slow one.

Some of the guys couldn't take it. When they first started working there, they'd take an extra day off at least once a week to get themselves rested up. Most of them hated the place. They'd curse it when they were on the job; they'd curse it when they were off.

I wasn't crazy about the job either. Sometimes I got more out of it than just a pay check—but that wasn't often.

WHAT I mean is this: Certainly you should get some kind of enjoyment out of your job. And I did—but there would be something to stifle that enjoyment. Like when I was working at testing or inspecting . . .

I'd feel I was really doing something useful—seeing that people got a good kind of zinc. But then every once in a while, I'd find some bad zinc, which I'd mark up as bad, and the superintendent would give me hell about "keeping down his production level."

When I couldn't take it any longer I quit, and all the guys slapped me on the back. They said I was smart; they were just there "temporarily" too until they could find something better.

I got a job on the production line of a company that makes bandages. I was one of the last cogs in the wheel. My job was taking the boxes of bandages as they rolled off the assembly line, and putting them into cases. All day, putting 48 small boxes into a bigger one.

I FOUND out how mechanical you can become on the assembly line. You can work for a long time and be only vaguely conscious of what you're doing. Your mind can explore a thousand different subjects very remote from your place of labor.

Maybe it's this roaming of the mind that keeps you from going nuts on the assembly line.

It's not the monotony that bothers me so much. It's the way some foremen breath down your neck, trying to get production, always more production. If these dopes would only wise up, they'd realize that most workers actually do better for a foreman who doesn't check up on every little thing.

I guess I wouldn't mind working in a factory—even for the rest of my days—if the place were a decent spot to work. But a lot of changes would have to be made. Those changes, I'm afraid, are a long, long way off.

Unions have a tremendous job in seeing that workers get enough of a wage to eat and raise a family on. When unions do tackle the other problems, they are accused of stepping on the "prerogatives of management."

Why doesn't someone start talking about the prerogatives of human beings?

Mayor Remembers Labor Backed Him

Because secretaries of the chambers of commerce but not secretaries of labor organizations were invited to attend a meeting of mayors of a section of Wisconsin, Mayor Willard Sonnenburg of Sheboygan, Wis., refused to attend.

HOT DAY: It was a hot day when CIO Auto Workers' officers broke ground for WAIW-FM, the first UAW-CIO radio station. Vice Pres. Richard Gosser mops the brow of Secy.-Treas. Emil Mazey, while Norman Matthews, Chairman of the union's radio committee, looks on with the station builder.

Newspaper Dubious Of Union Probe

REP. Fred Hartley (R., N. J.), who skipped most of the latter part of the 80th Congress to fulfill paid speaking engagements, has been conducting an "investigation" of officers of New York locals of the CIO Retail, Wholesale Union.

Perhaps the best analysis of Hartley's sordid proceedings was made by the Washington Post. Herewith are excerpts from a Post editorial:

"Rep. Hartley says that the investigation into communism in labor unions by a House Subcommittee which he heads is not a witch hunt. Rather, his aim is to assist labor unions in dealing with their problems of Communist infiltration.

"That aim has not been advanced by the sessions in New York. There are some disquieting indications that, in spite of his announced intention of keeping the investigation on a high plane, Hartley may be seeking more than information.

"Hartley is asking a large number of labor leaders if they are Communists. So far they have refused to answer. If they continue to refuse to answer, he says they will be cited for contempt of Congress.

"This method might presumably be employed to lodge large numbers of Communists or recalcitrant fellow travelers in jail. Any such approach might easily defeat the purpose of the subcommittee if indeed it did not redound to the discredit of the investigators. The implication is that Hartley intends to use the congressional investigation as an instrument of persecution—a wholly illegitimate use — instead of informing the public and the unions as to the work of Communists in their midst."

A sub-committee of the House Labor Committee, of which Hartley is chairman, is ostensibly investigating charges of employers that certain New York locals of the Retail, Wholesale Union are Communist-dominated. The national union is right wing-led.

"You understand that that Taft-Hartley Law just equalizes labor's relations with management."

Good Wages Replace Frock Coats

RAW MATERIAL: Workers hold up a fleece weighing 36 pounds at the Barre Wool Combing Co., where there was a long history of division among the workers and strife with management before the CIO Textile Workers organized the plant.

ALL the 750 workers at the Barre Wool Combing Company in South Barre, Mass., belong to the CIO Textile Workers Union today. For more than two years no strikes, stoppages or slowdowns have occurred. The relationship between the union and the company is remarkably harmonious.

But it was not always this way The colorful story of labor relations at this plant which makes worsted out of the raw greasy wool piled in its bins is told by Agnes M. Cohen in the current issue of the CIO union's paper. "Textile Labor."

It is a story which covers half a century marked by many stormy conflicts, and is typical of what has been happening in many plants.

The earliest union at Barre was a wool sorters guild which reached its peak around the turn of the century. "Perhaps few of the workers at Barre today can remember the frock coats and the top hats which this craft group wore to distinguish themselves," writes Miss Cohen.

"They were a colorful group, but a group which held itself apart. Division on the basis of skills and nationalities both in the mill and the community was the rule here in the early days. You won't find that division today. The Italians, the Polish, the Lithuanians, the English and the Irish—all the workers—are working together under one TWUA contract.

"The conflict and the violence which are part of Barre's labor history are gone too. The memories of the killings of 1917, the use of fire hoses against the workers in 1934, the tipping of organizers' cars in 1935 and the bitter struggle of 1940 when county and state police were called in are disappearing as both management and workers learn to get along together in collective bargaining."

IN the early years, the mill was owned by Lord Barmby, a British citizen, who "rode to work on a horse with red-coated lackies by his side." Those were the "wine and chicken" days, when to get a promotion or to hold a job workers slipped little presents to the boss.

Lord Barmby sold the mill to the Uxbridge chain in 1938 and a new manager, Levon Yacubian, was put in charge. In 1940 the workers who had belonged to the AFL United Textile Workers, which had led an unsuccessful eight-week strike, voted 406 to 241 to join the CIO Textile Workers.

The first TWUA contract was signed in July 1940, and the years of steady improvement began. In 1942 the CIO union won a second election, 431 to 288, and today has a standard TWUA woolen agreement, the only group in the Uxbridge chain with a union shop. Early this year Barre workers voted 643 to 23 to sustain the union shop.

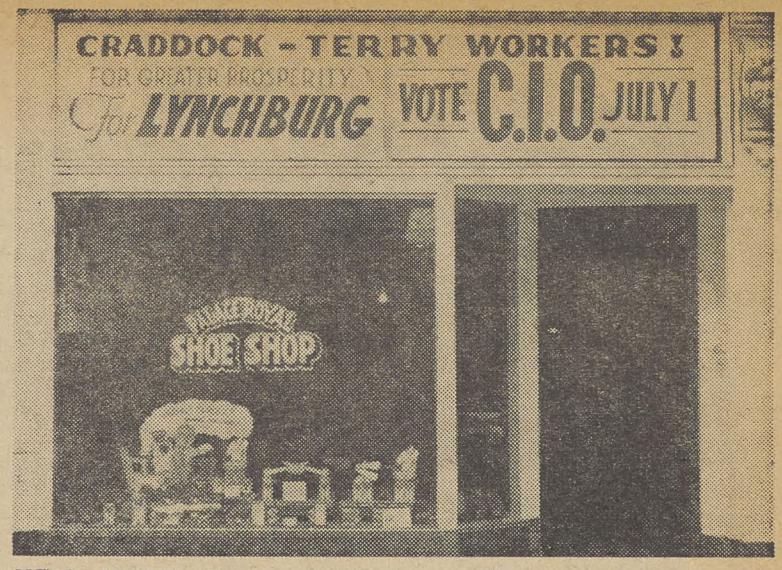
"No mysteries are responsible for the new successful union-company relations," says Miss Cohen. "It's been merely a process of mutual education and cooperation. The primary rule is to settle difficulties at their source so that no grievances are allowed to smolder and erupt.

"Every Tuesday afternoon the three top officers of the union are on hand to help settle grievances which have reached the second step in the grievance machinery. The manager of the mill exercises autonomy in the plant so that management 'buck-passing', a common plague in collective bargaining, is eliminated."

With quibbling between the workers and the company reduced to a minimum, time is available to work on constructive projects, says Miss Cohen. For example, in November 1946 the employes organized their own Barwoolco credit union, which had 250 members and $35,000 assets a year later, and is still growing. By belonging to the credit union the workers can borrow from their own bank at rates far below commercial rates.

"Barre Wool Combing workers," concludes Miss Cohen, "are learning that militancy and cooperation go hand in hand to make a good union man. And the company is learning, through the excellent relations it has established through TWUA, that a good trade union is a business asset."

FINAL PRODUCT: Peter Fargnoli shows big rolls of dyed yarn produced by members of the CIO Textile Workers at the Barre Wool Combing Plant.



HE'S WISE: This Lynchburg, Va., merchant knew that if the CIO Shoe Workers won the NLRB election at the three Craddock-Terry plants, the town would be more prosperous. The CIO won.

ORGANIZATIONALLY SPEAKING

By Allan S. Haywood

The telephone operators of Maryland voted overwhelmingly for affiliation with the TWOC-CIO in an NLRB election held Thursday, July 1, affecting all operators throughout the state. Results were: Eligible to vote 4200; number votes cast, 3237; CIO 2156; CWA 946; Neither 135; void 50. Pres. Margaret Weiss of the Maryland Telephone Traffic Union, her staff, and all the CIO people who took part in this election are to be congratulated.

This is a significant victory, demonstrating clearly that the telephone workers once presented with the facts, want national affiliation with the CIO. It should convince those who have any doubts that this is where they belong. The kind of work that these workers perform warrant much better treatment and consideration than they are receiving now from the Bell System. To obtain such improvements in wages and working conditions will require a strong national organization affiliated with the CIO. Again congratulations to all who participated!

Reg. Dir. Tim Flynn, San Francisco, Calif., reports an NLRB election at the Shell Development Co., Emeryville, OWIU-CIO 320, no union 58. Homer Coffman and Willam Povall, Intl. Rep., OWIU-CIO, handled the campaign.

Reg. Dir. Ewald Sandner, Newark, New Jersey, reports a victory in a representation election at the National Lead Co., Titanium Division, Sayreville, N. J.: Eligible to vote 750, GCCWA-CIO 462, AFL Chemical 152. Acting Reg. Dir. Jack Rosen and Rep. Frank Gallagher were in charge.

Reg. Dir. Frank Bender, Baltimore, Md., reports victories in the following elections: Marvadel Ice Cream Co., Inc., Salisbury, UAW-CIO 17, no 0; Electro-Motive plant, Division GM Corporation, Baltimore, UAW-CIO 36, no 6.

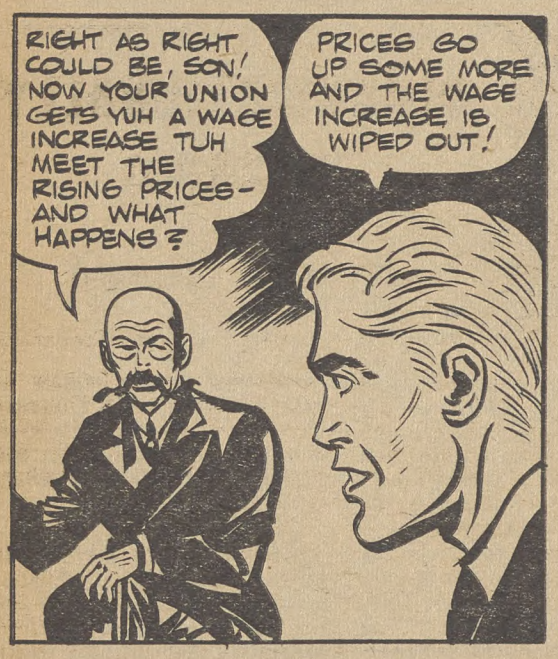
Dir. of Org. Thomas J. Gallagher, IUM&SWA-CIO, Camden, New Jersey, reports victories in the following union shop elections: Constable Hook Yard, Bayonne, N. J., eligible to vote 131, yes 131, no 0; Casey Boat Yard, Fairhaven, Mass., eligible to vote 25, yes 23, no 0.

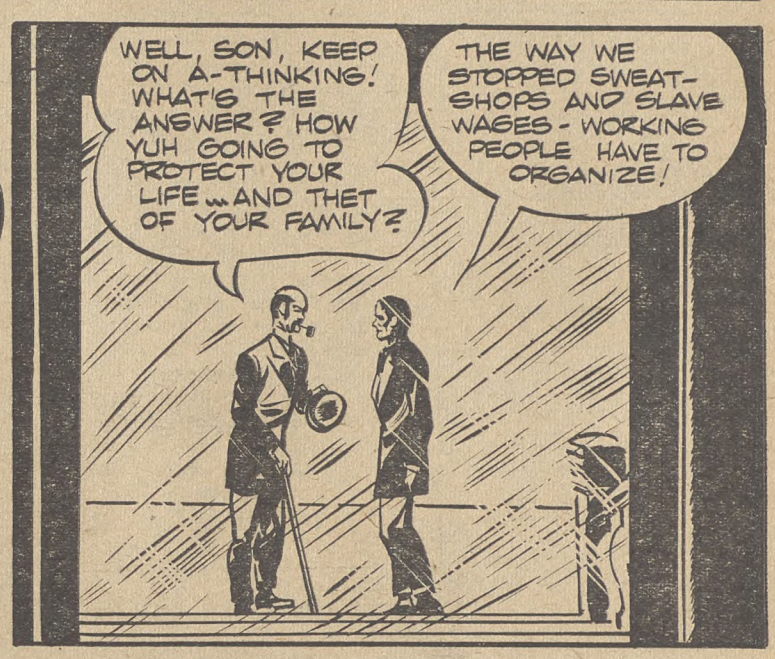
SOUTHERN CAMPAIGN Virginia took the spotlight in the Southern Organizing campaign when State Dir. Ernest B. Pugh reported victories for the United Shoeworkers of America in the three plants of the Craddock-Terry Corporation, Lynchburg. Results were yes 987, no 942. Approximately 2,250 persons are employed in the three plants.

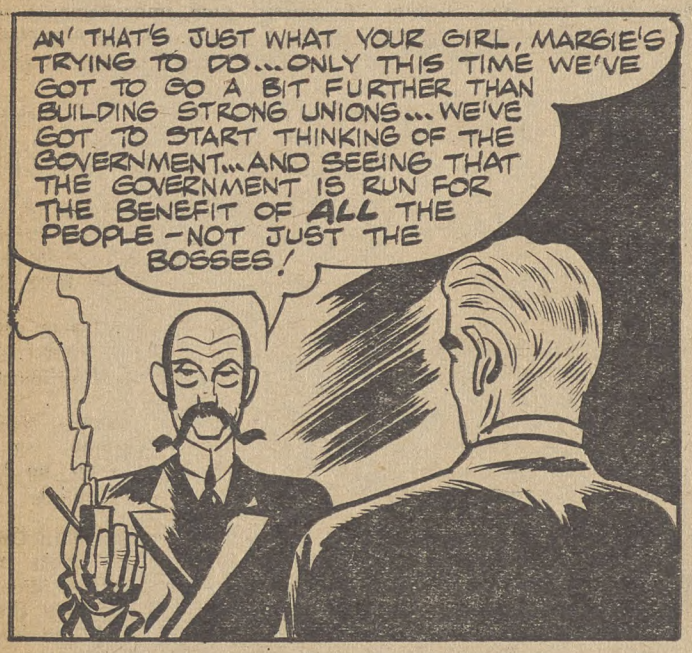
Other victories reported by Director Van A. Bittner of the CIO Organizing Committee, include: Southeastern Optical Company, Miami, Florida; Chicago Mill and Lumber Co., Tallullah, La.; Chicago Mill and Lumber Co., Waterproof, La.; Universal Moulded Products Corp., Bristol, Va.; Cohutta Talc Co., Chattsworth, Ga.; Armour Fertilizer Works, Albany, Ga.; Southern Iron and Equipment Co., Atlanta, Ga.; Union Envelope Co., Richmond, Va.; Locust Pin Co., Front Royal, Va.; Staff-O-Life Feed Mills, Meridian, Miss., Bryant Heater Co., Tyler, Texas; and Royal Crown Bottling Co., Memphis, Tenn.

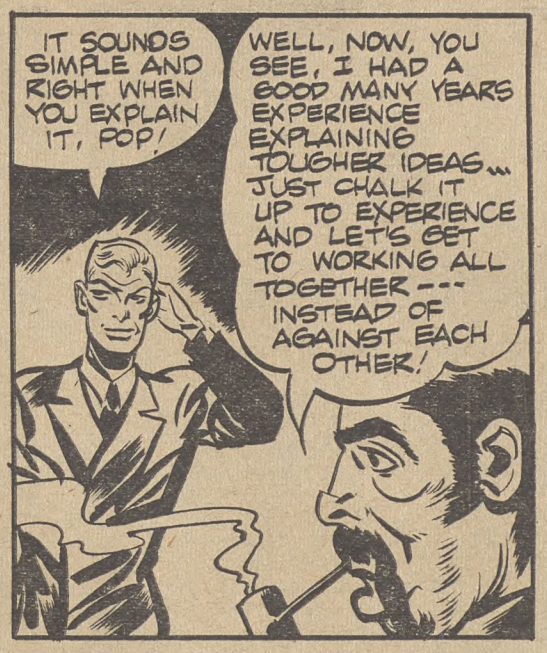
THE ADVENTURES OF JIM BARRY

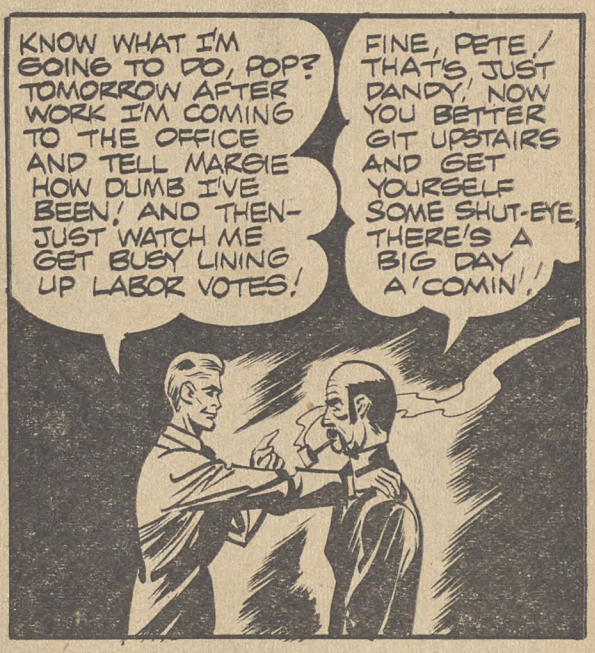
UNABLE TO SLEEP AFTER BREAKING OFF HIS ENGAGEMENT WITH MARGIE, PETE DELLY COMES HOME TO FIND OLD "POP STORM WAITING FOR HIM .....

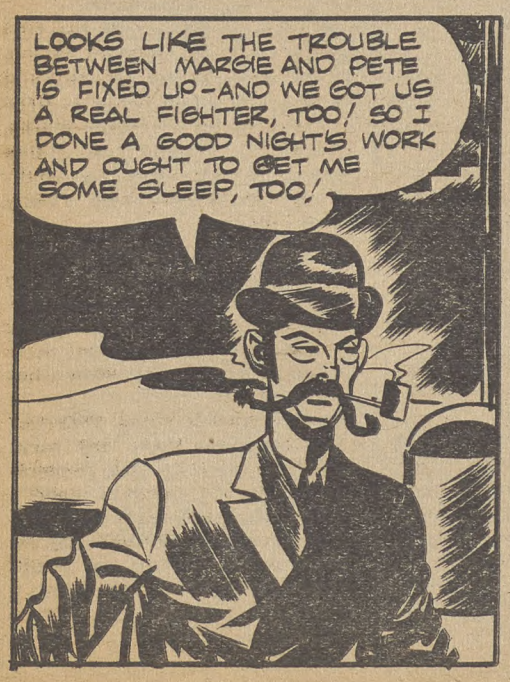


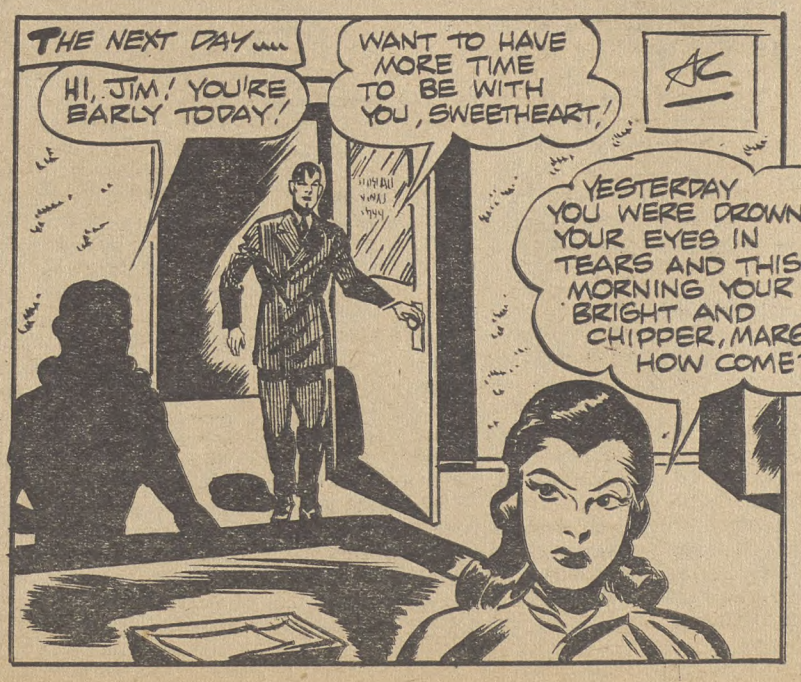












New Day Dawns

Britain Banishes High Cost Of Illness

By DAVID WILLIAMS

MEDICAL and dental service last week became available, without payment, to everyone who lives in Great Britain.

Just as every family has for generations been able to send its children to the public school system without any money changing hands, so now it is able to deal with sickness in the family.

The new Natl. Health Service is not, of course, "free"—any more than the public school system is really free. Its cost will be fairly spread over the whole community and over the whole of the people's working lives, instead of being concentrated at the time when the individual can least afford it—that is, when he is ill.

For several years David Williams, who wrote this story, has been correspondent for the Labor Press Associates in London, where he has watched the fight for the Natl. Health Service.

The fact that ill-health is to be freed from financial anxiety arising from the cost of treatment is a matter of great medical importance. It means that no one need delay seeking treatment for fear of what it is going to cost.

Thus, earlier treatment should be encouraged, and the chances of recovery should be correspondingly increased. Furthermore, no doctor need worry, on the score of finance, about ordering any treatment his patients may need.

For the service is complete. It covers every form of treatment that is required, whether from the family doctor or specialist, clinic or hospital, masseuse or nurse. Medicine and all types of appliances—glasses, hearing aids, etc.—will be available without cost.

It is not complusory to use the new service. Some doctors will stay out of it altogether, and will continue private practice as before. All doctors can have private patients, as well as those coming to them under the national service.

But it is expected that only a small minority will be willing to pay twice for medical service—once as individuals, and again as taxpayers.

How are the doctors taking it? After a brisk battle with Aneurin Bevan over the details of the scheme, the British Medical Association has given it its blessing. Says its chairman, Dr. H. Guy Dain: "The profession will do its utmost to make the new service a resounding success." A few bitter-enders will retire from work; some others will carry on with what remains of private practice. But the great majority are coming into the Natl. Health Service.

Perhaps the most striking new feature promised by the Service are the Health Centers. It is the duty of county and municipal councils to build and equip these centers, and provide them with equipment and clerical staff.

Here six or eight doctors work together as a team, pooling their knowledge and experience.

F.D.R. Is Quoted As Favoring Health Plan

"The American people are self-respecting and do not like either to incur debts or to have to accept charity. Our people want and should have what Franklin Delano Roosevelt termed 'the right to adequate medical care and the opportunity to achieve and enjoy good health.'"

In those words Morris Llewellyn Cooke, member of the board of directors of the Committee for the Nation's Health, appealed to the platform committee of the Democratic Natl. Convention for a plank pledging support for a national health insurance program in the U. S.

Two out of every three Americans cannot afford adequate medical care, Cooke pointed out. "Only by providing for contributions from everyone to a national insurance fund and by making the fund available for payment of health and sickness costs, can we hope to remove the economic barriers to adequate medical care," he asserted.

CIO Pres. Philip Murray is an honorary vice-chairman of the Committee for the Nation's Health.

Teachers Burned Up At Dewey

GOP Presidential Candidate Tom Dewey will have a hard time talking himself out of this one:

Some 3500 teacher delegates to the Natl. Education Association convention in Cleveland were plenty burned up last week by a report that Dewey had referred to teachers' propaganda as "the biggest lie since Adolph Hitler."

Columnist Drew Pearson, who spilled the story, said the New York governor made the statement before the Governors' Conference at Portsmouth, N. H., as he urged the conference to undertake a publicity campaign against the teachers.

Delegates' anger seethed some more when, in answer to a request for a statement from Dewey, the convention received one from his executive secretary, James C. Hagerty instead. Hagerty asserted that "it was never proposed by Gov. Dewey or any other governor to break the teachers' lobby."

Pearson, however, stuck to his guns. In a wire to James A. Cullen, N. Y. State NEA director, he made it hotter for the little man with the mustache:

". . . Not only did my report of his conversation at Portsmouth come from a governor who sat in on the session, but in addition I talked with Dewey personally at his headquarters in Philadelphia June 20, at which time he repeated to me the same general ideas he expressed at the Governors' Conference, even referring to the teachers' lobby as 'damnable blackmail and Hitler's tactics.'"

CIO Committee Says:

New Social Order Or Red Rule In Italy

THE American Government must encourage and support economic as well as political democracy in Italy, if the Italian people are to resist Communism successfully and rebuild their nation in the democratic image, the CIO Italian-American Trade Union committee declared in a letter addressed to Pres. Truman.

The committee, the official liaison between the CIO and the Italian Confederation of Labor (CGIL) said the Italian people had voted democratic because they believed that with American aid the campaign promises made to them by the democratic parties of Italy would be carried out.

"The Italian people," the committee said, "like the people of all Europe, envision an economic order in which production is carried on for the benefit of all the people, not the profit of a few, in which land and machinery are now secure in the hands of the men who use them."

If America tries to revive the old order in Italy, the Committee said, the battle of democracy will be lost. "The Communists," it warned, "will have only to bide their time while the democratic parties of Italy, and our Western democracies, prove that they do not understand the heart and mind of the common man in Italy, and that they cannot act even to save themselves in this all-too-desperate situation."

The Committee declared that only a basic transformation of the Italian social order can stem the otherwise inevitable advance of Communism in Italy. That country, it said, needs vast agricultural and industrial reforms, in order that the Italian peasants and workers may participate directly and productively in the economic democracy which was promised them in pre-election speeches by the democratic parties.

The Committee also stressed the need for rebuilding the ruined towns and cities of Italy; the introduction of vast projects of regional development, such as our own TVA, and the reform of basic financial institutions. It also emphasized the need for democratic social participation in and ownership of the central elements of the Italian economy, declaring that while in America the merits of private and public enterprise may still be debated, in Italy—as in all of Europe—that debate is over.

George Baldanzi, executive vice president of the CIO Textile Workers, is chairman of the committee, which includes Pres. L. S. Buckmaster, Rubber Workers; Dir. Joseph Germano, Dist. 31, Steelworkers, and Pres. John Green, of Shipbuilding Workers.

Seeks Ouster Of N. J. Aides

CARL Holderman, president of the New Jersey State CIO Council, has called upon Gov. Driscoll to remove from office all state officials "whose feverish activities in behalf of the forces of inflation have made them a serious threat to the people of our state."

In a signed editorial in the July issue of the New Jersey CIO News, Holderman wrote, "The State CIO Council calls upon Driscoll to launch an extensive examination of the actions, motives and behavior of his appointed department heads and to remove from office those individuals whose incapabilities, personal ambitions or controlled behavior have made them a serious threat to the welfare of New Jersey residents."

Holderman pointed out that the cost-of-living in New Jersey was being increased by three "government-inspired" actions the first week of July, 1948.

"On July 1," he wrote, "the price of every pack of cigarets purchased in the state will go up three cents. On July 4, the price of every ride in a Public Service vehicle will go up 40%. This first week in July the retail price of milk—instead of being decreased as is usual in the spring period of flush milk production—will undoubtedly again be increased by decree of the Director of the Milk Control Board.

"There are unkind deductions to be made of the reason why our state government should (a) simultaneously levy a burdensome tax on the shoulders of low-income groups; (b) approve a heavy increase in communication and transportation costs for people who must use these monopoly facilities, and (c) continue to cater to the profit-making whims of the commercial milk interests by authorizing still another increase in milk prices, despite the fact that milk dealers and distributors are reporting extraordinary profits in the face of already unprecedented gains."

Medical Care Is Only One Phase Of Britain's Social Security Plan

A NEW charter of social security insures Britain's 50,000,000 people not only against ill-health, but also against unemployment, industrial accidents, disablement, bereavement and retirement. It also helps them in happier circumstances, such as expenses of childbirth.

The plan went into effect last week.

Everyone between 16 and 65 (60 in the case of women) pays for it—some as little as 45c a week, nobody more than $1.25 a week. In return for this contribution, every Briton will be insured against emergency expenses for the rest of his life.

Cost of operating this vast scheme during the next 12 months—the British Information Services reports—is estimated at 850,000,000 pounds (equivalent to $3,400,000,000). About 525,000,000 pounds will come from the taxpayers' pocket, the rest from the individual weekly payments of insured people and employers to the national fund.

When a man or woman without dependents loses the weekly pay envelope through injury, ill-health, unemployment or old age, he or she is entitled to draw a weekly benefit of $5.20. The benefit has been set at a level that guarantees subsistence, for the cost of living in Britain is much lower than in the U. S.

For instance, the average working class rent is $2 to $2.50 a week, according to the British Information Services. Britain has also followed a policy of keeping food prices down. Butter costs only about 30c a pound, meat about 25c to 50c a pound.

Extra benefits for insured persons with dependents are also fixed at the same rate whether loss of income is due to unemployment, sickness, injury or old age.

In each case, the benefit provides $9.90 a week for a man with a wife and child under 15. While this benefit guarantees an insured person his rent and food during loss of income, he gets all medical services free under another part of the scheme.

Among the other forms of help under the scheme, mothers will receive a maternity grant of $16 for each baby born. If the mother is working and must give up her job before confinement, she also gets a maternity allowance of $7.50 weekly for 13 weeks, dating from six weeks before the baby is expected. If she does not normally work, she can draw instead an attendance allowance of $4 weekly for four weeks from the time of confinement.

An entirely new benefit helps defray the cost of funeral expenses when the wife, widow, husband, or child of an insured person dies. This single sum ranges from $24 on the death of a child under three to $80 for a person over 18.

Britain's 20,000,000 workers are also insured against accidental injuries in their jobs and against diseases contracted due to the nature of their work.

Workers disabled by such accident or disease can claim a benefit even after they are back on the job. It varies from $9 a week for 100% disablement to $1.80 a week for 20% disablement.

Extra benefits go to the worker if he needs someone to look after him, or if he is made permanently unfit for work. If the accident or disease results in death, dependents of the dead person receive a pension—for instance, $7.50 a week for a widow over 50—or unable to support herslf—with one, or the first, child under 15.

Families with more than one child qualify for family allowances—$1 a week for each child after the first under 15. A family with four children, aged 17, 14, 12 and 8, would receive $2 a week, regardless of their wealth or social position, if they wish to apply.

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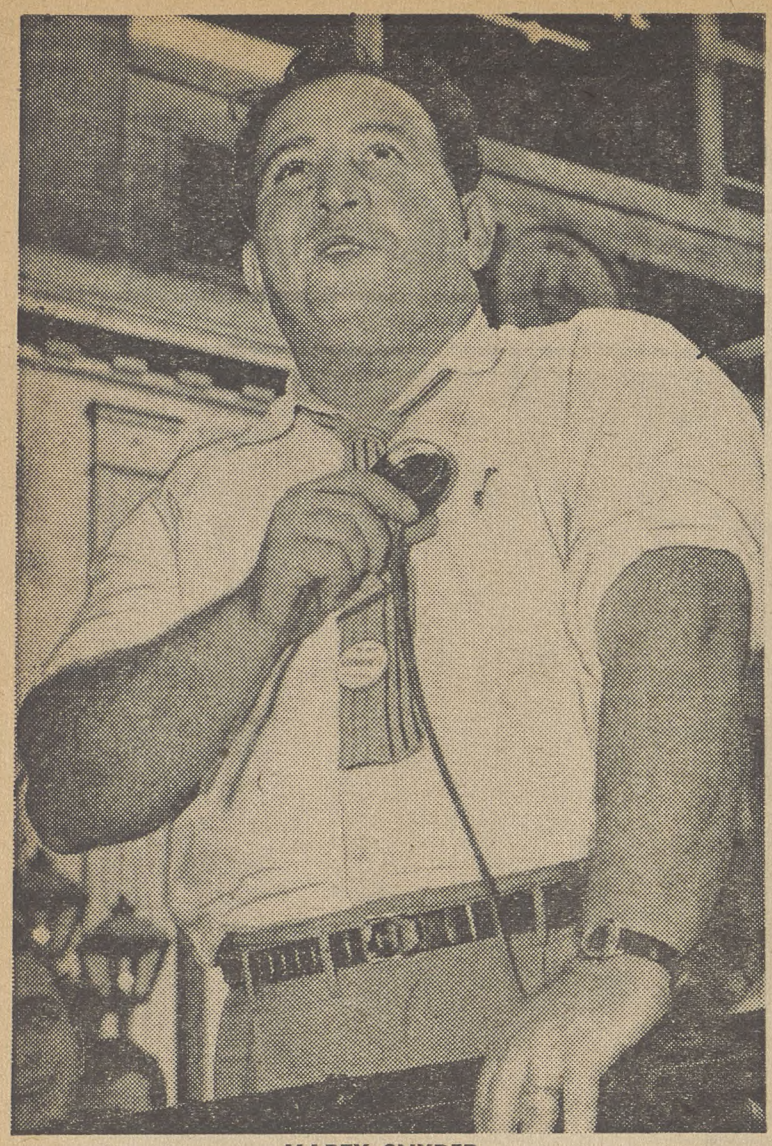
'LIKE A THIEF': Anthony D'Amelio, in a man-bites-dog action, closed his New York butcher shop in protest against the high price of meat. The ex-GI, who has owned the shop about a year, declared, "I was just ashamed to stand behind the counter and raise prices every day. I felt like a thief." D'Amelio's drastic move was taken while speakers at the Democratic convention were blaming the GOP-dominated Congress for the high cost of living and many of the other evils of inflationary trends.

IN THIS ISSUE -- THE CIO NEWS VOTING RECORD OF THE 80TH CONGRESS



MARTY SNYDER

Ike didn't call his old mess sergeant.

Voters Rise in Wrath

REMEMBER the Philadelphia political scandal mentioned so prominently in the CIO News several weeks back?

Remember that the city's Republican administration is being investigated over shortages running into the millions, most of which apparently was stolen?

Well, last week, a Philadelphia newspaper polled the citizenry over what they thought of the situation—in other words, sought to find out if Philadelphia is really "corrupt, but contented." (The paper's polls, patterned on the Gallup Poll, are considered to be extremely accurate.)

The voters were asked if an election for mayor were being held now would they vote for Mayor Bernard Samuel, the incumbent and head of the administration, or for Richardson Dilworth, Democrat who lost to Samuel last fall?

The answers:

Samuel	**25%**
Dilworth	**54**
No opinion	**21**

(Last fall, Samuel defeated Dilworth, 413,090 to 321,468.)

New Health Center

A new health center will be set up by the Amalgamated Clothing Workers in New York City in a building just purchased by the union's N. Y. Joint Board.

Co-Managers Louis Hollander and Anthony Froise said the Board has bought the YWCA building on 16th St. between Union Square and Fifth Ave., for the health center. The building formerly was a resident hotel for women, and is a landmark in that part of the city.

New Deal Reborn:

July 26 Turnip Day

By ARTHUR RIORDAN

THE Democratic Party is a mass of paradoxes.

Paradoxically, the Democratic Party last week took the chance of losing some of its members in order to gain a lot more.

Paradoxically, the Democratic Party, called dead by scores of gleeful (and some sorrowful) observers, looked far from a corpse last week as it emerged from a sweltering, brawling convention.

The sweltering was due to Philadelphia's "It ain't the heat, it's the humidity."

The brawling was of such an intensity that Southern gentlemen forgot to say "suh."

Reasons for the revivification of the Democratic party—for the rebirth of the New Deal:

1 The adoption of the minority report giving the platform the strongest civil liberties plank ever adopted by a major party.

2 The two-fisted ad lib acceptance speech of Pres. Truman, which provided the best radio and television show of the convention, topping even the stellar performances of Rep. Helen Gahagan Douglas and Mayor Hubert Humphrey.

3 The call for a special session of Congress by Truman to "pass laws halting rising prices and to meet the housing crisis," which, he added with biting sarcasm, "they say they're for it in their platform." Truman set the call for July 26, "which is Turnip Day in Missouri."

(The Senate passed a broad housing bill; the House Banking & Currency Committee approved the bill, but the House Rules Committee killed the bill in the dying hours of the regular session of Congress 80.)

4 A Gallup poll which showed that 52% of the American people feel that the Democratic Party can run the country better than Republicans.

All this adds up, it appears to me, to a party that is far from dying yet; to a party that has at least a fighting chance to win this fall, notwithstanding Thomas Edmund Dewey & such and not withstanding Henry Agard Wallace & such.

No CIO Action Taken on Endorsements

The CIO and PAC have taken no stand on Presidential nominees, other than to reject Wallace's third party.

THE Democratic platform—perhaps the most liberal ever presented to the American people—contained a great portion of the suggestions made in the name of CIO by Secy-Treas. James B. Carey, and so did Truman's speech. Here are examples:

CIVIL LIBERTIES: Truman declared: "Everybody knows I recommended to the Congress a civil rights program. (Note: Carey was part of the committee which prepared the report for the President.) I did so because I believe it to be my duty under the Constitution. Some of the members of my own party disagreed with me violently on this matter, but they stand up and do it openly. But the Republicans, who all profess to be for these measures, failed to pass them in the 80th Congress."

LABOR: This calls for outright repeal of the Taft-Hartley Law, but follows it with some rather loose language that might be dangerous. However, the analysis of the weaknesses of T-H make it fairly certain that should the Democrats win a possible repeal of T-H would be followed by a decent labor law.

FOREIGN POLICY: In contrast to the Republicans' vague references to international cooperation "within prudent limits," the Democrats forthrightly pledge necessary funds and "sound humanitarianism" for ERP and other endeavors.

PALESTINE: The Democratic platform is a welcome breath of fresh air after the confusion which marked the Administration's earlier policy on Israel, which was somewhat eased by the de facto recognition of Israel.

HIGH PRICES: GOP promised to cut spending, balance budget—and fight Communism (yes it did, read it yourself), to curb inflation. Democrats called for adoption of the President's 10-point anti-inflationary program, which includes standby price control power.

HOUSING: Democrats pledge slum-clearance, low-rent housing, etc.

SOCIAL SECURITY: Democrats want at least 50% increase in old age, survivors' benefits, many other gains. Backs national health program.

NEARLY 100 CIO members were among the delegates to the convention. They all participated actively in the fight for a liberal platform. There were many effective workers for the civil liberties victory, but much credit should go to the CIO's Carey and the Americans for Democratic Action's Humphrey. Observers figure Humphrey switched a large number of votes to the amendment, which was offered by Ex-Congressman Andrew Biemiller.

RANDOM SHOTS: The endurance of Marty Snyder, Gen. Eisenhower's ex-mess sergeant, who talked for hours daily from a jeep mike, pleading with the general to call him and say he'd run . . . for all we know, Snyder's still talking into that mike . . . She's obviously too young, but Mrs. Rosemary McMahon, wife of Sen. Brien McMahon (D., Conn.) would certainly have added glamour to the Democratic ticket . . . So would Rep. Douglas. . . . So would Delegate Esther Murray (Calif.).

If you called room service at the Bellevue-Stratford, convention headquarters hotel, you could get scotch for $11 a bottle . . . if you had $11. . . . You obviously never heard of it, but the delegates were pestered with leaflets urging the nomination of Frank Ellison Best. . . . He wanted union bosses fired, wanted to limit the power of voting to the white race, and other hogwash. . . . As you no doubt recall, he didn't get a single vote.

In one day, this writer saw an American Indian in full regalia . . . three chorus gals without full regalia, and right on the street, too . . . a '49er type of character with a "Hello Bill" cap. . . . A street vendor playing hot

(Continued on Page 3)

Third's Next

Philadelphia, having barely swept up after the Republican and Democratic conventions, will be the scene of the third party convention this Friday, Saturday and Sunday.

It's a foregone conclusion that the new party—as yet unnamed—will select as its standard bearers Henry Wallace and Sen. Glen Taylor.

POLITICAL ACTION: Julia L. Maietta, Democratic candidate for the House of Representatives in the 22d Pennsylvania District, confers with CIO-PAC Dir. Jack Kroll at the Democratic convention. Candidate Maietta, who will oppose incumbent Rep. James Van Zandt (R., Pa.), is an organizer for the CIO Amalgamated Clothing Workers, of which Kroll is a vice president. She is making a strenuous campaign.

CONVENTION PARLEY: A group of CIO leaders talk things over at a PAC rally during the Democratic convention. Left to right are Harry Norwitch, Amalgamated, a Philadelphia Democratic delegate; PAC Dir. Jack Kroll; Jim Yount, Kansas CIO, a delegate; CIO Secy.-Treas. James B. Carey; CIO Shipbuilders' Pres. John Green, and Steelworkers' Secy.-Treas. David J. McDonald, a Pennsylvania delegate.

STEELWORKERS WIN 9½ TO 25c RAISE

PHILIP MURRAY'S CIO Steelworkers have knocked off the king pin of the steel industry. The mighty U. S. Steel Corp. has bowed to the union's 10-weeks-old demand for wage increases.

The new agreement, accepted by the union's negotiating committee, executive board and wage policy committee, will give the 170,000 hourly paid employes an average 13c an hour boost.

Effective July 16, the increases range between 9½ and 25c an hour. Beginning at the first grade (janitors and sweepers), the raises progress upward by ½c at each grade level. Thus the first grade wage goes up from $1.09 an hour to $1.18½, while the highest pay is increased from $2.25 to $2.49.

In a unanimously-adopted resolution accepting the agreement, the 171-man wage policy committee hailed the settlement as "a great victory for the United Steelworkers of America, recognizing as it does the union's just demands."

The committee congratulated Murray "for his splendid leadership under which the wages and working conditions of steelworkers have advanced to the point where the steelworkers now stand in the forefront of American industrial workers."

A union source estimated that the employes' gain in purchasing power would amount to about $65 million a year. This is based on the assumption that the raise will be extended to an additional 60,000 employes not covered by the contract.

Union demands for a broad program of social insurance were turned down by the corporation.

The new agreement was negotiated under a wage reopening clause in the two-year no-strike contract, which had another year to run. It extended the contract for another year until April 1950 with provision for a wage reopening in July 1949. If no agreement is reached on wages or a health and welfare program, the union is free to strike at that time. The maintenance of membership clause in the present contract is continued.

"Little Steel" — comprised of Jones & Laughlin, Bethlehem, Republic, Youngstown, Pittsburgh Steel and others—is expected to follow U. S. Steel's lead, as it traditionally does. These firms joined with "Big Steel" in April when it set its "no increase in 1948" policy.

Rep. Havenner Erases 8-Year-old Smear

By HENRY C. FLEISHER

THIS is the story of a smear job —a smear job engineered by members and staff workers of the House UnAmerican Activities Committee—against a member of Congress.

Because the man who was smeared is a member of Congress —Rep. Frank Havenner, liberal Democrat from San Francisco—he was able to erase the smear from the records. But it took him eight years.

The same thing could happen to you—but unless you were a member of Congress, you might never get the record corrected.

Here's the story, as it was spread over the pages of the Congressional Record in June:

1. Back in 1940, Rep. Havenner heard rumors that unfriendly testimony was to be presented to the UnAmerican Committee, then headed by Rep. Dies (D., Tex.). Havenner approached Dies and other Committee members, asked for an opportunity to be heard as a Member of Congress in order to place his answer on the record if such testimony were given.

2. Dies promised to give Rep. Havenner a chance to reply if the situation arose.

3. In October 1944—four years later—Rep. Havenner learned that testimony had in fact been made against him. He learned it through newspaper advertisements in San Francisco during the course of the 1944 election campaign. The ads quoted secret testimony presented at a 1940 hearing.

4. The testimony — describing Rep. Havenner as a member of the Communist Party—had been given at a secret session of the House UnAmerican Committee in Beaumont, Tex. The meeting was attended by only one Committee member, two staff officials of the committee, and the witness—one John H. Leech.

5. The record of the secret hearing was kept in the UnAmerican Committee files. It was never published by the Committee. It first appeared in print in the Republicans' campaign advertisement in San Francisco.

6. In January 1945—when Congress reconvened—Rep. Havenner branded Leech's charges as "perjury."

7. On investigation, Havenner discovered that Leech had been procured as a witness by James Stedman, a former UnAmerican Activities Committee investigator.

8. Shortly after the secret Committee meeting, Stedman left the Committee, and went to work for Albert Mattei of San Francisco, an oil company president. Mattei was the "chief financial and political supporter" of the GOP candidate running against Rep Havenner. Havenner's opposition, then published for the first time "perjured" testimony against Rep. Havenner given at a secret UnAmerican Activities sub-committee meeting.

It's a mighty curious business. Rep. McCormack (D., Mass.), who spread the facts before Congress, declared: "I leave this astounding sequence of facts to the judgment of Congress and the American people."

* * *

It's an easy formula—perjured, secret testimony handed over to political bosses for smear purposes.

Rep. Havenner was lucky—as a member of Congress he was able, eight years later—to clean the record against his name.

You, as a private citizen, may not have that chance to defend yourself against the House UnAmerican Activities Committee.

This was the Committee to which the 80th Congress gave $200,000—and only 37 Congressmen objected. This was the Committee which sponsored the Mundt-Nixon Bill—to which only 58 Congressmen objected. This was the Committee which has badgered witnesses, brought contempt charges and played for hysteria-headlines.

July 26 Turnip Day

(Continued from Page 2)

jazz on a sweet potato . . . Jim Roosevelt shaking hands with Jim Farley and both saying polite nothings for five minutes . . . Norman Thomas looking outstanding among the capitalists. . . . A lot of beautiful girl aides . . . the bouyancy of the members of the Students for Democratic Action. . . .

Jim Carey appearing on three major television hookups, one within 10 minutes after the civil rights victory . . . CIO-PAC Dir. Jack Kroll and CIO Transport Service Pres. Willard Townsend on television . . . this writer gave the Bellevue-Stratford phone operator her biggest laugh of the week by asking for the room of the Republican Natl. Committee (there actually is one in the hotel).

To sum up, let's take this from the Scripps-Howard newspapers: "His (Truman's) speech has at least served the good purpose of putting the Democratic Party back into the contest."

* * *

Most of the press didn't like Truman's speech.

* * *

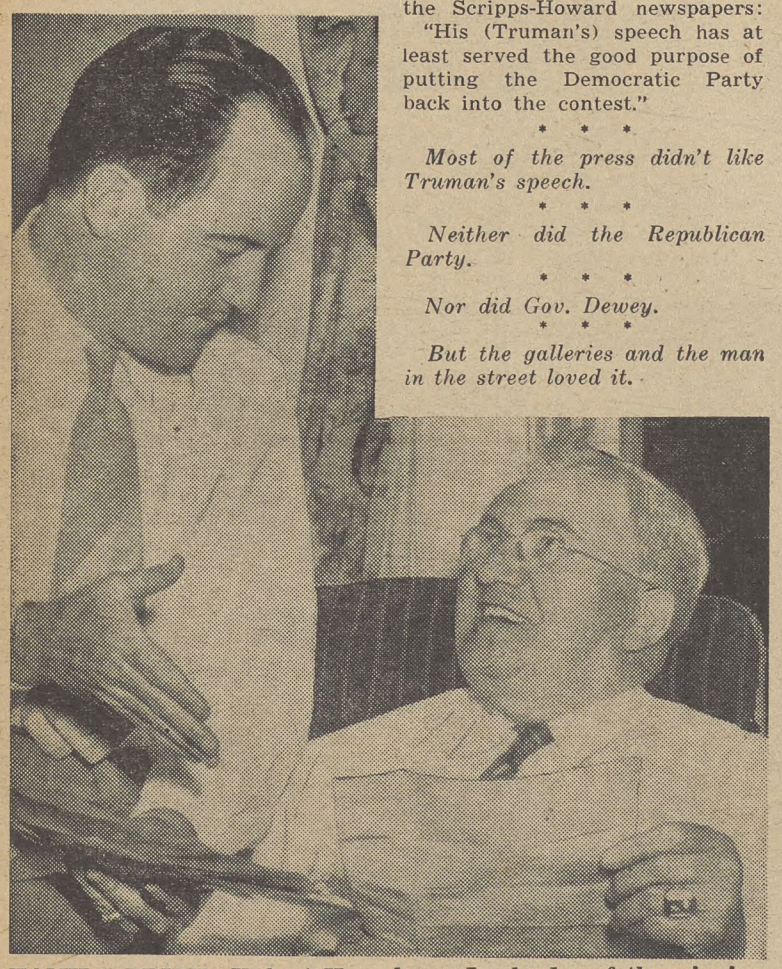
Neither did the Republican Party.

* * *

Nor did Gov. Dewey.

* * *

But the galleries and the man in the street loved it.



FAMILY PRIDE: Hubert Humphrey, Jr., leader of the winning fight to include Pres. Truman's civil rights report in the Democratic convention, smiles at his father.

MAY FORCE LEADERS' TRIAL

REP. FRED HARTLEY'S Labor sub-committee has been lifting a leaf from the House un-American Activities Committee book.

It has been asking what one of Hartley's colleagues refers to as the $64 question, "Are you a Communist?"

And officials of the New York CIO department store unions have been refusing to answer.

As a result, nine unionists—and perhaps more—will face contempt citations, if Rep. Hartley has his way.

The sub-committee, meeting in New York, voted unanimously to recommend to the full House Labor Committee that Esther Letz, David Livingston, Arthur Osman, Samuel Lewis, Nicholas Carnes, William Michelson, Nathan Solomon, Jack Paley and Carl W. Andren be cited for contempt of Congress.

HARTLEY'S group, scheduled to resume its probe into the New York department store union set-up in a few days, was denounced by both left-wingers and right-wingers.

There were accusations that Hartley was merely on a "witch hunt," that he was snarling up negotiations with store managers and that he was giving himself a "build-up" as a labor relations expert. (Hartley intends to become a management consultant on "labor problems" after he leaves Congress next January.)

The Greater New York Industrial Union Council charge the hearing was instigated by the Hartley group to "weaken the unions and frame and railroad to jail their leaders on the eve of negotiations for wage increases affecting 40,000 workers in the retail and distributive trades."

Pres. Samuel Wolchok of the Retail, Wholesale and Department Store union, said that at least 99% of the union's 150,000 members are non-communists.

Rep. Charles Kersten (R. Wis.) said Labor Committee records showed there was not "any substantial communist influence" in the international union.

Three New York union officials —Paley of Local 65, Lewis of Local 3 and Carnes of Local 1250—were ejected from the hearing room when they objected to the committee's tactics and charges it was on a union-busting expedition.

Those facing possible contempt citations declared that questions regarding their political affiliations violated their constitutional rights.

Rep. D. Kearns (R. Pa.) and Rep. John S. Wood (D. Ga.) are serving on the sub-committee with Hartley and Kersten.

Carey Asks Support For CARE Drive

THE long-range Marshall Plan aid to European Nations should not be regarded as a signal for the immediate ending of the day-by-day help that Americans have been sending to hungry European families, CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey said this week.

Carey, a member of the 12-man advisory board of the Economic Cooperation Administration, issued a statement calling for support of the CARE drive being conducted by the National CIO Community Service Committee.

"It would be tragic to act on the belief that ECA will immediately solve Europe's problem," Carey stated. "The truth is that ECA's program, while it will eventually restore economic stability to the various countries, may not mean more food on family tables for 18 months to two years.

"My recent visit to Europe gave me ample opportunity to confirm at first hand the outside help to see them through the coming months. Neither the ECA's current food shipments nor the improved crops in Europe can do the job by themselves. The best they can do is to keep the present rations from falling to disastrous levels."

In the last two years the CIO-CSC has sent more than 50,000 CARE food and textile packages to European trade unionists and their families, Carey said. "But the job is far from finished. This makes the current CIO-CARE campaign throughout the country a vital undertaking. I urge full support in every CIO shop, office and union hall."

Contributions may be sent to the CIO Overseas Food Fund, 1776 Broadway, New York 19, N.Y., or given to CIO drive headquarters in your community.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

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ARKANSAS AND THE BIG HAT

A big fellow named Vance Muse, who wears cowboy boots and fancy 10-gallon hats, "migrated" from Texas to Arkansas a few years ago and began preaching "Freedom to Work."

This freedom, he said, was God-given—and the blankety-blank trade unions had no right to interfere with it.

Although Muse was exposed as a smooth operator who had mined the sucker lists some 19 times, Arkansas' legislature passed his pet measure, thus outlawing the closed shop.

Muse, leader of an outfit called Christian-American, then moved into other states, preaching the same sermon. Sometimes he got his ears pinned back. Sometimes he succeeded.

He became a great buddy of the demagogs and union-hating industrialists.

We don't know what has happened to Muse (because we haven't done any recent close checking on him) but we know what happened to the "freedom to work" idea he planted in a state which then had few union members.

It spread slowly at first, then more rapidly. Thirty-six states enacted measures outlawing the closed shop or the union shop or sharply limiting union security provisions.

Then Congress enacted the Taft-Hartley Act, which bans the closed shop and permits the union shop only among workers who have expressed a desire for it in an NLRB-conducted election.

It would be ridiculous for us—or Muse—to assume that Christian-American deserves all the credit—or discredit—for widespread passage of anti-labor measures.

And we're not nearly as interested in Muse as in the trend toward regulation and control of labor unions.

'UNIONS BECOMING MUCH TOO STRONG'

Many of the persons who advocated or voted for the Taft-Hartley Act and other anti-union legislation will tell you their action resulted from their feeling that "the unions were becoming much too strong."

Just ask them, "Too strong for what?" and watch them squirm.

They were becoming too strong for the comfort of employers who believed employes should have nothing to say about the conditions under which they work and live.

They were becoming too strong for the comfort of the monopolists, the business-bossed politicians, the open-shop industrialists, the preachers of property-rights-above-human-rights.

They were posing a dangerous threat—but not to the welfare of the nation. The threat was to those who shouted about preserving democracy but gave it only lip service—and to those who got the cockeyed idea that about 90% of the fruits of capitalism should go to those to whom the newspapers refer as "capitalists."

The very nature of the Taft-Hartley Act and other anti-labor measures gives the lie to the oft-repeated statements of sponsors that they had no desire to weaken or destroy trade unions.

Among the most avid backers of the measures were men who have tried almost every scheme under the sun to bust the unions with which they dealt.

Well, where do we go from here?

Toward an era in which trade unionism is smashed in the courts and the legislative chambers?

Toward a period in which labor takes its rightful place in the sun and speaks with as much force as management?

That will depend largely on what happens at the polls this year and in the years to come.

Can't Afford To Sit This One Out

Political Inaction Will Enlarge Club With Which Unions Are Being Pounded

By ALLAN L. SWIM

THIS column is dedicated to the proposition that the average unionist by ignoring politics can put hob-nails on the boot that has been kicking him.

It is aimed directly at the man or woman who is fed up with politics and politicians and says, "I think I'll sit this one out," and at those who are just plain politically lazy.

It is designed specifically for those who think Dewey is a stinker, those who can't see Truman with a telescope and those who shudder at the idea of turning the White House over to Wallace.

SURE, there's going to be a lot of drum-thumping and name-calling and mud-slinging in the Presidential campaign—and nobody should underestimate the importance of the Truman-Dewey-Wallace race.

The fellow who occupies the White House throws around a lot of weight.

But he gets his ears pinned back frequently if Congress disagrees with him.

And he's not able to do much about anti-labor measures passed by state legislatures, or about sheriffs who turn their backs while union organizers are beaten.

Fortunately, we don't have to put all of our eggs into one basket or all of our energy into one political race.

ROOSEVELT was a hero to the average person who worked in American industry, largely because he tried to give the country a new concept of the term "human rights."

The CIO backed Roosevelt and was frequently spoken of as the labor arm of the Democratic Party. But—

Some of the most active PAC work in the country was aimed at defeating anti-labor Democrats.

This has often been forgotten because, as a general rule, the Republican Party represents the powerful interests and the Democratic Party represents labor and liberalism.

So it's a good idea, now and then, to take a look at the situation as it actually is and not as it's pictured by PAC opponents.

THE Taft-Hartley Act was passed not by Truman, but by a combination of Republicans and Democrats in Congress.

OPA was killed by a Republican-controlled Congress, but a number of Democrats were right in there pitching for the end of price control.

And when it comes to civil rights legislation many Republicans have stood head and shoulder above their Democratic colleagues in fighting for the things which labor seeks.

Truman wasn't responsible for—and neither Dewey nor Wallace can do much about—the anti-union legislation enacted by 36 states during the past few years.

This means that there are many political races in which labor should take an active part.

LET'S pay more attention to candidates and less attention to party labels, more attention to voting records and less attention to campaign promises.

And let's not forget that in a number of states the winners of party primaries almost automatically go into office in the general election.

Furthermore, we shouldn't forget that labor has taken considerable shoving around because business and industry have done an effective political action job since the end of the war.

And we should realize that there's going to be more of the same in the future unless something is done about the situation at the polls.

THIS is not an effort to brush the Presidential campaign aside lightly or to dodge any of the important issues of that campaign.

It is an effort to point out that there's an important political job to be done by labor in fields other than the one occupied by Truman, Dewey and Wallace.

Failure to do that job—and do it effectively—will simply mean that the special interest groups which labor has long fought will entrench themselves more firmly and will sponsor and secure the enactment of additional anti-union legislation.

PAC is no longer the startling new political organization it was when it got the headlines day after day. It has shunted aside a lot of the whoopla and fanfare which it once used effectively.

It is now doing a quiet, effective, workmanlike job in many parts of the country.

It is not throwing its weight around just for the exercise. It is trying to arouse those who have decided that, maybe, they'll sit this one out.

The sitter-outers must be aroused if labor is to blunt the knife with which its opponents have been doing some nifty whittling and stabbing.

BEFORE POINTING AN ACCUSING FINGER . . .

"If each of us will look in our own hearts first and erase whatever prejudice we will find, we will have taken the first and greatest step toward promoting civil rights.

"Before we can point an accusing finger at our neighbor and tell him he is doing wrong in denying the just rights of citizenship to a group of people because of their race, religion or national origin, we must each ask ourselves: Can I hold myself up as a shining example?"

This, says Morris Shapiro, winner of the New Jersey CIO's essay contest on promoting civil rights, is the realistic way to begin putting into effect the CIO's anti-discrimination policies. Shapiro, a member of Local 108, United Retail Clerks, Jersey City, won a trip to the Race Relations Institute recently at Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn.

Here are some other quotes from Shapiro's essay which was read over the radio on one of the weekly series, "Listen to Labor" programs sponsored by the New Jersey CIO Council:

"What good would it do for us to say: 'Don't make an issue of the fact that a man's skin is darker than yours, that he worships differently, or that his name has foreign sound . . . give him an even break . . . live and let live . . .' and then turn around and refuse to buy a house in a neighborhood that is predominently Italian, overlook a satisfactory seat in the theater because it is next to a Negro, or sit in a bus with a grim face because two old people nearby find it easier to speak a language other than English."

"What is a civil right? Is it not the equitable and fair treatment due every citizen? And does a difference in race, creed, color, national origin, or ancestry, make any one of us any better or worse than the other?"

"Are we not all entitled to an equal opportunity to show what we can do? Should we not each be judged solely on the basis of character, ability, actions and deeds? And if we want to be secure in the rights we wish for ourselves, should we not be willing to respect the rights of other men?"

CONGRESSMAN DRIPP **By YOMEN**

"G'wan, jump! Your constituents want action!"

The CIO News

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1948 VOTING RECORD

Whose Congress?

The special interests' - or the peoples'!

1946 'Stay-At-Home' Folks Elected That 80th Congress

THE following pages of The CIO News are devoted to the story of the 80th Congress.

It is not a pretty story.

It is a story of destruction and deceit. It tells how legislation which American labor fought for was chopped to ribbons. It tells how vital needs of the American people were ignored while special interests were promptly served.

It tells how the face of our government was turned away from the men and women of America who work in the shops and on the farms.

It is a story full of grim meaning for the future of our country.

THE 80th Congress was elected on November 5, 1946. Its members took their oath of office on January 3, 1947.

The election was the first peace-time election since 1940. Millions of men who had brought fascism to its knees in Europe and Asia were home for the first time in years.

The promise of peace was bright with visions of new automobiles, well-paying jobs, heavily-laden dinner tables, cozy homes that men could call their own, and a stake in the country for each of its 140 million inhabitants.

It was a promise we wanted fulfilled right away. For many it was the first such promise they had ever had. For others it was the well-deserved end for a hard-traveled road.

And there were those in our land who, for selfish reasons, sought to profit from the desire for peace and prosperity.

Propaganda Drive At Full Steam

Through great organs of public opinions such as the newspapers, the radio, the magazines, even the movies, they sought to convince the people that their goal of peace and plenty was not being reached fast enough—solely because of the kind of government they had.

Controls, needed in the transition period to keep prices down and help spread the nation's goods among the nation's citizens, were pictured as a deliberate device to withhold goods from the people.

Attempts to guide the reconversion of industry into channels that would be orderly and equitable were pictured as "bureaucracy" and "communism."

Proposals to chart the course of our nation along a sound economic path that would maintain the necessary balance between labor and business were met with scorn and sneers.

Every device to stimulate the appetite of a war-weary nation for goods was used and every device to picture necessary restraints as needless were also used.

News columns told of the wonders of production that would be achieved once the "bureaucrats" were defeated and the New Deal put to rout. Radio commercials plugged the merits of commodities not yet being produced.

And billboards screamed, "Had Enough?"

It was against this background of propaganda that the people of the United States went to the polls in 1946. It was propaganda designed to pass the buck of inflation from speculators and corporate price-raisers to the average man and woman.

Early in the year, when primaries were being held, the people knew what they wanted. The picture was still clear and they knew the kind of government they wanted.

In the primaries they defeated such persons as Senator Wheeler in Montana, Senator Shipstead in Minnesota and Senator Radcliffe in Maryland. In five states anti-labor people were badly trounced in the preliminary campaigns for the House; and in others, opposition from the political arm of organized labor was sufficient to keep them from running.

But by November, 1946, many people had become confused.

NAM Dished Out $4 Million

The National Association of Manufacturers alone spent over $4,000,000 for a propaganda campaign. The Republican party poured in more millions, and millions of dollars worth of free space and time was donated by newspapers, magazines and radio stations.

In 1946 there were over 91 million people in the United States who were eligible to vote. Over 60 million of them were registered to vote.

In the confusion people hesitated. Many said, "We'll wait and see" and they failed to go to the polls in November.

So in November only a little over 34 million of the people actually did vote.

The stay-at-homes won the election for the enemies of progress.

In the Senate of the United States, the Republicans gained 12 seats. In the House of Representatives the Republicans gained 55 seats. Control of the national legislature passed into the hands of the party of Big Business.

It was hailed by all the newspapers as a "landslide," a "mandate from the people."

But the figures showed that it was an election that went by default.

As CIO-PAC Director Jack Kroll pointed out at the CIO convention in Atlantic City on November 20, 1946, the record shows that "93 Republican

candidates were elected by a small majority of between one and five percent of the votes.

"The total Democratic vote dropped from 25½ million in 1944 to 16 million in 1946, and the Republican vote dropped from 22 million in 1944 to 19 million in 1946.

"In 58 congressional contests, 34 victorious Republicans received fewer votes in 1946 than when they were defeated in 1944.

"The people who stayed away from the polls gave those candidates the margin of victory.

"Their so-called sweep came from the apathy of non-voters, good citizens who elected bad candidates by staying home."

The kind of people elected by "good citizens staying home" was demonstrated a few months later in the Congress of the United States. Out of 92 new members in the House of Representatives only 14 voted to uphold the President's veto of the Taft-Hartley Act. The vast majority of the candidates elected by the "good citizens staying home"—78 of the 92—voted to override the veto.

CIO Mobilizing For Tasks Ahead

The late mayor of New York, Fiorello H. LaGuardia declared: "It looks as if the majority in Congress is beholden to the interests which brought about the greatest depression in history."

And on November 6, 1946, CIO-PAC declared, "We have just begun to fight. Beginning today—right now—the CIO Political Action Committee will intensify and expand its activity. There will be no halt in our work. There will be no retrenchment. We will go on fighting for Franklin D. Roosevelt's program."

The PAC statement continued:

"Ours is not a temporary organization. We are here to stay as a vital and growing influence carrying forward the Roosevelt tradition and rallying the people of America around a program which can assure them a secure and plentiful America in a world at peace."

The way in which CIO-PAC has carried on the fight is told in another part of this paper.

The things CIO is fighting for—and against—are made plain in the story of the 80th Congress which follows.

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1947-1948 Your Needs Are 'Unfinished Business'

But Business Lobby Hit The Jackpot

IT WAS a utopia for lobbyists of the big corporations, the trade groups, the rich special interests.

They flitted constantly around the halls of Congress. Their number was greater than ever. Their salaries and expense accounts were whopping.

They wined and dined the Congressmen. They sat in at committee hearings, they helped draft bills—Taft-Hartley, for instance. They won friends and they influenced Congressmen. It was money well spent.

For the 80th Congress made beautiful music for the rich, the privileged, the powerful. The people—who had stayed away from the polls in 1946—were the losers.

So, when Congress adjourned in June, the tremendous stockpile of unfinished business was filled with measures desired by the people's organizations. Perhaps the special session called by Pres. Truman will act on some of them; or perhaps it won't.

(If it does, this CIO News Voting Record supplement will be revised to indicate important votes on key issues.)

The 80th Congress—controlled by the GOP—started strong on promises. It delivered on anti-labor bills: Taft-Hartley, Wage-Hour Amendments, weakening of the Labor Dept.

THERE was fast service indeed for anti-union employers. Measures favored by unions moved with the speed of a lame snail.

The out-moded 40c wage-hour law minimum was left as it was. Social security, looking shabbier all the time, was not improved; in fact, 750,000 workers were denied its benefits.

The Mundt-Nixon bill, criticized as a major threat to civil rights, whisked through the House by a whopping majority (though its progress was slowed down in the Senate Judiciary Committee). But the House failed to act on anti-lynch or FEPC bills.

In the Senate none of the major civil rights bills so much as came up for debate or vote. The GOP majority, showing little enthusiasm, alibied that southern poll-taxers would filibuster against the proposals.

THE 80th Congress did a little better on foreign affairs — where a bipartisan policy was in effect. It passed the European Recovery Program, though House Republicans tried to chop down the funds below the point of effective operations.

The high-tariff lobbies won a round when Congress cut down FDR's program of reciprocal trade agreements from three years to only 12 months—which will hurt international trade and weaken our European recovery hopes.

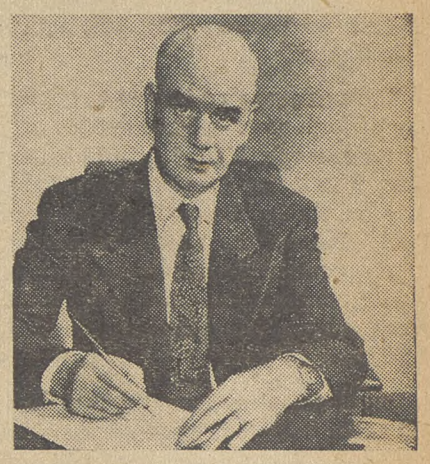
The Displaced Persons Bill was passed—but loaded with clauses to discriminate against Jews and Catholics.

And then—as if to thumb its nose at the United Nations—the 80th "never got around" to approving a $65 million loan to finance building of UN headquarters in New York. People in other countries read the story—and wondered.

BUT special interest groups did just fine. The railroads won an out from anti-trust laws, through the Reed-Bulwinkle Bill. Private utilities forced killing of plans for expanded TVA power program and of St. Lawrence Seaway power projects. The wealthy got tremendous tax savings, and defeated efforts to tax record super-profits.

Rent control was weakened (the real estate lobby was pleased); and new price controls didn't have a chance, though prices went up and up—and they're still going up.

Murray: 'Your Vote Can Help Change Congress'



Let this record of Congress speak for itself.

It was written by every member of the Eightieth Congress. It was written every time a vote was cast on issues affecting the welfare and the future security of the American people.

The record of the 80th Congress is not a pleasant one. It failed to meet the needs of the American people, and it sacrificed to the greed of the vested interests, the belief that governmnt should be not only of and by the people, but for the people.

The Eightieth Congress declared war on the rights of American workers and their unions. It destroyed the Wagner Act, and has brought collective bargaining back close to the jungle of industrial warfare.

The Eightieth Congress failed completely to fight against inflation. Today, as a result, every American family suffers.

The Eightieth Congress failed to act on matters of health and security, of decent minimum wages and critically needed housing. Every American family is the loser.

The Eightieth Congress ignored our country's need for strengthened civil rights.

All of us—every American citizen—must take some responsibility for the 80th Congress. It was elected to office with the votes of only one out of every three citizens. The Eightieth is a minority Congress.

But our government, to serve us well, must be truly a government of all the people.

If all the people, or a substantial majority of them, use their precious democratic rights this November, we can change the complexion of Congress.

If the people vote, they will get a people's Congress.

That must be our goal—to learn the facts, to register, to vote. If we do, we can halt the headlong rush of the Eightieth Congress towards disaster. We can pave the way for intelligent, democratic handling of the problems of our era.

PHILIP MURRAY

SIX MEN WHO RAN THE SHOW IN 80TH CONGRESS

SEN. TAFT
Boss of GOP . . . Sponsor of Law To Bust Labor Unions

SEN. MILLIKIN
Finance Committee Head . . . Pushed "Spare-Rich" Taxes

SEN. WHERRY
GOP Strawboss . . . Led Fight Against Price Controls

REP. KNUTSON
His Tax Bill Was Hailed By Big Business Financiers

REP. WOLCOTT
He Led Successful Fight Against T-E-W Housing Proposal

REP. TABER
He Used Hatchet On Funds For Government Agencies

LABOR New Anti-Union Laws..

WORKERS and their unions got it in the neck from the 80th Congress.

They got it with the Taft-Hartley Act; with sharp, crippling amendments to the Wage-Hour law; with the slicing of funds to operate the U. S. Dept. of Labor; with smear-propaganda jobs performed by the House Labor Committee.

It was on Taft-Hartley, of course, that the 80th made secure its anti-labor reputation—and it's on T-H that many Congressmen and Senators must answer to workers in 1948 and the years ahead.

The drive against labor started moving at high speed when the 80th began its sessions in 1947. Anti-union bills poured into the Congressional hopper in a veritable Niagara of spleen and hate. Behind the scenes, a collection of corporation lobbyists, lawyers and public relations men drafted bills, offered advice, smoothed the way for final passage.

Out of the mess came the Taft-Hartley Bill. It was passed by each branch of Congress on three separate votes, in the face of the greatest campaign of opposition ever developed by labor in America.

There wasn't a member of Congress who didn't know the issue when the Taft-Hartley bill came back from the White House with a sizzling veto message. And the 80th over-rode the veto, placed the bill on the lawbooks.

The result? As CIO said on the first anniversary of T-H:

"We cannot ignore the mutual hostility betwen management and labor which this Act has bred. . . "

THE Wage-Hour law was next to feel the axe. Congress used as its pretext the filing of portal-to-portal back pay claim suits by workers. While those lawsuits were still in the courts, the 80th Congress cried with alarm that industry—reaping the richest profits in history—would be forced to go broke.

So the "portal" bill rushed through Congress. Not only did it outlaw the suits, but it shook the whole framework of the Wage-Hour law. Today it's difficult as placing a rope through a needle to prosecute an employer for chiseling on the Wage-Hour law. If tomorrow brings depression, the Wage-Hour law will be thin protection indeed against sweatshop practices.

HAVING mangled the New Deal's two principal labor laws, the 80th went on the warpath against the Department of Labor. When they finished, there wasn't much left.

The Conciliation Service was removed from the Department. The important U. S. Employment Service was transferred to the Federal Security Agency. Other minor bureaus were similarly transferred.

For what was left, there were cuts in appropriations. After two years of the 80th Congress, the Department of Labor has sunk to the level of a minor government agency—without enough money to do well the jobs to which it's still assigned—let alone take on the jobs which should be done.

IN BETWEEN laws and budget-cuts, the 80th Congress found a new way to hamper American unions.

The device: Rep. Hartley's House Labor Committee (it could better be called the House Anti-Labor Committee).

The Labor Committee became a chosen instrument for the quick knife job, for the on-the spot smear campaign. Under Hartley and the notorious Rep. Clare Hoffman (R., Mich.), sub-committees jumped into union-management disputes. It might be a packinghouse strike in the midwest, a government cafeteria strike in Washington, an auto strike in Ohio, a warehouse dispute in New York.

Each time, the House "anti-Labor Committee moved in to discredit the union, to bait workers and this spokesmen, to make hostile headlines —effect, to pull the bosses' bacon out of the fire.

All in all, it was a smooth technique. The Congress to pass the basic anti-union laws; the committee to do the "quickie" smear jobs.

It will take a new-type Congress to disrupt this new NAM-type technique.

HOMES But No Housing Bill!

FROM every corner of the country had come the cry for action by Uncle Sam to help build homes.

But the 80th Congress listened not to those demands and requests—but to the rich, powerful lobby of the real estate interests.

Thus, the Taft-Ellender-Wagner bill was deliberately "lost in the shuffle"—and millions of families lose their chance for decent homes at decent rents.

(Throughout this period two of the three wings of the real estate lobby were in trouble with the Justice Dept. The Natl. Association of Home Builders and its Washington affiliate were under indictment for price fixing. Morton Bodfish, shrewd lobbyist for the Nalt. Savings and Loan League, was under indictment for violation of the Federal Lobbying Act.)

The T-E-W bill offered a program aimed at building 15 million new houses in the next 10 years. That was the nation's minimum requirement, as estimated not only by labor and other organizations, but by a Republican-controlled joint Congressional committee on housing.

The bill placed emphasis on giving private builders every inducement to build for lower-income tenants—the ones for whom homes aren't going up now, the ones most in need.

Federal money would have been available to cities for slum clearance. There were aids for rural housing, for veterans, for cooperative housing projects. There was provision for research in better building methods.

Every conceivable device to get houses built was included in that bill. But it was the idea of public housing that set off a prolonged howl from the real estate lobby. T-E-W provided for the erection of only 500,000 units for those low-income families for whom the industry has failed to build. The lobby was prepared to kill off the whole program rather than permit public housing. It succeeded.

THE Senate had passed T-E-W in 1947, passed it in slightly changed style again in 1948. But in the House Banking & Currency Committee, Chairman Rep. Jesse Wolcott (R., Mich.) sat on it—and he sat, and he sat.

It took tremendous pressure to force committee hearings on the bill—but the pressure was matched by some of slickest, swiftest parliamentary juggling seen on Capitol Hill in years.

First Wolcott tried to make a deal with the Senate, to remove the public housing provision, but keep sections favored by the real estate boys. Even Sen. Taft turned him down.

THEN he tried to substitute an anemic, do-nothing bill of his own, in place of T-E-W. But Wolcott's methods were too much for his own Banking Committee. They turned him down and sent the T-E-W bill on its way, to Rep. Leo Allen's (R., Ill.) powerful House Rules Committee.

Allen promptly did a favor for Brother Wolcott. After Wolcott mumbled that T-E-W would "fashion the key to open the door to socialism," Allen's Rules Committee tabled T-E-W.

With T-E-W out of the way, Wolcott claimed his own bill would be better than none (the real estate lobby agreed). With the skids greased, it moved quickly through the Banking Committee, was passed by the House under a suspension of the rules which permitted no amendments.

Then, the conference committee members from the two branches of Congress got together to reconcile the Senate-passed T-E-W bill and the House-passed Wolcott Bill. The Senators told the Representatives to go climb a tree. Senate leaders swore they wouldn't be dictated to by Wolcott.

In the wee small hours of the final night of the 80th Congress, the conference finaly threw out both bills, agreed on a dark-horse proposal made by Sen. Jenner (R., Ind.), some weeks before. That bill, passed by Congress, isn't a housing bill—it's a financing proposition designed to aid banks to unload their mortgage holdings on the government.

An "A" For Effort

Here's an honor roll of Congressmen who fought for action on the Taft-Ellender-Wagner Housing Bill. Though the bill was pigeonholed in Rep. Wolcott's Banking & Currency Committee, and then in the Rules Committee—these Congressmen sought to get some action. They signed a discharge petition, which if successful, would have brought the T-E-W bill on the floor for a vote. The men and women whose names are listed below did their best to vote "Right" on housing.

ALA. Boykin (D), Grant (D), Andrews (D), Rains (D), Manasco (D), Jones (D), Battle (D); **ARIZ.** Murdock (D); **ARK.** Mills (D), Trimble (D); **CALIF.** Engle (D), Havenner (D), Welch (R), Miller (D), Elliott (D), Poulson (R), Douglas (D), King (D), Holifield (D), Sheppard (D); **COLO.** Carroll (D); **CONN.** Sadlak (R), Miller (R), Seely-Brown (R), Foote (R), Lodge (R), Patterson (R).

FLA. Price (D), Sikes (D), Smathers (D), Hendricks (D); **GA.** Pace (D), Vinson (D), Lanham (D); **ILL.** Dawson (D), Groski (D), Sabath (D), O'Brien (D), Gordon (D), Price (D), Clippinger (R); **IND.** Madden (D), Mitchell (R), Ludlow (D); **KY.** Whitaker (D), Meade (R).

LA. Boggs (D), Morrison (D); **ME.** Smith (R); **MD.** Garmatz (D), Fallon (D); **MASS.** Clason (R), Philbin (D), Donohue (D), Lane (D), Kennedy (D), McCormack (D); **MICH.** Sadowski (D), Dingell (D), Lesinski (D); **MINN.** Devitt (R), Blatnik (D); **MISS.** Clomer (D); **MO.** Schwabe (R), Cannon (D), Bakewell (R), Karsten (D).

MONT. Mansfield (D); **N. H.** Merrow (R); **N. J.** Hand (R), Auchincloss (R), Canfield (R), Norton (D), Hart (D); **N. MEX.** Lusk (D); **N. Y.** Delaney (D), Pfeifer (D), Keogh (D), Somers (D), Heffernan (D), Rooney (D), O'Toole (D), Multer (D), Celler (D), Marcantonio (ALP), Klein (D), Bloom (D), Javits (R), Powell (D), Lynch (D), Isacson (ALP), Buckley (D), Potts (R), St. George (R), Byrne (D); **N. C.** Deane (D); **N. D.** William Lemke (R).

OHIO Bender (R), Huber (D), Kirwan (D), Feighan (D), Crosser (D); **OKLA.** Stigler (D), Albert (D), Monroney (D), Morris (D); **ORE.** Norblad (R); **PENNA.** McGarvey (R), Scott (R), Maloney (R), Sarbacher (R), Scott (R), Chadwick (R), Walter (D), Van Zandt (R), Morgan (D), Kelley (D), Corbett (R), Fulton (R), Eberharter (D), Buchanan (D); **R. I.** Forand (D), Fogerty (D); **S. C.** Rivers (D), Dorn (D), Bryson (D), Richards (D), McMillan (D).

TENN. Kefauver (D), Evins (D), Priest (D), Cooper (D); **TEX.** Patman (D), Combs (D), Thomas (D); **UTAH.** Granger (D); **VT.** Charles A. Plumley (R); **VA.** Bland (D); **WASH.** Jackson (D), Tollefson (R); **W. VA.** Kee (D), Hedrick (D); **WISC.** Brophy (R), Kersten (R), Keefe (R), Hull (R).

Congress Talked... And Prices Soared

IF prices are any guide, your hamburger should taste like T-bone steak.

It doesn't. But the price of lowly hamburger is still in the stratosphere —and going higher.

So is the price of shirts, nails, shoes, automobiles, bread and milk.

Much of the blame rests with big business, pushing for even higher profits. But the 79th Congress ended OPA, and gave inflation a green light. The folks who didn't vote in '46 and permitted Congress to feel it had a mandate against further controls, helped indirectly. So did the 80th Congress, which refused to act against inflation.

The 80th Congress had plenty of time to fight inflation. Prices have risen steadily since 1946—but Congress looked the other way.

In the autumn of 1947, with prices zooming skyward even faster than usual, Pres. Truman called the Congress back to Washington. He suggested a 10-point program to fight inflation. It called for restoration of price controls on materials that were critically short; it called for allocation of scarce raw materials; it urged excess profits taxes and anti-monopoly legislation.

Led by Sen. Taft, the 80th Congress picked up the three least important items in the program, made them law, and sat back to watch developments.

Prices continued to rise—and the public grumbled some more.

Then came the temporary drop in the commodity market, last February. It was greeted like rainfall on the desert by the "do-nothing" bloc in Congress. They called a halt to anti-inflation bills. And prices, after a brief lull, kept moving up. They're still moving, wholesale food prices are at a record peak.

Tax Bonanza For The Rich

Big business was happy about the defeat of anti-inflation proposals. It had plenty of reason to be happy about other actions of the 80th Congress. For instance, the tax bill.

A family of four earning $2,200 a years saves 73c a week. A $5,000 family saves about $3 each week on its tax bill.

But the big income families get the big breaks. A $25,000 family saves a neat $58.50 each week on taxes—a cut of 18.5% compared to the 1.3% saving for the $2,200 family.

A $250,000 family gets a $668 tax rebate each week—a 58% tax cut.

The man who makes a million a year saves $1,337 a week in taxes.

No wonder that the tax bill sponsored by Rep. Knutson (R., Minn.) was dubbed a "spare-the-rich" bill. But Congress passed it three times—the last time over the President's veto.

Corporations netted a clear $17½ billion in profits for 1947—an obvious source of taxation. But both the House

and the Senate turned down efforts to tax some of those excess profits from the corporations.

And as the session ended, only a last-minute rush prevented Congress from passing a "technical" tax bill that would have allowed new savings to the very wealthy.

Fitzpatrick, in St. Louis Post-Dispatch

Rent Control Still Weaker

In contrast to the worry about the money problems of America's wealthy was Congress' reluctance to pass a decent rent control extenion bill.

Efforts to put more teeth in rent control were offset by the powerful real estate lobby. The Congress wound up with an extension bill weaker than the 1947 version. And rents are creeping up everywhere in the country.

But while the rich were getting richer, the 80th Congress refused to strengthen anti-monopoly laws. It forced the Dept. of Justice anti-trust division to get along on short funds—and then it made the division's job easier by allowing the railroads to get together to fix their rates—without having to worry about anti-trust laws.

You can be thankful, though, for one small favor. The Moore-Rizley bill, which would have lifted U. S. supervision over natural gas distribution, failed to pass. It zipped through the House in easy fashion—but the Senate Commerce Committee turned thumbs down.

The committee's action saved the public over $60 mililon a year in higher gas rates.

Despite defeat of the Moore-Rizley bill, big business was far ahead of the people when the session ended.

ABOUT THIS VOTING GUIDE

ON the next few pages are listed the voting records of 435 Congressmen and 96 Senators on 16 issues of importance to working men and women.

The CIO publishes this record as a matter of educational value for its members and the public in general. These votes—taken as a whole—help to show whether your representatives in Congress stood with the people or with the special interests.

But no voting record—particularly one compiled for the 80th Congress—can tell the whole story of your representative's career in Washington.

Obviously, a voting record does **not** show whether a Congressman supported or opposed worthwhile bills which never came up for a record vote. Thus, no member of the House was able to vote on the Taft-Ellender-Wagner housing bill; no Senator could vote on the anti-polltax bill, the FEPC bill, the anti-lynch bill; no member of Congress voted on health insurance, better social security, higher minimum wages.

And sometimes the voting record itself doesn't tell all the facts. Most Congressmen who voted against the Taft-Hartley Act disapproved of its aims and purposes. But some few Congressmen voted against the bill because they thought its restrictions on labor unions weren't severe enough!

Obviously, the voting record doesn't clearly record the **motive** for any particular Congressman's vote on any one issue.

NEVERTHELESS, as you read the voting record you will see pretty clearly the trend of "rights" and "wrongs" in the voting record of each Congressman and Senator. Of course, there are very few Congressmen or Senators who voted "right" on every issue; and not many who voted "wrong" on every issue.

But you'll find about 100 or so Congressmen who voted "right" a good share of the time; and you'll find about 20 or 25 Senators who did likewise. That minority group, in both branches of Congress, constituted the "New Deal" minority. They were the best friends of the American people in Congress.

We hope that the November elections will increase the size of that minority in the House and Senate; that the 81st Congress will compile a better record than Congress which adjourned in disorder, its work haphazardly done, on June 19. The CIO and its affiliated unions will work hard to improve the Congress, to make it worthy of American democracy.

This voting guide is one way for you to learn the records of the men and women who represented you in Washington, so that you may judge for yourselves whether they deserve another term in office.

ONE word of warning: Some newspapers, some politicians are sure to brand this voting guide as a "black list," a "purge list," as a list of "CIO endorsements." It's nothing of the sort.

Endorsements of candidates for Congress are made by CIO groups back home, in the states, in the districts. Those endorsements are made on the basis of all the facts —of which the voting record is only one.

The issues included in this voting guide were chosen by the CIO Legislative and Publicity Departments and the CIO Political Action Committee. The votes fall into three principal groups: (1) labor issues, (2) social welfare issues, and (3) people-vs.-the-interests issues. They were selected to give a well-rounded picture of the record of one of the worst Congresses in this nation's history.

If you want further information about the record of any Congressman or Senator on issues not listed in these pages, write to the office of Nathan Cowan, CIO Legislative Director, 718 Jackson Place N.W., Washington 6, D. C.; or to the CIO Political Action Committee, 728 17th Street N.W., Washington 6, D. C.

They will be glad to help you in the principal job facing the American people in 1948: to register, to learn the facts, to vote.

THE SENATE'S RECORD

Here's a short description of each of the 16 votes on the opposite page. Read these descriptions of the issues—then see how your Senator voted.

1. TAFT-HARTLEY BILL *(Opposed by CIO)*

ISSUE: Passage of the Taft-Hartley Bill over President Truman's veto. This was the third and most decisive record vote on T-H; no Senator can say he didn't know the issue.

VOTE: To sustain the T-H veto..... 25 (R)
To over-ride the T-H veto..... 68 (W)

DATE: June 23, 1947.

RESULT: Taft-Hartley bill, with its serious curbs on union activity and free collective bargaining, became law on June 23, 1947. Wagner Act was ruined; wave of injunctions followed.

2. WAGE-HOUR AMENDMENTS *(Opposed by CIO)*

ISSUE: Passage of a bill to amend and weaken the Wage-Hour law, under guise of outlawing workers' portal-to-portal back pay suits.

VOTE: To pass the amendments..... 64 (W)
To defeat the amendments..... 24 (R)

DATE: March 21, 1947.

RESULT: Wage-Hour law was seriously weakened, enforcement of provisions to protect workers was badly hampered.

3. WEAKENED LABOR DEPT. *(Opposed by CIO)*

ISSUE: Support of President's Reorganization Plan No. 1, which provided that the U. S. Employment Service be kept in the Dept. of Labor, as CIO had requested.

VOTE: To support the Plan..... 25 (R)
To turn down the Plan..... 58 (W)

DATE: March 16, 1948.

RESULT: Vote paved way for eventual transfer of U. S. Employment Service from Dept. of Labor to status of minor bureau in Federal Security Agency.

4. PRICE CONTROLS *(Supported by CIO)*

ISSUE: Amendment by Sen. Barkley (D., Ky.) to Taft bill, at special session, in December 1947, to give the President power to issue orders and regulations enforcing anti-inflation policies subject to approval of Congress, and thereby restore price control.

VOTE: To support the amendment..... 35 (R)
To defeat the amendment..... 48 (W)

DATE: December 18, 1947.

RESULT: With Barkley amendment defeated, Congress passed meaningless anti-inflation bill—and prices went up and up and up.

5. EXCESS PROFITS TAXES *(Supported by CIO)*

ISSUE: Proposal for heavier taxes on corporations' big profits, but with incentives for building new plant, was offered as amendment to Knutson Tax Bill by Senators O'Mahoney (D., Wyo.) and Johnson (D., Colo.). Vote indicated whether Senators favored heavier taxation on those best able to pay.

VOTE: For excess profits tax..... 26 (R)
Against excess profits tax..... 58 (W)

DATE: March 19, 1948.

RESULT: Big corporations, with biggest profits in history, escaped federal taxes on super-profits.

6. 'SPARE THE RICH' TAX CUT *(Opposed by CIO)*

ISSUE: Heavy cuts in taxes on high incomes, but only trifling tax cuts for those in low and middle income brackets. CIO had proposed big cuts for average families, to be balanced by heavier taxation on wealthy families, big corporations, etc. Pres. Truman vetoed the Knutson tax bill, but was over-ridden.

VOTE: To over-ride veto of tax bill..... 77 (W)
To support veto of tax bill..... 10 (R)

DATE: April 2, 1948.

RESULT: Tax bill became law; government lost some five billion dollars in revenue while taking on ERP tasks; and wealthy families got lion's share of tax savings.

7. PUBLIC HOUSING PROGRAM *(Supported by CIO)*

ISSUE: Amendment by Sen. Cain (R., Wash.) to remove public housing section of Taft-Ellender-Wagner Bill. Senate kept the provision, but the bill—though passed in the Senate—never was passed in the House. Public housing section was crucial, as only means of building new homes in low-rent brackets.

VOTE: For public housing, against Cain Amdt..... 47 (R)
Against public housing, for Cain Amdt..... 35 (W)

DATE: April 21, 1948.

RESULT: Public housing stayed in T-E-W bill—but real estate lobby won its victory when House failed to act on the measure.

8. EFFECTIVE RENT CONTROL *(Supported by CIO)*

ISSUE: Weakening amendment to an already weak rent control extension law, offered by Sen. McClellan (D., Ark.) It would have forced U. S. rent control authorities to accept proposals of local boards—often controlled by real estate interests—for higher rents or removal of all controls.

VOTE: To accept McClellan Amendment..... 25 (W)
To turn down McClellan Amendment..... 43 (R)

DATE: February 24, 1948.

RESULT: Weakened rent control extension law was eventually passed—but it was stronger than real estate lobby had hoped.

9. U. S. AID TO SCHOOLS *(Supported by CIO)*

ISSUE: Nation's schools face crisis from shortage of local funds, need for new buildings, big increase in students. Labor and educators supported $300 million U. S. aid bill to help meet this crisis. Bill was passed in Senate, but never reached a vote in House.

VOTE: To give U. S. aid to schools..... 58 (R)
Opposed..... 22 (W)

DATE: April 1, 1948.

RESULT: Failure of House to approve bill leaves many school systems throughout country unable to give decent education and training to U. S. youngsters.

10. WEAKENED ANTI-TRUST LAWS *(Opposed by CIO)*

ISSUE: Support of Pres. Truman's veto of the Reed-Bulwinkle Bill, which allows railroads to get together on rate problems, without fear of prosecution under Sherman anti-trust law.

VOTE: To support veto of Reed-Bulwinkle Bill..... 25 (R)
To over-ride the veto..... 63 (W)

DATE: June 16, 1948.

RESULT: Together with similar action in House, Senate vote caused bill to be passed. Effectiveness of anti-trust laws was weakened.

11. WEAKENED SOCIAL SECURITY *(Opposed by CIO)*

ISSUE: Support of Pres. Truman's veto of Gearhart Resolution, which keeps an estimated 750,000 people out of social security system. (Congress failed to extend social security, twice voted to limit its coverage).

VOTE: To support veto of Gearhart Resolution..... 12 (R)
To over-ride veto..... 65 (W)

DATE: June 14, 1948.

RESULT: Senate vote, together with similar action in House, made Gearhart Resolution law thereby preventing semi-independent employes from enjoying social security coverage.

12. PUBLIC POWER PLANTS *(Supported by CIO)*

ISSUE: A $4 million appropriation for a government-owned steam plant in the Tennessee Valley Authority, designed to improve TVA's electric power service. The vote reflected old conflict between supporters of public power and supporters of private utility systems.

VOTE: To finance the TVA steam plant..... 45 (R)
To oppose the steam plant..... 37 (W)

DATE: June 15, 1948.

RESULT: TVA steam plant was approved, but House failed to concur—and the steam plant won't be built.

13. EUROPEAN RECOVERY PROGRAM *(Supported by CIO)*

ISSUE: America's decision to support a program of European economic recovery, in order to holster world peace and stability, and authorize $5.3 billion to get program under way.

VOTE: For ERP..... 69 (R)
Against ERP..... 17 (W)

DATE: March 13, 1948.

RESULT: European Recovery Program was undertaken by U. S. Government.

14. DISPLACED PERSONS ENTRY *(Supported by CIO)*

ISSUE: Ferguson Amendment to the Displaced Persons Bill; proposal would have removed widely-criticized section barring most Jewish refugees from entry to U. S. under DP program.

VOTE: For Ferguson Amendment..... 29 (R)
Against Amendment..... 49 (W)

DATE: June 2, 1948.

RESULT: Discrimination clauses against Catholics, Jews, and others were kept in DP bill; measure was criticized as souring humanitarian effort to help war refugees.

15. ST. LAWRENCE SEAWAY *(Supported by CIO)*

ISSUE: Ratification of a 1941 executive agreement with Canada to build 119-mile deep-water seaway to permit through shipping from Great Lakes to the Atlantic, and develop big public power projects along the route. Program has been supported by advocates of TVA-type power developments.

VOTE: To recommit (i.e., bury) the Seaway Plan..... 57 (W)
To endorse the Seaway Plan..... 30 (R)

DATE: February 27, 1948.

RESULT: Seaway Plan was killed by the 80th Congress.

16. 3-YEAR TRADE AGREEMENTS *(Supported by CIO)*

ISSUE: Government's power to negotiate reciprocal trade agreements for three years, needed to stabilize foreign trade and help ERP. Opponents of the trade agreements succeeded in limiting government's authority to only one year, not enough to work out long-range program. Sen. Barkley (D., Ky.) offered amendment to extend program to three years.

VOTE: For Barkley 3-year trade program..... 42 (R)
Against Barkley 3-year trade program..... 47 (W)

DATE: June 14, 1948.

RESULT: Important foreign trade agreement was put on "temporary" basis, adding difficulties to working out long-range world recovery program.

	1. Taft-Hartley—Veto Vote	2. Wage-Hour Amendments	3. Labor Dept.—Transfer of USES	4. Price Control—Barkley Amdt.	5. Profits Tax—O'Mahoney Amdt.	6. Tax Bill—Veto	7. Public Housing—Cain Amdt.	8. Rent Control—McClellan Amdt.	9. U. S. Aid to Schools	10. Reed-Bulwinkle Bill—Veto	11. Social Security—Gearhart Res.	12. TVA—Steam Plant	13. European Recovery Program	14. DP's—Ferguson Amdt.	15. St. Lawrence Seaway	16. 3-Year Trade Pacts
ALABAMA																
Hill (D)	R	R	A	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R
Sparkman (D)	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R
ARIZONA																
Hayden (D)	R	A	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	A	R	R
McFarland (D)	R	R	W	A	R	R	W	W	R	R	W	R	R	W	W	R
ARKANSAS																
Fulbright (D)	W	W	W	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	W	R	R	W	W	R
McClellan (D)	W	W	W	R	A	W	W	W	R	R	W	R	R	W	W	R
CALIFORNIA																
Downey (D)	R	R	A	R	A	R	R	R	R	W	W	R	R	R	A	R
Knowland (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	W	R	R	W	R	W
COLORADO																
Johnson (D)	R	R	R	A	R	W	R	W	R	W	W	R	R	R	W	R
Milikin (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W
CONNECTICUT																
Baldwin (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W
McMahon (D)	R	R	R	R	W	W	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	W	R
DELAWARE																
Buck (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	A	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W
Williams (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	A	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
FLORIDA																
Holland (D)	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	R	W	W	R	R	W	W	R
Pepper (D)	R	A	R	A	A	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
GEORGIA																
George (D)	W	W	W	A	W	W	W	W	R	A	A	A	R	W	W	A
Russell (D)	W	W	W	R	R	W	R	A	R	R	W	R	R	W	W	R
IDAHO																
Dworshak (R)	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Taylor (D)	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	A	A	R	R	R	W	A	R	R
ILLINOIS																
Brooks (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	A	R	W	A	W	W	R	W	W
Lucas (D)	R	R	R	A	W	W	R	A	R	A	R	R	R	R	R	R
INDIANA																
Capehart (R)	W	A	W	W	W	W	W	A	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Jenner (R)	W	W	W	W	A	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
IOWA																
Hickenlooper (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	W	R	W
Wilson (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	A	W	W	W	A	W	W	R
KANSAS																
Capper (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	A	W	R	W	R	W
Reed (R)	W	W	W	W	A	W	A	A	R	W	A	A	R	W	W	W
KENTUCKY																
Barkley (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	R
Cooper (R)	W	W	R	W	W	W	A	R	R	W	W	R	R	A	W	R
LOUISIANA																
Ellender (D)	W	W	R	A	W	W	R	A	R	W	W	R	R	W	W	R
Overton (D)	Died															
MAINE																
Brewster (R)	W	W	A	A	A	W	R	R	A	W	A	W	A	A	W	W
White (R)	W	W	A	W	A	W	R	A	A	W	W	A	A	A	A	W
MARYLAND																
O'Conor (D)	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	R
Tydings (D)	W	A	A	R	A	A	W	A	A	W	W	R	A	W	A	R
MASSACHUSETTS																
Lodge (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W
Saltonstall (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	W	W	R	R	W	W
MICHIGAN																
Ferguson (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	W	W	R	R	R	W
Vandenberg (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	W	W	R	W	R	W
MINNESOTA																
Ball (R)	W	W	R	W	A	W	R	A	R	W	W	W	W	R	R	W
Thye (R)	W	W	W	A	W	W	R	R	R	W	W	W	R	W	R	W
MISSISSIPPI																
Stennis (D)	*	*	W	R	R	W	W	W	R	R	W	R	A	W	W	R
Eastland (D)	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	A	R	R	W	R	R	W	A	R
MISSOURI																
Donnell (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	R	A	W	W	W
Kem (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
MONTANA																
Ecton (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W
Murray (D)	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	A	R	A	A	R	R	R	R

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NEBRASKA																
Butler (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	A	W	W	W	A	W	W	W
Wherry (R)	W	W	W	A	W	W	W	A	W	W	W	R	W	W	A	W
NEVADA																
Malone (R)	R	W	W	W	W	W	A	R	W	W	A	W	W	W	W	W
McCarran (D)	R	R	W	R	R	W	R	W	R	A	A	A	R	A	W	R
NEW HAMPSHIRE																
Bridges (R)	W	W	W	A	W	W	R	A	A	W	W	W	R	R	W	W
Tobey (R)	W	W	A	W	W	A	R	R	A	R	A	A	A	R	A	R
NEW JERSEY																
Hawkes (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	A	R	W	W	W	W	A	W	W	W
Smith (R)	W	W	A	W	W	W	R	A	R	W	W	A	R	R	A	W
NEW MEXICO																
Chavez (D)	R	R	A	R	A	W	R	R	R	W	A	R	R	R	R	R
Hatch (D)	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
NEW YORK																
Ives (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	A	W	R	R	W	W
Wagner (D)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
NORTH CAROLINA																
Umstead (D)	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	R	R	W	W	R
Hoey (D)	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	W	W	R
NORTH DAKOTA																
Langer (R)	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	R	W
Young (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	R	R	W	R	W
OHIO																
Bricker (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W
Taft (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	A	R	R	W	W	W	A	A	W	A
OKLAHOMA																
Moore (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	A	W	W	A	W	W	A	W	A
Thomas (D)	R	R	W	R	R	A	R	A	A	W	W	R	R	A	W	R
OREGON																
Cordon (R)	W	A	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	W	R	R	W	W	W
Morse (R)	R	W	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	W
PENNSYLVANIA																
Martin (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	A	A	W	W	W	R	W	W	W
Myers (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	A	R	R	W	R
RHODE ISLAND																
Green (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
McGrath (D)	R	R	A	R	R	A	R	A	A	A	R	R	R	R	R	R
SOUTH CAROLINA																
Johnston (D)	R	R	R	R	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	R	W	W	R	R
Maybank (D)	W	W	R	R	W	W	R	A	R	R	A	R	R	A	W	A
SOUTH DAKOTA																
Bushfield (R)	W	W	A	W	W	W	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	W	A
Gurney (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W
TENNESSEE																
McKellar (D)	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	R	A	W	R	R	W	W	R
Stewart (D)	W	W	W	A	W	W	W	W	R	A	W	R	R	A	W	R
TEXAS																
Connally (D)	W	W	W	R	R	R	A	W	W	R	W	R	W	R	W	W
O'Daniel (D)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	A	W	W
UTAH																
Thomas (D)	A	R	R	R	R	W	A	R	R	A	A	A	R	R	R	A
Watkins (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	W	W	W	R	W	W
VERMONT																
Aiken (R)	W	R	R	W	W	W	R	A	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	W
Flanders (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	A	R	R	W	W
VIRGINIA																
Byrd (D)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	R
Robertson (D)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	A	R	W	R
WASHINGTON																
Cain (R)	W	W	A	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	A	W	R	W	W	W
Magnuson (D)	R	R	R	A	R	A	R	R	A	W	W	R	R	R	A	R
WEST VIRGINIA																
Kilgore (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	A	R	R	W	R
Revercomb (R)	W	W	A	W	W	W	A	A	R	W	A	W	W	W	W	W
WISCONSIN																
McCarthy (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	W
Wiley (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	A	R	A	R	W
WYOMING																
O'Mahoney (D)	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	A	A	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Robertson (R)	W	A	W	W	W	W	W	A	R	W	W	W	R	A	W	W

READING THE SENATE RECORD

The symbol **R** in this voting record means a **Right** vote, from the viewpoint of the CIO.
The symbol **W** means a **Wrong** vote.
The symbol **A** means the Senator did not vote on the issue.
The symbol * means the Senator was not in office at the time of the vote.

HOUSE VOTING RECORD

Here's a short description of each of the 16 votes recorded on the next three pages. Read the description of the issues—then see how your Congressman voted on them.

1. TAFT-HARTLEY BILL *(Opposed by CIO)*

ISSUE: Passage of Taft-Hartley anti-labor bill over Pres. Truman's veto.

VOTE: To over-ride the veto: ..... **331 (W)**
To sustain the veto: ..... **83 (R)**

DATE: June 20, 1947.
RESULT: As result of over-riding of veto in both House and Senate, Taft-Hartley bill became law. Wagner Act was ruined; Government by injunction was returned; collective bargaining disrupted by government intervention on employers' behalf.

2. WAGE-HOUR AMENDMENTS *(Opposed by CIO)*

ISSUE: Weakening amendments to Wage-Hour law, under guise of banning portal-to-portal back-pay suits by workers. Bill provided loopholes for employers, cut down strength of enforcement provisions.

VOTE: To pass the amendments: ..... **345 (W)**
To oppose the amendments: ..... **56 (R)**

DATE: February 28, 1947.
RESULT: Bill became law; Wage-Hour law enforcement was seriously weakened.

3. WEAKENED LABOR DEPT. *(Opposed by CIO)*

ISSUE: Support of a rider to the Federal Security Agency's appropriation bill, providing that U. S. Employment Service be switched from Labor Dept. to minor status in FSA. Transfer was opposed by unions and Pres. Truman, who vetoed the bill.

VOTE: To sustain veto, prevent USES transfer: ..... **114 (R)**
To over-ride the veto: ..... **283 (W)**

DATE: June 16, 1948.
RESULT: House vote, together with over-riding of veto in Senate, transferred USES from Labor Dept., left that Department weakest of all cabinet agencies.

4. FARM ELECTRIC POWER LOANS *(Supported by CIO)*

ISSUE: Proposal that a deficiency appropriation bill be sent back to committee for addition of $300 million to finance Rural Electrification Administration loans allowing farm cooperatives to buy badly-needed power equipment.

VOTE: To order funds for REA: ..... **151 (R)**
To prevent granting funds to REA: ..... **181 (W)**

DATE: February 24, 1948.
RESULT: Farm cooperatives were hindered in obtaining funds to finance post-war electric power improvements.

5. INCREASED PROFITS TAXES *(Supported by CIO)*

ISSUE: Proposed amendment to Knutson Tax Bill, offered by Rep. Rayburn (D. Tex.), to force higher taxes on corporations' big profits, and also lift personal exemptions on income tax to benefit low income families.

VOTE: To increase profits taxes: ..... **159 (R)**
Against increased profits taxes: ..... **258 (W)**

DATE: February 2, 1948.
RESULT: Big corporations, with greatest profits in history, received tremendous tax savings.

6. 'SPARE THE RICH' TAX CUT *(Opposed by CIO)*

ISSUE: Rep. Knutson's proposal to make heavy tax cuts on high personal incomes, gave only trifling tax cuts to persons in low and middle income brackets. CIO, liberal groups opposed Knutson bill and President vetoed it.

VOTE: To sustain veto of tax bill: ..... **88 (R)**
To over-ride veto: ..... **311 (W)**

DATE: April 2, 1948.
RESULT: Tax bill became law; government lost some 5 billion in revenue while taking on ERP costs; and wealthy families got lion's share of tax savings.

7. REPEAL OF OLEO TAXES *(Supported by CIO)*

ISSUE: Removal of federal taxes and license fees on white and colored oleomargarine, widely used as cheap, nutritious substitute for butter. Bill was fought vigorously by dairy lobby.

VOTE: To remove oleo taxes: ..... **260 (R)**
To keep oleo taxes: ..... **106 (W)**

DATE: April 28, 1948.
RESULT: Despite House action to repeal oleo taxes, bill never came to final vote in Senate. So, oleo taxes (¼c per pound on white, 10c per on yellow) and license fees, remain in effect.

8. RENT CONTROL *(Supported by CIO)*

ISSUE: A weakening amendment by the Banking Committee to an already weak rent control bill. It would have forced U. S. rent control administrator to accept without changes recommendations of local boards for lifting rent ceilings or removing controls—though many local boards are controlled by real estate groups fighting all rent controls.

VOTE: To accept weakening amendment: ..... **228 (W)**
To reject weakening amendment: ..... **155 (R)**

DATE: March 16, 1948.
RESULT: Similar amendment was defeated in Senate; but final compromise limited the right of federal rent control administrator to turn down requests for rent ceiling increases and set up a special court system as arbitrator. In effect, the House amendment seriously weakened rent control program.

9. WEAKENED SOCIAL SECURITY *(Opposed by CIO)*

ISSUE: The Gearhart Resolution, which keeps an estimated million people out of social security system. (Congress failed to extend social security, twice voted to limit its coverage.)

VOTE: For Gearhart Resolution: ..... **275 (W)**
Against Resolution: ..... **52 (R)**

DATE: February 27, 1948.
RESULT: Resolution passed Congress, with sugar-coating of increased federal aid to states for some types of security payments. President vetoed the Gearhart Resolution on ground that it limited, rather than expanded, social security system—but Congress over-rode the veto.

10. WEAKENED ANTI-TRUST LAW *(Opposed by CIO)*

ISSUE: Passage of Reed-Bulwinkle Bill, over Pres. Truman's veto. Bill permits railroads to get together on rate problems, with consent of government and without violation of anti-trust laws.

VOTE: To sustain veto of R-B Bill: ..... **102 (R)**
To over-ride veto: ..... **297 (W)**

DATE: Junes 17, 1948.
RESULT: Reed-Bulwinkle Bill veto was over-ridden in both Senate and House. Its passage was major victory for railroad lobby, and a weakening of anti-trust laws at time when liberal groups have urged stronger anti-monopoly controls.

11. ANTI-POLLTAX BILL *(Supported by CIO)*

ISSUE: Proposal to remove tax on voting in federal primaries and elections in seven southern states—in order to give millions of people a chance to vote.

VOTE: To outlaw the polltax: ..... **290 (R)**
To retain the polltax: ..... **112 (W)**

DATE: July 21, 1947.
RESULT: House vote to remove polltax was only major civil rights action taken by Congress—but the bill never reached Senate floor for debate on vote. So the polltax remains as voting barrier in seven states.

12. MUNDT-NIXON BILL *(Opposed by CIO)*

ISSUE: Proposal, sponsored by House Un-American Activities Committee, was labeled as anti-subversive measure; but it was attacked by labor legal experts, and much of the press as a dangerous violation of civil rights and promoter of smear techniques.

VOTE: To pass the bill: ..... **319 (W)**
To defeat the bill: ..... **58 (R)**

DATE: May 19, 1948.
RESULT: Although bill passed House, Senate Judiciary Committee never reported on the bill and it failed to become law.

13. OK OF SEGREGATED SCHOOLS *(Opposed by CIO)*

ISSUE: Proposal that Congress "ratify" agreement among several southern states to set up centralized, segregated school systems for Negroes in order to evade Supreme Court decisions. Opposed by CIO and liberal groups as forcing U. S. to approve racial discrimination policies.

VOTE: To approve southern segregated schools: ..... **236 (W)**
To disapprove ..... **45 (R)**

DATE: May 4, 1948.
RESULT: Although approved in the House, the Senate turned down the proposal to ratify segregated school set-up by 38-37 vote on a motion by Sen. Morse (R., Ore.) to recommit the resolution to committee.

14. EUROPEAN RECOVERY PROGRAM *(Supported by CIO)*

ISSUE: America's decision to support program of European economic recovery, in order to bolster world peace and stability, and authorize $5.3 billion to get program under way.

VOTE: For ERP ..... **329 (R)**
Against ERP ..... **74 (W)**

DATE: March 31, 1948.
RESULT: European Recovery Program was undertaken by U. S. government.

15. PUBLIC POWER PLANTS *(Supported by CIO)*

ISSUE: Agreement with a Senate proposal to approve $4 million for a U. S.-owned steam plant for the Tennessee Valley Authority, designed to improve TVA's electric power service. Vote reflected old conflict between supporters of public power projects and supporters of private utility systems.

VOTE: For the $4 million steam plant..... **152 (R)**
Against the steam plant..... **201 (W)**

DATE: June 19, 1948.
RESULT: Failure of House to approve this TVA project killed it in 80th Congress, weakened ability of TVA to provide electric power to all consumers in area.

16. 3-YEAR TRADE AGREEMENTS *(Supported by CIO)*

ISSUE: Government's power to negotiate reciprocal trade agreements for three years, needed to stabilize foreign trade and help ERP. House Committee cut period of agreements to one year. Rep. Doughton (D., N. C.) moved to send the bill back to committee for inclusion of three-year clause, but the move was defeated.

VOTE: For the Doughton 3-year proposal..... **168 (R)**
Against the 3-year proposal..... **211 (W)**

DATE: May 26, 1948.
RESULT: Important foreign trade agreement program was put on "temporary" basis, adding difficulties to working out long-range world recovery plans.

LINE-UP ON 16 KEY ISSUES

	1 Taft-Hartley—Veto vote	2. Wage-Hour Amendments	3. Labor Dept.—USES Transfer	4. REA Power Loans	5. Profits Tax—Rayburn Amdt.	6. Knutson Tax Bill—Veto	7. Oleo Tax Repeal	8. Rent Control—Amdt.	9. Social Security—Gearhart Res.	10. Reed-Bulwinkle—Veto	11. Anti-Polltax Bill	12. Mundt-Nixon Bill	13. Segregated Schools Pact	14. European Recovery Program	15. TVA—Steam Plant	16. 3-Year Trade Pacts
ALABAMA																
3 Andrews (D)	W	W	R	R	R	A	A	R	W	W	W	W	A	A	R	R
9 Battle (D)	W	W	R	R	R	W	A	A	W	W	W	W	A	R	R	R
1 Boykin (D)	W	W	A	R	R	A	A	A	W	W	W	A	A	A	R	R
2 Grant (D)	W	W	R	R	R	A	A	A	W	W	W	W	A	A	R	R
4 Hobbs (D)	W	W	R	R	R	R	A	R	W	R	W	W	W	R	R	R
6 Jarman (D)	W	W	R	R	R	A	A	A	W	R	W	A	A	A	R	R
7 Manasco (D)	W	W	R	A	R	A	A	A	A	W	W	W	A	A	R	R
5 Rains (D)	W	W	R	A	R	A	A	R	W	W	W	W	A	A	R	R
8 Jones (D)	W	W	R	R	R	W	R	R	W	R	W	W	A	R	R	R
ARIZONA																
AL Harless (D)	R	W	W	R	R	R	A	R	W	W	R	R	A	R	R	R
AL Murdock (D)	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	W	R	R	R
ARKANSAS																
4 Cravens (D)	W	W	W	R	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	R
1 Gathings (D)	W	A	A	A	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	R
7 Harris (D)	W	W	W	R	R	W	R	R	W	A	W	W	W	R	W	R
5 Hays (D)	W	A	W	R	R	W	R	R	W	W	A	W	A	R	A	R
2 Mills (D)	W	W	R	R	R	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	R
6 Norrell (D)	W	A	W	R	R	A	R	A	A	W	W	W	A	A	W	R
3 Trimble (D)	W	W	R	R	R	R	W	R	W	R	W	W	W	R	R	R
CALIFORNIA																
7 Allen (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	A	W	R	R	W
8 Anderson (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	A	A	R	R	A
18 Bradley (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	W	W	R	W	W
11 Bramblett (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	A	W	R	W	W
14 Douglas (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	R
10 Elliott (D)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	R	W	W	R	R	R
2 Engle (D)	W	A	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	R	A	A	R	R	A
23 Fletcher (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	W	W	R	A	W
9 Gearhart (R)	W	W	W	A	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	R	R	W
4 Havenner (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
20 Hinshaw (R)	W	W	W	A	W	W	R	W	A	W	R	W	W	R	R	W
19 Holifield (D)	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	A
16 Jackson (R)	W	W	W	A	W	A	A	W	W	W	R	W	A	R	W	R
3 Johnson (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	R	R	W
17 King (D)	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	R	R	A	A
1 Lea (D)	W	W	A	W	W	W	W	W	A	W	A	W	A	R	R	W
15 McDonough (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	W	W	R	R	R
6 Miller (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	R	A	A	R	R	A
12 Nixon (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	W	A	R	W	W
22 Phillips (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	A	W	R	W	W	W	W	W
13 Poulson (R)	W	A	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	R	R	W	A	R	R	R
21 Sheppard (D)	R	A	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	A	A	R	R	A
5 Welch (R)	R	R	R	W	W	W	R	A	R	A	R	W	R	R	R	R
COLORADO																
1 Carroll (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
3 Chenoweth (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	A	W	W	W	R	W	A	W	W	W
2 Hill (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	A	R	R	W
4 Rockwell (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	A	R	R	W
CONNECTICUT																
3 Foote (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	R	W	R	W	W
4 Lodge (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	A	W	R	W	W	R	W	R
1 Miller (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	R	R	R	W	W
5 Patterson (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	W	W	R	W	W
AL Sadlak (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	W	W	R	W	W
2 Seely-Brown (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	W	W	R	W	W
DELAWARE																
AL Boggs (R)	W	W	W	A	R	W	A	W	W	W	R	W	A	R	A	W

	1 Taft-Hartley—Veto vote	2. Wage-Hour Amendments	3. Labor Dept.—USES Transfer	4. REA Power Loans	5. Profits Tax—Rayburn Amdt.	6. Knutson Tax Bill—Veto	7. Oleo Tax Repeal	8. Rent Control—Amdt.	9. Social Security—Gearhart Res.	10. Reed-Bulwinkle—Veto	11. Anti-Polltax Bill	12. Mundt-Nixon Bill	13. Segregated Schools Pact	14. European Recovery Program	15. TVA—Steam Plant	16. 3-Year Trade Pacts
FLORIDA																
5 Hendricks (D)	W	A	W	A	R	A	A	A	A	A	W	A	A	A	A	R
1 Peterson (D)	W	W	W	R	R	W	R	W	R	W	W	W	A	R	R	A
2 Price (D)	W	W	W	R	R	W	A	W	A	W	W	W	A	R	R	R
6 Rogers (D)	W	W	R	R	R	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	A	R	R	W
3 Sikes (D)	W	W	W	R	R	A	R	R	W	W	W	W	A	A	R	R
4 Smathers (D)	W	A	R	A	R	R	R	R	A	W	W	W	A	R	R	R
GEORGIA																
10 Brown (D)	W	W	W	R	R	W	R	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	R	R
4 Camp (D)	W	W	W	R	R	W	R	A	W	R	W	W	W	R	R	R
2 Cox (D)	W	W	W	R	R	A	A	W	A	A	W	W	W	R	R	R
5 Davis (D)	W	A	W	R	R	W	R	W	R	R	W	W	W	R	R	R
7 Lanham (D)	R	W	R	R	R	W	R	R	A	R	W	W	W	R	R	R
3 Pace (D)	W	W	R	R	R	W	R	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	R	R
1 Preston (D)	W	W	W	R	R	W	R	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	R	R
6 Vinson (D)	W	W	W	R	R	W	R	W	A	R	A	W	W	R	R	R
8 Wheeler (D)	W	W	W	R	R	W	R	W	W	R	W	W	A	R	R	R
9 Wood (D)	W	W	W	R	R	W	R	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	R	R
IDAHO																
1 Goff (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	R	W	W
2 Sanborn (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W
ILLINOIS																
13 Allen (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W
17 Arends (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	W	W	R	W	W
25 Bishop (R)	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W
3 Busbey (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	W	W	A	W	W
15 Chiperfield (R)	W	W	W	A	W	W	W	A	A	W	R	W	W	W	W	W
10 Church (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W
24 Clippinger (R)	W	W	W	A	W	W	R	A	A	W	A	W	A	W	W	A
1 Dawson (D)	R	A	R	A	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	R	R	A	A
16 Dirksen (R)	W	W	W	A	A	W	A	W	A	W	R	W	A	R	W	W
8 Gordon (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
4 Gorski (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
18 Jenison (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W
14 Johnson (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
12 Mason (R)	W	W	W	A	W	W	W	W	W	W	A	W	W	A	W	W
19 McMillen (R)	W	W	W	A	W	A	R	W	A	W	R	W	W	R	W	W
6 O'Brien (D)	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
7 Owens (R)	Died															
22 Price (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
11 Reed (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W
5 Sabath (D)	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
20 Simpson (R)	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	R	W	W
AL Stratton (R)	W	W	W	W	W	A	A	W	W	W	R	W	W	R	R	W
9 Twyman (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W
2 Vail (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W
23 Vursell (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W
INDIANA																
4 Gillie (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	A	W	W	W
3 Grant (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	A	W	W	W	R	W	A	R	W	W
2 Halleck (R)	W	W	W	A	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	A	R	W	A
5 Harness (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	W	A	W	W	W
10 Harvey (R)	*	*	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	*	W	A	R	W	W
6 Johnson (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	W	A	W	W	W
7 Landis (R)	W	W	W	R	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	A
11 Ludlow (D)	A	A	A	A	R	R	R	R	A	A	A	R	A	R	A	R
1 Madden (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	R
8 Mitchell (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	A	A	W	R	W	A	A	W	W
9 Wilson (R)	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	A	W	A	R	W	A	W	W	W
IOWA																
5 Cunningham (R)	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	R	W	W
6 Dolliver (R)	A	W	W	A	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	R	W	A
3 Gwynne (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	A
8 Hoeven (R)	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	A	R	W	W
7 Jensen (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	A	W	W	W	W	R	W	W
4 LeCompte (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	R	W	W
1 Martin (R)	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W
2 Talle (R)	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	R	W	W
KANSAS																
1 Cole (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	W	W	R	W	W
5 Hope (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	A	W	R	W	W	R	W	W
3 Meyer (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	W	W	R	W	W
4 Rees (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	R	W	W
2 Scrivner (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	W	A	W	W	W
6 Smith (R)	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	A	W	R	W	W	W	W	W

READING THE HOUSE RECORD

The symbol **R** in this voting record means a **Right** vote, from the viewpoint of the CIO.

The symbol **W** means a **Wrong** vote.

The symbol **A** means the Representative did not vote on this issue.

The symbol * means the Representative was not in office at the time of the vote.

(Continued on Next Page)

HOUSE VOTING RECORD

(Continued from Page 9)

	1 Taft-Hartley—Veto vote	2. Wage-Hour Amendments	3. Labor Dept.—USES Transfer	4. REA Power Loans	5. Profits Tax—Rayburn Amdt.	6. Knutson Tax Bill—Veto	7. Oleo Tax Repeal	8. Rent Control—Amdt.	9. Social Security—Gearhart Res.	10. Reed-Bulwinkle—Veto	11. Anti-Polltax Bill	12. Mundt-Nixon Bill	13. Segregated Schools Pact	14. European Recovery Program	15. TVA—Steam Plant	16. 3-Year Trade Pacts
KENTUCKY																
8 Bates (D)	R	W	R	A	R	R	R	R	A	R	W	W	A	R	R	R
6 Chapman (D)	W	W	R	A	W	A	R	R	A	W	W	W	W	R	R	R
4 Chelf (D)	W	W	R	R	R	R	W	R	W	W	R	W	W	R	R	R
1 Gregory (D)	W	W	R	A	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	R
9 Lewis (R)	*	*	A	*	*	*	*	*	*	W	*	W	A	*	A	W
7 Meade (R)	W	R	W	W	W	W	A	A	W	W	R	W	A	R	R	A
3 Morton (R)	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	W	R	A	A	R	R	R
5 Spence (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	R	R	R
2 Whitaker (D)	*	*	R	*	*	*	*	*	*	W	*	A	W	*	R	R
LOUISIANA																
8 Allen (D)	W	W	W	A	R	W	R	R	A	W	W	W	W	R	W	R
2 Boggs (D)	W	A	R	A	R	W	R	R	A	W	W	A	W	R	R	R
4 Brooks (D)	W	W	W	A	R	W	R	R	W	W	W	A	W	R	W	R
3 Domengeaux (D)	W	A	A	A	R	W	R	R	A	W	W	W	W	R	W	R
1 Hebert (D)	W	W	A	A	R	W	R	R	A	W	A	A	W	R	W	R
7 Larcade (D)	W	W	W	R	R	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	A	W	A	A
6 Morrison (D)	R	A	W	A	A	W	R	A	A	W	W	W	W	R	R	A
5 Passman (D)	W	W	W	A	R	A	R	W	A	W	W	A	W	A	W	R
MAINE																
3 Fellows (R)	W	W	W	A	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	A	W
1 Hale (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W
2 Smith (R)	W	W	A	A	A	W	A	W	A	A	R	A	A	R	A	A
MARYLAND																
6 Beall (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	W	W	R	W	W
4 Fallon (D)	W	W	A	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	R	W	A	R	R	R
3 Garmatz (D)	*	*	R	W	R	W	R	R	R	W	*	W	A	R	R	R
2 Meade (D)	W	W	W	A	W	W	R	R	W	A	R	W	A	R	R	R
1 Miller (R)	W	W	W	A	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	R	W	W
5 Sasscer (D)	W	W	R	R	R	W	R	R	W	W	R	W	W	R	R	R
MASSACHUSETTS																
6 Bates (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	W	W	R	W	W
2 Clason (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	A	W	R	W	W	R	W	R
4 Donohue (D)	R	W	R	W	R	W	R	R	W	W	R	R	W	R	R	R
8 Goodwin (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	W	W	R	W	W
10 Herter (R)	W	W	A	W	W	W	R	W	W	A	R	W	W	R	W	W
1 Heselton (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	R	R	W	R	W	R
11 Kennedy (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	A	R	R	R	R
7 Lane (D)	R	R	A	R	R	W	R	R	W	A	R	A	A	R	A	A
14 Martin (R)	Speaker of the House															
12 McCormack (D)	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	W	A	R	R	R
9 Nicholson (R)	*	*	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	*	W	W	R	W	W
3 Philbin (D)	R	W	R	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	R	R	W	R	R	W
5 Rogers (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	W	W	R	W	W
13 Wigglesworth (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	W	W	R	W	W
MICHIGAN																
12 Bennett (R)	A	W	W	R	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W
6 Blackney (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	R	W	W
13 Coffin (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	W	W	A	W	W
8 Crawford (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	A	W	W	W
15 Dingell (D)	R	R	R	A	R	A	R	A	A	R	R	R	A	A	R	R
17 Dondero (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W
9 Engel (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	R	W	W
4 Hoffman (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	A	W	W	W	A	A	W	W	W
5 Jonkman (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	R	W	W
16 Lesinski (D)	R	R	R	R	R	A	A	R	A	R	R	R	A	A	R	R
2 Michener (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	R	W	W
11 Potter (R)	*	*	W	A	W	W	R	W	W	W	*	W	W	R	W	A
1 Sadowski (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	W	R	R
3 Shafer (R)	W	W	W	W	W	A	W	A	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W
10 Woodruff (R)	W	A	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W
7 Wolcott (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	R	W	W
14 Youngblood (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W
MINNESOTA																
7 Andersen, H. Carl (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	R	R	W
1 Andresen, August H. (R)	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	A	W	R	W	A	A	W	W
8 Blatnik (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	A	R	R	A	R	R	R
4 Devitt (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	R	W	R	R	W	R
9 Hagen (R)	W	A	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	W	W	W
5 Judd (R)	W	W	W	W	A	W	R	R	W	W	R	W	W	R	W	R
6 Knutson (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	A	W	R	A	A	W	A	R
3 MacKinnon (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	A	W	R	W	R	R	W	W
2 O'Hara (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	A	A	W	W	W	A
MISSISSIPPI																
4 Abernethy (D)	W	W	R	R	R	W	R	R	W	R	W	W	W	R	R	R
6 Colmer (D)	W	W	R	R	R	W	A	R	W	R	W	W	A	R	R	R
1 Rankin (D)	W	W	R	R	R	W	R	R	W	R	W	W	W	W	R	R
2 Whitten (D)	W	W	W	R	R	W	R	R	W	R	W	W	W	R	R	R
3 Whittington (D)	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	R
7 Williams (D)	W	W	R	R	R	W	R	A	R	R	W	W	A	R	R	A
5 Winstead (D)	A	W	R	R	R	W	R	A	W	R	W	W	W	R	R	R

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MISSOURI																
1 Arnold (R)	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W
11 Bakewell (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	R	W	A	R	W	R
8 Banta (R)	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	A	W
4 Bell (D)	W	W	R	W	W	R	A	R	W	A	W	A	A	R	W	A
6 Bennett (R)	W	W	W	R	A	W	A	W	W	W	R	W	A	W	A	W
3 Cole (R)	W	W	W	R	W	W	A	W	W	W	A	W	W	W	R	W
9 Cannon (D)	R	W	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	W	W	R	R	R
13 Karsten (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
12 Ploeser (R)	W	W	W	A	W	W	A	W	W	W	R	W	A	R	W	W
5 Reeves (R)	W	W	W	A	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	W	A	R	A	W
2 Schwabe (R)	W	W	W	R	W	W	A	W	W	W	R	W	A	W	W	W
7 Short (R)	W	W	W	A	W	W	W	W	A	W	W	A	W	W	W	A
10 Zimmerman (D)	Died															Died
MONTANA																
2 D'Ewart (R)	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	A	A	R	W	W
1 Mansfield (D)	R	A	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R
NEBRASKA																
2 Buffett (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	W	W	W
1 Curtis (R)	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	W
4 Miller (R)	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	W
3 Stefan (R)	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	W
NEVADA																
AL Russell (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	W	W	R	W	W
NEW HAMPSHIRE																
2 Cotton (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	R	W	A
1 Merrow (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	W	A	R	W	R
NEW JERSEY																
3 Auchincloss (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	W	W	R	W	W
8 Canfield (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	R	W	W	R	W	W
6 Case (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	A	A	W	R	W	A	R	W	W
5 Eaton (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	A	A	W	R	W	W	R	A	W
2 Hand (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	R	W	A	W	W	W
14 Hart (D)	R	R	R	A	R	W	W	R	R	R	R	W	W	R	R	R
10 Hartley (R)	W	W	A	A	W	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	R	A	A
12 Kean (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	A	W	R	R	W	R	W	W
4 Mathews (R)	W	W	W	A	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	W	A	R	W	W
13 Norton (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	R
11 Sundstrom (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	A	W	R	W	A	R	W	W
7 Thomas (R)	W	W	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	R	A	A	A	A	A
9 Towe (R)	W	W	W	A	W	W	R	A	A	W	R	A	W	R	W	W
1 Wolverton (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	W	W	R	W	W
NEW MEXICO																
AL Fernandez (D)	W	W	W	A	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R
AL Lusk (D)	A	A	R	A	R	R	R	R	R	W	A	W	W	R	R	A
NEW YORK																
42 Andrews (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	A	W	R	W	W	R	W	W
20 Bloom (D)	R	R	R	W	R	R	A	R	A	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
16 Buck (R)	W	W	W	A	W	A	R	W	W	W	R	W	R	R	W	W
25 Buckley (D)	R	R	R	W	R	A	A	R	A	W	R	R	R	R	R	R
44 Butler (R)	R	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	W	W	R	A	W
32 Byrne (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	W	W	R	R	R
15 Celler (D)	R	R	R	A	R	R	A	R	A	R	R	R	A	R	R	R
39 Cole (R)	W	W	W	A	A	A	W	W	A	W	R	W	W	R	W	W
17 Coudert (R)	W	W	W	W	A	W	R	W	A	W	R	W	W	R	W	W
7 Delaney (D)	R	A	R	A	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
43 Elsaesser (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	R	W	W	R	W	W
35 Fuller (R)	A	A	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	A	W	W	R	W	W
28 Gamble (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	W	W	R	W	A
27 Gwinn (R)	W	W	W	A	W	W	R	A	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	A
37 Hall, E. A. (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	A	W	W	A	W	A	R	W	W
2 Hall, L. W. (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	W	W	R	A	W
11 Heffernan (D)	R	A	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	R	R	A	A
24 Isacson (ALP)	*	*	R	*	*	R	R	R	*	R	*	R	R	W	R	R
21 Javits (R)	R	R	W	W	W	W	R	R	A	R	R	R	A	R	R	R
31 Kearney (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	A	W	W	W	R	A	A	R	W	W
40 Keating (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	R	W	R	R	W	W	W
9 Keogh (D)	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	A	W	R	W	R	R	R	R
34 Kilburn (R)	W	W	W	W	A	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	A	R	W	W
19 Klein (D)	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
3 Latham (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	R	W	W	R	W	W
30 Lefevre (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	W	W	R	W	W
23 Lynch (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	R	A	R
1 Macy (R)	W	A	W	A	W	W	A	W	W	A	A	A	W	A	W	W
18 Marcantonio (ALP)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R
4 McMahon (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	A	R	W	W	R	W	W
14 Multer (D)	*	*	R	A	R	R	R	A	R	*	R	R	R	R	R	R
6 Nodar (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	R	W	A	R	W	W
13 O'Toole (D)	R	R	R	W	R	A	R	R	A	A	R	R	W	A	R	R
8 Pfeiffer (D)	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	A	R	A	R	A	R	R	A
26 Potts (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	R	W	W	R	W	W
22 Powell (D)	A	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	W	R	R
45 Reed (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	A	A	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
36 Reihlman (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	A	A	W	W	R	W	A	R	W
12 Rooney (D)	R	R	R	A	R	A	R	A	A	A	R	R	W	A	A	R
5 Ross (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	R	W	W	R	W	W
10 Somers (D)	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	R	R	R	A
29 St. George (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	A	W	R	W	W	R	W	W
38 Taber (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W
33 Taylor (R)	W	W	W	A	W	A	A	R	A	W	R	W	A	A	W	W
41 Wadsworth (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	A	W	W	W	W	R	A	W

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NORTH CAROLINA																
3 Barden (D)	W	W	R	R	W	W	R	W	W	R	W	W	A	W	R	R
1 Bonner (D)	W	A	R	R	R	W	R	R	A	R	W	A	A	R	R	R
11 Bulwinkle (D)	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	R	W	W	W	A	W	R	R	A
7 Clark (D)	W	W	W	A	R	R	W	A	A	W	W	W	W	R	W	R
4 Cooley (D)	W	W	R	A	R	R	R	W	A	R	W	A	W	R	R	R
8 Deane (D)	W	W	R	W	R	R	R	R	A	R	W	A	W	R	R	R
9 Doughton (D)	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	A	W	W	R	R
6 Durham (D)	W	W	W	W	W	W	A	W	A	R	W	A	W	R	A	R
5 Folger (D)	R	W	R	A	R	W	W	R	R	R	W	A	W	R	R	R
10 Jones (D)	W	W	R	R	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	A	W	R	R	A
2 Kerr (D)	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	A	R	R	R
12 Redden (D)	W	A	R	W	W	W	R	R	W	R	W	A	W	R	R	R
NORTH DAKOTA																
AL Lemke (R)	R	W	A	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	A	W
AL Robertson (R)	W	W	A	R	W	W	W	W	W	A	R	W	W	R	A	A
OHIO																
AL Bender (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	A	W	R	W	A	R	W	W
22 Bolton (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	W	A	R	W	W
11 Brehm (R)	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	A	W	W	R	W	W	R	W	W
7 Brown (R)	W	W	A	W	W	W	W	A	W	A	R	W	A	A	A	W
3 Burke (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	A	W	R	W	R	R	W	W
16 Carson (R)	W	W	W	A	W	W	A	W	W	W	R	W	A	R	W	W
5 Clevenger (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	A	W	W	W
21 Crosser (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	R
1 Elston (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	W	A	R	W	W
20 Feighan (D)	R	A	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	R
15 Griffiths (R)	W	W	W	A	W	W	W	A	W	W	R	W	R	W	W	W
2 Hess (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	W	A	R	W	W
14 Huber (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
10 Jenkins (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	A	W	W	W	R	A	A	R	W	W
19 Kirwan (D)	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	A	R	R	R
18 Lewis (R)	W	W	W	R	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	W	A	W	W	W
6 McCowen (R)	W	W	W	R	W	W	A	W	W	W	R	W	A	W	W	W
17 McGregor (R)	W	W	W	R	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	W	A	W	W	W
4 McCullouch (R)	*	*	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	*	W	A	R	W	W
9 Ramey (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	W	A	R	W	W
8 Smith (R)	A	W	W	W	W	W	A	W	W	W	A	R	A	W	W	W
12 Vorys (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	W	W	R	W	W
13 Weichel (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	A	R	W	W
OKLAHOMA																
3 Albert (D)	W	W	R	A	R	R	A	R	R	R	W	W	W	R	R	R
4 Johnson (D)	R	R	A	A	R	W	A	W	A	A	R	A	A	W	A	A
5 Monroney (D)	W	W	R	R	A	R	A	R	R	R	R	W	A	R	R	R
6 Morris (D)	R	W	R	R	W	W	R	W	W	R	W	R	W	W	R	R
7 Peden (D)	W	W	A	R	R	R	R	W	W	A	W	W	A	R	A	R
8 Rizley (R)	W	W	W	R	W	A	A	W	W	W	W	W	W	A	W	W
1 Schwabe (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
2 Stigler (D)	W	W	A	R	R	R	R	R	A	A	R	A	A	R	A	A
OREGON																
3 Angell (R)	R	W	W	R	W	W	R	R	W	W	R	W	W	R	R	W
4 Ellsworth (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	A	R	A	R	R	W
1 Norblad (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	R	W	W
2 Stockman (R)	W	A	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	A	R	W	W	R	R	W
RHODE ISLAND																
2 Fogarty (D)	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
1 Forand (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
PENNSYLVANIA																
33 Buchanan (D)	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
7 Chadwick (R)	W	W	W	A	W	W	R	A	W	W	R	W	A	R	W	R
30 Corbett (R)	W	W	W	A	W	W	R	R	W	W	R	W	W	R	W	R
23 Crow (R)	W	W	W	A	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	W	W	R	W	W
9 Dague (R)	W	W	W	A	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	R	W	W
32 Eberharter (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	R
12 Fenton (R)	W	W	W	A	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	W	W	R	W	W
31 Fulton (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	R	A	A	R	W	R
1 Gallagher (R)	W	W	W	A	W	W	A	A	A	W	R	A	W	R	A	W
19 Gavin (R)	W	W	W	A	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	W	W	R	W	W
14 Gillette (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	A	W	W	W	R	W	W	R	W	W
25 Graham (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	W	A	R	W	W
21 Gross (R)	W	W	W	A	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	A	W	R	W	W
11 Jenkins (R)	W	W	W	A	W	A	R	A	W	W	A	A	A	R	W	R
28 Kearns (R)	W	W	W	A	W	W	A	W	W	W	R	W	A	R	W	W
27 Kelley (D)	A	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	R	R
18 Kunkel (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	W	A	R	W	W
8 Lichtenwalter (R)	*	*	W	A	W	W	R	W	W	W	*	W	A	R	W	W
4 Maloney (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	A	W	R	W	A	R	W	W
16 McConnell (R)	W	W	W	A	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	W	A	R	W	W
29 McDowell (R)	W	W	W	A	W	W	R	A	A	W	R	W	A	R	W	W
2 McGarvey (R)	W	W	W	A	W	W	R	W	A	W	A	W	W	R	W	W
24 Morgan (D)	R	R	R	R	R	A	A	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
13 Muhlenberg (R)	W	W	W	A	W	W	R	R	W	W	R	W	W	R	W	W
15 Rich (R)	W	W	W	A	W	W	A	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
5 Sarbacher (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	A	W	R	W	W	R	W	W
3 Scott, Hardie (R)	W	W	W	A	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	W	A	R	W	W
6 Scott, Hugh (R)	W	A	W	A	W	W	R	W	A	W	R	W	A	R	A	W
10 Scoblick (R)	W	W	A	A	W	W	A	W	A	W	R	A	A	R	A	A
17 Simpson (R)	W	W	A	A	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	R	A	W
26 Tibbott (R)	W	W	W	A	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	W	W	R	W	W
22 Van Zandt (R)	A	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	R	W	W	R	W	W
20 Walter (D)	R	W	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	W	R	W	W	A	W	R

	1 Taft-Hartley—Veto vote	2. Wage-Hour Amendments	3. Labor Dept.—USES Transfer	4. REA Power Loans	5. Profits Tax—Rayburn Amdt.	6. Knutson Tax Bill—Veto	7. Oleo Tax Repeal	8. Rent Control—Amdt.	9. Social Security—Gearhart Res.	10. Reed-Bulwinkle—Veto	11. Anti-Polltax Bill	12. Mundt-Nixon Bill	13. Segregated Schools Pact	14. European Recovery Program	15. TVA—Steam Plant	16. 3-Year Trade Pacts
SOUTH CAROLINA																
4 Bryson (D)	W	W	W	R	R	W	R	W	W	R	W	W	A	R	R	R
3 Dorn (D)	W	W	W	R	R	R	R	A	W	R	W	A	W	W	R	R
6 McMillan (D)	A	W	W	R	R	W	R	R	W	R	W	W	A	R	R	R
5 Richards (D)	W	W	W	R	R	A	R	A	W	R	W	W	A	R	R	R
2 Riley (D)	W	W	W	R	R	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	A
1 Rivers (D)	W	W	W	A	W	W	R	A	A	A	W	W	A	A	A	A
SOUTH DAKOTA																
2 Case (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	A	W	A	W
1 Mundt (R)	W	W	A	R	W	W	W	A	W	W	R	W	A	R	A	A
TENNESSEE																
9 Cooper (D)	W	W	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	W	W	R	R	R
7 Courtney (D)	W	W	R	A	R	R	R	R	A	W	A	W	W	R	R	R
10 Davis (D)	W	W	W	R	W	W	R	A	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	R
5 Evins (D)	W	W	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	W	W	W	R	R	R
4 Gore (D)	W	W	W	R	R	R	R	R	A	W	R	W	W	R	R	R
2 Jennings (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	A	W	W	W	R	W	A	R	R	W
3 Kefauver (D)	A	W	A	R	A	R	A	R	W	R	R	A	W	R	R	A
1 Phillips (R)	R	W	W	W	W	W	A	W	W	W	R	W	W	R	R	W
6 Priest (D)	W	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	R	W	W	R	R	R
8 Murray (D)	W	W	W	R	R	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	R
TEXAS																
3 Beckworth (D)	W	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	W	W	W	R	R	R
17 Burleson (D)	W	W	W	R	R	R	R	R	A	W	W	W	W	R	R	R
2 Combs (D)	A	W	R	R	A	R	W	R	A	R	W	W	W	R	R	R
21 Fisher (D)	W	W	W	R	R	W	R	W	W	W	W	A	W	R	R	W
13 Gossett (D)	W	W	W	A	R	W	R	A	W	R	W	W	W	R	R	W
10 Johnson (D)	W	W	A	R	R	R	R	R	A	A	A	A	W	R	A	A
20 Kilday (D)	W	W	W	W	W	W	A	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	R	A
12 Lucas (D)	W	W	W	R	R	W	R	W	A	W	W	W	W	R	R	R
14 Lyle (D)	W	W	R	A	R	W	R	R	W	R	W	W	W	R	R	A
19 Mahon (D)	W	W	W	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	W	W	W	R	R	R
1 Patman (D)	A	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	W	W	A	R	R	R
7 Pickett (D)	W	W	W	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	W	W	W	R	R	R
11 Poage (D)	W	W	W	R	A	R	R	R	W	R	W	W	W	R	R	A
4 Rayburn (D)	R	W	R	A	R	R	R	R	W	A	W	W	W	R	R	A
16 Regan (D)	*	*	A	A	R	W	R	W	A	A	*	W	W	R	A	A
8 Thomas (D)	R	W	R	A	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	R	R	R
9 Thompson (D)	*	*	W	R	R	W	R	R	W	W	*	W	W	R	A	R
6 Teague (D)	W	W	R	R	R	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	R
15 West (D)	W	W	A	A	R	W	A	A	A	A	W	A	A	A	R	A
5 Wilson (D)	W	W	W	R	R	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	A
18 Worley (D)	W	W	W	R	R	W	R	R	A	W	W	W	W	R	R	R
UTAH																
2 Dawson (R)	W	W	W	R	W	W	A	W	A	W	R	W	W	R	W	W
1 Granger (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	W
VERMONT																
AL Plumley (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	A	W	R	W	W	R	A	W
VIRGINIA																
6 Almond (D)	Resigned															
4 Abbitt (D)	*	*	W	*	*	W	R	A	A	W	*	W	A	A	R	R
1 Bland (D)	W	W	W	A	R	A	R	A	A	W	A	W	A	R	R	R
9 Flannagan (D)	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	A	A	R	W	A	W	R	R	R
3 Gary (D)	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	A	R	R	R
2 Hardy (D)	W	W	W	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	R
7 Harrison (D)	W	W	W	R	W	R	A	W	W	W	W	W	A	W	W	R
8 Smith (D)	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	R
5 Stanley (D)	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	R
WASHINGTON																
4 Holmes (R)	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	R	A	W
5 Horan (R)	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	A	R	R	W
2 Jackson (D)	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	R
1 Jones (R)	R	A	W	R	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	W	W	R	W	W
3 Mack (R)	*	*	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	R	R	W
6 Tollefson (R)	R	W	A	R	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	W	W	R	W
WEST VIRGINIA																
4 Ellis (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	A	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W
6 Hedrick (D)	R	W	R	W	R	W	A	R	W	W	R	R	A	R	W	R
5 Kee (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	A	R	R	R
1 Love (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W
3 Rohrbough (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	W	W	R	W	W
2 Snyder (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	R	W	W	R	W	W
WISCONSIN																
4 Brophy (R)	R	R	W	W	W	W	A	W	W	W	R	W	R	R	W	W
8 Byrnes (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W
2 Davis (R)	W	*	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	R	W	W
9 Hull (R)	R	R	W	R	W	W	W	R	R	R	R	W	W	W	R	W
6 Keefe (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	R	W	W
5 Kersten (R)	W	W	A	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	R	W	A	R	W	A
7 Murray (R)	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	R	W	A
10 O Konski (R)	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	W	W	R	W	W	A	R	W
1 Smith (R)	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	A	W	W	W
3 Stevenson (R)	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	R	W	W
WYOMING																
AL Barrett (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	R	R	W

1948 You Have Votes— Use 'Em In November!

PRIMARIES SHOWED LABOR VOTE POWER

IN 1948 a dollar at the grocery store bought less than ever before.

But in 1948 a PAC dollar produced more political action than ever before.

Labor scored resounding successes in Iowa, North Carolina, Alabama, Florida, Indiana and other states in the east, west, north and south.

In primaries held up to mid-year, a summary shows, labor-backed candidates won in over 60% of the elections despite the fact that backing was given, in some instances, to candidates new to the game of politics.

City and county elections showed an even larger percentage of victories with impressive wins being scored in Indiana, Ohio and Pennsylvania.

Victories Won In Many States

Some of the highlights of labor's political activity this year are:

Alabama—Labor political activity in this state succeeded in defeating for re-election two Representatives whose records showed a betrayal of the people. They were Pete Jarman and Carter Manasco. Labor backed candidates won the Democratic nomination in those two districts and will be in Congress next year.

Florida—Tom Watson, a bitter foe of labor as state attorney-general, was defeated in his attempt to boost himself to the state supreme court. The labor-backed candidate for governor, Fuller Warren, also was elected.

Indiana—With only two exceptions, every labor-backed nominee for congressional office was successful in the primary elections. A member of the Oil Workers, Charles Fleming, was nominated for state secretary of state at the Democratic state convention and a labor-backed candidate, Henry F. Schricker, won the gubernatorial nomination.

Iowa—Political reporters all over the nation grabbed their pencils when the returns from the Iowa primary came in. A farmer-labor coalition dumped Governor Robert D. Blue, a bitter foe of labor, and Rep. John W. Gwynne, author of the infamous amendments which gutted the wage-hour act.

North Carolina—A United Labor Political Committee pulled an upset as they forced the gubernatorial race into a run-off election and then elected their second choice. It was the first time in North Carolina in years that a person who ran second in the general election was elected in the run-off. The ULPC also participated in the defeat of Senator William Umstead and in the election of Rep. F. Ertel Carlyle.

Pennsylvania — Three Republican Taft-Hartleyites were defeated in the primaries. They were Reps. James Gallagher, Wallace Chadwick and James P. Scoblick. Although not opposed by labor-backed candidates, their records were too much for the voters to stomach.

West Virginia—Matthew M. Neely, labor-backed, defeated former Senator Rush D. Holt for the Democratic nomination and is reported to have a good chance of defeating Senator Chapman Revercomb in November's election.

CIO-PAC To Play Active Role

In most states the final contests will be fought in November and PAC will be in the thick of the fighting.

The constant emphasis, it is predicted, will be on the necessity of electing a Congress that will be responsive to the needs of the people.

Activity will center principally in the 16 northeast and midwest states, which have 214 members in the House of Representatives, on the Pacific Coast, and in the south where labor political activity is beginning to play a vital role.

Surveys, conducted for PAC by an independent research organization, indicate that voters this year will be more concerned with issues than with candidates.

The CIO Political Action Committee, with its blockworkers and precinct organizers, intends to present those issues.

MEN WHO'LL LEAD PAC IN '48 CAMPAIGN

PHILIP MURRAY
President,
United Steelworkers

WALTER REUTHER
President,
Auto Workers

JACOB POTOFSKY
President,
Clothing Workers

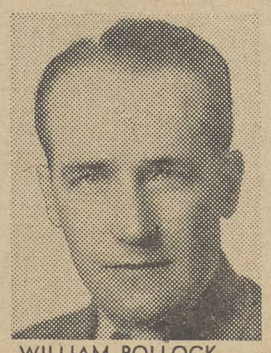
EMIL RIEVE
President,
Textile Workers Union

L. S. BUCKMASTER
President,
United Rubber Workers

DAVID McDONALD
Secretary-Treasurer
United Steelworkers

EMIL MAZEY
Secretary-Treasurer
Auto Workers

FRANK ROSENBLUM
Secretary-Treasurer
Clothing Workers



WILLIAM POLLOCK
Secretary-Treasurer
Textile Workers Union

CHARLES LANNING
Secretary-Treasurer
United Rubber Workers

Your Own Block Is Where We'll Work In 1948

By JACK KROLL
Director, CIO-PAC

CIO-PAC has been harping on one theme for the past year. The chances are that we will be harping on it even more during the rest of this year.

That theme is—block and precinct work.

PAC constantly works to impress

state and local PACs with the importance of block and precinct work. Why? Because we have found, in election after election, that it is block and precinct work that pays off in votes.

All the grand strategies, all the publicity, all the stunts in the world won't elect a good candidate to Congress or any other office unless they are backed by solid organization down on the block, precinct and ward level.

Another major theme of CIO-PAC is—registration and voting.

We are firmly convinced that a big vote means good government, and that bad candidates are elected only when people refuse to take an interest in the election.

In 1946 the 80th Congress was elected by about 40% of the voters. The Congress was controlled by people who received votes from less than 20% of the voters.

You've got to register to be able to vote—and you've got to vote if you want your ballot to count.

It's very simple and very important.

The third concern of CIO-PAC has been the dollar drives conducted by the international unions of CIO. We are concerned not only because voluntary contributions are the life blood of labor's political activity but also because the person who makes a voluntary contribution is also thereby interested in political activity. The man who contributes to PAC and knows why he is contributing to PAC is a man who can be counted upon to go out and ring door bells at election time.

We of CIO-PAC were naturally proud when CIO President Murray told the convention of the United Steelworkers of America this year that CIO-PAC "is the most effective piece of political mechanism ever created by American labor."

Was This Election Stolen Or Won?

THE political pot is really beginning to boil down in Tennessee, and Boss Ed Crump of Memphis is supplying a generous portion of the fuel.

He's out to get the scalp of Senatorial Aspirant Estes Kefauver and nail it to the barn door, as they say down in those parts.

He's swinging his customary verbal haymakers at Editor Ed Meeman of the Memphis Press-Scimitar, a Kefauver supporter whom Crump loves like poison ivy.

All of which is nothing unusual for a political campaign in which Crump's candidate is opposed.

IT has been rumored around the country for years that some of the elections conducted in Tennessee bore striking resemblance to corkscrews—crooked, that is.

Those peddling these rumors have frequently referred to Shelby County, where Crump maintains his political throne.

The record shows that some of the boys working for Editor Meeman have, at various times past, dug up rather concrete evidence to prove that these "vicious rumor-mongers" were actually peddling facts.

This, obviously, didn't deepen Crump's regard for Meeman.

In fact, it irked him considerably.

THE nation's newspapers recently gave considerable space to stories about Crump inviting Meeman to leave town if a committee of Memphians ruled in favor of Crump in an argument with Meeman over Rep. Kefauver's record.

And if the committee ruled in favor of Meeman, then Crump was to get out of Memphis.

This Crump about whom we're talking is the fellow who said some 10 years ago that the CIO wouldn't be tolerated in Memphis.

He's the man who rescinded the invitation of his predecessor as mayor to the American Newspaper Guild to hold its annual convention in Memphis back in 1940.

He's the fellow who became angry at Meeman back in '37 when the latter blasted the city administration for permitting the frequent brutal beating of CIO organizers.

THERE'S really nothing unexpected about a good election campaign scrap between Crump and Meeman and it's not unusual for either the Guild or the Tennessee CIO movement as a whole to get somewhat involved.

Crump doesn't love Guildsmen—particularly those who were involved a number of years in that graveyard deal.

It happened during an election and it gave much strength to those rumors about Tennessee elections.

The real clincher was photographic evidence that dead men, for practical political purposes, do "vote."

THE anti-Crump candidate who was defeated smelled a mouse and yelled loudly, "I wuz robbed."

That yell had been heard before and had been ignored. But this time there was something which the newspapers called an investigation.

Some Meeman reporters, checking registration lists, became suspicious. Off they went with a photographer to get pictures of the homes of questionable voters.

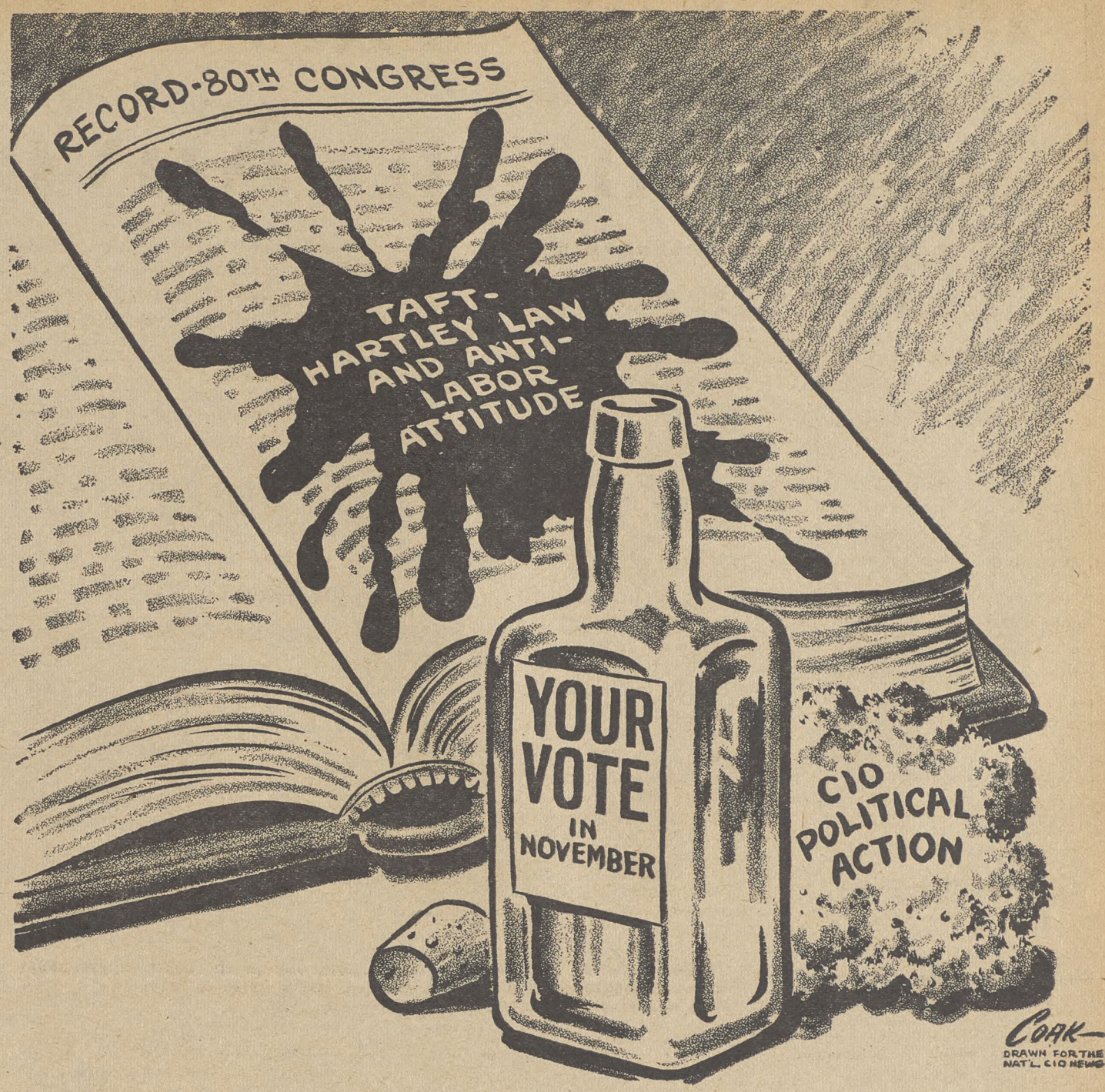
Next day Meeman's paper carried a graveyard scene on its front page. The caption beneath it said that gravestones occupied addresses given on the registration list.

Nobody went to jail, which proves something.

But it doesn't prove that dead men actually vote!

A. L. S.

Out, Out Damned Spot!



Poll Shows Labor Wants No Part Of T-H, No Siree

CIO clothing and maritime unionists in New York City don't like the Taft-Hartley Act or any of its parts. What's more, they won't be satisfied with either minor or major alterations; they want the whole works repealed.

That was what psychology student Stanford L. Margoshes of Princeton University found recently when he conducted an objective opinion poll on T-H among 771 members of the two unions in New York.

Not only did he discover 85% opposed to the law itself; he did not find a majority in favor of a single T-H provision.

Why don't they like it? Well, one said because it "is entirely in favor of Big Business, does away with NMU democratic rotary shipping." Another said it was too drastic—"vicious enough to eradicate labor's hard-won gains." Still another: "This law was passed on a wave of anti-labor hysteria. Employers will use it to break down the unions . . ." But whatever their objections, those who opposed T-H indicated they felt much more intensely about it than those who approved.

LAST September Look magazine created a small tempest by publishing a study by Claude Robinson titled "The Strange Case of the Taft-Hartley Law." Robinson purported to have discovered in a poll of workers that unionists like "the major features of the Taft-Hartley Law—but not the law itself."

Reporting that he found 64% of the union members questioned against the law as a whole, but a majority in favor of most of its component parts, Robinson implied that clever propaganda by labor leaders and ignorance on the part of workers were responsible for this phenomenon.

No nationwide poll, to our knowledge, has been conducted by an impartial opinion sampler to test Robinson's "findings," but Margoshes has found that they definitely don't apply to seamen and clothing workers in New York at least.

The Princeton pollster used seven of the questions asked by Robinson, rewording three to give a clearer picture of the issue. In addition, he asked two questions on major T-H provisions not covered by Robinson. Going still further, he attempted to learn whether reactions stemmed from union propaganda and workers' ignorance, as Robinson concluded.

Robinson asked: "If you were in Congress, would you be for or against a law to give the company the right to sue the union if the union breaks its contract?"

Margoshes presumably considered that misleading. In the first place, companies have always had the right to sue unions for breach of contract.

The question as asked by Margoshes made this clear: "Should an employer be allowed to sue a union for any acts of its members or only for acts which were approved by the union?"

Questioned this way, 6% said they favored the law's provision. Robinson's question, on the other hand, provoked a 70% approval of the law.

THE PROVISION least liked by those Margoshes questioned was the one on damage suits. Most favored—and this did not win a majority—was the section on communists holding union office. Actually the question, worded the same as Robinson's misrepresented the law's provision on communists.

The question read: "Would you be for or against a law to prevent communists from holding offices in unions?"

T-H does not bar communists from union office. It merely denies to unions, whose officers fail to sign non-communist oaths, the services of the Natl. Labor Relations Board.

Here 37% replied that they favored barring communists; 47% opposed it.

Calloway Honored

One of three scholarships given by the British Trade Union Congress to American unionists for a year's study at Ruskin College, Oxford Univ., has been awarded to Ernest Calloway, education director of the CIO Transport Service Union. He will sail for England soon.

Active in the labor movement for 15 years, Calloway has been education director of the UTSEA since its formation in 1938. He is also editor of the union's official journal, Labor's Horizon, and an active member of the CIO Newspaper Guild.

Calloway began his working life at 17 as a miner and belonged to the United Mine Workers. His father was the first local union secretary and check-weighman for the UMW in the Sandy Valley-Elkhorn region of Kentucky.

While at Oxford, Calloway plans to make a study of workers' education in the British Isles.

Ga. Boss Gets 'Private Trial', Gets Off With Cost And Fine

TOMMY HOLCOMB, superintendent of the Anchor Mills, Rome, Ga., where the CIO Textile Workers have been on strike since March, pleaded guilty last week to charges of public drunkeness, assault and battery and "pointing a pistol at another."

His guilty plea was entered at a "private" hearing in the chambers of Superior Court Judge C. H. Porter, Rome. (Local unionists pointed out there may have been some connection between the "private" trial and the fact that the secretary of the Floyd County Grand Jury is Wallace Cooper, secretary-treasurer of Anchor Rome Mills.)

Holcomb paid court costs of $33.95 on the drunkenness charge, a fine of $10 and costs of $33.95 on the assault and battery charge and a fine of $50 and costs of $36.70 on the pistol pointing charge.

Holcomb was accused of being drunk on the streets of Rome while on the way to the Anchor mill, pointing a gun at a mill guard in what unionists said was an important attempt to force the guard to molest TWUA pickets, and striking his sister and knocking her to the ground upon his return home. Holcomb's brother-in-law said Holcomb threatened other members of the family.

(Two woman pickets were attacked by a mob on a railroad spur leading to Anchor Rome Mills several months ago. There have been no indictments in this case.)

Rubber Workers Speed PAC Activity; Ask Israel Aid

SUPPORT of political candidates endorsed by PAC was voted by the general executive board of the CIO Rubber Workers at a meeting in New York City.

Vice-Pres. H. R. Lloyd said the board's action carried forward a program initiated in October, providing for intensive PAC registration and educational work in the local unions, under the direction of Org. Dir. N. H. Eagle.

Since that time, our PAC work has gone forward steadily," Lloyd said. "We have held a number of PAC conferences throughout the country, sparking local union activity and we are confident that our work will be reflected at the polls in November. Candidates endorsed by the CIO-PAC can be assured they will have the full support of our union and its members."

Other actions taken by the board, said Lloyd, include:

A request to CIO Pres. Philip Murray to call a meeting of the CIO executive board to pass on the right of unions to strike under the Taft-Hartley law where contracts permit strikes;

Endorsement of full economic aid to Israel, "without strings attached," including shipment of arms to the embattled Jews;

Condemnation of the 80th Congress for "failure to pass legislation beneficial to the welfare of the American people."

SAY, MR. TAFT, DID YOU NOTE THAT FORD VOTE?

By HOLLACE RANSDELL

WORKERS in Ford plants throughout the country have voted 90% in favor of a CIO Auto Workers union shop in the largest election of this kind held since the Taft-Hartley law went into effect.

The vote was 88,943 for the union shop to 1,214 against, with 98,989 workers eligible to vote.

This was the big news that greeted UAW Pres. Walter Reuther as he returned to work early last week for the first time since he was shot and seriously wounded by an unknown assailant last April. His shattered arm was in a brace, but there was a big grin on his face.

Workers represented by UAW locals in some 50 Ford plants voted in the election. In seven states, Ford employes were not permitted to vote because of state laws forbidding the union shop.

At the River Rouge plant, Dearborn, Mich., where the UAW has its biggest Ford local—it's the largest single local of any union in the nation—all but a small minority of the 58,492 eligible workers flocked to the polls for six days, July 2-9.

Nobody knows exactly how much of the taxpayers' money was spent in proving once again how false were the claims of T-H law backers that workers were forced to belong to the union against their wishes. However, the National Labor Relations Board previously estimated that an election cost 50 cents a ballot.

In spite of the fact that more than 98% of all union shop elections held so far by the NLRB have gone for the union, the Ford Motor Co. apparently still had hopes of a defeat for the UAW in last week's election.

The company refused to permit the vote to be taken in the plants. The union stated that was an attempt to keep as many workers as possible away from the polls by making it more difficult to cast a ballot. Under a provision of T-H, employes not voting are counted as voting "no."

The union also charged that the company's pre-election wage offer of an 11-cent increase for workers earning under $1.50 an hour and 14 cents for those making more was designed to weaken the union. (After the election Ford raised the offer to 13 cents across the board plus fringe benefits.)

UAW leaders hailed the winning of the Ford election as a "magnificent victory" for the UAW, and a "slap in the face of the authors, sponsors and supporters of the vicious Taft-Hartley Act."

Thomas Thompson, president of the giant River Rouge Local 600, said that the Ford union shop election demonstrated "in no uncertain manner, how ridiculous and absurd are the union shop provisions" of the T-H law.

Shortly after the election, Reuther made a brief appearance at the wage negotiations with the company representatives, but soon walked out. "All they're doing in there is fighting theoretical windmills," he said.

He warned the company that the UAW would feel free to call a strike of the 108,000 Ford production workers if efforts to negotiate a satisfactory agreement by the time the contract expired July 15 were unsuccessful.

The union demands include a flat 14-cent increase and security benefits estimated at another 14 cents.

Klein To Petition For T-H Repeal

Rep. Arthur G. Klein has made public a letter he addressed to Chm. Fred A. Hartley, Jr., (R., N. J.) of the House Labor Committee.

In the letter, Klein urged that the subcommittee inquiry into allegations of Communist infiltration into the distributive trades in New York be dropped entirely; that the subcommittee devote its attention to the operation of the Taft-Hartley Act; and demanded that the Committee take up immediately consideration of outright repeal of T-H, at the same time serving notice he would initiate a discharge petition for a Taft-Hartley repealer bill on the first day of the special session.

School For 'White Collar' Workers

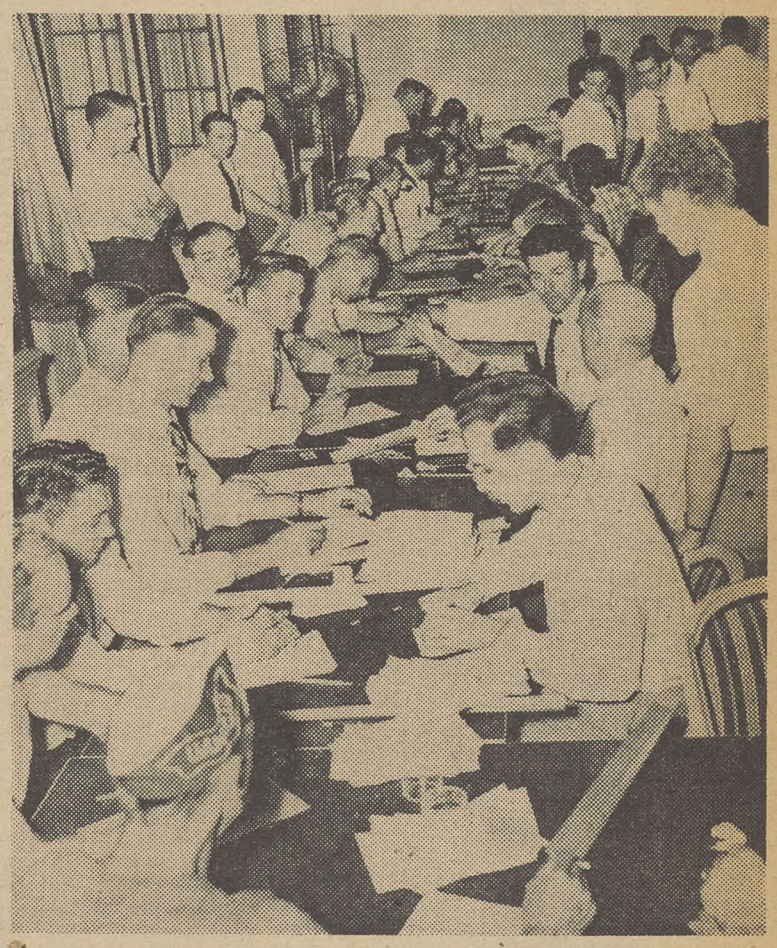
"White collar" workers from all over the country will attend this year's session of the Summer School for Office Workers July 24-Aug. 7, Ohio State University, Columbus.

The study program will center around discussions of current economic, social and political problems, focused to show how the white collar worker can be effective in his community.

George Guernsey, National CIO associate education director, will be a member of the faculty.

Students come to the school, called "White Collar Workshops," on full or partial scholarship provided by unions or other organizations in their communities.

BACK ON JOB: United Auto Workers Pres. Walter Reuther gets the news of the Ford union shop victory during his first week at work following the recent attempt on his life. He expects to regain full use of his arm. Man with the glasses is Kenneth Bannon, director of the UAW's Ford division. The union security election is the first to be held among the giant auto plants.



COUNTING BALLOTS: Tellers add up votes cast by workers at the large River Rouge Ford plant at Dearborn, Mich. Union won by a 90% margin despite the company's efforts to impede balloting. Ford refused permission to hold election on plant premises, but the union got out the vote anyway.

THE ADVENTURES OF JIM BARRY

WHILE POP STORM TALKED TO PETE DELLY AND CONVINCED HIM THAT HE WAS WRONG IN BREAKING HIS ENGAGEMENT TO MARGIE... JIM AND MARGIE HAVE DECIDED TO BRING PETE TO HIS SENSES BY MAKING HIM JEALOUS.... BUT THERE IS ANOTHER PERSON CONCERNED-

YOU'LL NEVER GUESS WHAT THE SECRET BETWEEN ME AND JIM IS, PEGGY...

I DON'T HAVE TO TRY...

GOOD OLD PEGGY ...LOVING JIM BARRY ALL THESE YEARS... AND NOW LEFT IN THE LURCH...

WHAT'S THE MATTER, PEGGY?

NOTHING! I...I... OH, LEAVE ME ALONE!

SHE SEEMED MIGHTY UPSET, SON...

I DON'T GET IT! SHE CAME IN THIS MORNING PRACTICALLY SINGING HER HEAD OFF AND NOW-?

I MUST HAVE SAID SOMETHING...

WHAT DID YOU SAY TO HER?

ONLY THAT THERE'S A SECRET BETWEEN YOU AND ME, AND...

THAT SHOULDN'T HAVE UPSET HER...

YOU'RE WRONG, JIM! THET WAS ENOUGH TO BLOW THE GIRL'S HEART APART...

SHE COULDN'T HAVE BEEN JEALOUS! WHY?

BUT SHE SHORE WAS, JIM! SHE FIGURED YOU MIGHT CATCH MARGIE ON THE BOUNCE... EF I MIGHT SPEAK STRAIGHT AND HARD!

BUT, POP, JIM AND I ONLY PLANNED TO MAKE PETE JEALOUS -- THAT'S ALL THERE WAS TO IT!

WHEN YUH PLAY WITH DYNAMITE- INNOCENT FOLKS IS LIABLE TO GET HURTED SOMETIMES...

THAT CRAZY KID! PEGGY'S MISUNDERSTOOD THE WHOLE THING!

NOT CRAZY, JIM! JEST IN LOVE WITH YUH! GO AFTER HER BEFORE SHE CRIES HER EYES OUT!

I'M GOING AFTER... AND WHEN I CATCH HER -- I'M GOING TO GIVE HER A REAL SPANKING!

AC

GOING DOWN, PLEASE...

PEGGY! WAIT! I'VE GOT A GOOD MIND TO SPANK YOU!

186

INSTEAD, HE DOES THAT! DIS GUY MUST BE IN LOVE!

Still Locked Out By Cement Firm After 11 Years

A GROUP of CIO cement workers who were locked out of their jobs 11 years ago are still trying to get the NLRB to settle their case.

The lockout, affecting 171 members of Local 356 of the Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers, occured July 16, 1937, at the Cowell Portland Cement Co. at Cowell, Calif., a company town.

"Immediately after the lockout, management organized a company union and produced a federal charter from the AFL," says Robert E. Treuhaft, attorney for the CIO group.

"Then Local 356 established picket lines which stood solid for more than one year.

"Meanwhile NLRB proceedings had been started. These dragged out until April 1942, when the Board issued an order requiring the company to reinstate all of the locked-out employes with back pay, to disestablish the company-dominated AFL union and to bargain with Local 356.

"THE company defied this order and the Board carried the case to the Circuit Court of Appeals for enforcement. Enforcement was ordered by this court and the company appealed to the U. S. Supreme Court. In October 1945 the Supreme Court affirmed the Circuit Court order.

"Early in 1946 the company was finally compelled to go through the motions of bargaining with Local 356. In the midst of the negotiations, however, the company shut down its plant and it has remained closed since.

"This case is a monument to the disappointments and delays encountered even from the old NLRB.

"Today, when employers go to the NLRB seeking injunctions or other repressive actions against bona fide unions they receive remarkably prompt and efficient service.

"Meanwhile the 171 locked-out employes, who have waited for 11 years, are asked to wait a little longer because the Board is so busy with other matters."

NLRB has "unofficially" estimated $216,943 in back pay is due the locked-out workers, Treuhaft said. The union wants NLRB to take action against the company to enforce payment.

Treuhaft, whose office is at 1440 Broadway, Oakland, Calif., is trying to locate 33 members of Local 356 who have moved from the Cowell area. They'll receive nice, fat pay checks if NLRB acts, he says.

A group of the locked-out unionists held a "grand reunion" last week and picketed the closed cement plant.

Dravo Pays Off After Lengthy Battle

IT TOOK three years to do it, but vacation money is now being paid several thousand former employes of Dravo Corp., Neville Island, Pa., who were laid off when war orders stopped.

As the CIO Marine & Shipbuilding Workers' official paper, the Industrial Union Reporter tells the story, the Dravo plant began mass layoffs when the warship building program was cut back suddenly in April and May, 1945. At wartime peak, 6,000 were employed at Dravo. The peacetime complement is about 1,000.

The company paid accrued working time, but refused to pay vacation money which had accumulated to the credit of the workers, most of whom were members of the CIO union. The company's stand was based on the claim that the layoffs occurred before the vacation period. The union pointed out the 1945 contract provided for accrued vacation pay in the event of discharge.

The union took the case to court as a contract violation, but lost it in June 1945, and the 5,000 workers permanently laid off thought the matter ended there. However, the Schlessinger law firm in Pittsburgh kept digging. For a nominal $1 payment and a further agreement between the firm and each individual worker, the lawyers agreed to process the vacation claims.

AS a result, the Dravo Corp. has finally been "cracked," according to Carl Bloedel, executive secretary of the local, and is beginning to pay the claims. Basis of settlement, Bloedel reports, is 40 times the hourly rate for those laid off in May 1945 and 36 times for those laid off in April.

The company apparently is not contesting the claims, says Bloedel, and pays promptly if the payroll records for the period agree with the workers' claims. Nearly 6,000 former employes are involved.

Accuses Bosses of Assault

By GLORIA CAPLAN

THIS story didn't make the headlines. Chances are it won't—even when it's aired in court some time soon. And that's because "Shorty" Davis is an ordinary guy, working his head off to get a union and the men he accuses of beating him up are company officials.

Shorty—officially it's "Arthur B."—has bruises on his back and a big knot on his head—presents which he said were delivered to him personally by three of his bosses. "They really gave me the third degree," he said.

It started June 26 when the Virginia Fibre Co., Petersburg, Va., told Shorty and about 70 coworkers they were being laid off. They were to receive their final pay June 30.

Shorty said that when he went into the office to collect, Howard Coleman, the personnel manager, ahnded him a slip of paper to sign before he could get his money.

As Shorty related it in a sworn statement, "I asked Mr. Coleman what law required me to sign a paper for the money I had already worked for, and Mr. Coleman's reply was 'my law.' He then told me I couldn't get my money until I signed the paper."

Most of those laid off were active in attempts to organize a CIO Paper Workers local at the plant. Shorty was considered one of the most active.

Shorty said the paper that Coleman considered so important read:

"Reason for leaving: Permanently laid off due to production curtailment."

And below: "I hereby acknowledge that the above statements are true in every detail and acknowledge satisfactory settlement between the company and me."

There was a place for the signatures of Shorty and the foreman.

SUCH a statement, presumably, would clear the company of possible unfair labor practice charges growing out of the layoffs.

Shorty said he told Coleman he would have to see his lawyer before signing.

"I attempted to fold the paper to put it in my pocket and walk out, when Mr. Coleman jumped over the desk and grabbed me by the arm," the affidavit continued. "Mr. Coleman said, 'Damned if you will show that paper to a lawyer.'"

Later, he said, Coleman stated: "You will never get out of here alive with that paper."

Shorty replied that he intended to keep the paper "if they killed me."

He headed for the door, but his exit was blocked by Jack O'Brien, another company official. Shorty said O'Brien grabbed his right arm as Coleman called a third official, Don Clark, to help. Coleman, he asserted, grabbed his neck, twisting it from side to side. "I was afraid they were going to break my neck."

He said the three hit his hand against the door to force the paper out of it; skinned and bruised his shoulder and head and tore his shirt during the assault. Then, he said, they choked and dragged him about 20 feet into the foreman's room.

When Shorty warned he would take the matter to the union, he said O'Brien exclaimed: "God damn the union. The goddamned union doesn't have a thing to do with us."

SHORTY suspected what lay behind all this. The previous week he had seen Coleman sitting in his car parked outside a union meeting, noting the names of those who went inside. Many of those were laid off.

Shorty accused Coleman of spying on union meetings, to which he said the company official replied: "You would have never known that I was there if you had not been there also."

During the melee an employe, Julian Bowers, entered the office from the factory entrance to pay Colman some money he owed him. In an affidavit he stated he saw two men holding Davis by the arms, while Coleman had his right arm around Shorty's neck. He quickly paid his debt and left.

When the police arrived, the three were still holding Shorty. A nurse whom they had called to bandage his wounds, was also still on the scene, Shorty said.

The Paper Workers are preparing to file suit for assault and battery against the three officials. A complaint of unfair labor practices has already been filed with the NLRB by the union.

That little episode might have cowed some people into staying clear of the union from then on. But Shorty—well, here's what he told O'Brien:

"I'll mortgage my home to see that the CIO comes into Virginia Fibre so that the workers can get a square deal."

ORGANIZATIONALLY SPEAKING

By Allan S. Haywood

Reg. Dir. Ewald Sandner, Newark, N. J., reports the following results of an election at the Hurft Mfg. Co., Swedesboro, N. J.: United Retail & Wholesale Workers, Store Division, Local 262, CIO 410, AFL 82. Rep. Frank Maloney and Business Agent George Braverman were in charge.

Reg. Dir. G. George De Nucci, Columbus, Ohio, reports an NLRB election at the Columbus Dental Co., Columbus, CIO Optical & Instrument Workers 97, against 23. The organization and election were handled by CIO Field Rep. Stanley Petrosky assisted by Rep. James O'Reilly.

Reg. Dir. Edward McCrone, New Haven, Conn., reports a union shop victory at the National Folding Box Co., New Haven, Conn., Local Union 463, United Paperworkers-CIO: eligible to vote 189, for 182, against 1, void 1.

Reg. Dir. Michael Livoda, Denver, Colo., reports union security election between Local Union 477, Oil Workers International Union-CIO, and Bay Refining Co., Denver: eligible to vote 48, for 46, no 1. Election for bargaining rights among employes of the Studebaker Sales Corp., Denver: eligible to vote 7, UAW-CIO 7.

Reg. Dir. Ralph Tillotson, Erie Pa., reports an election victory at the Raymond Mfg., Co., Corry, Pa.: eligible to vote 402, UAW-CIO 180, against 177. UAW Representative Reuban Peters handled the campaign. Although the UAW only won the election by three votes, this is considered a great victory as this plant was known as a "no union" shop for many years.

Dir. of Org., George Brown, IWA-CIO, reports a union shop election at the High Sierra Pine Mills, Inc., Oroville, Calif.: yes 156, no 8.

Int'l Rep. Francis McMahon, Playthings, Jewelry & Novelty Workers-CIO, reports a union shop election at the D. M. Watkins Co., Providence, R. I.: for 64, against 10.

SOUTHERN CAMPAIGN

State Dir., William Smith, Charlotte, N. C., reports an NLRB election at the Bryant Rock and Sand Company, Neverson, N. C., United Stone and Allied Products Workers Union-CIO 55, against 23, void 2. Acording to Dir. Smith the United Stone and Allied Products Workers Union is conducting an intensive organizing drive in North Carolina at the present time.

At this writing the Democratic party is having its convention in Philadelphia. The writer was in that city one day during the convention attending to organizational matters not at the convention.

The Eisenhower boom came to naught upon the final, positive statement from the General himself that under no circumstances would he become a candidate. Associate Justice of the Supreme Court Douglas took the same position.

A number of Southern reactionaries were there on the march fighting to maintain our institutions of bigotry, undemocratic practices, racial discrimination and what have you.

CIO Field Representative Harry Jones, Toledo, Ohio, passed away suddenly Monday, July 12. He was working for the CIO in the telephone field. Brother Jones had been with the CIO off and on for a number of years. He will be buried in Esterville, Iowa, Thursday, July 15, at 2 P. M.

New Co-Op Venture

A second cooperative warehouse in Detroit similar to the Motor City Consumers Co-op Warehouse No. 1 established several months ago, is now under way, according to the Michigan CIO Council.

Following the pattern set by Warehouse No. 1, the new store will feature Co-op brand merchandise, sold at prices lower than those paid by chain stores. Profits will be distributed among consumer co-op members on a basis proportional to purchases.

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CIO'S CONGRESS PROGRAM

See Pages 6 and 7

GETTING A.T.&T.'s GOAT—Pickets before the main Telephone office in Denver use a novel method of telling the public of A.T.&T's attitude. Pickets are members of the Association of Communication Equipment Workers, an affiliate of the CIO Telephone Workers' Organizing Committee. The union, which refers to its picketing as a "cold strike," has been refused a wage increase by A.T.&T. All employes are continuing on their jobs. The union has a strike authorization from a membership referendum which would permit it to change from a "cold" to a "hot" one if necessary.

Chi. Negro Paper Indorses Truman

The Chicago Defender, a Negro newspaper, announced last week it was supporting Harry S. Truman for President.

The paper called on Henry Wallace to withdraw.

Vegetable Diet

HERE'S a political party that knows its onions.

The American Vegetarian Party, which claims it will receive a modest 5,000,000 votes this fall, has issued its platform.

The Vegetarians, according to Presidential Candidate Dr. John Maxwell, 85, want all this:

Pensions for all past 60; gross income tax; restoration of coinage of money to Congress; a nation-wide program of public works and housing;

Conservation of natural resources; institution of a co-operative plan, to supplement the free enterprise system, based on the Rochdale Plan; public ownership of the broadcasting industry;

Abolition of cattle cut cultivation and use of pasture lands for growing foodstuffs; opposition to food processing and demineralization of cereals and sugar products; recognition of naturopathy, hydro-therapy and chiropractic. Maxwell is a naturopath.

Symon Gould, his running mate, declared that vegetarians are completely immune to the nerve-reactions of the spiralling meat prices.

Plan Research

Extended research in wartime and post-war operation of management-labor production committees in industrial concerns has been undertaken by the New York State School of Industrial and Labor Relations at Cornell Univ.

Southern Revolt:

'In Dixieland I'll Take My Stand'

By ARTHUR RIORDAN

POLITICS was boiling so heavily last week that it appeared for a while that Henry Wallace's group might lose the claim to the title of third party.

While Henry's followers gathered in Philadelphia to vote "ja" on a ready-made platform and nominate Wallace and Sen. Glen H. Taylor, the anti-Truman Dixie Democrats were already campaigning to unsolidify the Solid South.

Nominated at Birmingham, Ala., as standard-bearers for the Dixiecrats were Gov. J. Strom Thurmond, of South Carolina (famous for his confused metaphor at the Democratic convention: "I guess I'm giving you medicine you don't like to hear") and Gov. Fielding Wright, of Mississippi (of whom the Atlanta Constitution said: "It would be interesting to know if Gov. Wright knows what part the tidelands oil interests have in promoting him and his fourth party?").

THE States Rights Democrats at the Alabama gathering included delegates from Maryland, South Carolina, the District of Columbia, Virginia, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, Florida, Oklahoma, Texas, Arkansas, Kentucky and Tennessee and—surprisingly — from California, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Indiana and Colorado.

Among the "notables" present: Rev. and Mrs. Gerald L. K. Smith, Alfalfa Bill Murray, Big Jim Folsom, and Frank Ellison Best (who peppered the Democratic convention in Philadelphia with literature urging that he be nominated for President and that only whites be allowed to vote).

Conspicuously absent: Gov. Earl Long, of Louisiana, and Herman Talmadge, candidate for governor in Georgia.

Gerald Smith was sad when the Dixiecrats decided that he was too hot even for them. In a statement Thurmond disavowed Smith's support, Smith, founder of the Christian Nationalist Crusade, was even sadder for "I kept myself deliberately in the background because I was anxious to do nothing that would introduce extraneous controversy into this wholesome and historic gathering."

But, he wasn't deterred. "I have called a convention for Aug. 20 and 21 in St. Louis of my followers and there I shall recommend to our leadership that they support the States' Rights principles in every state."

In a statement Thurmond denied that the issue was white supremacy. He declared he believes in improving the Negro's lot, but insisted that segregation was necessary.

In rejecting Smith's aid, he said: "We do not invite or need the support of any rabble-rouser who uses race hatred to inflame the emotions of the people.

"We are interested solely in protecting the rights of states to manage their own internal affairs."

THE Dixiecrats held their rump session in protests against the strong civil rights plank adopted over their violent objections at the regular Democratic convention.

The keynote was the first of a number of oratorical blasts at Truman and his civil rights program. Ex-Gov. Frank Dixon, of Alabama, did some fancy keynoting. He cried: "The people of the South are determined, thank God, to preserve the basic principles of democracy and to prevent the establishment of a police state, vicious as are all police states vicious, and to prevent the end of human and personal freedom throughout this land."

Dixon is a corporation lawyer.

The oratory waxed warmer and warmer. And, every orator knew how to bring a lagging audience to its feet in a shouting demonstration. All they had to do was mention the magic name "Robert E. Lee" or the magic name "Jefferson Davis." Other sure-fire cheer-getters: "a stab in the back for the South" and the playing of "Dixie" by the band.

How did one get to be a delegate? All you had to do was walk in, find yourself a seat and join in the shouting. A lot of people did.

What does the fourth—or maybe it's third—party expect to do come November? Well, listen to Sen. James Oliver Eastland (D., Miss.): "Mr. Truman won't get a single electoral vote. The people of America respect integrity and honesty and they won't vote for Harry Truman."

In 1942, Eastland was elected to the Senate with the votes of only 51,355 of Mississippi's population of 2,183,796.

One surprise of the Dixie conference was the bolt from the gathering by Gov. Ben Laney, of Arkansas. Laney, who had been a leader of Southern opposition at Philadelphia, declared:

"The spirit of obstinacy and revenge is not the spirit of the South. The hasty action at Fort Sumpter and the ultimate results, even unto this day, are well remembered. We are right in our opposition to the platform planks on civil rights. But we in the South are outnumbered. We are licking our wounds, but our spirit is not broken. We are Americans."

The crowd was belligerent against any dissension. When Brig. Gen. Herbert Holdrige, a retired officer who was an announced candidate for president at Philadelphia, rose to his feet and tried to make some unheard protest, the audience screamed "throw that Communist out." A police escort helped Holdridge out of the hall. (He is NOT a Communist.)

Odds and ends: A lady known as the "Wool Hat Woman of Georgia" did a jig on the stage during one demonstration . . . An Alabaman carried the North Carolina standard, "because someone's got to carry it" . . . Texas' banner was carried by a woman who said her father had been a Philadelphia delegate and that she had come to Birmingham to meet him. . . . 55 collegians from "Ole Miss" College kept chanting "to hell with Truman." . . . When resolutions were read, the chairman would ask: "Is there any discussion?" There never was . . . When the vote was put there never was any opposition, either. . . .

It seems that the famous British historian, Arnold Toynbee, had lectured at Birmingham Southern College recently. . . . State Sen. Lloyd Price, of Florida, told the Dixiecrats he didn't like Toynbee's designation of the South as a backward section . . . "There isn't a Negro student in the whole South who doesn't know more history than Toynbee," Price declared. "He's the favorite of the lee-be-ral, leftist, in-te-lec-tua; people in this country."

The name of Franklin Delano Roosevelt was never mentioned at the Dixiecrat convention.

G. L. K. Smith & Mrs.

Refuses To Rename Svend Godfredsen

The executive board of the CIO Packinghouse Workers has voted 8 to 5, not to reappoint Svend Godfredsen as editor of the Packinghouse Worker and educational director.

Godfredsen, at the recent UPWA convention, ran unsuccessfully for president against incumbent Ralph Helstein. Godfredsen had been editor for seven years, through four administrations. Previously, he had been editor of the Austin, Minn., Unionist for five years. UPWA Publicity Dir. Norman Dolnick will fill in temporarily as editor of the union paper.

Hits Dixiecrats

The Richmond, Va., Times-Dispatch had this to say editorially of the Dixiecrats:

"Among the characters in prominent roles there (in Birmingham) are persons with whom a self-respecting group of Southerners could scarcely afford to be associated.

"Southern reporters who attended the caucus of rebellious Dixie delegates in Philadelphia say they were made positively ashamed by the antics there. Fortunately, this state (Virginia) is not officially involved in the Confederate flagwaving and futile posturing Alabama."

Meacham, Isaacson Join ACW Staff

Stewart Meacham and William J. Isaacson, both formerly officials of the Nat'l. Labor Relations Board, have joined the national staff of the CIO Amalgamated Clothing Workers.

Isaacson, who resigned as NLRB regional director for Buffalo, will become counsel for the Amalgamated on August 16.

Meacham, formerly NLRB regional director in Los Angeles, has already assumed his new duties as administrative assistant to the president of the amalgamated.

Smith Files Suit; Called Red, He Say

Gerald L. K. Smith has filed a $1,000,000 libel suit against the Wichita, Kan., Beacon Publishing Company.

Smith declared the paper had styled him a Communist.

Montana Win

SEN. JAMES E. MURRAY (D., Mont.), one of the Senate's most outstanding liberals, rolled up an impressive victory in last week's Montana Democratic primary.

SEN. MURRAY

Murray won a better than 4-to-1 victory over Dr. Harry J. McGregor and will face Tom J. Davis, Republican, in the fall.

The copper mine interests are active in the campaign against Murray. In the CIO's Voters' Guide, Murray was listed as having voted "right" on 13 of 16 key issues. On the other three, he was absent. He has the full backing of PAC.

CIO Pres. Philip Murray wired congratulations to Sen. Murray.

CIO and CARE Aid Berlin

The CIO has rush-ordered 500 CARE food packages for trade union families in blockaded Berlin.

Leo Perlis, director of the Natl. CIO Community Services Committee, announced the order had been placed with CARE as the best and swiftest means of aiding people suffering severe food shortages.

CARE will make immediate delivery of the packages from stockpiles in its Berlin warehouses. This is one of the first large scale shipments sent by a private relief agency to meet the emergency.

CARE, non-profit, government-approved organization, was founded by 26 of the nation's leading welfare agencies, including the CIO Community Services Committee.

Iowa CIO Hits Third Party

AFTER a long period of controversy, the Iowa State Industrial Union Council has voted indorsement of National CIO's policy of opposition to a third party in 1949.

The vote was 7 to 0 with two abstentions and two absentees.

Also in Iowa, the Sioux City council unanimously voted to reverse its stand. Previously, it had refused to indorse the anti-third party policy.

HITS BELL RATES

Carl Holderman, president of the New Jersey CIO, has again called upon the Public Utilities Commission to reopen the rate case of the Bell Telephone Company "in the light of the fact that the Bell System has reported that its profits for the three months ending May 31, 1948, are 127% higher than the same three-month-period of one year ago."

Union Rich? Just Take A Gander At These $ And C

By GLORIA CAPLAN

ONCE upon a time people used myths to put the kids to sleep. It worked.

So now some of the big publishers are using myths to accomplish the same thing for the public.

One of those myths goes like this:

Once upon a time there was a struggling little union. It was a nice union—nice and docile and too weak to stand on its own two feet.

But that union grew into a great big monster. (That is, it was strong enough to enforce its demands.) And at its helm sat a big fat labor leader who drained the workers of their last dime so he could roll in fabulous wealth and control an astronomical union treasury to his own shady ends. That union treasury got so large and that labor leader got so powerful that the workers had to have a Taft-Hartley Act and scores of little Taft-Hartley acts to protect them.

* * *

WELL, Life magazine made its contribution to The Myth several issues back.

Ignoring record-smashing corporation profits (which no self-respecting publisher mentions out loud), Life devoted a two-page spread to proving that labor unions are "vigorous and rich."

Rich? Let's see who's rich in this postwar setup.

Philip Murray directs an organization of 6 million members—the CIO.

He does that gratis. As the head of the CIO's largest affiliate, the Steelworkers, he draws a yearly salary of $25,000, recently upped by the union convention from $20,000. The Steelworkers has 928,670 members. Thus Murray's salary amounts to about 2½c a member.

Now, Mr. Murray bargains with some of the most powerful men in American industry. One of them, for instance, is Bethlehem Steel Corp. Pres. A. B. Homer. Mr. Homer pulled down a cool $239,399 in 1947. For bossing the corporation's 132,557 employes, he is paid at the rate of $1.80 a head.

Or looking at it another way—if Murray were paid at this rate for directing an organization seven times the size of Bethlehem, he would receive over $1½ million annually.

ANOTHER large CIO union is the Auto Workers with more than 900,000 members. UAW Pres. Walter Reuther draws $10,000 a year. Compare that with the $337,193.75 taken in last year by his industrial counterpart, General Motors Pres. C. E. Wilson.

Third largest CIO union is the Electrical Workers, with about 700,000 members. Its president, Albert Fitzgerald, is paid $6000 a year—less than 1c a member. General Electric Pres. C. E. Wilson (no kin to G. M.'s G. E.), opposite when Fitzgerald sits at the bargaining table, received $198,000 in 1947.

The "fabulous" wealth of the unions also had Life in a tizzy. Thirty-two unions for which the magazine had financial data had a combined wealth of over $287 million last year, it gasped. (Not included in the 32 were some of the nation's largest—the CIO Electrical workers, AFL Musicians, independent Intl. Association of Machinists.) That $287 million is spread out among 10,174,800 members. That's $28 per member that unions have "available for any emergency." (Enough for a little tiny emergency, anyway.)

These unions, according to T-H philosophy, have grown more powerful than industry. But the figures just don't show it.

General Motors, for instance, had a net profit of $287 million last year—more than all 32 union treasuries combined. Its net worth was over $1½ billion—sufficient for quite an emergency.

Who's rich, Mr. Luce?

15 CORPORATIONS AND HOW THEY DREW

Corporation	Estimated Employes	Assets End of 1947	Est. Net Worth End of 1947	Net Profit for 1947	% Return on Net Worth	President's Yearly Salary**
Aluminum Co.	42,941	$430,118,000	$271,639,000	$30,070,000	11.1%	$10,000
Amer. Tel. & Tel.	663,089	8,772,377,000	2,862,118,000	165,636,000	5.8	209,550
Beth. Steel Co.	132,557	948,758,000	565,423,000	51,088,000	9.0	221,645
Chrysler	78,225	487,200,000	325,074,000	67,181,000	20.7	100,900
Gen'l Electric	143,766	1,026,865,600	412,926,000	95,299,000	23.1	129,625
Gen'l Motors	300,634	2,472,969,000	1,570,576,000	287,991,000	18.3	303,990
Goodyear	80,000	407,845,000	197,480,000	25,545,000	12.9	N. A.*
Int'l Harvester	89,506	620,119,000	456,177,000	48,469,000	10.6	131,550
Montgomery Ward	68,932	530,041,000	394,715,000	59,050,000	15.0	101,100
Republic Steel	60,136	455,061,000	293,115,000	31,018,000	10.6	N. A.*
Swift & Co.	66,000	437,148,000	279,637,000	22,335,000	8.0	85,000
U. S. Rubber	61,499	348,381,000	155,310,000	21,753,000	14.0	N. A.*
U. S. Steel	286,316	2,162,613,000	1,510,720,000	127,098,000	8.4	N. A.*
Westinghouse	93,049	601,632,000	370,475,000	48,806,000	13.2	198,675
F. W. Woolworth	84,798	325,030,000	265,387,000	41,913,000	15.8	250,975

* Not available

** Includes salary, bonus, commission and other remuneration.

(These figures are reprinted from the June, 1948, issue of North American Labor magazine.)

Labor Prominent In ECA

MOVES to give labor a powerful voice in the European Recovery Program are being made on both sides of the Atlantic.

A month after Congress voted funds for the Economic Cooperation Administration—which handles ERP problems—the organization is rapidly setting itself up in business, both in Washington and in European capitals.

Recent developments:

● Clint Golden, former Steel Union vice-president, and Bert Jewell, AFL railway union official—who are top labor policy advisers in ECA—left for Europe for talks with union leaders there.

● An ECA policy statement, issued by Paul G. Hoffman, said the labor men would be closely consulted on solving "economic, social, technical and other problems affecting the European workers and their trade unions."

● The ECA's Public Advisory Board—of which CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey is a member—held its first meeting with Hoffman. The ECA boss called for suggestions that will speed the program and get the best possible advantage from each dollar in ECA's $5.3 billion appropriation.

● A CIO delegation of five officials headed for London to confer with spokesmen of unions in the ERP countries, and with the AFL, on means of making labor an effective factor in the recovery program.

Attending the London meeting of the ERP Trade Union Conference are David McDonald, secretary-treasurer, United Steelworkers; Michael Ross, CIO international affairs director; Victor Reuther, auto union education director; John Grogan, vice-president of the Marine & Shipbuilding Workers; and Elmer Cope of the steel union, who is now in Paris as CIO representative at headquarters of the World Federation of Trade Unions.

Harry Martin, Newspaper Guild, on leave to serve ECA in Europe as labor adviser to Averell Harriman, ECA's roving ambassador in Europe, will attend the London meeting. It will be his first major assignment in his new job.

Golden and Jewell, who have been in Norway for a European transport workers meeting, will also be present.

The London meeting is the second called by Europe's pro-ERP unions. In an interim session last month, the group moved to win for labor a formal role in the Organization for European Economic Cooperation, through which estimates of need are channeled by the various governments to ECA headquarters.

ROSS, speaking for the CIO group, said before leaving New York for London that the CIO spokesmen will seek to "exchange friendly, constructive suggestions" with the European union men.

"We—as well as many government officials — realize that the ECA cannot successfully fulfill its tasks unless European labor is given a major role in helping its development," Ross said.

"One of ECA's principal tasks is to help European workers attain full, productive employment; an opportunity to develop a decent standard of living; a chance at both economic and social security.

"Obviously, the unions can and must play a major part in insuring that the ECA's European projects work for the benefit of the common people."

The London meetings will be held on July 29-30. On August 3-5, the CIO group will meet in Paris with labor attaches from U. S. embassies on the Continent.

Silvey Named To ECA Post

Ted F. Silvey, secretary-treasurer of the CIO Telephone Workers Organizing Committee, has been appointed executive assistant to the labor advisers of the Economic Cooperation Administration by ECA Director Paul G. Hoffman.

TED SILVEY

Silvey has been active in union work for the past 15 years. In addition to his position with TWOC, he is secretary of the Nat'l CIO Community Services Committee and a member of the Int'l Typographical Union.

Appointed a staff executive at national CIO headquarters in Washington in 1944, he served as liaison officer with the Government war agencies.

DAVID McDONALD

MICHAEL ROSS

VICTOR REUTHER

JOHN GROGAN

ELMER COPE

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

Philip Murray President James B. Carey Secretary-Treasurer
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PAGING SENATOR CLAGHORN!

We're tellin' you, suh, that those Dixiecrats are plumb set on preservin' those good old Southern traditions.

Durned if they're goin' to have H. Truman and his bureaucratic notions about civil rights clutterin' up their lives.

No, siree!

Why, dad gum it, they'd bust up the whole dad blame Democratic Party before they'd succumb to Federal interference that might imperil their blessed states' rights.

That having been said, they held a convention of their own down in Birmingham and selected Gov. Strom Thurmond of South Carolina and Gov. Fielding Wright of Mississippi as their presidential and vice presidential candidates.

And thus the "fourth" party was born.

Some clever writers who know nothing about the South or its problems hailed the fiasco as "a rebirth of the Confederacy."

The Birmingham meeting was spoken of as a gathering of the polltaxers, the "white supremacy boys" and the Ku Kluxers.

At least one paper gave considerable attention to the fact that hate-mongering Gerald L. K. Smith attended the convention.

These things would indicate the South as a whole has done a lot of back-sliding, but such is not the case.

THERE IS MORE THAN YOU SEE

It would be a bad mistake to confuse the real trend of events in the South with the political shell game which the Dixiecrats are trying to palm off on the public as an honest battle against Federal domination of the states.

Northern and Eastern controlled corporations, whose officers are Republicans, are in this thing up to their necks—and make no mistake about it.

So are union-fighting Southern mill owners.

These groups know that adoption of a real civil rights program would encourage the growth of unionism below the Mason-Dixon Line.

And this would result in the political death of many of the lackeys who do the corporations' bidding in the legislative halls.

Actually, the future political control of the South may be at stake.

Those in power view with alarm the campaigns which have doubled the CIO membership in the region in two years and added quite a few members to the AFL rolls.

They are frightened by the growing liberal groups which are fighting the "old Southern traditions" which have kept the region from advancing economically and in the field of education.

They are worried by the growing rebellion against "outside" corporate control of the South.

DON'T FORGET HUMAN RIGHTS

We can understand and appreciate the feeling of those who are fearful that there's a trend toward creation of a powerful "super" government in Washington which will dominate and eventually control the lives of this nation's people.

Consequently we don't want to see states' rights eliminated.

But we're completely fed up with the false cries of those who shout "preservation of states' rights" every time there is a move afoot to give real meaning to the human rights supposedly guaranteed by the Constitution.

We can't go along with the Dixiecrats or any other group which seeks to use "states' rights" to perpetuate crooked, boss-ridden political machines.

And, suh, we're downright opposed to those "states righters" who fight to subjugate human rights to property rights.

A Squeeze Play For Turnip Day

In Which The Man From Missouri Attempts To Put GOP Over Barrel

By ALLAN L. SWIM

THE Man from Missouri, who has a hankering to retain his White House occupancy, has a chance to make Turnip Day as famous as Sadie Hawkins Day.

If he succeeds he will have written another chapter in the growing legend that Truman performs like a live rubber ball.

And he will have demonstrated that the people are more interested in performance than in political promises.

So, keep your eyes on Congress for the next few weeks.

IT's too early yet to tell whether Truman will be the hero or the villain of the story of the special session of the 80th Congress.

Maybe he just got angry and decided to shoot the works. He'd gone through enough to make an iron man disgusted.

The Republican-dominated Congress—with GOP leaders aided by some Democrats—had been pinning the Truman ears back with frequent regularity.

Henry Wallace and Glen Taylor took a walk on the Democrats and set up a new party of their own.

Then the Dixiecrats decided to quit the Truman squad and put a team of their own in the field.

AT this point the Man from Missouri looked bad—mighty bad. Then he mounted the Democratic convention platform and started ripping the hides off his opponents.

The Republicans, he said, had talked a good game of pool at their recent national convention, so he was going to give them a cue and see how they played.

Down in Missouri, he said, July 26 was known as Turnip Day—and on Turnip Day a special session of Congress would convene.

The idea, as he outlined it, was to let the GOP make good on its convention promises before—and not after—the election.

Smart political maneuvering? Maybe so. Maybe not.

But it caused a leading Republican to comment that "we're damned if we do and we're damned if we don't. Truman will take credit for anything done at the special session and blame us for everything that isn't done."

OUR immediate interest in the special session lies no more in its possible political consequences than in the opportunity offered to secure badly needed legislation.

Make no mistake about it. Congress is on the spot. The voters will be watching Capitol Hill closely during the next few weeks.

What is—or isn't—done will exert considerable influence in presidential, senatorial and Congressional campaigns.

Members of Congress know this is true. They know the people expect them to do something about inflation, housing and civil rights. They know the people want action on various other items which the lawmakers have been dodging or pigeonholing.

THERE is a chance, of course, that Truman merely stirred up a hornets' nest and that he'll be badly stung before it's all over.

The majority party—or dissident members of his own party—may tie him up in a net of parliamentary red tape. There's a good chance that an attempt to do so will be made.

But, regardless of how the session turns out, Truman has given the voters an "extra" chance to obtain some badly needed legislation.

And he has given the Republicans a chance to demonstrate whether there's any connection between convention promises and Congressional performance.

So, why not send your lawmakers Turnip Day "greetings," telling them, of course, how you feel about the measures in which you're interested?

NLRB LEARNS ALL ABOUT MUSKRATS

The Taft-Hartleyized NLRB has some tough problems to handle. One stickler the board solved last week resolved around whether or not muskrats are wild animals.

Three of the board's members said they are, while J. Copeland Gray maintained the beasts must be classed with domestic livestock.

This knotty problem was posed by the refusal of Steinberg & Co., a fur trapping outfit in Louisiana, to bargain with the Int'l Fur Workers-CIO, and its attempts to discourage the organization of its employes.

The trappers Steinberg employs not only have to catch the beasts, but have to keep up the muskrats' breeding grounds. Gray thought that this makes muskrats legally comparable to ordinary farm animals.

But the majority of the board held that the trappers' principal job is "to trap and ensnare muskrats which roam wild in the marshlands." Therefore, the trappers are not agricultural workers—a category whose right to organize is not recognized by federal law.

The NLRB majority noted that while muskrats are sort of looked out for by the industry which wants to make fur coats out of them, it doesn't "raise" them as farm animals are "raised." So, the board has ordered Steinberg to stop trying to prevent the organization of its employees.

Incidentally, the board's study of the muskrat runs to 102 pages.

Copy Cat

The powerful Natl. Association of Manufacturers doesn't have much use for the CIO—but it seems to like many of the things we do.

For the first six months of the year, CIO ran a highly successful quiz show on the ABC network each Tuesday night. Now the NAM is getting ready to put on a radio program.

What kind of show? You guessed it—a quiz show!

CONGRESSMAN DRIPP **By YOMEN**

"I'm going to Europe to investigate un-American activities"

South Africa Hits Negro Unionism

An anti-labor-racism bill barring union membership under certain conditions has been prepared by the ruling party of Premier Daniel F. Malan for introduction in the Union of South Africa Parliament.

Called the "Industrial Conciliation Bill" it provides that, within 30 days of passage, all native-born Negro Africans must resign from labor unions.

After this all members of mixed unions will be subject to a $400 fine and one years' imprisonment.

The bill provides that Africans dropped from regular unions will be permitted their own "native trade unions"—except for the 80% of African workers in mining, agriculture and domestice service.

The "native trade unions" would be subject to regulations forbidding them to call strikes under any circumstances, on pain of a $2,000 fine and three years in jail.

"Native trade unions" would be forbidden to hold meetings unless government officials are present. These officials would be required to pass on the agendas of all meetings and whether a vote can be taken on any question. African union officers, too, would have to be approved by government agencies.

Mr. Smith Gets A Very Cold Shoulder

GERALD L. K. SMITH, who attached himself to the ascending tail of Huey P. Long's kite 15 years ago and later became the country's No. 1 rabble-rouser, went down to Birmingham the other day.

He—if he was up to his usual tricks—was trying to figure out some way to turn the Dixiecrats' political pow-wow to his own personal advantage.

Smith, who doesn't suffer from timidity or false modesty, got his picture and his name in the papers.

And he got a very cold shoulder from Strom Thurmond, the Dixiecrat presidential candidate.

SMITH, obviously saddened by the absence of Gov. Earl Long of Louisiana and Herman Talmadge, candidate for governor of Georgia, said:

"My old friends, Huey Long and Gene Talmadge would have been here.

"Fence-straddlers like Lister Hill (Alabama Senator) . . . will have to move quickly or they will be accused by the voters of playing for the Negro votes in the North. I prophesy his finish."

Which recalls to the writer a couple of prophesies Smith made back in December, 1945.

AT that time Smith was trying to find out whether Southerners would grab hold of the America First and Nationalist Party line which he was reeling out at Detroit with the aid of a loud voice, 31 assistants and a lot of cold cash.

He was a badly misunderstood man, he said.

"The reactionaries branded me as a crackpot and the Communists branded me as a Fascist," he declared.

He said he "faced a choice between Joe Stalin and J. P. Morgan, turned both down and chose America-Firstism instead."

He denied he was anti-Semitic but admitted he had made the statement that—

"The Jew Eddie Cantor makes his contribution to the hate promotion program by using my name and the names of other Nationalists to raise money to underwrite their Jewish-operated Gestapo organization."

THE America-Firster, who joined the isolationist movement at the beginning of the war and fought lend-lease, predicted the Nationalist Party line would sweep the country.

He said, spiritedly, that he had no use for those persons in high and low places who wanted to engage in international cooperation or form international alliances.

A little deal with England, he said, was one thing, "but you can't be an internationalist without sharing sovereignty with Russia—and who wants to share sovereignty with Russia?"

He wanted to preserve "Christian Nationalism" without domination by the Jews or any other minority group. And he wanted America First—with G. L. K. Smith leading the "crusade."

BY this time Smith was in fine fettle and in a mood to engage in a bit of prophesying for the reporters.

He thought matters over for a few seconds, leaned forward in his chair.

Then he predicted that Sidney Hillman and the CIO-PAC would "get on the GOP bandwagon" by "working out a deal with Gov. Harold E. Stassen of Minnesota."

Then he prophesied that Harry Truman, who later fought for enactment of the European Recovery Program, "will become the champion of the Nationalist Party line."

Perhaps Sen. Hill doesn't need to worry too much!

A. L. S.

MISSOURI MAHOUT

LATEST NEWS FROM THE SOCIAL WHIRL

THE wedding of Virginia Lee Wagner, 21, and George Hunt Wayerhaeuser, 22, joins two of the most powerful families in the wood industry.

Virginia's father, Corydon Wagner, has for years been a leading figure in the West Coast Lumbermen's Association, The National Lumber Manufacturer's Association, and American Forest Products Industries, the three most powerful organizations in the U. S. wood industry. Every reader of this paper knows who the Weyerhaeusers are.

The daily papers tell of the "simple but costly arrangements" for the wedding to which 1500 persons were invited. The present excessive prices of lumber make it possible, of course, for lumber barons to make a really big splash socially when their children get married.

Our wish for the young couple as they grow older and begin to have an influence on the policies of the industry is that they will be better citizens than their parents have been.

We mean using their influence for the general welfare and not just for the profits of themselves and their cozy circle of business associates.

AFPI is not doing right by the public. It is flooding our schools and press with misleading propaganda about the condition of the nation's forests.

With a great smoke screen of fine sounding words about growing more trees, it is diverting public attention from the basic issue, namely that of getting good technical forestry into all the woods where current logging operations are going on.

Nor have the Weyerhaeusers, with all their success in building the nation's largest timber owning and manufacturing combine, taken the side of the public in the broad issues of forestry for abundance.

The old folks have been and still seem to be playing a scarcity game. They apparently are satisfied to see the national and world timber shortage grow worse and worse. Indeed, they and their children are faced with a great temptation. For a general scarcity of timber is profitable to those who have timber.

So the young couple have a moral issue to face. Will they compromise with their conscience as their parents have done or will they help to provide the new, enlightened leadership which the American lumber industry so urgently needs?

Only by policies geared for abundance can freedom be preserved in the years to come. The scarcity game of the elders endangers, more than anything else, the very system of free enterprise in the wood industry which has been so bounteous to this favored young couple.

For it is scarcity, more than anything else, that leads to more and more government regulation and management of business, to more and more restriction of the freedom of both management and labor. It may be too late for the old folks to learn this truth. But we sincerely hope that these young folks will.

—By CIO Woodworkers Research Department in the Intl. Woodworker

Dead Men Tell Tales

If the Columbia Mills, West Columbia, S. C., had its way—even the dead would have voted in an NLRB union security election.

The CIO Textile Workers discovered this when the company presented a list of 1,310 eligibles for the election. The figure was 210 more than that submitted by the union. After careful scrutiny, the names of dead men, workers who had been fired and others in hospitals were found on the company roster.

Reason for the company's padding—even with corpses—was that the Taft-Hartley machinery provides that a person not voting in a union security election is recorded as voting No. But even counting those, the company chalked up only 16 votes to 915 for the TWUA.

Eagles Hit Open Shop

The Massachusetts state convention of the Fraternal Order of Eagles went on record last week against the compulsory open shop law that is being submitted to the people of the state for a referendum vote.

The fraternity said that the purpose of the attack upon union security contracts is nothing less than the "absolute destruction of the organized labor movement."

"The Eagles, composed of all classes of citizens interested in and working for the welfare and continued prosperity of the citizenry as a whole, believe that this legislation is a step backward in industrial relations, and is against the best interest of the people of the state," the resolution said.

Name Calling

The big boys who've been rolling up the profits in the present inflationary sky-ride are beginning to battle among themselves.

Meat packers are "a bunch of robbers," according to Exec. Sec. Malcolm McCabe of the Massachusetts Retail Grocers & Provision Dealers Association.

CONGRESS BACK-WITH PLENTY OF CHANCE TO REDEEM SELF

By HENRY C. FLEISHER

IT was plenty warm in Washington last week—but the prediction was that it would be much hotter this week.

The temperature was expected to be completely out of the weatherman's hands after the 80th Congress trooped back to Washington at the call of Pres. Truman.

In an atmosphere dripping with election-year politics, the Congress was coming back to a heaping stack of unfinished business.

Every indication pointed to a rousing call by Truman that Congress get down to business—immediately and with oomph.

On the Republican side, there were mixed reactions. But it was clear that the President's action wasn't sitting very well with Tom Dewey, the GOP's choice for a residence in the White House.

Said Herbert Brownell, Dewey's campaign manager:

"The Republican platform calls for the enactment of a program by a Republican Congress under the leadership of a Republican President.

"Obviously this cannot be done at a rump session called at a political convention for political purposes in the heat of a political campaign."

BUT CIO Pres. Philip Murray, leaving the White House after a conference to which he had been invited by Truman, told reporters that the CIO wants action from the special session.

He gave the news men a list of 12 issues of crucial importance on which the Congress should take immediate steps to enact legislation. Murray's list of demands was headed by a call for action against inflation. (An hour before he visited the White House, government statistics showed prices of 900 basic commodities had reached an all-time high.)

The CIO called for freezing of prices at "recent levels," taxation curbs on the "lust" of big corporations, and a speed-up on government anti-monopoly activities.

Murray urged passage of the Taft-Ellender-Wagner Bill, repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act, a 75c minimum wage, U. S. aid to education, civil rights legislation, improved social security, a national health program, improved veterans' benefits, and removal of discrimination in the displaced persons law.

Murray also called for a farm program "geared to a full economy" and for approval of the proposed $65 million loan to the United Nations, the money to be used to construct its new New York headquarters.

The program is much like that presented to the Democratic Party platform committee two weeks ago by James B. Carey, CIO secretary-treasurer; and in many respects resembles similar suggestions offered (without much success) to the GOP platform writers by Van A. Bittner of the United Steelworkers.

Many of these same points were mentioned by Pres. Truman in his acceptance speech at the Democratic convention. It is likely that at least several of these points will be placed squarely before the Congress when Pres. Truman addresses the special session on July 27.

MOST of the CIO proposals have been before Congress during the past several months, and have received varying degrees of attention from the GOP-controlled legislative body. Closest to passage of the major issues was the Taft-Ellender-Wagner Bill, which was approved by the Senate but was bottled in the House Rules Committee during the final days of the session.

However, a petition to bring the bill directly on the floor for debate and vote had attracted many signatures. Further stalling by the Rules Committee could easily result in a majority of the 435 Congressmen signing the petition and forcing action on the housing issue.

Anti-inflation measures were discussed, half-heartedly, by the Congress early this year, and the three weakest points in a list of 10 presented by the President were passed—without much effect on the price situation. It would be no surprise if the President offered a new anti-inflation bill for processing by the Banking & Currency Committees of House and Senate.

Taxes on corporation super-profits (which are running at the rate of $19 billion a year, highest in history) were proposed last spring, but were beaten down in each branch of Congress.

Taft-Hartley repeal bills and measures to lift the minimum wage have been pigeonholed for months in the two Labor Committees (the Senate group is headed by Taft, the House group by Hartley). CIO argued forcefully for the Thomas-McCormack Bill to improve minimum wages, and against a ripper bill proposed by Sen. Ball (R., Minn.). But there was no action of any sort in either committee.

U. S. aid to education—in the form of $300 million grants from Uncle Sam to the various states—won an easy victory in the Senate last spring. But Hartley's Labor Committee nursed it like a hen with her first egg, and it never was reported out.

ALTHOUGH both party platforms called for action on civil rights, the Congress has done nothing on this key issue. Several bills, however, are "ripe and ready" for action.

The anti-poll tax measure was passed in the House, and was approved by the Senate Rules Committee. Thus it's ready for action by the Senate—though a cut-off of debate (cloture, they call it in the Senate) would need to be voted by a two-thirds majority to head off a southern filibuster. Republicans and northern Democrats together could probably muster the necessary votes.

The anti-lynch bill was approved by Judiciary Committees in both branches and could be speedily processed if there's a will to do so. The FEPC measure—modeled on a statute in Tom Dewey's New York State and introduced by Sen. Ives (R., N. Y.), a pal of Dewey—has been buried in the Taft and Hartley Labor Committees.

With the prime opposition to the civil rights program arising from the polltax state Congressmen and Senators—who lost the battle of the platform during the Democratic convention—the stage may be set for legislation before Congress folds up and heads into the election campaign.

Social security improvements and the health program have both been kept in committee for months, and it may take some real oratorical blasting to move it out. Improved veterans' benefits may be easier, for there's not a Congressman or Senator who doesn't think twice before giving the vets a cold shoulder.

The Displaced Persons Act was passed late in the session. But severe criticism of its barriers to permitting Jews and Catholics to enter the country in the 202,000 quota set up for the next two years may bring improving amendments.

THE farm program likewise has a good chance of passage; and the $65 million loan to the United Nations to build its New York headquarters was less opposed than lost in the shuffle at the end of the Congress.

While the list of proposals is of considerable size, much of the proposed legislation has already been processed in preliminary steps by the slow-moving 80th Congress.

Charles Ross, White House press secretary, told newsmen that the President "is not asking Congress to do the impossible, or go off on a wild goose chase."

One interesting angle of the special session will be the relationship between Tom Dewey, the GOP candidate, and Sen. Taft, leader of the GOP Republicans in Congress and a badly-trounced member of the "stop Dewey" coalition at the recent Philadelphia convention.

Congress's record—sorry as it is— has been in large measure the responsibility of the Ohio Senator. But the success of Dewey's campaign may hinge on how the special session handles the business at hand.

Some observers feel that Sen. Ives—though lacking seniority—may step into a key position as Dewey's closest associate in the Congress. On the other hand, very report indicates that the progressive Democratic bloc—almost punch-drunk from continued defeats during the session—may show lots of vigor when the special session gets under way.

You'll be able to tell in another week or two.

Murray On Air Thurs.

A speech of major importance and interest will be delivered by CIO Pres. Murray over the ABC network on Thursday, July 29, at 7:45 P.M., Eastern Daylight Time.

Pres. Murray will discuss "Issues Before the Special Session" of the 80th Congress.

The speech will be broadcast over ABC's coast-to-coast network. Check your local station to make sure they are broadcasting the speech, and to find out at what time it will be heard in your community.

'Life Regrets'

The following letter to the editor was printed in the July 19 issue of Life Magazine:

"I was one of the 40 or 50 Washington correspondents on the two-week Truman trip and must protest the article in the June 21 issue of Life. Your declaration that his crowds were small just isn't so. I am no Truman enthusiast; I am just disheartened by irresponsible and snide journalism.

"RICHARD L. STROUT Christian Science Monitor"

This was Life's reply:

"Life went to press before President Truman had completed half of his trip, thereby reporting only the early mistakes and mix-ups. The President gathered momentum as he progressed and by the end of the journey had thoroughly recouped his false start. Life regrets that the time element caused a one-sided picture of the tour as a whole.—ED."

(*Note: Including July 19, there were four issues of Life following the June 21 issue.*)

'Congress On Day's

Here is the text of a program Truman last week by CIO Pres.

The special session of Congress of the day. Legislation on these pr cases and, in all cases, can be pass Industrial Organizations suggests of this session on the following su

1. Control of the cost of living b at recent levels, and (b) curbs by t for exorbitant profits. The drive

2. A comprehensive housing pro clearance, low rent and rural pro Wagner bill now before the House

3. Repeal of he Taft-Hartley Ac moter of industrial discord.

4. A wage bill providing for an i creases by industry committe actio the Thomas-McCormack bill.

5. Federal aid to education, as p the House Labor Committee.

6. Civil rights legislation, inclu lynching and anti-segregation in forms of the two parties.

7. Improvement of our social se increase by 50% of the benefits, as

8. A national health program on

9. Adjustment of veterans' ben imperil their living standards and

10. Amendment of the Displaced against religious groups.

11. A farm program, geared to farm credit, soil conservation and

12. Approval of the United Nati of Representatives.

'Expose NA

THE Indiana CIO is doing some ha punching at NAM propaganda.

State Pres. Neal W. Edwards, in a lett to members, declared:

"Recently, we received a communication regard to a gigantic hoax concocted by the N tional Association of Manufacturers, whereby t NAM has manufactured a smoke screen of l and half-truths to cover up the unconscionab profits industry is amassing.

"As the communication pointed out, clerks a told to say that the high prices are caused high wages and the high wages are caused unions. The technique was an unrelenting atta on unions . . . blaming them so the general pub would forget the unbelievable profits being cumulated by industry.

"THESE propagandists have gone even furth in their attempt to fool the public. Th have resorted to every trick of the trade, only to fool the public but also to divide workers.

"One angle made use of by these propagandi to throw a smoke screen to cover profits w used during the Chrysler strike. Articles in ne papers pointed out the hundreds of thousa of dollars Chrysler employes were losing ea day while on strike. The Chrysler corporat was suffering the loss of only some 10,000 u per day (Get it! only 10,000 units per day).

"To have mentioned hundreds of thousands' loss to the employes and 10,000 units loss to

Must Act Problems'

for Congress presented to Pres. Philip Murray:

ust act upon the pressing problems ems has been formulated in most without delay. The Congress of at the President request legislation cts:

egislation which (a) freezes prices ation the lust of huge corporations ainst monopolies must be intensified.

am, including public housing, slum s, as set forth in the Taft-Ellender- ules Committee.

hich experience shows as a pro-

ediate minimum of 75c, with in- up to $1 per hour, as provided in

vided in S. 472 now pending before

g FEPC, anti-poll tax, and anti- military, as proposed in the plat-

ity program by the extension and ovided in the McGarth bill.

cial insurance principles.

s to meet the price increases which portunities.

rsons Act to remove discrimination

all economy, including price support, rovement of rural living standards.

building loan, now before the House

KROLL HITS GOP PLATFORM; LAUDS DEMOCRATIC PLANKS

THE CIO's Political Committee feels that the "Republican platform holds no promise for the American public."

PAC feels that the Democratic platform is specific and, in two instances (Taft-Hartley repeal and civil rights) it is outstanding."

An analysis of the two platforms was issued this week by PAC Dir. Jack Kroll. Kroll declared:

"In due time, the National CIO and CIO-PAC will consider the record of the candidates and their respective parties and make their recommendations to the membership. Pending that meeting there will be no indorsement of any candidate for President or Vice-President.

"In our opinion the Republican platform holds no promise for the American public or the members of the CIO. It is a vague document, couched in the usual generalities, and is intended to mask rather than reveal the real intentions of the Republican party.

"The greed and naked lust for power that characterized the actions of the majority party in the 80th Congress are sufficient indicators of the stand of the Republican party.

"The platform adopted by the Democratic party is specific and, in two instances, is outstanding. It calls for repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act and it spells out a civil rights program that includes anti-poll tax, anti-lynching, anti-segregation and anti-discrimination legislation.

"The 55 delegates and alternates to the Democratic convention who are members of the CIO were active in the fight on behalf of those planks and of others which call for raising the minimum wage to 75 cents an hour, strengthening the Dept. of Labor and the social security system, and others which labor requested.

"IN OUR opinion the platforms of the Republican and Democratic parties offer the voters of America in 1948 a real choice between liberalism and reaction.

"We therefore urgently recommend that all states and congressional districts which have not as yet completed their plans for mobilizing labor's political force this year do so within the immediate future.

"Such plans must include the breakdown of all union membership lists to insure that all union members are registered and eligible to vote. They must include provisions for blockworkers to cover every home in critical areas and precinct organization to direct the activities of blockworkers.

"In those areas in which primary elections have not been held, labor's political action organization must start work immediately to insure that the best possible candidates are presented to the voters in November.

"THE present Congress is the direct result of an election in which only 34 million out of a potential 91 million voters cast their ballots. Neither the labor movement, the country nor the world can afford the repetition of such a Congress. **We must secure a registration of at least 75 million to prevent such a catastrophe.**

"This is the time to put into motion the political action machinery which you have been building for the past year. Planks and platforms will prove meaningless unless congressional candidates pledged to give them forthright support are elected to Congress and unless like-minded candidates for state office are successful in their election contests.

"In the immediate future the CIO will have an opportunity to judge performance again promises. We urge all PACs to keep in close contact with the national PAC office during the forthcoming special session of Congress and to make sure that they, in turn, keep their members informed of the performance of the local Congressmen during the special session.

"I am confident that if we do our job of political organization as well as we have done our job of industrial organization the people of this nation will once again be back on the high road to sound prosperity, security and peace."

HCL Is Highest Ever

As Congress convenes today for its special session, a hard, cold fact stares it in the face.

The cost of living index of the Government's Bur. of Labor Statistics has risen to the highest point in history. The index, of 900 basic commodities, is now 168.9 of the 1926 average. The year 1926 is considered to be 100. On that basis, the highest previous BLS index was May, 1920—167.2.

Another blunt reminder to Congress: The House restaurant special lunch has risen from 65c to 75c.

Nailed Down

TRUMAN C. Bradshaw of Galveston, member of Texas City Local 449, CIO Oil Workers, tells a yarn worth passing along. He writes:

No matter who you are, there's bound to be something you can do a little better than anybody else and sooner or later you will be called on to do it and you can name your own price.

Now you take the case of my Grandpa. The only thing he knew anything about in this world was the river, but he did know more about that than anybody else. He had studied it from its lowest stages to its floods for 50 years.

One day his big chance came. A construction company was building on the river bank and they wanted to know how high the water came up. They sent for Grandpa and he drove a nail in a tree and said, "It'll never come no higher than that."

That spring they had the biggest flood in history. The water rose up within half an inch of the nail.

The company asked Grandpa how much they owed him. Grandpa said, "Thirty-five dollars and fifty cents."

The clerk said, "That's lot of money for driving that nail. I'll have to have an itemized bill."

So Grandpa wrote on a piece of paper: "Driving one nail, 50c; knowing where to drive it, $35."

M Misdeeds'

employers there would seem a vast differential in the loss to employes and employers, indeed! Then too, to mention units as loss to the employers instead of dollars was smooth propaganda to irritate prospective buyers of cars who can't get them because of 'shortage,' once again blaming labor.

"You who have purchased an automobile in the past few months can more easily figure what the loss to the thousands of Chrysler employes was in contrast to the loss of the handful of Chrysler stockholders . . . their loss of 10,000 units per day.

"ANOTHER half-truth (Or, should we base it upon a smaller percentage basis?) deals with the present rise on a ton of coal. As the public should be well aware of, the miners, in their recent agreement with the coal producers' association, received not a dollar per ton raise but **one dollar per day.** This means the recent raise of 85c per ton to the consuming public. Assuming each man averages ten tons of coal a day, the mine owner after paying the **one dollar** raise **will clear seven dollars and a half on each miner he has employed.**

"Moral: Read carefully between the lines and do your own thinking. Take such NAM propaganda with a grain of salt. Your own power of reasoning, based on true facts, will aid tremendously in our efforts to expose the NAM for what it is . . . industrialists organized for the sole purpose of protecting their profit-bursting pocketbooks."

Will Kamp Be Freed?

WILL friends of Joe Kamp, pal of seditionists and hater of unions, try once again to free him of a contempt of Congress citation?

Kamp, who has peddled race-hate literature for years in his capacity as head of the "Constitutional Educational League" is currently out of jail. He was convicted months ago by a Federal District Court of contempt of Congress and given a four-month sentence.

Kamp's lawyers appealed. Meanwhile, his friends in Congress got busy.

On June 15, Rep. Church (R., Ill.) slipped in a House Resolution (No. 495) to withdraw the contempt citation. It would have passed on the spot except for quick thinking by Reps. Klein (D., N. Y.) and Eberharter (D., Pa.).

Both objected and the resolution was left on the calendar.

The move to quash the contempt citation comes at a time when numerous liberal and radical figures, as well as some trade union officers, have been threatened with contempt charges by Congressional committees.

Kamp's case dates from the 1944 election, when a Special House Committee to Investigate Political Expenditures conducted lengthy hearings. Kamp, who had been playing a big political game, was called as a witness. He flatly refused to name contributors to his Constitutional Educational League, which has unleashed vicious hate propaganda at various times against the CIO, the New Deal, Catholics, Jews, Negroes and other minority groups.

The committee cited Kamp for contempt and the formal charges were voted by the House. When he first came to trial in Washington's U. S. District Court, a jury disagreed. At a second trial he was convicted of contempt.

Rep. Church, the Chicago lawyer and longtime isolationist who sponsored the resolution to free Kamp of contempt charges, was a member of the House Committee whose questions Kamp refused to answer in 1944. At that time, according to observers, Church appeared to hold no hostility to the stubborn witness.

PLAN ECA WORK: CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey (right) and Paul Hoffman, ECA chief, discuss the Marshall Plan. Carey is a member of the ECA public advisory board.

From Bach To NLRB

HE LEARNED so much about law as a court reporter that most people think he knows as much as a lawyer—and maybe more.

He collects phonograph records for a hobby—with a wide range of taste, running from Bach to boogie-woogie.

He has handled more Natl. Labor Relations Board cases than any other person in America, except perhaps officials of NLRB itself.

He is John J. Brownlee, "on loan" to the CIO Organizing Committee (Southern Drive) from CIO Steelworkers, for which he has the office of assistant to the general counsel.

Brownlee's exposure to legal procedure started when he was a youth in Southern Illinois. He became a full-fledged court reporter-stenographer at 14. Some of his first court reporting was recording the legal battles involving mine workers in his area.

Brownlee's first connection with the CIO was in 1937 when Van A. Bittner, Steelworkers vice-president, retained him to help process cases in the then newly-created NLRB. Bittner was in charge of the Steel Workers Organizing Committee with a territory running from Buffalo to the West Coast and headquarters in Chicago. Then followed a period of years when the Packinghouse and Farm Equipment Workers were formed under the guiding hand of Bittner. Brownlee, of course, handled the NLRB details.

During the war, he served on the War Labor Board in Washington for two years, and later in the Philadelphia regional office.

It is only natural that when the Southern Drive was launched in June, 1946, Bittner would call for Brownlee to take over the NLRB work for the drive.

Across Brownlee's desk has passed every election petition in connection with the Southern Drive, which has resulted in doubling the CIO membership in the South.

UNDER T-H: Absence Makes "Noes" Grow Unfonder of the Union Shop

IN OKLAHOMA, the Natl. Labor Relations Board held a union security election—one of those elections where if the union wins it has the right to ask the company if it is okay not to work with scabs.

The election involved employes of the Thurston Chemical Co., West Tulsa, and the CIO Oil Workers.

The company and OWIU agreed on a voting list of 37 persons. All worked for the company.

Then, before the election, the company laid off 10 men. They scattered all over the country hunting new jobs.

The remaining 27 all voted—23 for union security, four against.

"I thought we won that election by 85%", said OWIU Dist. Dir. W. R. Wonsettler. "But the labor board says that's not right."

The labor board examiner, after conferring with Dr. Edwin A. Elliott, 16th NLRB regional director, ruled that the 10 men on the list who no longer worked for the company should count as having voted "NO."

That made the vote 23 for union security, 14 against, although only 27 ballots were cast and only 4 against union security.

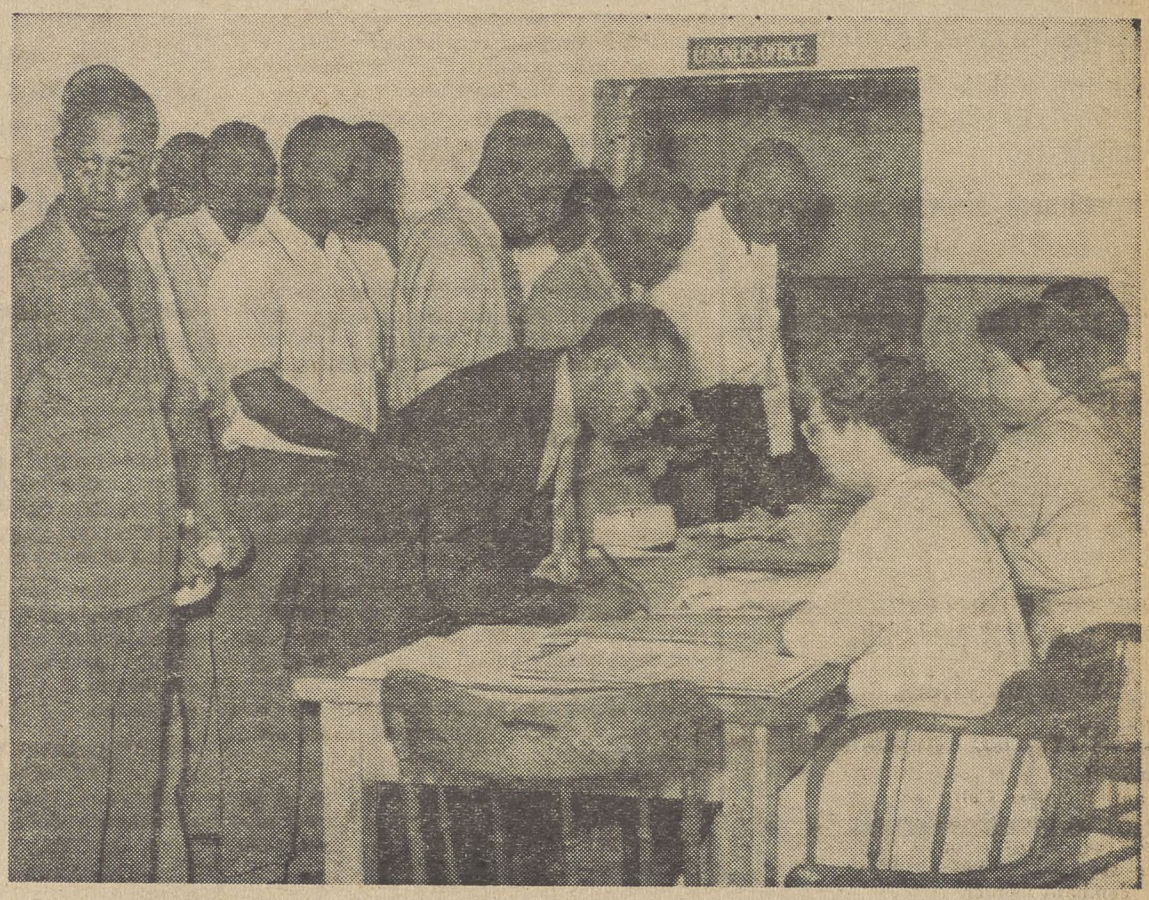
Under the Taft-Hartley law, a person NOT VOTING in a union security election is counted as having voted "NO."

And under Elliott's interpretation, these 10 men are counted as voting "NO" even though they were no longer working for the company and were no longer in the vicinity of Tulsa so that they could vote.

"Now you see how clever the NAM was when they drafted the Taft-Hartley law for their stooges, Taft and Hartley, to present to the Congress," said Wonsettler. "All a company has to do to defeat us in a union security election is to lay off their employes for about a week before the vote. These employes don't show up to vote because they can't live without working somewhere else. And their absence counts as votes against us."

In this case, the labor board handed the company a 10-vote advantage. Next time it may be a hundred votes or a thousand.

—CIO Oil Worker.



"LIBERTY & JUSTICE FOR ALL": South Carolina Negroes turned out in large numbers to register after registration books were ordered reopened by Federal District Judge J. Waites Waring. Judge enjoined the State Democratic Party from excluding Negroes, insisted books "be opened to all."

Negro Vote In S.C. Ordered

THE South Carolina Democratic party has been ordered for the second time in a year to stop excluding Negroes from membership.

The order was issued last week by U. S. District Court Judge J. Waites Waring. A similar decision last year was carried by the county Democrats to the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals, which sustained the Judge. That case arose in Richland County.

Obviously angered by the Party's refusal to conform to his original order, Waring emphasized in court: "Let me tell you that any disobedience to the letter and spirit of this ruling will result in contempt proceedings. The parties responsible for any violation will be punished by imprisonment.

"It's a disgrace and a shame when you must come into court and ask a judge to tell you you are an American," he exclaimed.

Waring ordered the registration books, which were closed on June 22, to be reopened. Immediately Negroes flocked to the registration booths.

In granting a preliminary injunction, Waring said his order would "bar racial discrimination . . . provide that the books be opened to all parties regardless of race or religion and will fix a reasonable time for the books to be opened. The time has come when racial discrimination in political affairs must stop."

In addition, the Judge ordered the party to abolish the state Democratic Party's voters' oath. Democratic Party members were required to swear their belief in the principles of the state Democratic party; support of social and educational separation of the races; belief in the principle of states' rights and opposition to the proposed FEPC.

In 1943 and 1944 the state legislature repealed primary election laws in an effort to transform the state Democratic party into a private club with the right to choose its own membership. Thereafter Negroes were excluded.

But Waring ruled that "The primary conducted by said organization. . . is the only election where the plaintiff and other qualified electors can express a meaningful choice in selecting federal and state officers."

Welfare of Their Regions is CIO Councils' Concern

By JOHN BROPHY
CIO Director of Industrial Union Councils

(This is the last of a series of articles on the relation of CIO councils to the national CIO.)

REGIONAL planning may not sound exciting, but it's vital to the health and prosperity of workers and their communities. And it provides CIO Industrial Union Councils with important tasks.

Take the Missouri Valley program as an example. The national CIO has put considerable effort behind it. We have been concerned with working out a better plan for controlling the Missouri River than the Pick-Sloan Plan, product of the army engineers and the Reclamation Bureau.

The national CIO is so concerned with furtherance of an MVA that it has a standing Missouri Valley Committee, consisting mostly of state council officers. This committee has helped establish a regional committee for MVA, in which the AFL, the Farmers' Union, the Missouri Farmers Association and various rural electrification co-ops are also represented.

Why do the CIO and the councils in that area consider MVA so important?

The Steelworkers, for example, has paid thousands of dollars of relief to its members and their families who have been flooded out in one of the recent Missouri River floods. We want to prevent such disasters befalling our members and others in the future, and so we are interested in stopping floods, building dams and reforesting the mountain slopes in the upper valley to prevent too rapid run-off.

In attempting to protect the welfare of the people in this region, we run up against the electric power interests, who are opposed to building dams on the Missouri River if they are to generate power under Government auspices. The CIO considers it in the best interests of the small towns and farms throughout the valley that the power be produced there and distributed by Government transmission lines.

WE think this would help the ranchers and their families. Such improvement in their economic status would in turn enable them to buy more things our CIO people make in industrial plants. Moreover, most of our people in the West have lived on farms, and their families and friends are still there in many cases.

A proper system of dams on the Missouri would mean flood control, irrigation, electric power, and perhaps improved navigation. Along with it should come a program of reforestation, soil conservation and the development and distribution of fertilizers from the phosphate rock deposits. Like the Tennessee Valley, in which the rivers can be controlled from the TVA office by push buttons, the Missouri Valley's rivers should be managed as one unit.

In the Tennessee Valley, the councils must continue planning even though TVA exists in fact. They have the serious job of protecting TVA against attacks in the next Congress. These may be very serious, because the power interests and other reactionaries are out to get TVA—make no mistake about it.

BUT their job is bigger than that. They must learn the size and location of industrial plants which are coming into the valley to use the electric power. They have to worry about what kind of towns are to be built around these plants, because this is where our CIO people will spend their lives. Adequate housing, education, sanitation, medical care, recreational facilities—these local problems are all tied up with broader regional problems. For example, the pollution of rivers by sewage and industrial wastes destroys their value for recreation, kills the fish and makes boating and swimming impossible.

These conditions are not national calamities over which we have no control. We can change them by working out constructive plans and getting wide support for them.

That responsibility belongs mainly to the Industrial Union Councils. They are free to go ahead on their own for the most part. The general outlines of CIO policy are very broad, and the autonomy of our councils in these fields, as in most others, is almost unlimited.

Laud Court On Rights Record

CIVIL rights for minorities fared very well at the hands of the nine U. S. Supreme Court justices this past session. In fact, it was the most liberal on this subject of any term in recent history, according to the American Jewish Congress.

A tally by the AJC revealed that in eight out of nine cases involving group relations the High Tribunal extended constitutional guarantees. The one case in which civil rights received a setback, said AJC, was in the second Oklahoma Law School case, Fisher v. Hurst. Here the Court declined to rule that segregation by law amounts to discrimination.

Best individual record on minority rights, the analysis showed, was chalked up by Justice Murphy, who had six "broad favorable and three narrow favorable" votes in the nine. Justice Rutledge had no unfavorable votes, but abstained from voting twice on restrictive covenant cases. Justices Douglas and Black each had only one wrong vote.

Worst records belonged to Justices Reed and Jackson, who each had only one broad and two narrow favorable votes and four unfavorable. Both abstained from voting on restrictive covenants.

The cases involved exclusion of Negroes from a Mississippi jury; the anti-Japanese California Land Law; the two Oklahoma Law School cases involving a segregated school; a Michigan steamship company which denied access to a Negro; religious instruction in public schools during "released time" in Champaign, Illinois; the two restrictive covenants in housing barring Negroes, and the California Statute denying commercial fishing licenses to aliens ineligible to citizenship.

Weirton Pays And Pays

TWELVE directors of the union-hating Weirton Steel Co. have agreed to pay another $25,000 installment on a $153,125 air-conditioning unit obtained illegally under high priority during the war.

The equipment was obtained by the company under the pretext that it was to be used for war production purposes and for a company hospital in Weirton, W. Va.

But the equipment was actually used to remodel and air-condition Weirton's luxurious country club at a time when America was at war.

Board Chairman Ernest T. Weir and Pres. Thomas E. Millsop were among the 12 directors named in a suit brought by Eva Liner, a New Yorker who owns 10 shares of National Steel Corp., which owns Weirton.

One of the directors, Willmer A. Murphy, also head of the company's purchasing department, has already paid $30,000 as part of the $153,125 in fines and legal fees which the company incurred as a result of remodeling the Williams Country Club, Holidays Cove, W. Va.

Murphy admitted getting an air-conditioning unit and other scarce materials for the country club illegally under War Production Board regulations.

In 1945, the Government fined Weirton $148,125 on three counts of fraud. In addition, the company ran up a $5,000 lawyers' bill for the federal case.

Last February, Murphy paid the company $30,000. But Miss Liner said the settlement was "improper, a waste of company assets and a violation of the duties of the directors."

She brought suit against 12 directors, asking that the agreement between Murphy and the other directors be set aside or that they make up the difference between his $30,000 and the fines and legal fees.

In Common Pleas Court in Pittsburgh, Miss Liner agreed to allow the directors to pay just $25,000 more towards the bill.

When the sentence was imposed in Federal Court at Wheeling, W. Va., the company entered a plea of no defense to charges preferred by the War Production Board.

The company was charged with obtaining war-essential materials which were actually used to provide luxuries, such as chrome-plated, glass-enclosed shower baths, new sleeping quarters, a new kitchen and an air-conditioned bar for the exclusive club which is limited to about 300 top executives.

NLRB Refuses Independent's Plea To Carve Up Textile Workers

THE CIO Textile Workers, which faced the possibility of being carved into bits by numerous craft union elections under Taft-Hartley, is breathing a sigh of relief after a recent NLRB decision.

In a ruling expected to set a precedent for the industry, the Board turned down a small independent craft union's request for a separate representation election in plants under TWUA contract.

The case involved the New Bedford (Mass.) Loomfixers' Union and the New Bedford Cotton Manufacturers' Association, composed of eight companies. The loomfixer, as the name implies, repairs the loom and makes necessary adjustments for a change in style. Working with him at each section of looms are also a changer, a weaver, oiler, battery hand, cleaner, doup man and smash piecer. TWUA has a two-year contract, expiring in 1950, covering all production and maintenance employes.

Had the Loomfixers won their demand for a separate craft unit, it was feared, the way would have been paved for similar action by each of the many crafts employed in the mills.

THE Board held that the loomfixers do not comprise a separate department and are so integrated in the production line as to be "inappropriate for the purpose of collective bargaining."

A similar case is pending at the American Viscose plant in Front Royal, Va., where a small group of AFL Leadburners are seeking a separate unit among the 3000 CIO Textile employes.

Officials of TWUA said they expect a ruling similar to that in the New Bedford case when the question comes before the Board.

IN another NLRB arena there were indications that the Board may be preparing to give employers one more weapon with which to club unions.

During a hearing on the legality of the CIO Maritime Union's hiring hall in the Great Lakes, Board Member James J. Reynolds, Jr. dropped the hint that his group might take a company attorney's suggestion and permit employers to sue unions under T-H for alleged losses suffered during "illegal" strikes.

Reynolds obligingly told the lawyer: "Your suggestion is an extremely interesting one and will be considered carefully by some members of the board."

NMU Atty. Herman Rosenfeld's argument that unions have never been awarded damages for loss of dues and strength incurred by illegal discriminatory firings did not evoke similar enthusiasm from the board member.

Big Biz Sobs Over Fringe Issues

"'WHAT big fringes you have, grandma!' exclaimed Little Red Riding Hood as she looked into the new labor contract.

"'The better to conceal the wage increases, my dear,' the contract replied, leering."

Pity the poor employer, victim of a union contract. And if you don't, Modern Industry magazine, which says it's "for all management men concerned with making and marketing better products at lower cost," will shed enough pity for you and the rest of us.

In an article on July 15, leading off with the above quote, the magazine quaked at the "pitfalls" unions are laying for employers in seeking social security and other "fringe" benefits.

To Modern Industry it's a straight dollars-and-cents proposition:

A rest period, for instance, "may be worth the expense in refreshed and more productive workers. But results must be weighed against cost to reach a sound decision."

(If you can't make a profit on it, let the worker collapse. It's good business).

As for insurance programs: "Such plans as are considered now must justify themselves on other grounds (than heading off unions), such as their contribution to stability of the work force and to the kind of interest in the company that creates greater productivity."

THEN there are little cost-saving tips like this one:

"Some have succeeded in abolishing rest periods, with the reduction of the number of women in the working force. Others have eliminated formal midmorning rest or lunch periods, but permit lunch carts to go through the plant. Time lost is still about the same, but the system is more efficient and more flexible."

But, concludes MI: "Any plan is no more than a tool to bring workers, as well as foremen, into the management team. Like any tool, no fringe issue is too expensive if it pays for itself. None is cheap enough if it does a bad job."

Just oozing with concern over our welfare, we'd say.

ORGANIZATIONALLY SPEAKING

Union Shop Won Under Tough Colo. Law; UAW Takes New GM Plant 9 To 1

BY ALLAN S. HAYWOOD

Colorado Reg. Dir. Michael Livoda reports that a union shop election at the Coleman Motor Unit, Littleton, was won for the UAW-CIO. Of those eligible to vote, 100% voted for the union shop.

Colorado, in requiring elections for the union shop, went far beyond the Taft-Hartley Law by providing in its own Labor Peace Act that 75% of the employees must vote in favor. It is significant and gratifying to note that the CIO has won every one of its union shop elections. Nearly every one of these elections was won by 100% or near 100% votes.

Livoda also reports that the CIO Amalgamated Clothing Workers won a collective bargaining election at the Pioneer Tailoring Co., Denver. ACWA Natl. Rep. Earl Graham and Local 263 Sec. Nettie Sides represented the union.

* * *

Employees of the Southern California Edison Company Redondo Beach Plant voted overwhelmingly to be represented by the CIO Utility Workers, Reg. Dir. Irwin L. DeShetler reports. Reps. John Boyles, Maurice Croson, Dick Taylor and Paul Honey participated in the campaign under the direction of UWUA Clem J. Lewis.

IUMSWA Org. Dir. Thomas J. Gallagher reports his union won a union shop election at the Carpenter and Patterson Company, Boston.

The UAW won bargaining rights in an NLRB election at the Wilkening Manufacturing Company, Philadelphia, Pa., Reg. 9 Dir. Martin Gerber reports. The UAW received 348 votes against 35 for no union.

Director Gerber also reports victory over the AFL at the Farrar & Trefts Company, Buffalo, and over the IAM at the Johnson Machinery Company, Paterson, N. J.

* * *

Philadelphia Reg. Dir. George Craig reports the following victories:

For the Retail, Wholesale & Department Store Employees, CIO, 410; for the AFL Amalgamated Meat Cutters, 85 at the Edgar F. Hurff Co., Swedesboro, N. J. UAW, CIO, 14; Independent Employees Committee, 3 at the All Lite Metal Window Company, Bristol, Pa. For the United Rubber Workers, CIO, a 100% victory in the Gettinger Plastic Printing Co., Conshohocken, Pa., and in the same city, another victory for the Rubber Workers in the Flexton Corp.

Another General Motors plant has gone CIO in Hamilton, Ohio. The UAW received 1426 votes in an NLRB election while "no union" received only 150 votes. Reg. 2A Dir. Paul E. Miley reports that Bernard Wilberding, William Kircher, Louis Ress and Bert Foster all contributed to this fine victory. Negotiations with the company will begin immediately under the guidance of International Representative Charles E. Lewis.

* * *

This week this writer spoke in Milwaukee at the convention of the United Gas, Coke and Clemical Workers of America, CIO. In spite of being in a field dominated by some of the largest and most powerful corporations in the country, this union continues to make steady progress and show constant growth.

I was sorry to be unable to attend the Federation of Glass, Ceramic & Silica Sand Workers of America, CIO, convention in Charleston, W. Va. This is a CIO union that has made a proud record in organizing and collective bargaining.

Dr. Condon Cleared By Atomic Group

Another smear job of the House UnAmerican Activities Committee has been torn apart and been found lacking in facts.

Dr. Edward U. Condon, director of the Natl. Bur. of Standards, was cleared as reliable and loyal by the Atomic Energy Commission. AEC announced its report was based on two thorough investigations by the FBI, during which 300 people were questioned concerning Condon.

The UnAmerican Committee announced several months ago that Condon was "one of the weakest links" in the atomic security setup. But the Committee refused to hold hearings on the widely-publicized charges. Meanwhile, scientists, educators and government officials sprang to the defense of the accused official.

SOMETHING FUNNY happened just before this picture was taken. Glass Workers Pres. Joseph Froesch was receiving a new gavel presented by the host of the convention, Pres. Don Berger, when the microphone went on the bum and suddenly let out a raucous Bronx cheer as Berger spoke into it.

LARGEST LOCAL in the Federation of Glass Wokers is Toledo 9, represented by these delegates. Some 4,000 union members work in the big plate and safety glass plants of the Libbey-Owens-Ford Co. in Toledo. Delegates around the table, left to right, are: Harold Bailey, John Leach, William Akos, local president (at end of table); Charles Jones, Don Thomas and Chester Bable. Some of the delegates don't show in the picture.

BETWEEN SESSIONS: Harold Jamison (left) talks in the lobby with James Tinsley, vice-president of Local 93, Ball Bros. plant, Muncie, Ind. Jamison is a lead man supervising design and silvering at the plant of the Nurre Co., Memphis, Tenn., largest mirror concern in the country, he says. Tinsley, who is quite a bit over six feet tall, has a hot job—tending a furnace in which glass is melted. Eight furnaces at his plant run continuously 24 hours a day, seven days a week, shutting down only for repairs.

HOW ABOUT taking care of our delegates' parking tickets, Mr. Mayor? Sec.-Treas. Albert D. Viller of the W. Va. CIO Council jokingly made this proposal to Mayor Andrews. Both men addressed the Glass Workers Convention on the opening day.

CIO SEC.-TREAS. James B. Carey, main speaker at the Glass Workers Convention, greets Irving DeShetler, former president of the union. Carey urged the delegates to work as hard on political activities as they did in building their union. "America deserves a better Congress and it's up to the CIO to help get it," he said. "Instead of having so damn many lawyers, let's have some workers in Congress." DeShetler, who is now regional CIO director in Southern California, attended the convention as a local delegate.

WORKERS BEHIND GLASS

By HOLLACE RANSDELL

UNTIL I went to the Glass Workers convention last week, I never realized how many of the things we use and see all the time are made by members of the CIO Glass, Ceramic & Silica Sand Workers.

Mirrors, window panes, Ball jars and containers, plate glass windows, drinking glasses, glass bricks, bathroom and store shelves, pottery, optical glass, porcelain, those fancy colored glass-tiled store fronts and numerous other articles with a silica sand base are all products of CIO glass workers.

More than a hundred delegates representing some 45,000 members enrolled in 70 locals attended the biennial convention in Charleston, W. Va., site of the biggest window glass factory in the world.

They came from glass centers in a dozen or more states, extending from Shreveport, La., to Buffalo, N. Y., and as far west as Oklahoma. The largest local delegation, representing some 4,000 members, was from the L-O-F plate and safety glass plants in Toledo, Ohio.

Other big locals represented were from big Pittsburgh Plate Glass plants in Creighton, Pa., with more than 3,300 members, Ford City, Pa., with 2500 members, and Crystal City, Mo., 2300 members.

FROM the time Pres. Joseph Froesch opened the convention Monday to its final session, Saturday, the sessions were a model of democratic procedure. Debate from the floor was lively, continuous, and good-humored, however hot the argument raged.

Business of the convention was concerned largely with the officers' and committee reports and with discussion of proposed changes in the constitution which is throughly examined and voted on section by section every two years when the convention meets.

THE most important constitutional change at the '48 convention was the addition for the first time, of a section barring members of all subversive groups from holding office. It reads:

"Any person who is a member of the Communist, Nazi, or Fascist party, or of any subversive organization, or who believes in or who advocates the overthrow of the U. S. Government by force, violence, or any other illegal or unconstitutional means shall not be eligible for, and shall be barred from holding any elective or appointive office, including grievance men and committeemen in this Federation or in any of its local unions.

"Any person holding an elective or appointive office including grievanceman and committeeman shall sign a non-Communist affidavit."

Guest CIO speakers at the convention included CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey, and Pres. John Easton and Sec.-Treas. Albert Viller, both of the West Virginia CIO Council.

GRAY-HAIRED, dark-eyed William Saas, Local 2 delegate, is a glass assembler at the Pittsburgh Plate Glass plant in Norwood, W. Va., where he has worked for years. He sorts sheets of glass according to size, quality and strength. The plant employs about 1,300 workers. With Saas is lovely Louisa Ann Mankoch, member of the 100% union of office workers at Norwood. She is a billing clerk and has been with PPG six years. It's her first and only job so far. Louisa, an only child, lives with her mother and father on a 14-acre farm and has two goats which are her pride and joy. Her father is a retired coal miner.

THE ADVENTURES OF JIM BARRY

JIM AND MARGIE'S PLAN TO MAKE PETE DELLY JEALOUS BACKFIRES--AND IT IS PEGGY WHO FALLS FOR IT! BUT JIM LOSES NO TIME IN CLEARING UP THE MISUNDERSTANDING.....

YOU LITTLE FOOL! DID YOU THINK MARGIE AND I WERE IN LOVE?

IF YOU WEREN'T, YOU CERTAINLY PUT ON A GOOD IMITATION!

UP

DOWN

GUESS NOBODY WANTS TO GO DOWN!

NONSENSE! THERE WAS NOTHING BETWEEN US BUT A PLAN TO MAKE PETE DELLY JEALOUS! SO HE'D REALIZE WHAT A FOOL HE WAS FOR BREAKING OFF WITH MARGIE!

LOOKS LIKE EVERYTHING'S STRAIGHTENED OUT NOW! RECKON WE CAN GET TO WORK BUILDING UP POLITICAL ACTION COMMITTEES IN THE UNIONS!

EVERYTHING BUT ONE THING, POP!

MARGIE AND PETE ARE STILL FAR APART!

OH, THET? RECKON I FORGOT TO TELL YUH WHAT HAPPENED BETWEEN ME AND PETE LAST NIGHT!

YOU--YOU SAW HIM? YOU TALKED---

TUT! TUT! DON'T GET YOURSELF ALL EXCITED, GIRL! I'VE BEEN WORKING ON THE PROBLEM!

SEEMS LIKE THERE'S ONE OR TWO UNION LOCALS THET HAVE PLENTY OF VOLUNTEERS FOR ELECTION WORK.... ONLY THEY'RE A MITE SCARED OF RINGING STRANGE DOORBELLS!

BUT, POP! WHAT DID PETE SAY?

SO I FIGURED MAYBE WE CAN MAKE UP A COUPLE OF TEAMS RIGHT HERE AND GO OUT AND SHOW 'EM HOW BY EXAMPLE!

POP! WHAT ABOUT PETE?

OH, ABOUT PETE, EH? WELL, TAKE A GANDER AT THE TEAMS I SET UP TO LEARN OUR UNION BROTHERS AND SISTERS THE "KNOW-HOW"! THAT'LL TELL YUH....

YOU'VE TEAMED PETE AND ME! OH, POP! WILL PETE REALLY COME OUT AND WORK WITH US?

PLAN TO SHOW LOCALS KNOW-HOW BY EXAMPLE:-

LOCAL 612 - JIM AND PEGGY

LOCAL 302 - ME AND WOODY

LOCAL 18 - MARGIE AND PETE

187

I CERTAINLY WILL, MARGIE! AND I WANT TO MAKE UP FOR THE TIME I WASTED ACTING LIKE A FOOL!

AZ

UAW Wins 16½-17c At Ford

WITH a strike threat staring it in the face, the Ford Motor Co. yielded to union demands, granting what UAW Pres. Walter Reuther estimated at a total hourly increase of 16½ to 17c. Accord came after a 21-hour bargaining session.

For the 116,000 CIO Auto workers at Ford the new pact will mean a 13c straight hourly raise, 3½c an hour for a broadened social seecurity program, increased shift premiums and longer vacations.

The afternoon shift differential was boosted from 5c to 7c an hour and the midnight premium from 6c to 10c.

Employes with one year's service will get 40 hours paid vacations; those with three years' service will get 60 hours, and those with five or more years' credit will receive 80 hours paid vacations.

The company agreed to re-study worker classifications and vacation rules for World War II veterans and negotiate any inequalities.

SWEET AGREEMENT—CIO Auto Workers Pres. Walter Reuther displays his satisfaction with the new Ford agreement reached after 21 straight hours of bargaining. His shattered right arm in a sling, he uses his left to shake with Ford Vice Pres. John S. Bugas.

THE agreement, unanimously accepted by the negotiating committee, will run for one year, expiring July 15, 1949, provided the membership ratifies it before Aug. 16. In yielding to the union's demands for a one-year pact, Ford became the only one of the "Big Three" auto companies to do so, General Motors and Chrysler previously signed for two years. As a result, union spokesmen said, Ford will lead off wage talks next year. It was last this year.

Reuther estimated the increases would raise employes' purchasing power by about $32 million annually. The UAW chieftain, recently wounded by a would-be assassin's bullet, took a personal hand in negotiations on his return to work two weeks ago. He remained at the bargaining table throughout the final all-day-and-all-night session.

Ford Vice-President John Bugas originally proposed that the union accept a 5c wage cut. On June 22, following settlements in the rest of the industry, the company offered an 11c boost for employes making less than $1.50 and 14c for those making above that. This was rejected by the union. It was not until Ford employes voted to strike that the deadlock was broken.

SHIP—In a final 14½-hour negotiating session, the CIO Shipbuilding workers wound up two months of stymied wage talks at Bethlehem Steel Shipyards with what was unofficially learned to be a wage increase of around 9c an hour.

The new agreement was negotiated under a wage reopening in the two year contract and represents an about-face for the company which had steadfastly refused a raise. The contract was extended for another year with provision for wage reopening in 1949. It will expire June 23, 1950.

Affecting 25,000 workers in nine East Coast yards, the settlement exceeds that reached with Todd shipyards two months ago. The Todd agreement, covering 9,000 employes in three yards, provided a 5c hourly boost. It has not yet been approved by the union's international executive board.

The Bethlehem employes will vote on accepting the settlement this week.

GLASS: For the 16,000 CIO Glass workers at the Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass Co. and Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co. pay envelopes will be bigger by 10c an hour and there will be 2½c an hour in the till for increased social insurance benefits. Negotiations ended last week.

BREWERY: In LaCrosse, Wis., a 51-day strike by 500 CIO Brewery Workers at the G. Heileman Brewing Co. came to an end recently when the company offered a 20c hourly raise retroactive to April 1, date the strike began. (Nice work if you can get it!)

Quill Assails Daily Worker

MICHAEL QUILL, president of the CIO Transport Workers, has denounced the Daily Worker, official organ of the Communist Party, as "a scandal sheet which oozes five days a week from a cesspool of anti-labor crackpots."

Quill noted that the "Worker says it supported our fight against the company unions back in 1934 and 1935."

"This is true," Quill wrote in the TWU's Bulletin, "the paper championed our cause in such a stupid manner that thousands of our members still believe the Worker was then in the pay of the traction trusts.

"In 1937, when TWU squeezed its first contract out of New York Omnibus and 5th Ave. Coach, the peddlers of the Worker had to be forcibly removed from the front door of Transport Hall during the meeting because the gutter journalism of the Worker was so distasteful to our bus men that if allowed to continue its sale it would have served the bosses' first and final purpose—to wreck our union.

"I do not owe any leadership in TWU to any individual or group. I have held this leadership through the will of the rank and file of this great organization, and I have owed no allegiance either in the past or now to the crackpot leadership of the Communist Party."

Quill resigned as president of the Greater New York City CIO Council because that body refused to adhere to CIO policy and oppose a third party in 1948. Quill charged the council was Communist-dominated.

WHO OWNS CORPORATIONS? ONLY ONE PERSON IN 20

WHO owns and controls the corporations of America?

A small, very small segment of the public, the CIO Economic Outlook points out in its current issue.

Six million people—about one person in 20—own corporation stock, the Outlook, published by the CIO Dept. of Research & Education, points out.

Most of these six million own "only a few shares." A handful own a "great deal of stock."

Corporations are "supposed to be controlled by all the stockholders; but in practice the handful who own the large blocks of stock have complete control," the magazine said.

American Telephone & Telegraph is a prime example cited by the Outlook. That mythical character, the "average stockholder" owns about 30 shares of the stock. (Each share is worth about $150.) But the 30 largest owners have an average of about 35,000 shares apiece. Those 30 each control about $2,250,000 worth of stock.

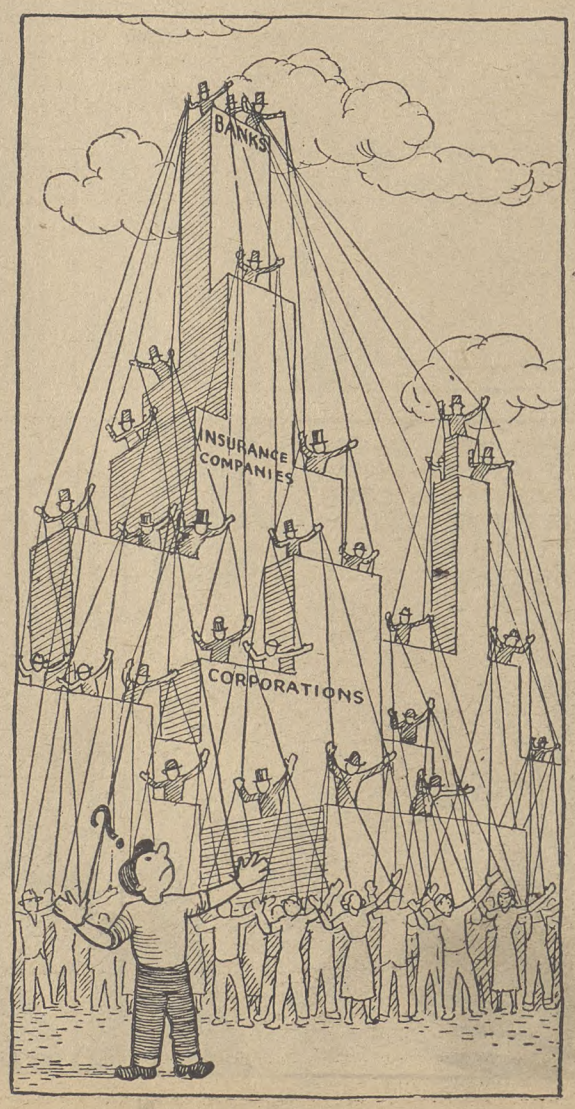
"The huge wealth that a relatively few people have is certainly startling," the Outlook commented. "But the control over our economy by these few people is many times greater than their ownership. By controlling the major banking, insurance and industrial corporations of America, they virtually control the fate of our economy."

MOST stockholders' votes are cast by "proxy"—that is, the voting right is turned over by the owner to some other person.

"With this 'proxy-democracy', only the wealthiest of stockholders can ever hope to contest a board of directors' election," and such contests as develop are almost always among the directors themselves, the Outlook said.

The real power to control corporate monopoly lies in the Congress, it added.

"Will you vote for Congressmen who killed OPA because you own one share of stock in the XYZ Corporation?" the Outlook asks, "Or will you join the millions of farmers, workers, professionals and small businessmen in establishing democratic control of our economy?"



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The CIO News

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HIGH PRICES and the housing shortage created problems which Congress should seek to solve at once, President Truman (shown addressing joint session) told Congress near the beginning of its special session. Sensing congressional reluctance to act on the President's program, voters throughout the country sent letters and telegrams to Washington lawmakers, urging them to pass anti-inflation and housing bills and enact other portions of Truman's program. CIO leaders requested members to communicate with senators and congressmen, telling them the folks back home want action, not stalling. All warned their congressmen that Nov. 2 is not far off.

Third Party:

Do, Re, Mi, Fa, So, La, Ti, Do!

By ARTHUR RIORDAN

ALL the shouting of the political conventions is over.

But, the singing isn't over yet.

For the Wallace Third-New-Progressive Party hopes to sing you to the polls. By Nov. 2, in case you get near Wallace rallies, you'll have heard hundreds or maybe thousands of times a song in which the singers every once in a while scream something that sounds like "eep, eep" or "beep, beep".

The whole concoction is known as "The Same Old Merry-Go-Round"—a sort of a combination of the "Woody Woodpecker's Song" and a drunk trying to sing the "Music Goes 'Round and 'Round."

As one irreverent member of the working press put it, paraphrasing the great musical comedy team of Clark and McCullough: "These Wallace people don't sing good, but they certainly sing loud."

Speaking of the working press, the reporters at the Wallace convention—most of them members of the CIO American Newspaper Guild—showed they were in accord with the ANG convention which voted unanimously to follow CIO policy and reject Wallace's "Crusade." The night of the Wallace acceptance speech, while the "pitch" was being made for contributions to the Third-New-Progressive Party, someone did some collecting in the press box. The result: only $71 from among about 600 reporters.

With the Wallace convention, four more or less major parties had completed their selections and platforms.

The four major parties included three whose main aim was to defeat Harry S. Truman. Two of them had been set up for that purpose and obviously were intending to bend every effort to see that the 81st Congress would be so reactionary that the 80th—the "awful 80th"— would seem in retrospect like a group of Trotzkyites.

These two parties—an incongruous combination if there ever was one—are the Wallace Third-New-Progressive Party and the Dixiecrats.

For a while, the Wallaceites gave the impression they might call their outfit the New Party. But, they finally, as had been previously expected, decided on Progressive Party. Historians immediately recalled that three previous—at least three—Progressive parties had fallen by the wayside after starting off bravely. They were the Teddy Roosevelt Bull Mooses, the Robert M. LaFollette, Sr., group of 1924 and the Robert M. LaFollette, Jr., Wisconsin Party of the '30s and early 40s.

The Wallaceites called themselves the party of "Peace, Freedom and Abundance," but it quickly developed that the Peace was a unilateral peace to be written by Russia, that the Freedom was for the Communist Party and that the Abundance would in some strange occult fashion flow from the other two.

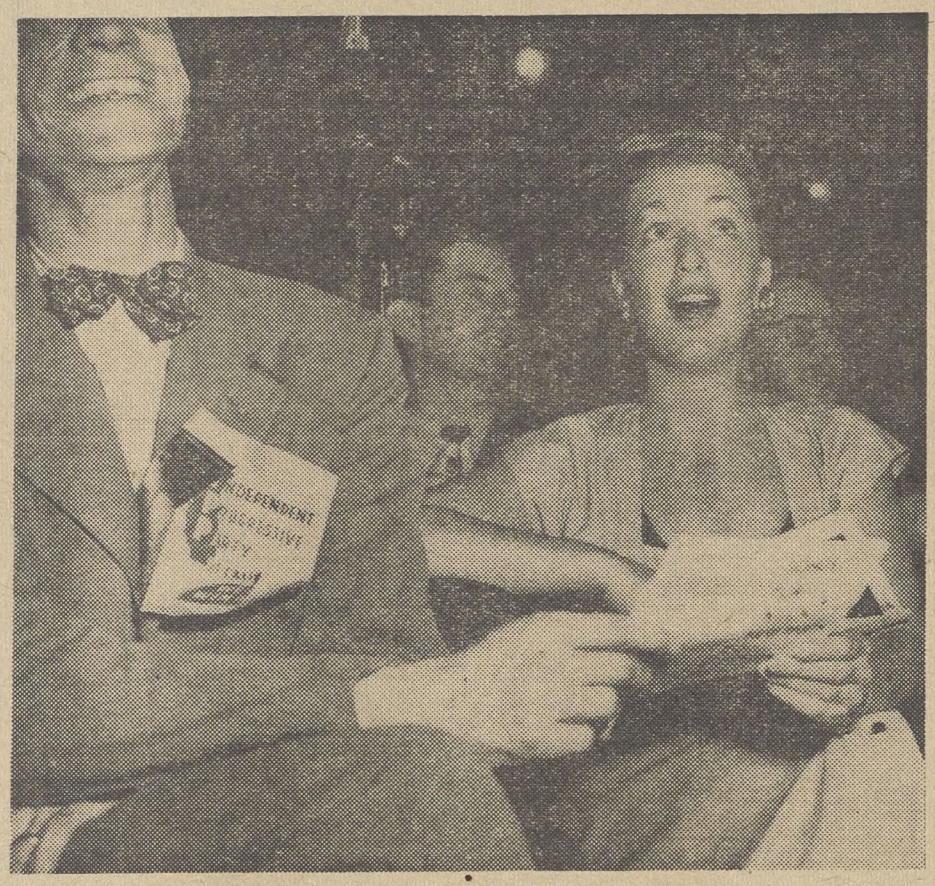
THE party modestly announced it is the "political heirs of Jefferson, Jackson and Lincoln—of Frederick Douglass, Altgeld and Debs—of "Fighting Bob" LaFollette, George Norris and Franklin Roosevelt."

Most of those men have been dead too long for any of their followers to be still around. But, FDR has been dead only three years. To quote Frank Kingdon, who resigned as co-chairman of the Progressive Citizens of America in protest against that body's endorsement of Wallace:

"I missed the companions of other days who carried on the fight for FDR. No member of Roosevelt's inner circle of intimate advisers was there. This was another crowd. Some were pure in heart . . . the nature boys of politics.

"The others were not pure in heart. I've seen them before, doggedly working to turn whatever they touch into instruments for the Communist crusade. They are in control."

Let's get back to the Russian issue, which after all, was the keystone of the convention. Some—a very few—of the "pure in heart" were pretty worried about the general public impression that the Wallace movement was a tail to the Communist kite. These worried folk tried to remedy that by an amendment to the peace plank of the platform.



"It Don't Mean a Thing If You Ain't Got That Sing"

That platform, by the way, was just about the longest ever issued. It drew this further irreverent crack from the press section: "For Pete's sake, don't mention the kitchen sink, or they'll put that in, too."

A Vermont delegate moved the addition of these mild words, "It is not our intention to give a blanket indorsement to the foreign policy of any nation." He said that no one could interpret his amendment as "red-baiting" or even retreat from his belief that America wasn't handling the Russian-Berlin situation properly.

MEMBERS of the platform committee opposed his amendment on the grounds that this language of the platform fully covered the point: "responsibility for ending the tragic prospect of war is a joint responsibility of the Soviet Union and the United States."

The Vermonter, however, said "any one reading the platform would be justified in drawing the conclusion we indorse Soviet foreign policy 100%."

The amendment was roundly defeated.

Except for parts of Henry Wallace's acceptance speech and most of Glen Taylor's ditto, the speeches at the convention sounded as if the ghost writers must have lain down on the job. There was a tiresome repetition of "We-must-return-to-the-principle-of-Jefferson-Lincoln-and-Franklin Delano Roosevelt"—which catch phrase never failed to bring on a "spontaneous" demonstration—and charges that the ills of the world are all apparently due to one brokerage house: Dillon, Reed & Co. (That was a sure-fire way to bring on a round of "spontaneous" boos.)

Reason for mentioning Dillon, Reed was because James Forrestal, now Secretary of Defense, came from Dillon, Reed, of which he used to be president. (No one mentioned the fact that Pres. Roosevelt thought so much of Forrestal that he named him Undersecretary of Navy in 1940.)

Another hot issue—really a part of the Russian issue—was a denunciation of the recent indictment and arrest of U. S. Communist leaders.

Rep. Vito Marcantonio (D., ALP) was a typical speaker on this issue. But, he always became so wrought up that it was impossible for most of the press to make out what he was saying.

The Young Progressives, who met the day after the party did—most were delegates to both, or at least they looked like the same people—called for "the right of every political party to express its position without intimidation or fear."

The youths then added that it should be made clear "that the Young Progressives would deny the Fascist groups in this country any occasion to infringe on the liberties or freedom of any American citizen."

Wallace was in perhaps the best voice of his career, though he had no change of pace. His acceptance speech—delivered at Philadelphia's big league baseball park on a delightfully cool evening—was sort of an anti-climax. He repeated everything he had said before.

When he urged that the Americans evacuate military personnel from Berlin and leave that city to the Russians, he caught his audience and the many cheer leaders napping. But, he was interrupted many a time by loud cheers.

MANY eyebrows were raised in the press sections when, in reading over the advance to Wallace's speech, reporters came on these words:

"The cold war has already brought death to millions of Americans."

Those words caused momentary excitement. Had there really been a war going on?

But, the excitement was quickly over. Wallace then gave the reason for his statement: "Look at your friends. Read the papers. Here are casualty lists. Millions—sick of cancer, tuberculosis, pellagra, heart disease and polio. Together, we must rise up and write an end to the casualty lists of the cold war. This is the American way—to conquer the forces of nature, not our fellow man."

Reporters looked at each other in astonishment.

Another startling moment was when Taylor at the end of his acceptance speech, brought up his wife, kids and brother and together they sang—so 'elp me—"I Love You As I Never Loved Before."

Incidentally, the Wallace publicity staff has reversed the meaning of the word "streamlined". They announced the convention would be "streamlined"—then listed the number of delegates, about 2500—approximately twice the Democratic total—and the length of the convention, three days—exactly as long as the Democrats and two days longer than the Dixiecrats.

In addition to the pro-Russian and defend-Communists planks, the platform ranged from demand for repeal of Taft-Hartley to support for "the aspirations for unified homelands of traditionally oppressed and dispersed people as the Irish (sure and that's foine) and Armenians. The plank originally included the Macedonians, but that was eliminated the same day the newspapers carried a story that Marshal Tito was for the Macedonians.

The platform did not go as far as Wallace on the question of the Equal Rights for Women Amendment, which is opposed generally by labor because it would do away with many important protections.

Wallace sent the Natl. Women's Party a letter indorsing the amendment. The platform (in rather general language) favored improvements for women.

One lady, testifying for her favorite amendment, got somewhat mixed up and exclaimed: "All mothers aren't women."

REPORTERS who covered the testimony before the platform committee said it was made rather dull by the long procession of persons representing obscure organizations, each with its own special cause. The newspapermen swear that they noticed one young man make several appearances for several organizations and then later saw him in the ante-room running a mimeograph machine.

One organization which didn't get a chance to testify was one which calls itself the Christian Communists. Its representative, Dale E. Linebaugh, York, Pa., told reporters: "I only wanted to say government isn't necessary, that all we need is trust in God. We should take U. S. troops out of Germany and turn it over to the Salvation Army."

As you must have known or guessed, the Daily Worker just loved the entire Wallace convention.

THIS AND THAT: The Wallace people were lucky on hotels . . . the Philadelphia inns had generously doubled their rates for the old parties . . . But, for the New Party, rates were back to normal . . . The Wallace cheerleaders kept a close eye on the television cameras, led demonstrations—up on your feet boys!—only in the sections where the camera was focussed . . .

Philadelphia was rather cool to the whole thing, having sat through both the Republican and Democratic shows . . . proprietors, almost all of whom are Democrats and grateful to that party for repealing prohibition, say the Wallaceites did almost no drinking. Of course, the Republicans and Democrats didn't pub crawl much either . . . Note to the New York Star: "A Dollar Ain't a Dollar Any More' was written several years back for PAC—not for the Progressive Party.

A suggestion for a Wallace campaign song:

"Sing Something Simple."

Or—

"I'd rather write a Nation's songs than be it's President."

Bedfellows!

Gerald L. K. Smith preaches hate against Catholics. He preaches hate against Jews. He preaches hate against Negroes. He preaches hate against everything except Fascism.

Last week, Elinor Gimbel, leader of the Wallace women's division, held a press conference. She was asked if the Wallaceites would accept Communist support. She replied: "We will welcome anyone who says he is for our platform." A reporter then asked: "Would you accept Gerald L. K. Smith if he said he was for your platform?" Mrs. Gimbel replied: "I don't see how we could keep him out."

* * *

Note: Smith was too hot even for the Dixiecrats, who rejected his offer of help.

Talk, Talk, Talk, Talk, Talk, Talk, Talk

BY HENRY C. FLEISHER

DON'T hold your breath waiting for the GOP-controlled Congress to pass important legislation at this special session. You may wind up blue in the face and cold in the body.

Long before this issue of the CIO News went to press, the Senate was tied up in a southern polltaxers' filibuster against the anti-polltax bill. The GOP leadership had quickly brought the polltax issue to the floor, knowing that it was certain to be received by a talkathon.

The filibuster started on a motion made by Sen. Wherry (R., Nebr.)—the GOP "whip" in the Senate—to consider the bill. If the Senate ever gets around to voting to consider the bill—which has already passed the House—there'll be further debate on the bill itself.

Republican leaders in the Senate were obviously anxious to cooperate with the southern marathon talkers. During the first day's "debate" the GOP leadership gave all the courtesy of the floor to the defenders of the poll-tax, and they showed no indication of pressing for cloture—the method through which the Senate can check debate.

Meanwhile, leaders of both the House and Senate killed time taking potshots at President Truman's urgent plea that Congress restore price controls and rationing, and enact the Taft-Ellender-Wagner Housing bill.

REP. DIRKSEN (R., Ill.), speaking for the GOP over a radio network, claimed that private industry can build more homes—"if it had a chance"—than any government program.

But he didn't explain how slums would be removed or low-rent homes would be built under such a set-up, since private industry had done little along those lines since the war's end.

With the T-E-W bill locked up in the House Rules Committee, about the only chance for action lies in the success of a discharge petition set up by Rep. Helen Douglas (D., Calif.) months ago.

The petition is still 63 short of the 218 Congressional signatures necessary to bypass the Rules Committee and bring the bill to the floor. An intensive campaign is being waged to pressure the remaining 63 to place their John Hancocks on the petition.

Biggest Republican roar, however, was reserved for the President's anti-inflation bill. It would roll prices back to last November's levels, start a program to ration scarce goods, stiffen the present rent control bill, and apply controls on a number of credit and financial processes.

The President also offered a wage-control formula—which CIO has opposed—that would bar any price adjustments by employers who have failed to get U. S. approval of wage increases. CIO has pointed out that wages have not been the cause of the inflation, that wages lag far behind prices and profits, and that no controls are necessary.

To the Republicans, who have been trying to alibi the fast-running increase in living costs, the President's anti-inflation proposals were popular as a snale at a Sunday school picnic.

SEN. TAFT rose as expected to the occasion, yelled "police state."

Rep. Halleck (R., Ind.), a leading member of the House, screamed "political expediency."

Sen. Wherry (R., Nebr.)—who was miffed two years ago because he failed to get enough publicity for helping kill OPA—growled about "emotional appeals."

One of the few Republicans to realize that sky-rocketing prices can hurt a lot of people was Sen. Tobey (R., N. H.). He said:

"If those who produce, manufacture and distribute goods cannot find that remedy through the use of voluntary means, the American people, acting through their elected representatives, must search for a different and more effective course. The remedy must not be a bread-line depression."

But Sen. Tobey is one Republican out of 51. The great majority of his party colleagues—and some Southern Democrats—seem determined to sit out the special session.

Unless there's a major surprise, Congress is going to sit on its hands for a few weeks, then go home.

They're hoping you'll forget about it by November.

Food Too Expensive? Try GOP Plank Steak

HAVING TROUBLE with your summer menus? High prices getting you down? Finding it difficult to work up a varied diet for your loved ones?

Don't despair! If food's too expensive, why not try substitutes? Why not sample this delightful Congressional special?

Grundy political plums, with sugared Dewey window dressing; fishy promises in season; barreled pork, with gravy in the right places; Dixie-style civil rights, chopped fine; Knutsoned breaded tax cutlets for workers, sprinkled with crumbs; buttered Republican campaign promises that melt in your mouth; meaningless GOP plank steak, garnished with 1944 platform leftovers.

Also, Taber-sliced appropriations; minced social security benefits, served with half-baked enthusiasm; Upper House rolls, with enriched Senatorial campaign dough; special session jam, made with Republican sour grapes; hard-boiled Wolcott resistance to decent housing; tossed profit-steal salad, with tideland oil dressing; jellied backbone without starch; polltax filibuster ham, and just plain old applesauce.

Milk of human kindness 10c extra. —From PAC Pipeline.

Union Political Spending Ban Upheld By Court

ANOTHER test of the Taft-Hartley ban on union spending in political campaigns is on its way to the courts.

A. U. S. district judge in Connecticut ruled that officers of a Hartford local of the AFL painters union must stand trial for violation of the law.

Their "crime": buying radio time and page advertisements in Hartford daily papers to voice labor's opposition to the presidential candidacy of Sen. Robert Taft. The AFL also promised to oppose Connecticut Congressmen who voted for the T-H law.

The case may test a phase of the Taft-Hartley political ban not covered by the Supreme Court decision in the CIO News case. In that ruling, the Court said that unions may spend money as they see fit on regularly-appearing union papers which carry political articles, editorials or endorsements.

The Supreme Court did not rule, however, on the constitutionality of the T-H political section.

Last week Judge Carroll C. Hincks of U. S. Court in Connecticut turned down the AFL's plea that the indictment against the painters' union be thrown out as unconstitutional. In ordering the case to trial, the judge held that the T-H political spending ban "was well within the limits of federal legislative power."

It is expected that the trial will start in the next couple of weeks.

Judge Hincks claimed that the AFL case differs from the CIO News case because the "union monies were expended for publication of expressions of political advocacy intended to affect the result of the election and the action of the (state) convention in an established newspaper of general circulation and for a broadcast by a commercial radio station."

The judge said he felt that this type of activity was exactly what Congress was trying to forbid in the T-H law's ban on political spending.

Arthur Goldberg, CIO general counsel, said that if the AFL union officials are convicted in the district court, CIO will file a "friend of the court" brief when the case is appealed to the Circuit Court of Appeals.

The CIO News case involved CIO Pres. Murray's endorsement of Judge Ed Garmatz in a Baltimore special Congressional election last summer.

Tulsa TWU Local Backs CIO Policies

Eleven hundred American airline Workers in Tulsa, Okla., members of Local 514 of the CIO Transport Workers Union voted unanimously last week against the Third Party and for the policies of National CIO and the Transport Workers Union, after an address by TWU Pres. Michael J. Quill.

The meeting was reported by TWU as the largest ever held by the TWU in Tulsa and the three hour debate took place while the thermometer hovered at 102 degrees.

After a 40-minute plea by President Quill to permit Fred Swick to continue as International Representative in Tulsa, the membership of Local 514 voted to keep him when Swick made a statement to the effect that he would not speak in the name of any section of the Transport Workers Union in his personal support for the Third Party.

Believe Prices Are High? You're A Politician!

HENRY WALLACE and the GOP say it's all politics.

But, Pres. Truman's attempt to tackle the inflation problem, politics or no politics, is certainly buttressed by statistics.

Since Nov., 1947—which is the date to which Truman would roll back prices, the cost of living has risen 4.1%, according to the cautious Bur. of Labor Statistics.

Quietly, but resolutely, the American housewife was forced again to resort to her best weapon short of price controls—a buyer's strike.

Meat? Many moderate and low-income families were eating it only one day a week. Fish and vegetable and egg dishes were back on the menu.

The NAM, which predicted that prices would "find their levels" if OPA were killed, solemnly warned that a return of price controls would bring back the black market. Unions and civic organizations pledged themselves to fight against return of the black market, but NAM's warning meant that big business wouldn't lift a finger to protect the people.

So, prices soared. The BLS index of 900 basic items—food, apparel, rent, fuel, electricity—was at a record all-time high of 171.7, up about 28% since June, 1946, when the NAM's Congress killed OPA.

And food! The item which takes most of your dough has risen about 45% since OPA.

* * *

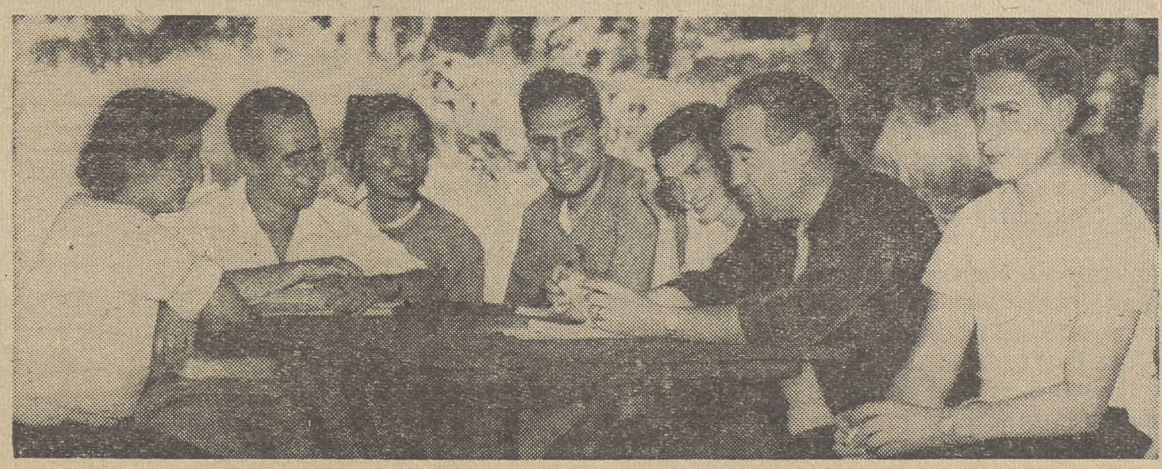
What to do about this? Well, one way is to join PAC and help it win. Address PAC at 728 17th St., N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

N. J. Council Offers Course on PAC

Preparing students for more effective PAC work will be one of the aims of the labor school which the New Jersey CIO Council will conduct at Stevens Camp Institute in Johnsonburg, N. J., Sept. 7-12.

The three courses offered will be political action, education leadership and public speaking, it was announced by Education Director Harry Kranz.

Instructors and workshop leaders will be drawn from the following: George Guernsey, assistant director, National CIO education department; August Claessens, Rand School professor; Al Barkan, TWUA political director; Stephen J. Moran, State PAC director; Norman Dorfman, Rutgers labor instructor; Herman Schnurer, political lecturer, Antioch College; Sam Jacobs, UAW economist and pamphleteer; Joe Glazer, labor ballad singer.



VALUABLE EXPERIENCE: Preparing for future careers in union education and research work, six college students are working their way through the FDR-CIO Labor Center's leadership training institutes by acting as staff assistants. They are, l. to r.: Sally Heller, Cornell Univ.; Melvin Painter, Brooklyn College; Su Fujii, Bennington College; Roy Helfgott, City College of New York; his wife, Gloria, Cooper Union; Bill Kemsley, camp director, and Herb Oshansky, Columbia Univ.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

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'UNIONS ARE TO BLAME'

You go into a store to buy something that ought to cost you a buck and the clerk charges you $1.50 for it.

You complain, and the clerk, who probably doesn't have the slightest idea he's not telling you the truth, says:

"Well, it wouldn't be so high if it weren't for the unions."

At that point it's time for you to declare "Now, look here, bud" or something more polite and tell the clerk a bit about the economic facts of life.

If a lot of unionists don't do that there's a good chance that a very clever campaign launched by business and industry will succeed.

Objective of the campaign is to saddle the trade union movement with the blame for inflation.

This would mean shifting public attention from the exorbitant profits of business and industry and focusing it on the wage increases which unions have obtained for their members.

And the wage increases would be pictured as the cause and not the result of price hikes.

It's a neat trick if they can get by with it—and they'll get by with it unless the unions do something—and quick—to block them.

Facts—hard, cold facts which can be obtained from the CIO and from various union research departments—are the best weapons with which to combat the campaign.

PART OF DRIVE AGAINST UNIONS

The little "the unions are to blame" gimmick is part of a widespread campaign to discredit unions and to make them weak and ineffective. It could prove as effective a weapon as the Taft-Hartley Act, so don't undersell it.

The average non-unionist doesn't understand or appreciate the bad features of T-H.

But he understands and appreciates each new price increase and gets hot under the collar every time one is put into effect.

Suppose he can be propagandized into believing that the unions—which the T-H Act weakens—are responsible for these price increases.

Suppose he can be convinced that today's outrageously high profits are a natural result of inflation and not its major cause.

And suppose he can be made to believe that these profits are not unreasonably high.

Wouldn't he then be likely to throw his political support behind those who want to place further curbs on the union? Of course he would—and you couldn't blame him much if he did.

BATTLE HAS JUST BEGUN

A large group of business and industrial leaders is out to smash the unions, and statements to the contrary simply don't make sense in the light of what's been going on over the country lately.

Oh, sure, they'd be willing to tolerate worker organizations called "unions" if these organizations "behaved themselves" and didn't ask for anything management wasn't willing to grant.

They say—in print, at least—that they're in favor of "responsible" unions but when they define "responsible" you learn that what they really want is a union set-up without power to enforce just demands.

The battle against unions, which nearly halted during the war, has just begun anew. The objective is the same as ever, but some of the techniques are new.

One of these is trying to sell the public the idea that the unions are to blame for inflation.

Joe Is Hot Under The Collar

And So Are Reluctant Congressmen, But For Entirely Different Reasons

By ALLAN L. SWIM

JOE is one of those ordinary guys the orators sometimes refer to as "the very salt of the earth."

He lives with his wife and two kids in a trailer camp out in the Mid-West.

He puts in 40 hours a week in a factory and belongs to a union.

Trailer life doesn't bother him too much right now but he shivers when he thinks about putting in another winter "on wheels."

Joe has seriously considered on several occasions trying to trade some of his war medals for a supply of juicy steak.

Joe's savings are gone and he's flat broke by the time payday rolls around.

And he's hot under the collar.

UP ON Capitol Hill in Washington is a group of men who don't live in trailers and don't worry too much about how cold the winter winds will be.

They eat juicy steak every now and then if they want it and most of them still have a wad of folding money in their pockets when payday rolls around.

Many of them are not rich, but they receive about $6 every time Joe gets $1.

They work in air-conditioned quarters and they live in nice houses and apartments.

But they're hot under the collar, too.

JOE'S burned up about the false bill of goods which the NAM and its political friends sold the country while they were getting rid of price control.

Joe figured it was a phony at the time OPA was put on the skids and now he knows for sure.

He knows because his savings are gone and he's having an increasingly hard time making ends meet.

And Joe sometimes gets a bit profane when talking about housing. "Why, damn it," he says, "I know about the housing shortage first hand. Haven't I been living in a trailer since I got out of the Army?"

Joe isn't a happy man.

THE men on Capitol Hill aren't happy men either. They're downright disgruntled and they're telling the world about it.

They're angry about a variety of things.

There's one group—the group which understands Joe's problems—which feels like batting the controlling group in Congress over the head because of the way the GOP boys have ignored the people's needs.

There's a group which would like to ship Harry Truman to Siam because he advocated a strong civil rights program.

But the ones who are hottest under the collar are those who are shouting loudest that the special session resulted from Truman's need to play politics and not from a need for legislation.

JOE knows a little—but not too much — about politics and, frankly, he doesn't give a darn whether the special session was politically inspired.

He wants prices brought in line. He wants a decent place to live. He favors the things Truman proposed in his message to Congress.

He's getting pretty skeptical about the oft-repeated statement that senators and congressmen "serve the will of the people."

He knows they're serving somebody but he's sure the beneficiaries aren't the people he knows and with whom he works.

Oh, sure, he says, there are some really swell guys in Congress, but they haven't been running the show lately.

Joe has a sneaking suspicion that he and a lot of his friends are going to do some politickin' of their own between now and Nov. 2.

IT'S hot—mighty hot—in Washington these days—and it's sizzling in the plant in which Joe puts in his 40 hours.

Joe thinks that congressmen and senators ought to be able to stand the weather if he can.

He's not a contented man by any means but he's happier than he was a few weeks ago. He sat down on the grass in front of his trailer one evening and did some hard figuring.

He figured that his vote would count for as much in the November elections as the vote of the richest corporation executive.

And he figured there are a lot more Joes than corporation officials.

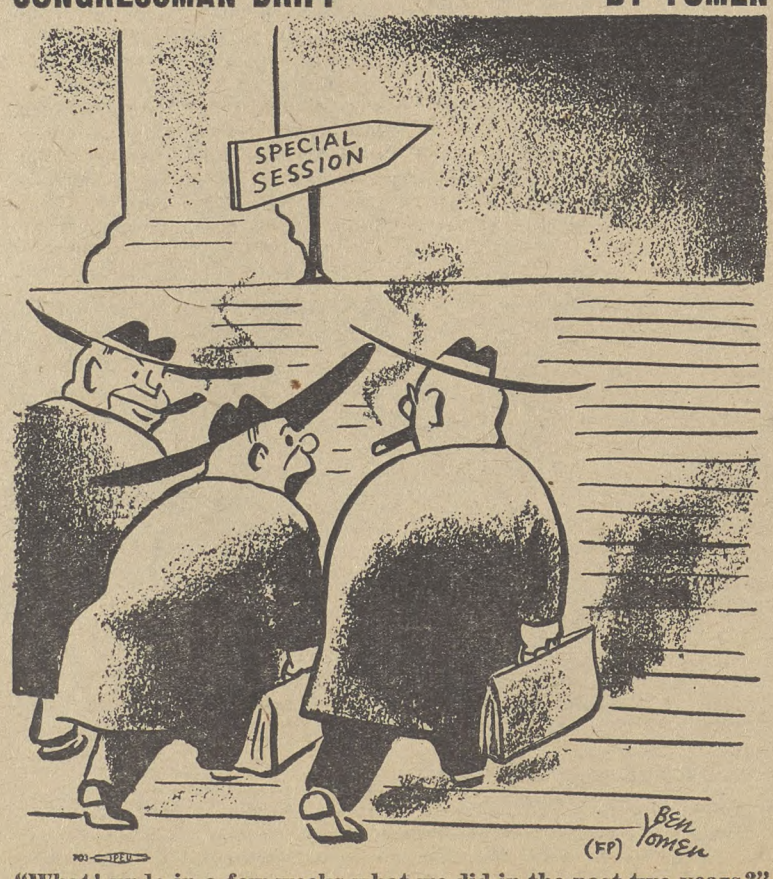
Ohio Republicans Ignore Cities' Plight

HOW the financial plight of Ohio cities was ignored by the special session of the state's legislature was reported in the latest issue of the Ohio CIO Council's legislative news letter:

The second special session of the Ohio Legislature, called for July 22, lasted 9 hours and 59 minutes, just long enough for the Republican majority to ram through Governor Herbert's program, ride rough-shod over all attempts to aid the cities, bury all attempts to get additional state aid for the blind and aged, and spell out protection demanded by retail merchants before the sales tax cut could be passed.

Headlines quoting Republican mayors as calling Herbert a "double-crosser" highlighted the special session, labeled, by many of the state's editorial writers, as a political maneuver by the Governor. The Governor flatly refused to help the financially desperate cities.

CONGRESSMAN DRIPP **BY YOMEN**



"What! undo in a few weeks what we did in the past two years?"

The Governor's call listed a reduction in sales and use tax on all items costing less than 41 cents; supplemental appropriations for the Department of Welfare and amendment of the General Code to increase maximum payments to the aged and blind by $5 a month, using federal funds for the increase.

Ohio CIO urged the Governor to extend the call to include financial aid to the impoverished cities and an increase in maximums for the aged and blind to $60 a month, with the state matching the federal grant dollar for dollar. The Governor refused.

Only move to aid the cities came from the Democratic side of the Legislature. Sen. Metzenbaum, (D.) of Cleveland, attempted to insert an amendment granting an additional $12,000,000 to the impoverished cities. Pointing to the state's huge surplus, Metzenbaum said, "Our failure to adopt this amendment will stamp this Legislature with full responsibility for every payroll tax that passes."

The cities' financial plight is the result of the "Bricker binge," Metzenbaum charged, before his amendment was unceremoniously tabled on a roll call vote with Sens. Bernard (D.) of Youngstown, Jackson (D.) of Youngstown, Margaret A. Mahoney (D.) of Cleveland, Metzenbaum, Tyrell (R.) of Eaton, and McKie (R.) of Cincinnati, voting to keep the amendment alive. Twenty-six Republicans refused to even consider the plight of the cities.

In the House, Rep. Harmony (D.) of Sidney offered an amendment ear-marking a third of all sales tax monies for the cities. His amendment was ordered tabled with 15 Democrats and seven Republicans teaming up in a futile effort to help the cities.

It's Heaven Now! No Frogs To Gig

YES, sir, they need a good union—or something—out in Idaho, and if you don't believe it, just listen to the story about the family with frogs in its basement.

Things are a bit better now then they were a few months ago. By comparison they're heavenly. But they're still bad.

The refrigerator, for example, "sounds for all the world like a gasoline engine in a motor boat on a lake surrounded by mountains!"

Folks have an awful time sleeping when it gets going full blast.

And you can hardly sleep, anyhow, because of that dog-gone bed!

Frankly, we can't vouch for the truthfulness of this story because it came to us unsigned and addressed merely to "CIO Union, Washington, D. C."

It had a ring or genuine, angry authenticity, however, and it's devoted to a subject in which many CIO members are interested—the housing shortage.

It starts out by saying—

"I have an apartment made over from an old house. The old front porch was closed in and called a living room. There are no pictures on the wall. None of the furniture matches and the rug is a nightmare.

"The bed . . . well, it consists of one of those boxes we used to use under a box-spring mattress—but instead of a box-spring mattress there is a thin cotton mattress with no springs at all."

AT this point the writer really begins warming up to his, or her, subject—the "apartment" of a family of three:

"There is no linen closet . . . no pantry . . . no place to store things.

"There is a bath and that is all I can say for it. There are no windows in the bedroom or the bathroom, and the bath has no vent except a big hole they forgot to seal which leads into the attic.

"The stove hasn't cooked for so long it's ready for the scrap heap.

"All this for $60 a month—and we pay for the lights!"

YEP, things are bad, but they used to be much, much worse. Yes, sir, the family is making real progress. The writer puts it this way:

"But, mind you, this is heaven! We have just moved from a basement 'apartment.'

"We had to go frog gigging just about once a week. Yes, frogs! We never learned where they came in from but they were in our house when we came home.

"The cesspool would back up into the bedroom. The rains came and I woke up one morning and found nearly two feet of water under my bed.

"The walls were always wet or damp—and the people upstairs would leave the house and turn off the heat.

"For this we paid $50 a month and half the electricity bill. And the owner had an electrically-equipped home shop in which he sawed the neighbor's wood and made things to sell!"

THINGS looked a little brighter when word got around that a rich young man was going to open a new apartment house.

But he set the rent at $70 a month for three rooms, unfurnished. The family couldn't afford that much.

The writer concludes by saying:

"Now, either the union needs to come in here and unionize or we need a housing project where poor people can afford to live—or both.

"Come on out West and perch until every man and woman knows for what you stand."—**A. L. S.**

The Man Who Came Back to Dinner

Sen. Kilgore Says:

'Senate Chaplain Prayed Against Lobbyists'

SEN. HARLEY KILGORE (D., W. Va.) has made a strong attack on the "well-heeled" lobbists of Big Business, describing them as "fat cats."

Kilgore declared:

"The high pressure technique of these fat cats became so deplorable as to draw the criticism of the chaplain of the senate.

"On one occasion he prayed with fervor that the Congress might stop giving all its attention to those lobbyists and instead heed the voices of the little people who did not have vast sums to push their interests. Unfortunately, his prayer went as unnoticed as the pleas of the common people."

Addressing the convention of the CIO Glass Workers, Kilgore pointed out that there are good lobbyists "who represent civic organizations, women's clubs, churches and trade unions. But you can be sure they are not the groups with fat expense accounts.

"The record shows, in unequivocal terms, that they are not the lobbyists who sit behind the throne and pull the strings. Their voices cried out in vain, while well-heeled representatives of Big Business smirkingly boasted that they were in the saddle."

What happened? "The special interests feasted day after day, month after month. Corporation profits climbed to fantastic heights. Yes NAM and its fellow travellers continued to bemoan the strength of labor, and what they loved to refer to as 'lack of venture capital.'

"Inflation? Why bother about it. The workers still had some of their wartime savings left. Why not fool them with a tax reduction program that would upset the administration's program to prevent the accumulation of exorbitant profits."

Kilgore recalled that the NAM, just before OPA was slain, had declared in the public prints:

"If OPA is promptly discontinued, production of goods will rise rapidly and through free competition prices will quickly adjust themselves to levels that consumers are willing to pay."

"NAM," Kilgore asserted, "used the technique of the BIG LIE, repeating it over and over and brazenly misrepresenting what it called the 'economic truth about price control.'

"Before the campaign got underway, the majority of American people believed that controls were necessary. But the NAM did its work well. The majority of the people fell for false propaganda. They reached out for the pot of gold—only to learn months later that they were victims of one of the greatest frauds ever perpetrated in history."

Then came the results. "Once all price controls were out of the way, those emissaries of Big Business launched a bitter attack on the Wagner Act and the Administration's tax structure. You know—only too well—what happened.

"Time and again, Pres. Truman called upon Congress to act upon the two most pressing issues; inflation and the acute housing shortage. The President even called Congress into a special session in 1947 to secure upon an anti-inflation program and a foreign-aid program.

"Congress brushed aside his pleas for an anti-inflation program. The fact that thousands were living in crowded dwellings also failed to impress many of the Republican Congressional leaders. "They listened to the real-estate lobby—instead of to the homeless."

How about Taft-Hartley? "Many responsible leaders of industry now realize that the act has complicated and impaired rather than improved their relations with unions. Recently, a special committee of the Pennsylvania Bar Association reported that in 'some instances, the act has actually disrupted and embittered hitherto traditionally harmonious employer-union relationships.'

"I am happy to say that the Democratic platform advocates repeal of the T-H Act."

Labor's Apathy Costly

"The great labor vote which helped reelect our late Pres. Roosevelt for a fourth term disintegrated in 1946, and as a result of the apathy and carelessness of the working people, Republican Congress got into power and passed the T-H act.

"If the American people want representatives who are their servants and not their capricious masters, then they have to bestir themselves and get out and vote.

"Democracy cannot survive in a vacuum!"—Sen. Kilgore in an address to the CIO Glass Workers' convention.

Choice Must Be Made On Monoplies

When we were kids, there were a lot of nice little stores in our neighborhoods.

There was Joe's, where we bought candy.

There was Tony who would occasionally give you a free apple from his supply of shiny fruits.

There was Sam, who sold men's clothes.

There was "Mme." Sadye's, where one could buy ladies' clothes.

There was George's grocery store.

There was Pat's fish market.

But, after a while, Joe and Tony and Sam and Sadye and George and Pat were bought off and where we had six stores there were only two or even one.

Monopoly had moved in and taken over.

That, on a small scale, was what was worrying the Federal Trade Commission last week when it declared:

"No great stretch of the imagination is required to forsee that if nothing is done to check the growth in concentration, either the giant corporations will ultimately take over the country, or the government will be impelled to step in and impose some form of direct regulation in the public interest.

"In either event, collectivism will have triumphed over free enterprise and the theory of competition will have been relegated to the limbo of well-intentioned but ineffective ideals.

"This is a warning which the commission has repeated time and again, and one which some of those who have the most to gain by the preservation of competition seem determined to ignore."

The FTC, calling attention to the loophole in the Clayton Anti-Trust Law "which permits corporations to purchase the assets rather than (or in addition to) the stock of competing firms, thereby evading the original intent of Congress to 'arrest the creation of monopolies in their incipiency,' pointed out these startling findings:

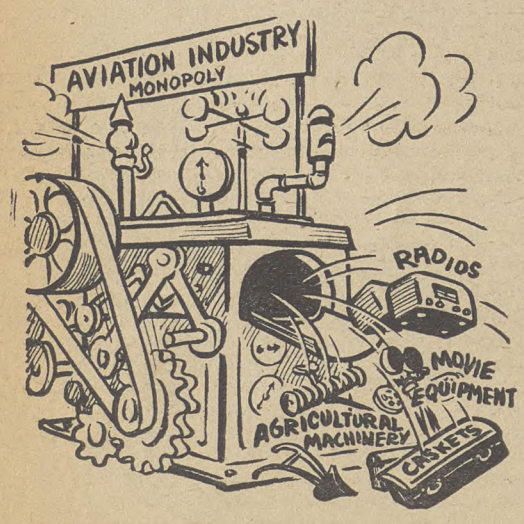
1. "The current merger movement, under way since 1940, has already resulted in the disappearance of more than 2450 formerly independent manufacturing and mining companies. These firms held assets aggregating some $5.2 billion, or more than 5% of the total assets of all manufacturing corporations in the country.

2. "Horizontal" mergers—in roughly similar lines of production—constituted 60% of the amalgamations.

3. "Conglomerate" mergers—those in which there is no discernible relationship in the nature of the business between the purchasing and acquired firms—were one-fifth of the amalgamations.

4. "Vertical" mergers—in which the purchase represents a movement either forward or backward in the productive process—made up the remaining mergers. The "backward type" predominated, reflecting efforts of fabricators to gain control of critical materials.

5. "Horizontal" mergers have involved such products as wallpaper, canned milk, wooden containers, slide fasteners, oxygen and acetylene gases, paint and numerous others. Combinations of "substitute" products and acquisition of a large number of small, independent businesses also came under this category.



6. "Forward" vertical mergers showed such things as movement of large steel producers into the fabricating fields. "This has resulted in an almost complete disappearance of what formerly had been regarded as typical 'small business' industries," the report said.

7. "Backward vertical" mergers have had the effect of "drying up" materials available for small business. Examples: purchases by machinery manufacturers of producers of tool and die shop products, metal stampings, screw machine products, etc., the purchase of iron and steel foundries on the part of automobile manufacturers; acquisitions of producers of pulp by large paper companies; purchase of wide varieties of manufacturing enterprises, such as meat packers, cheese factories, etc., by chain stores.

8. There are extremes in "conglomerate" mergers. Aircraft manufacturers have acquired firms that produce such widely diversified products as movie equipment, radios, agricultural equipment and burial caskets.

The report notes that "there has been a widespread tendency to underestimate the importance of external expansion and to attribute nearly all of the increase in economic concentration to internal growth.

(*Internal growth—sometimes called "natural" growth—is defined as that which "occurs through the building of new facilities or the expansion of existing properties financed out of retained earnings, loans, sale of securities, etc."*)

(*External growth—which is the keystone of the FTC report—"takes place through the combining of existing firms by means of acquisition, merger or consolidation, and through the creation of other types of combinations such as trusts and holding companies."*)

Here is how FTC points up the importance of external growth:

"The two leading industries, in terms of number of acquisitions, have been textiles and apparel, and food and kindred products—both predominantly small business fields. Moreover, in certain small business industries (notably steel drums, tight cooperage, and wines) virtually all or a substantial part of the industry has been taken over by big corporations.

"Nearly one-third of the companies merged since 1940 have been absorbed by corporations with assets exceeding $50 million. Another 40% have been taken over by corporations with assets ranging from $5 million to $49 million.

"Of the nation's 200 largest manufacturing corporations, 123 have made corporate acquisitions since 1940, amounting, in the aggregate, to approximately 27% of all firms bought up. Some 33 of the top 200 firms have bought out an average of five companies each . . . 13 have purchased more than 10 each."

FTC reminds that since 1945 "legislation has been pending to amend Sect. 7, Clayton Act. These bills, introduced by Sen. Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D., Wyo.) and Rep. Estes Kefauver (D., Tenn.) have been the subject of extensive hearings, but have failed to reach the floor."

This is the Clayton loophole: A corporation can circumvent the law by (a) purchasing control of a competitor and then utilizing such control to acquire the assets of the firm; or (b) the assets could be purchased in the first instance without bothering to acquire the stock at all.

Examples of recent uses of the merger-escape loophole are provided in such industries as cement, salt, white lead, fire extinguishers and book paper.

In conclusion, FTC warns:

"A definite choice must be made. Either this country is going down the road to collectivism or it must stand and fight for competition as the protector of all that is embodied in free enterprise."

Textile Gal Up Fo

SHE waited until almost the last minute, then decided she couldn't let the politicians get away with running a candidate unopposed.

So Lucille Savoie, joint board manager for the CIO Textile Workers in New Orleans, will oppose Rep. F. Edward Hebert (D., La.) for the Congressional nomination in Louisiana's 1st District on Aug. 31.

It was exactly 20 minutes before the deadline when Lucille had herself qualified. Her platform: fight inflation, repeal Taft-Hartley, grant federal aid to education, provide adequate housing and broaden reciprocal trade agreements.

She plans an active campaign, with her expenses coming from the people of the district. She will accept no contribution of more than $10. In the first 24 hours after she qualified, more than $500 was collected.

And, she expects to get a lot of help from Labor, from The Americans for Democratic Action, of which she is the New Orleans secretary, and from the United Women to Combat Inflation (she is secretary there, too).

SHE points out that elections are old stuff for her. For eight years, she has been reelected to her union post—and each time she beat a man!

Of inflation, she says: "There can be no doubt that for all too long we have been victims of politicians who did not worry about high prices because they have the money to pay for food and clothing that is priced out of the market for us.

"But we, the white collar workers, who spend our days over office typewriters and our nights figuring how we can buy the things we need, must fight against higher prices if we are to do our part in keeping America safe, and a sane democracy."

Other planks in her platform: end political bossism, taxes that are fair to the poor man, slum clearance, increased minimum wage, increased appropriations for flood control and an improved intercoastal canal system, more jobs in Louisiana through industrialization of the state, end of oleo tax, protection of shrimp and oyster fishermen, free lunches for school children, a firm stand for democracy in foreign affairs, the Ma
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Campaign Begins

WITH the conventions over, political news was beginning to perk up last week.

Here are some highlights:

NEW JERSEY: The State PAC has indorsed Archibald S. Alexander, Bernardsville, for U. S. Senator.

Alexander, a Democrat, is seeking the seat now held by Sen. Albert Hawkes (R.), who was ditched by Republican leaders in favor of Robert Hendrickson.

Alexander was indorsed after he had answered a CIO questionnaire on 21 key issues. Hendrickson made no reply. Alexander said he favored:

Repeal of the Taft-Hartley Law (specifically, he assailed "provisions relating to the use of injunctions, those curtailing the right of unions to express their viewpoint of public affairs," and other factors), price controls, ERP, civil rights legislation, improved social security, public housing, rent control, labor education extension service, higher minimum wage and partition of Palestine.

PAC also indorsed eight House candidates: Charles Howell, 4th; Charles Joelson, 8th; Peter Rodino, 10th; Peter Addonizio, 11th; Harry Dudkin, 12th.

KENTUCKY: The CIO, AFL and Railroad Brotherhood have indorsed John Young Brown for Democratic candidate for U. S. Senator against Sen. Cooper (R.). The three labor groups have joined with other civic groups in the Progressive Democrats.

The indorsement came at a time when Gov. Earle Clements, who won last fall with labor support, had announced his support of Rep. Virgil Chapman for Senate.

Kentucky's PAC has indorsed these Congressional candidates: Chal Charles Gordon, 1st; incumbent John A. Whitaker, 2d; Ralph Logan, 3d; William J. Wuerth, 4th; incumbent Brent Spence, 5th; Thomas Underwood, 6th; incumbent Joe B. Bates, 8th. All are Democrats. In the 9th, PAC indorsed James S. Golden, Republican.

OKLAHOMA: Former Gov. Robert S. Kerr has won Democratic nomination for U. S. Senator in the race for the seat of Sen. Moore (R.), who is not seeking reelection. Kerr will oppose Rep. Ross Rizley (R.) in the fall.

MISSISSIPPI: Rep. John Rankin (D.) is having hard going, according to the New York Times, in his attempt to win renomination.

The champion of "white supremacy" will be opposed Aug. 24 by Judge Raymond Jarvis and former Judge Claude Clayton. The Times correspondent reported that it
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Ohio PAC Meets Aug

The Ohio State PAC will hold its third bie
day, Aug. 8, at Cincinnati—which is Sen. Robert
O.) home town.

The featured speaker will be Rep. Helen Ga
(D., Calif.). Another speaker will be State Audi
guson, only Democrat holding state office in Oh
ence—which is expected to draw at least 1,500
will come by bus, train, air and motorcade—wi
gram for victory in 1948, set up a block workers
enunciate "Common Cause," its aims and aspir

Natl. PAC Dir. Jack Kroll is Ohio PAC cha

Congress

LUCILLE SAVOIE

all Plan—"she is the candidate who knows the people," her campaign literature says. Hale Boggs (D.) of the 2d District grew

look like? Well, Patricia Sinclair, reporter ns Item, wrote: "Gosh, but she's pretty."

To Swing

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TH: Answer- reader that false impres- that only ans voted in Solid South vote in na- e New York

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The Wallace een slipping claims it 00,000 extra . It doesn't those 10,- Wallace and least 60,000,- vote (CIO has long ago set 60,000,000 as its goal for 1948).

Elinor Kahn, Wallace leader for California, claims that Henry may get as high as 1,800,000 out there. (In 1944, Roosevelt got 1,900,000 in carrying the state.)

No mention is made any more of the "reliable" reports extant several months ago that Elmo Roper, after finding that a poll indicated Wallace would receive 15,000,000 *votes nationally (the figure grew to* 17,000,000 *depending on who was telling it to you), had junked the survey. Roper denied that and recent polls show Wallace strength down to 6% of the total vote—or* 3,600,000 *of* 60,000,000.

ILLINOIS: The Third Party, which is running a journalism professor, Curtis MacDouglass, against liberal Democrat Paul A. Douglas and isloationist Republican Sen. Curley Brooks, claims that Douglas has pussyfooted on the Taft-Hartley Law.

(At the Illinois PAC conference, Douglas told 600 cheering CIO delegates that he favored repeal of T-H, listing the unfair provisions of the law. He has repeated that pledge at numerous rallies.)

Steelworkers Subscribe

Two Steelworkers locals at Maywood, Calif.—Nos. 2018 and 2058—recently subscribed for the CIO News for all of their members.

Their combined membership is nearly 2500.

COWAN: GET ON BALL

GET on the ball if you want Congress to do anything for the people.

That was the message sent out to all CIO affiliates last week by Nathan Cowan, legislative director, in the first of a series of reports on the special session.

Cowan said that the 80th Congress "is on trial."

If unions rally the people, "we may be able to get action on the bills that need to be passed," Cowan reminded CIO unions and councils.

"If Congress fails to act, the do-nothing record will make potent material for the coming election."

Republicans have made clear that they want "no action now," Cowan said.

"They say that IF the people elect a Republican President and Republican Congress in 5 months, then MAYBE they will act in 8 or 10 or 12 months from now.

"Meanwhile, we'll be paying higher prices; meanwhile, we'll be waiting for decent houses in which to live."

HE urged unions and union members: 1. To get in touch with the Senators and Congressmen to demand "immediate action on an effective price control bill"—to help end the "increasing hardship of high prices on the incomes of working families."

"We must insist that wage control legislation is neither necessary nor desirable, because record-breaking profits make it possible for labor to win wage gains by collective bargaining within existing price levels.

"With prices controlled, labor will make progress at the expense of profits, not at the expense of consumers."

2. To demand of Congressmen who have not signed the petition to bring the Taft-Ellender-Wagner housing bill up for debate and vote, that they do so at once. About 160 of the 218 signatures have already been obtained.

3. To demand that Senators take steps to shut off debate on the polltax bill, and to pass that measure as well as the anti-lynching bill and the FEPC bill.

4. To secure petitions and hold meetings in favor of anti-inflation legislation, where such projects can be handled quickly and effectively.

5. To make contacts with other community groups—women's clubs, church and civic groups, etc.—to "develop the strongest possible appeals for action on inflation, housing and civil rights."

Cowan pointed out that "every CIO affiliate, every CIO member has a duty to be on the alert; to keep the Congressman from your area continuously reminded that the public wants Congress to pass anti-inflation legislation, the Taft-Ellender-Wagner housing bill, and the civil rights program."

Murray: Legislation Is Important

THE people are looking to their representatives in Washington for action.

CIO Pres. Philip Murray, talking last week over a national ABC network, gave the 80th Congress some advice about what's on people's minds.

"We must see to it that the basic necessities of life are available to all of our people at prices they can pay," Murray said.

"More and more of every worker's wage is being required to buy food alone. As a result, other basic needs are not being met.

"We are becoming ill-clothed. We are certainly ill-housed. Our educational standards are suffering. Health is not being maintained. Savings are being depleted.

"Our old people are not being properly cared for. Many workers with fulltime jobs must apply for public relief to balance their family budgets."

LEGISLATION is "imperative," the CIO president told the radio audience.

"Congress must enact at once an adequate inflation program . . . We must re-enact the excess profits tax law to recapture speculative and exorbitant profits."

Murray lashed out at big business, the Natl. Association of Manufacturers, the chambers of commerce and members of Congress who joined to kill OPA. He said they had "victimized and shaken down the American worker and consumer."

"The NAM sold Congress a bill of goods. But even a special interest Congress must now recognize the fraud perpetrated upon it and the American people."

He charged that big corporations have used wage increases as an excuse for raising prices—although wage boosts could have been paid out of present record-breaking profits.

FOLLOWING are some highlights of Murray's broadcast:

HOUSING: "The facts of our housing shortage are known to the Congress. Extensive hearings have been held by both Houses. The record is replete with evidence showing the absolute need for a comprehensive housing program. It is high time that both political parties should honor their repeated pledges to provide adequate housing.

"Such a law should include provisions for public housing, slum celarance, low-rent and rural projects, and restoration of effective rent control. The Taft-Ellender-Wagner Bill, a non-partisan measure containing many of these desirable features, has passed the Senate. It is now lodged in the House Rules Committee.

"Only the real estate lobby stands in the way of its passage. The bill must be dislodged from the Committee and enacted into law . . .

TAFT-HARTLEY: "The Taft-Hartley Law attempts to take us back in the direction of the old evils of individual bargaining. During the year since its enactment it has brought chaos into industrial relations. It has strengthened the hands of the most arrogant, the most anti-labor portion of American industry in its determination to destroy labor organizations.

"These misguided employers are now using the provisions of the law as a weapon for union-busting, for provocation and for economic aggression against working people. The Taft-Hartley Law has been directly responsible for the revival of government-by-injunction.

"It has increased industrial strife and promoted discord.

"The Taft-Hartley Law should be replaced forthwith . . .

UNCHECKED GREED: "Unless the rise in price is checked, our economy is in danger of serious dislocation. I charge that Big Business and a Congress controlled by special interests are to blame for our present inflation.

"It was the NAM and their ilk that prevailed upon Congress to kill the OPA. This corporate lobby solemnly promised that with OPA eliminated, prices would go down. We all know what has happened since. Prices have risen nearly 30 percent.

"Big Business knew then, and they know now, that with rising prices every family suffers. But their sole interest is in their profits.

"These profits have pyramided ever since the end of OPA. This year they will reach an unprecedented twenty billion dollars.

"The greed of these monopolists has known no restraints. They have victimized and shaken down the American worker and consumer. No end is in sight except ultimate disaster and ruin for us all unless Congress acts now before it is too late . . .

UNION'S ROLE: "In contrast to industry, labor has consistently fought inflation. Labor fought to save the OPA. Labor has since urged the restoration of effective price control. In this we have received no support from Big Business and their chambers of commerce.

"Labor is not responsible for the present crisis. It is industry that has caused the steady price rise which has occurred since the end of OPA. It is the Congress which has failed to prevent this rise. "With standards of living being lowered, labor of necessity sought higher wages. These pay increases were then used by profit-hungry corporations as the excuse to lift prices many times in excess of the direct cost of such wage adjustments.

"The plain truth is that the wage increases which have been granted did not require higher prices. These wage adjustments could have been paid for out of record earnings. Industry could still have retained fair profits.

"I charge that this conduct of American industry since the end of OPA is a national scandal. It invites the scrutiny of our government. I call upon the Congress and the Department of Justice to investigate the price and profit policies of our big industrialists. It is high time that the facts be brought publicly to light . . .

"But an investigation is not enough. Legislation is imperative,

"Congress must enact at once an adequate anti-inflation program. We must roll prices back to reasonable levels. We must see to it that the basic necessities of life are available to all of our people at prices they can pay. We must reenact the excess profits tax law to recapture speculative and exorbitant profits.

"Wage control is neither necessary nor called for in such a program since wages have fallen far behind rising prices.

CIVIL RIGHTS: "Both the Republican and Democratic parties stand committed to passage of civil rights legislation. The time is overdue for the Congress to bridge the gap between our constitutional obligations and our day-to-day practices.

"No group so wilful or bigoted men should be permitted to stand in the way of immediate action.

"Congress should promptly enact bills for fair employment practices, anti-poll tax, anti-lynching, and other anti-segregation measures proposed by the President's Committee on Civil Rights.

SOCIAL WELFARE: "Our Social Security program needs extension and improvement. Our educational system requires federal aid. National health insurance has long been needed. An adequate and permanent agricultural program rather than an improvised farm law should be enacted.

"A Minimum Wage bill adjusted to present standards is overdue. Our system of veterans' benefits necessitates revision to meet the price increases which now imperil the living standards and opportunities of the men and women who served our country so well.

"In the closing days of the last session of Congress a so-called Displaced Persons bill was passed. This prejudiced law violates our democratic traditions. This blot on our national honor must be removed. A non-discriminatory Displaced Persons bill, in keeping with our role of democratic world leadership, must be enacted . . ."

Rubber Lauded

A 6-month experiment in radio programming by the CIO Rubber Workers has been proclaimed a whopping success.

Billboard—a show business paper—said the union programs used "sound and musical effects with telling effect" and made "effective listening."

The program was broadcast over Station WADC, in Akron, and transcriptions were sent to locals in other rubber union centers. They were produced by Robert Cruden, URW publicity director.

The shows involved current issues of interest to union members. Music, sound effects and amateur talent from the union were used on the series.

General Tire Stalls TWVA Two Years

THE CIO Textile Workers believe that the General Tire & Rubber Co. "is leading the battle in central Georgia to prevent workers from exercising their rights as free Americans."

TWUA is circularizing other unions to place GT&RC products on the unfair list. The Textile Workers point out that since they won a NLRB election by a vote of 281 to 135 on April 19, 1946, "the workers at the Aldora plant (60 miles south of Atlanta) have been prevented from reaching a contract because of unfair practices of the company."

Here's the story the union tells:

"Aldora is a village owned completely by the General Tire and Rubber Co. There is nothing in Aldora but the tire cord mill of the company and the houses where the workers live. The company owns the houses, the school, the playground."

The union in its appeal for placing the company on the unfair list declares that the town's three commissioners, appointed by a county judge, are the mill manager, L. A. Macomber, one of his assistants and the president of a bank in nearby Barnesville.

The union won the NLRB election in 1946, but, TWUA asserts, "the company would not meet to negotiate a contract. At first they said that A. J. Teusch had to come down from Akron. Finally after six months and the threat of a strike, they hired the most viciously anti-union lawyer in the state and started meeting. They never bargained in good faith.

"The union filed charges against the company for firing workers for union activities, failing to bargain, and itimidation and coercion. The NLRB's Trial Examiner heard the evidence and found the company guilty. He ordered four workers reinstated with back pay. The company appealed the case to Washington and it is still pending.

"When Taft-Hartley went into effect, the company had a decertification petition circulated in the mill. If a worker wouldn't sign, his second hand would go over and 'explain' it to him. The NLRB refused to consider it however, since the other case was pending."

Curran Ticket Routs Leftists in NMU Election

Joseph Curran and his right-wing supporters last week won a smashing victory over their leftist opponents in the Nat'l Maritime Union membership election, bringing to an end an exceedingly bitter campaign.

Not only did Curran defeat Frederick (Blackie) Myers for the presidency, but his slate won every one of the 32 posts in the NMU national council. Even the key left-wing stronghold, the port of New York, passed into anti-Communist hands when the Curran-backed candidates were elected port agent and port patrolmen. The Curran forces won every contest in which they entered a candidate.

JOSEPH CURRAN

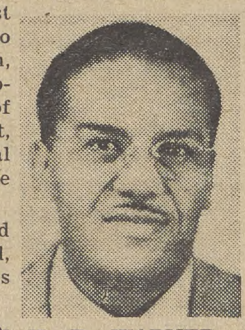
Curran received 28,043 votes, Myers 9640. Other figures in contests for important posts, with the name of the right-wing candidate first in each case, were: For secretary, Neal Hanley 24,071, Ferdinand C. Smith, incumbent, 12,549; treasurer, M. Hedley Stone, incumbent, 22,561; Paul Palazzi 13,203.

NEAL HANLEY

With margins ranging from better than two to one to four to three, Jack Lawrensen, incumbent; Adrain Duffy and H. B. Warner, all right-wingers, defeated D. James Gavin, Chester Young and Howard McKenzie, the latter two incumbents, for vice-presidencies.

Having routed his opponents at an election conducted by the Honest Ballot Association, Curran said that he would press the attack against the left-wingers.

He outlined a number of steps to be taken to end the Communist influence in the union. These include: charges against ousted officials intended to expel them from the union, firing of Communist supporters from the staff of the union's paper, The Pilot, and from the educational department and the office staff.



H. B. WARNER

Charges against the ousted officials, Curran indicated, would include "crimes against the membership."

The NMU head served notice on the ship owners that the union would fight them for better conditions "just as hard as we fight those Communist groups which seek to wreck our union. We accept this vote as a mandate for better wages, hours and working conditions and for retention of our hiring hall."

ADRIAN DUFFY

The union is currenly engaged in negotiations with the shop owners who are maintaining that the Taft-Hartley law outlaws the union-run hiring hall, which replaced the shape-up under which bribery of hiring agents and union officials was frequently needed to land a job.

Ohio Council Backs Suit Against Tax

THE Columbus, Ohio, payroll tax ordinance was in the courts as Fred Stockwell of Columbus, challenged its constitutionality.

In a taxpayer's suit, filed in the Franklin county court of commonpleas by Atty. David Clayman, Stockwell cited 11 reasons why "Ordinance No. 658-47 is unconstitutional and void."

Stockwell asks a permanent injunction halting all enforcement of the ordinance; a return of all taxes collected from him and a declaration by the court that the ordinance is null and void.

The suit names as co-defendants the City of Columbus, City Treas. Roy King, City Auditor R. P. Barthalow and the Jaeger Machine Co., Stockwell's employers.

Stockwell is a member of the CIO Steelworkers and a delegate to the Columbus CIO Council. His action follows a promise by Secy-Treas. William Lavelle of the Ohio CIO Council, that that body would "perform an important public service by taking all necessary steps to challenge the constitutionality of the payroll tax ordinance in the Ohio courts."

N. J. UE Group Backs CIO in Politics

Delegates representing more than 16,000 members of right-wing New Jersey locals of the CIO United Electrical Workers, have completed the organization of a Political Action Committee pledged to "full support" of the policies of the National CIO, it was announced last week by Pres. Carl Holderman of N. J. CIO.

Top local officials and rank-and-file members from the participating locals joined in the formation of the new committee designed to furnish UE members with the "machinery for effective implementation of the policies of the National CIO, which include endorsement of the European Recovery Program, and opposition to the Wallace Third Party movement."

At a meeting at Newark last week, called by Holderman, the group passed a resolution unanimously authorizing the establishment of PAC's within the various UE locals.

"The policies adopted and pursued by the current officers of the UE are in direct defiance of the established program of the National CIO," the resolution stated. "The overwhelming majority of UE members are, in fact, actively desirous of supporting the national CIO program of endorsement of the ERP and opposition to the Third Party."

International officers of the UE have gone on record opposing the Marshall Plan of aid to European countries, and are spearheading the Wallace campaign for the presidency. Albert Fitzgerald, president of the UE, was the permanent chairman of the Progressive Party convention in Philadelphia.

Average Profits Up

The average profit after taxes and other costs was 7.8c per dollar of sales in 1947, compared with 6.7c in 1946, the Federal Reserve Board reports.

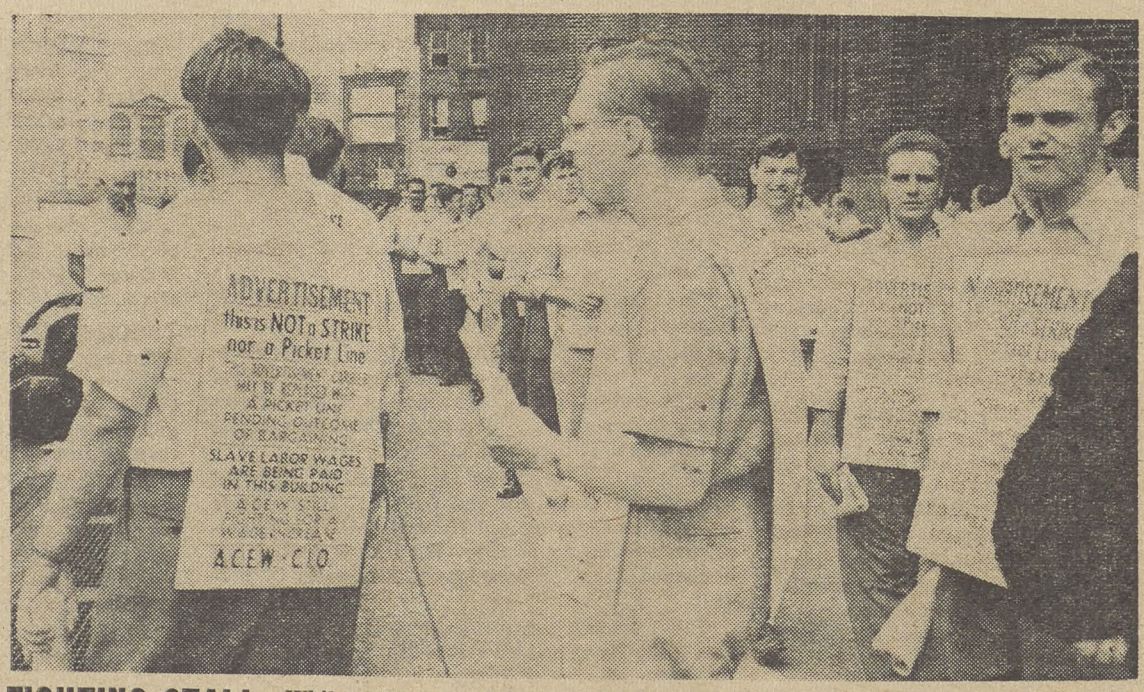
'Don't Dodge Issues', AVC Tells Dewey

Thomas E. Dewey was called on last week to demonstrate immediately the leadership he promises if elected President through influence on the 80th Congress. The request was made in a letter to the New York Governor by Joseph A. Clorety, Jr., acting chairman of the American Veterans Committee (AVC).

Clorety described last week's statement of 80th Congress leaders as "a heartbreaking substitution of tawdry politics for representative government." He urged "immediate passage of the T-E-W Housing Bill and a program to control the inflation spiral" as "the very least American citizens can expect to help solve their domestic problems."

Europe's Wheat Crop

Though the European wheat crop will rise 35% this year, it will still be 13% below the 1935-39 average.



FIGHTING STALL: While Western Electric says it is conducting a wage survey, members of the CIO Association of Communication Equipment Workers are conducting a "cold strike" throughout the nation. Though continuing on the job, the pickets such as these in front of the American Telephone and Telegraph (WE's parent company) New York City building are reminding WE that the cold strike may become a real walkout.

Twice As Good

YOU can't double-shuffle the CIO Shipbuilding Union and get away with it in Chester, Pa.

Sun Shipbuilding and Drydock (owned by the Pews) tried it.

Walter Oprouseck, a welder, was fired for smoking on a ship. The discharge seemed to Oprouseck a violation of the contract. The shop steward he told his story to felt the same way about it.

Local 2 took the case to the company.

The company refused to budge. Oprouseck, they said, was fired and he'd stay fired.

* * *

Local 2 went to arbitration.

The arbitrator awarded the case to Oprouseck — ordered him reinstated and all his back pay restored.

The company sent for Oprouseck.

But when Oprouseck entered the gates, he was whisked off directly to a medical examination. The company never gave him a chance to get to work; they took him from the gate to the doctor.

The doctor promptly discovered a defect in Oprouseck's eye—a defect that already showed on his physical report, and had been known about and accepted for a long time.

On the basis of the defect, the company fired him again.

* * *

Oprouseck went back to Local 2.

Local 2 went back to arbitration, and fought the case all over again—and this time won the case permanently.

Oprouseck is back at work—and in the offiing is a check for back pay which will be in the neighborhood of $1,000.

INDUSTRY TRIES TO CONCEAL EXCESS PROFITS WHILE BLAMING LABOR FOR HIGH PRICES

By GLORIA CAPLAN

IT'S a neat trick if you can get by with it.

You raise your workers' pay $1.62 a day. You raise your prices $5.10 on the goods a single worker produces in that day. You make a cozy $3.48 profit on the deal—and then you shed crocodile tears on newspaper reporters' shoulders about the high cost of labor.

Next day Joe Doakes picks up his ole reliable daily, and it says something like this:

"Efforts of the Yattata-Yattata Coal Co. to hold the line against inflation collapsed yesterday as the company 'regrettably' announced it would raise its coal prices an average 85c a ton, the result of recent wage boosts."

That's the pattern recently followed in the coal, steel, auto and electrical industries and being mimicked by other manufacturers.

And this hoax is a manufactured product about as easy to sell these days as a ton of steel or a Ford car—easy to sell because:

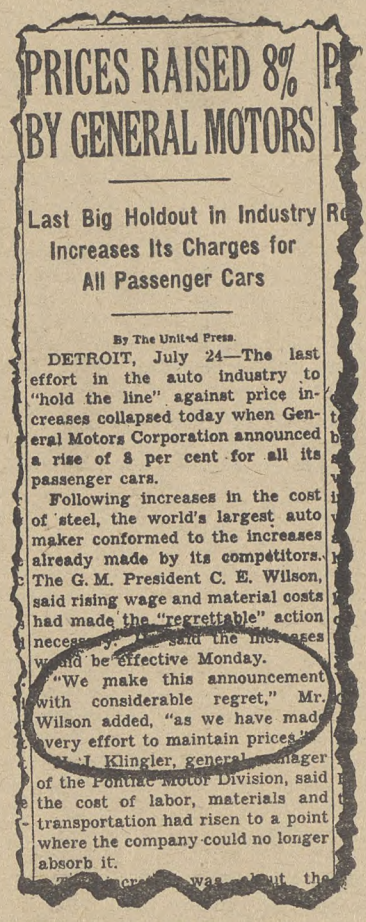
- It's easy to create the impression that after wage increases, price increases are always as inevitable as rain in April. The cliche is "to cover increased labor costs."

- It's easy to keep the other factors out of the newspapers—the excessive amount of the increase in the first place; the excess profits out of which the wage boosts should have been paid in the second place.

ON the other hand, it's hard for the unions to get across to the public their argument that many price increases are unjustified and constitute an enormous hoax on the American people because:

- The unions' argument rests in a mass of nine- and 10-digit figures — the corporations' own figures, incidentally — that make laborious reading.

- The newspapers aren't exactly turning handsprings in their anxiety to prove labor is not the cause of inflation.



PRICES RAISED 8% BY GENERAL MOTORS

Last Big Holdout in Industry Increases Its Charges for All Passenger Cars

By The United Press.

DETROIT, July 24—The last effort in the auto industry to "hold the line" against price increases collapsed today when General Motors Corporation announced a rise of 8 per cent for all its passenger cars.

Following increases in the cost of steel, the world's largest auto maker conformed to the increases already made by its competitors. The G. M. President C. E. Wilson, said rising wage and material costs had made the "regrettable" action necessary. He said the increases would be effective Monday.

"We make this announcement with considerable regret," Mr. Wilson added, "as we have made every effort to maintain prices."

J. Klingler, general manager of the Pontiac Motor Division, said the cost of labor, materials and transportation had risen to a point where the company could no longer absorb it.

FROM N. Y. TIMES: This story shows how industry tries to blame labor for price increases.

So when you shell out that extra $1 or so for a ton of coal this fall, or an extra $125 for a shiny new Ford, recall some of these 9- and 10-digit figures and let the cuss words fall where they may:

We'll start with coal, which sets off the price increase chain reaction.

Those mine workers, who forego the light of day and suffer the highest rate of on-the-job deaths and accidents of any group in the country, recently won a $1 a day wage hike, plus a welfare fund royalty of 10c on each ton they dig.

The new increase added about 27c to the cost of producing a ton of coal, according to the Mine Workers. On the average, a miner digs about six tons a day, which means labor costs went up $1.62 per worker per day.

The coal producers said they just couldn't absorb that terrific raise—despite the fact that profits are averaging 16.86% on their investment. So up goes the price of coal by about 50c to $1 a ton. The estimated average price increase is 85c a ton. On a miner's daily production that means the owners take in an extra $5.10—to cover increased labor costs, they say. All of which gives them a tidy little $3.48 profit every day for every miner they employ.

You can look at it another way, if you still think higher wages caused your price of coal to go up 50c to $1 a ton. In the past 27 years—from 1920 to 1947—the payroll cost of producing a ton of coal advanced all of 11c. Sounds unbelievable, but the figures come from Julian E. Toby, director of the Fairmont, W. Va., Coal Bureau. Reason for the negligible increase, of course, is greater production. In 1920 a miner produced four tons a day, but it was 6.1 in '47.

STEEL takes the spotlight next in this inflation drama. (And anything coal can do, steel can do better.)

Next time you go out to buy a ton of steel—which you probably won't any time soon—it'll cost you $9.34 more than it did last month—an 11.64% increase, say the CIO Steelworkers. U. S. Steel's Pres. Ben Fairless was not so blunt as to pin the entire blame on labor; he just hinted it. "Last week," he said, "U. S. Steel, in announcing a 9% wage increase to its steel workers . . . stated that constantly rising costs compel, etc." The inference was clear; the newspapers picked up the cue.

U. S. Steel's price increase will bring it an additional $189,060,280 this year, assuming it sells the same amount of steel as last year. Actually, a greater volume is anticipated. This additional revenue compares with a total wage increase for the year of $65 million for all employes—not just the CIO Steelworkers.

The increase in coal prices will cost the steel industry another $85 million, the industry estimates. This, added to the wage boost, totals $150 million. Together these two factors constitute the bulk of steel's production costs. Subtracting these cost increases from the annual price increase, you find $39 million profit.

But that's on only one steel price increase, the most recent of four the industry has imposed since December, 1946. These boosts have brought the price of finished steel up from an average $64.45 a ton in November, 1946, to $89.61 today.

And just in case you fell for that line that the industry needed those increases to cover higher costs, take a look at a sample profit statement:

U. S. Steel last week announced that net profits for the second quarter of this year—before the latest price rise — amounted to $32,585,677, compared with $29,336,868 in the same era of '47.

THE auto manufacturers enter the tragi-comedy next.

Actually most of the auto industry upped prices before steel costs went up, and Ford even did so before granting a wage increase. But they dragged out the same well-worn excuse for raising prices: "Higher wages and material costs."

It may make you feel better, when you shell out that extra 8% for a Buick today, to know that GM Pres. C. E. Wilson said he made the announcement "with considerable regret." But a look at GM's profit and wage structure leads one to believe Wilson's "regret" won't overpower him.

We'll use GM as a typical example in the auto industry:

GM hasn't published its revised price list yet, but it has announced an 8% increase. On a $2000 car, about the average GM price, this means a boost of around $160 per car.

Hope Springs Eternal

It's faint, but a ray of hope, none the less.

The New York Times last week reported that bamboo has been found as strong as steel and an excellent steel substitute for some uses.

Maybe there's the solution to the high-price-of-steel problem: bamboo cultivation!

- For each car produced, the cost of steel went up about $15.

- No accurate estimate of the average labor cost per car is available, but it is known that labor constitutes only about 25% of total production costs.

- Thus, no amount of stretching could make these two factors equal or even approach the $160 by which GM car prices soared.

- For every dollar the corporation gave out in wage increases, it will take in three in increased prices this year. The wage increase for the year will total $110 million, compared with a price increase (based on production for the first quarter of this year) of $348 million.

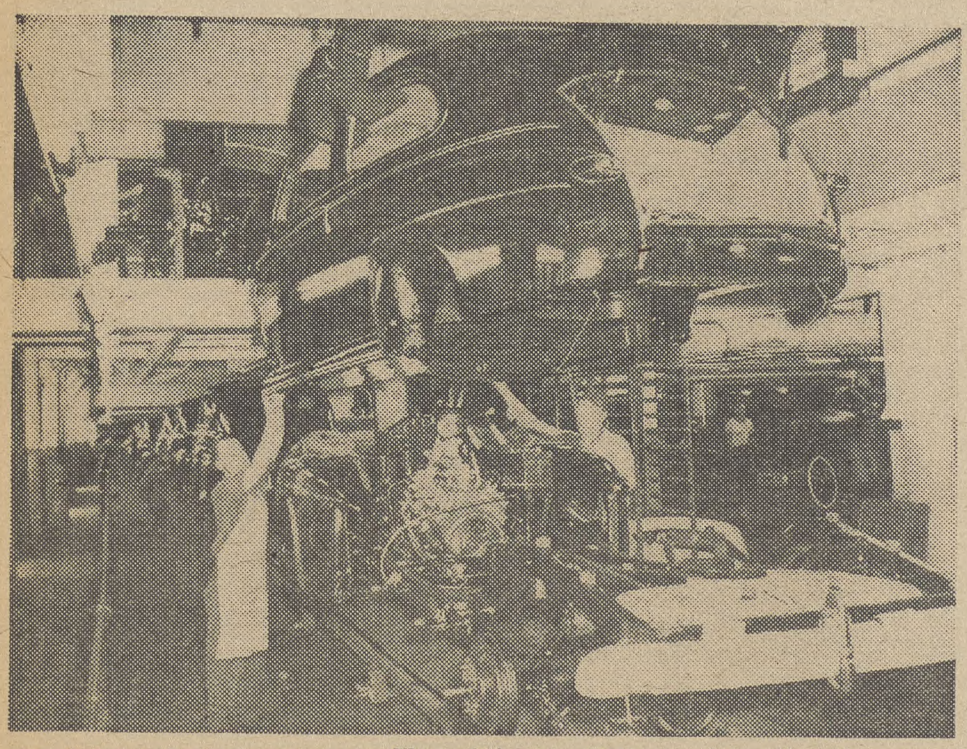
Last week GM announced its net take for the first half of this year: $206,763,672, compared with $137,559,202 in the same period last year. These figures, incidentally, include greatly increased deductions for depreciation and "increased risks of obsolescence."

THIS gigantic DuPont-controlled enterprise could have granted its 11c wage increase, cut car prices by more than $200 and still make a respectable 10% on its investment, according to the CIO Auto Workers. Likewise, had the seven largest auto manufacturers —GM, Chrysler, Ford, Nash, Studebaker, Hudson and Kaiser—been seriously concerned with stemming inflation as they claimed, they could have absorbed the wage increase and still have made 18.4% on their investments.

Gouging the public and using labor as the scapegoat is an ancient game. But in the 20th century the stakes are higher, the crashes harder. Old Adam Smith, conservative father of modern economics, summed it up very nicely about 150 years ago:

"Our merchants and master-manufacturers," he wrote in his 'Wealth of Nations,' "complain much of the bad effects of high wages in raising the prices and thereby lessening the sale of their goods at home and abroad.

"They say nothing concerning the bad effects of high profits. They are silent with regard to the pernicious effects of their own gains. They complain only of those other people."



WATCH FORDS GO BY: These CIO Auto Workers put together the nation's Ford cars with more ease than they can buy one. A 13c hourly raise recently helped recoup some of the purchasing power they lost.

DIG NATION'S COAL: These miners won a $1 a day pay hike plus a welfare fund royalty. Coal companies retaliated with price increase that far exceeds wage boost, nets them handsome profit from you and me.

Labor's World

Brophy Sails For Brazil; CIO at International Confab

CIO WILL BE represented by a fraternal delegate at the Inter-American Catholic Social Action Federation convention, which opens at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, on Aug. 22.

John Brophy, CIO director of industrial union councils, left July 30 on the S. S. Uruguay for the Brazilian city. He was accompanied by Mrs. Brophy and Miss Molly Lynch, secretary to CIO Pres. Murray.

* * *

FIVE REPRESENTATIVES from CIO attended an international trade union confab in London last week to work out methods for full representation by European unions in European Recovery Program machinery in the aid-receiving nations.

The meeting was one in a series called by the group, which first assembled last March. The series was inaugurated by the British Trades Union Congress after the World Federation of Trade Unions executive bureau failed to go on record in suport of the Marshall Plan.

* * *

CARE PACKAGES donated by the CIO Community Services Committee are being sent to trade union members in Europe at a steady rate.

Leo Perlis, CIO-CSC director, reveals that over 2,500 food packages have been shipped by CIO to Austria, England, France, Germany Greece, Hungary, Italy, Netherlands and Poland. In addition, 500 blanket and food packages have been sent to Israel.

The recent shipments represent CIO gifts totaling $34,198.

* * *

ONE OUT OF FOUR unions in Egypt has been suppressed by the government's Ministry of Social Affairs, according to a detailed report filed with the United Nations by the World Federation of Trade Unions. The WFTU has accused Egypt of violation of union freedom in its letter to the UN Economic & Social Council.

A favorite device of the government, according to the WFTU report, is to have all union leaders fired, and then to smash the union on grounds that its leadership does not represent the industry's workers.

The Moslem Brotherhood, which has been responsible for anti-Jewish Pogroms, has also been used to break up union meetings. At one big cotton textile plant, hundreds of active union members were arrested just before a union election.

New laws rushed through by the government hit at the right to strike, make picketing a criminal offense, and ban the union shop by setting up two-year jail sentences for persons who "interfere with the right to work."

Sounds as if the Egyptians have been reading Rep. Hartley's speeches!

* * *

NORWAY'S NEW VACATION law gets its first try-out this summer. Every Norwegian worker is given three weeks' vacation with full pay; at least 12 days of the vacation must be granted in one stretch between May and September. About 900,000 people benefit.

* * *

WHILE CONGRESS wrestles with civil rights legislation, the Union of South Africa is being charged in the United Nations with gross discrimination against Negro people in the territory of Southwest Africa—over which the Union wants UN approval for continued control.

Francis Sayre, U. S. delegate to the UN Trusteeship Council, opposed the Union of South Africa request. He said that only 10% of Southwest Africa's budget is ear-marked for the Negroes, who make up 90% of its population.

Only two Negroes in Southwest Africa have been graduated from high school since 1919—both at their own expense. Unions are forbidden. Negro miners are paid only 16c a day—compared to 50c a day in the Union of South Africa.

"I DO": Harry Martin, on leave as CIO Newspaper Guild's president, takes the oath of office as labor adviser to Averell Harriman, roving ambassador for the Economic Cooperation Administration. Administering the oath is Katherine H. Davidson, appointment clerk of ECA's personnel division.

McGrath Blasts Steel

SEN. J. HOWARD MCGRATH, Democratic Natl. Committee chairman, can't stomach those steel industry antics. Said he last week:

"Exorbitant price increases and soaring profits that have reduced the actual purchasing power of factory workers despite higher wages constitute the major cause of today's inflation.

". . . Increases in the price of steel since the end of price controls two years ago total more than the entire annual payroll of the steel industry during the past year. Yet every time the steel companies raise prices, the blame is placed on the worker who won a small wage increase."

As for the steel workers, he said, their pay in terms of purchasing power was $2 lower in April, 1948 than it was in June, 1946 before price controls were killed. In April, 1948 real steel wages, based on the 1939 dollar, were $30 a week; in June, 1946 they were $31.90.

Sends GOP Chicken Home To Roost

The change of the Republican Congressional leadership that President Truman's emergency legislative program is a "political maneuver" was turned against the Republicans last week in a statement by Leon Henderson, chairman of Americans for Democratic Action.

The ADA chairman labeled as "shocking" the negative response of the GOP Congressional leaders to the President's message. He called the Republican charge that the emergency legislative program is a political maneuver "an indictment of the Republicans themselves since most of the President's recommendations are included in the Republican platform."

Henderson said the independent voter "can only conclude that the Republican platform itself is purely a political maneuver designed to cover up the failures of the Republican controlled 80th Congress."

The ADA statement called the GOP position that high prices are due largely to exports under the European aid program "clear proof that isolationism is still the Republican order of the day."

Milk Is Increased 13th Time in N. Y. City

A new hike of 1c a quart of milk prices in New York City Aug. 1 marked the 13th price rise for this vital food since 1941. By raising the cost to an average of 25c a quart, it brought the price of milk to 66 2⁄3 over OPA levels.

The price increase was approved by the Agriculture Dept., which also okayed an additional 1c increase to be effective Oct. 1. Actually, the increase set on wholesale prices by the Agriculture Dept. only involves a ½c increase per quart, but dealers have indicated they plan to add a full cent. A small portion of the increase will go to farmers but the bulk will go to the big dealers.

The price increase announcement came shortly after New York City Commissioner of Investigation John W. Murtagh leveled charges of conspiracy to control milk prices against the Borden Co. and Sheffield Farms, Inc.

ORGANIZATIONALLY SPEAKING

By Allan S. Haywood

Reg. Dir. Joe Walsh, Wilkes-Barre, reports a victory in a privately conducted election at the new plant of the American Chain and Cable Company, West Pittston, Pa. The Steelworkers received 143 votes to none for the United Construction Workers, UMW. USA Staff Rep. Thomas J. Cann was in charge.

Two elections in Philadelphia were won by CIO unions, it was reported by Reg. Dir. George Craig. At the John Bartram Hotel the CIO Hotel and Restaurant Workers won over the AFL by 81 votes to 8. Tony D'Elia, president; Jack Miller, recording secretary, and Steve Rusinko, financial secretary, of URWDEA Local 356 are to be congratulated for this victory. The Textile Employes Workers got 126 votes at the Delaware River jute mill of the American Manufacturing Co. against 58 votes for no union.

* * *

The United Shoe Workers were victorious in five elections. Walter Harris, Arkansas Regional CIO Director, reports that at the International Shoe Co. in Searcy voted 169 for USWA-CIO and 119 against. Employes at the Minot Wood Heel Company in Lewiston, Maine, cast 60 votes for the USWA and 7 for no union. The Clark Shoe Company, Auburn, Maine, tallied 302 votes for USWA-CIO, 257 for no union and 28 for the Lewiston-Auburn Protective Association. Preparations for these latter two elections were handled by USWA Reg. Dir. George Fecteau of the New Hampshire area. Delmond Garst, CIO Reg. Dir. in St. Louis, reports that campaigns there conducted by USWA Rep. Dave Wilson resulted in two overwhelming union shop victories at the St. Louis and Washington, Mo., plants of the International Shoe Company. In St. Louis the vote was 287 for, 19 against, and in Washington it was 791 for and 80 against.

Chester C. Dusten, CIO Dir. in Oregon, reports that the employes of the Great Lakes Carbon Co. Terrebonne, Ore., voted 26 to 5 to be represented by the CIO. CIO Rep. John Brost deserves much of the credit for this victory. This group is now affiliated with the CIO Woodworkers.

CIO Reg. Dir. George DeNucci of Columbus, Ohio, reports sweeping victories for the Brewery Workers in a union shop election held in four breweries in that city. The vote was 485 for, 8 against. Business Agent Charles Demmler was in charge and was ably assisted by the local union officers. An NLRB election at Borden soft drink plant, Chillicothe, Ohio, resulted in 14 votes for the CIO Brewery Workers and 4 against. Brother De Nucci reports that Brewery Workers' Rep. Mel Greenthal was in charge.

A union shop election at the New Haven Clock Shop was won by the Playthings, Jewelry and Novelty Workers, CIO; Edward McCrone, Connecticut CIO Reg. Dir. reports. The vote was 664 for, 37 against.

Thomas J. Gallagher, director of organization of the Shipbuilding Workers, reports that the employes of the Gold Medal Powder Company, Spanish Fork, Utah, voted 84 to 59 to be represented by the IUMSWA-CIO.

Employes of Libby, McNeil and Libby in Portland, Oregon, voted to be represented by the Woodworkers, George Brown, Director of Organization, reports. The vote was IWA 175 and AFL 88.

* * *

The Steelworkers won an election at the Kaiser-Frazer plant in Ironton, Utah, it is reported by CIO Utah Reg. Dir. Frank Bonnacci. The vote was USA-CIO 110, IAM 45. The election was conducted by the Utah Labor Relations Board despite a challenge by the NLRB which contended that it had jurisdiction. The NLRB is seeking a restraining order in Federal District Court against the State Industrial Commission certification proceedings in this election. The company and the union have entered into negotiations anyway and, according to Bonnacci, are progressing favorably.

Ben Henry, Iowa Reg. CIO Dir., reports that the UAW won an election over both the AFL and the IAM in the Dubuque plant of the John Deere Co. The vote was UAW-CIO 1149, AFL 41, IAM 18.

The Chemical Workers' convention, which I attended and spoke to last week, was the largest since its organization. The delegates were determined and enthusiastic in their overwhelming support of CIO policy on political action and all other matters. The convention re-elected Martin Wagner as president, Cecil Martin as secretary and C. W. Dannenberg as vice-president. Joe Joy of West Virginia was elected vice-president for his first term.

This convention was held in Milwaukee, Wis. I was gratified at the coincidence of so militant and progressive an organization meeting in the State which has long been a citadel of militancy and progress. It was in Wisconsin that the Abolition movement obtained early support. Here, too, the workers have been successful for many, many years in electing progressive administrations in Milwaukee. From Wisconsin came the great statesman, the late Bob LaFollette.

While in Wisconsin I met with our PAC groups there and found our members determined to drive forward with CIO policy.

UAW Forces Radio To Make Retraction

Following full public retractions broadcast over radio station WJR, the CIO United Auto Workers and Samuel Jacobs of the UAW's Education Department, announced last week that they would take no further steps toward suing station WJR and its newscaster, John L. Denman, for libel.

The UAW and Jacobs had instructed their counsel to proceed against Denman and WJR following a broadcast which was allegedly based on news reports of Gov. Kim Sigler's investigation of charges made by General Motors economist Adam Stricker that "Marxist" doctrine was being taught in the classes sponsored by the Univ. of Michigan. Jacobs has been acting as an instructor at the university.

THE ADVENTURES OF JIM BARRY

TO MARGIE'S SURPRISE, SHE FINDS THAT OLD POP STORM HAS TEAMED HER UP WITH PETE DELLY TO GO RINGING DOORBELLS.....

BUT PETE DOESN'T BELIEVE UNIONS SHOULD MIX IN POLITICS, POP! THAT'S WHY WE BROKE UP! HE--- WHAT! PETE!

YEP, IT'S ME! AND READY TO GO RINGING DOORBELLS WITH YOU, MARGIE!

UNITED LABOR PRESS

OH, PETE! YOU... YOU DON'T KNOW HOW HAPPY I AM!

I'VE BEEN A FOOL, MARGIE... NEVER REALLY UNDERSTANDING THAT YOU WERE WORKING FOR OUR OWN GOOD... AND FOR THE GOOD OF OTHER FOLKS JUST LIKE US! I'M SORRY...

NOW, NOW, YOUNG 'UNS! DON'T YUH GET SENTIMENTAL! THAR'S LOTS OF WORK WE GOT TO BE A-DOING!

SNIFF

SURE, POP! YOU JUST SHOW ME WHAT HAS TO BE DONE!

WHAT'S NEXT ON THE PROGRAM, POP?

WELL, ALL THE BIG CONVENTION HOW-DE-DO IS OVER AND THE ELECTION PROGRAMS ARE ALL WRITTEN UP AND THE POLITICIANS ARE FIGURING OUT THE EASIEST WAY OF BREAKING ALL THE FINE PROMISES THEY BEEN A-MAKING!

SO WE AIN'T AGOING TO LET THEM BREAK THEIR ELECTION PROGRAMS! CONGRESS HAS BEEN CALLED BACK INTO SESSION -- WE GOTTA START MOVING TO MAKE CONGRESS CARRY OUT THEIR PROGRAM **BEFORE** THE ELECTIONS!

SO WE GOTTA START RINGING DOORBELLS AND GET FOLKS TO WRITE TO THEIR REPRESENTATIVES TO PASS PRICE CONTROL, THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILLS, REPEAL THE TAFT-HARTLEY UNION-BUSTING LAW.....

AND AT THE SAME TIME WE DO THIS.... WE GOTTA START SEEING TO IT THAT FOLKS REGISTER TO VOTE! THET MEANS RINGING DOORBELLS IN A BIG WAY! AND GETTING AS MANY UNION MEMBERS BUSY DOING THET AS WE CAN!

SO WE GIT TO WORKING IN TEAMS OF TWO TO GET THE DOORBELL RINGERS MOVING!

OKAY, POP! AS USUAL, YOU'RE RIGHT ON THE BALL! PEGGY AND I WILL TAKE LOCAL 612!

MEANWHILE, IN THE HOME OF "GENIAL" JIM FYKSOR, BIG-TIME POLITICIAN OUT TO SMASH LABOR'S POLITICAL ROLE..

NOW, SEE HERE, JIM... WE'RE PAYING YOU GOOD MONEY TO KILL THIS POLITICAL ACTION THAT THE UNIONS ARE ORGANIZING! IT'S DANGEROUS TO OUR INTERESTS! BUT WE HAVEN'T SEEN RESULTS YET!

I DIDN'T FIGURE ON OLD POP STORM COMING OUT OF RETIREMENT TO SPARK THE UNIONS!

WELL, GET RID OF THE OLD MAN! IT SHOULDN'T BE HARD!

I'VE ALREADY DECIDED TO DO JUST THAT! I'M HAVING MY BOYS SEE TO IT THAT HE DOESN'T PLAY ANY PART IN THE ELECTIONS FROM NOW ON!

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Chemical Workers Spurn Third Party

OVERWHELMING rejection of the third party, communist party "efforts . . . to interfere" in union affairs and anti-administration candidates for union office gave the CIO Gas, Coke & Chemical Workers' administration a clean sweep in the GC&CW convention July 21-24.

The 433 delegates represented a membership which had increased by 14,000 in the past 20 months. And results of their efforts back home showed up in reports on wage gains, many locals reporting straight hourly boosts totaling 46c since V-J Day.

Meeting in Milwaukee, Wis., they spurned Republican presidentitl candidate Thomas E. Dewey as decisively as they did Progressive Party Candidate Henry Wallace. Delegates made no indorsement, but resolved to follow CIO and CIO-PAC policy if and when the parent bodies support a presidential candidate.

Principal speakers were Allan S. Haywood, CIO organizing director; CIO Secy.-Treas. James B. Carey; CIO PAC Director Jack Kroll and Assistant Labor Secy. John Gibson.

IN his address, Kroll indicated that he might not be opposed to supporting Pres. Truman for re-election as a result of his strong defense of labor and civil rights at the recent Democratic convention.

"It may be," said Kroll, "that the plain people of the U. S. have found another champion. It may be that Pres. Truman has found himself; at any rate, he has a new look now, and I must say that the new look becomes him. It may be that henceforth we as a nation will walk with sure feet along that road that was built with so much effort in the years that followed 1932.

"Let there be no misunderstanding. The CIO and the CIO-PAC have made no presidential endorsement. Before they make any indorsement they will study carefully the record and the promises that are made. They will weigh and study past actions and the actions of the immediate future."

Haywood urged his listeners not to permit themselves to become divided by political ideologies at variance with CIO policy. In addition, he bitterly attacked as untrue a story in the Daily Worker charging him with working to defeat the re-election of Ralph Helstein as president of the CIO Packinghouse workers.

CIO's organizing progress in the South has done much to wipe out sub-standard wages, said Haywood.

CONFINING himself to discussion of CIO's foreign policy, Carey hit at opponents of the European Recovery Program and invited questions from the floor "while I can answer them."

He compared ERP to the wartime Lend-Lease program. Under Lend-Lease the Soviet Union received $10,902,089,000 worth of production from the U. S. and that contribution was not made to enable this country to "get its foot in the internal affairs of the Soviet Union," he asserted. Neither was ERP an attempt to meddle in internal affairs of other nations, he declared.

The European aid program, Carey stated, is the only hope of the world to prevent future war. The CIO must combat the general attitude that war is inevitable, he said. The way to avoid such a catastrophe is to eliminate conditions which cause war, he explained, "and that means the standard of life of all the people must be increased."

A constitutional amendment adopted at the convention bars from holding union office members of the "communist party or Nazi or fascist organizations or any organization which owes its allegiance to any government other than the U. S. A. or Canada, directly or indirectly." Members of organizations promoting "doctrines of racial or religious discrimination' also are barred from office.

A companion resolution placed the union on record as rejecting "efforts of the communist party or any other political party or their adherents to interfere in the affairs of the union.'

Other resolutions denounced the 80th Congress, called for extension of social security coverage, nttional health insurance, passage of the Thomas-McCormack 75c minimum wage bill, price control and rationing.

Pres. Martin Wagner was unanimously returned to his fourth term as head of the union. Two vice presidents elected were Joseph Jay, Charleston, W. Va., and C. W. Danenberg, Greensboro, N. C. They defeated former Vice Presidents William Ross, Newark, N. J., and Charles A. Doyle, Niagara Falls, N. Y. In the race for the secretary-treasurer post, Cecil Martin was reelected to his fourth term over Alcott Tyler.

These successful candidates, all backed by the administration, were elected by overwhelming majorities.

THREE TYPICAL union members are shown on an ADA broadcast. Left to right are: P. A. Hartig, Railroad Trainmen; Thomas J. Poniatowski, CIO Textile; Mrs. Anna Lapchak, AFL Garment Workers, and the moderator, Arthur Seibel. The broadcast, over WAZL, Hazelton, Pa., concerned Congress.

NAACP To Press Ingram Defense

The fight to free Mrs. Rose Ingram and her two teen-age sons will go on, the Natl. Assn. for Advancement of Colored People announced after the Georgia supreme court upheld the murder convictions of a lower court.

The Ingrams were convicted by a jury for the self-defense slaying of a white farmer. They were sentenced to die in the electric chair.

Rieve Flays Congress at ADA Rally

A PANEL of three labor speakers, together with a former Congressman, attacked the 80th Congress at an ADA rally in Hazelton, Pa., last week.

The three labor speakers were Emil Rieve, vice president of the CIO and president of the Textile Workers; Lewis G. Hines, AFL national legislative Representative, and Byrl A. Whitney, Railroad Trainmen's research bureau. The former Representative was Daniel Flood, who is running for Congress with labor support.

All four denounced the Congress for passing Taft-Hartley and for failure to enact such vital legislation as public housing, minimum wage improvements, adequate social security, tax reduction and other matters.

Saying that the "odds are great," Rieve urged the election of liberals. "It must be done," he declared.

It was the first time in Hazelton's history that representatives of the three large labor groups had spoken from the same platform.

Profits Rising

Net income of 297 manufacturing corporations for the first quarter of 1948 was 26% above the comparable period last year, according to a New York Times survey.

Seattle Office Pay Tops Boston Rate

In January 1948, office clerical workers in Seattle were receiving substantially higher salaries than their Boston counterparts. This was revealed in recent studies made by the U. S. of Labor Statistics.

Women general stenographers in Boston had salaries averaging $37.31 a week in January 1948; the average in Seattle was $56.62.

'WFTU No Place For Cream-Puffs' — Carey

MATHEW WOOL for years has been a leader of the AFL isolationist bloc and an advocate of old-fashioned wing collars. In recent months his favorite occupation has been to fill blank pieces of paper with lots of ink, all of it calculated to argue the CIO into leaving the World Federation of Trade Unions.

Last week CIO Sec.-Treas. James Carey gave him a resounding "no" for an answer—and accused Woll of lolling "on the turret of his ivory tower."

The CIO, Carey said, has its coat off and may get its face dirty in the process of effectively fighting totalitarianism—but it's doing far more to help free trade union than Woll's pen-and-ink diatribes.

Carey's statement appeared in the New Leader, New York Social-Democratic paper, which had previously given Woll a page to expound his arguments against CIO's role in the World Federation of Trade Unions.

Woll has gotten considerable newspaper space for his long letters to CIO Pres. Murray urging that the CIO leave the WFTU—an organization to which the AFL is the only significant non-member.

CAREY said the AFL's attitude and its propaganda drive against CIO's membership in the world labor body spring both from a shop-worn isolationism and a desire to force the CIO into a secondary role in international labor affairs.

He recalled that Woll's isolationist record has included a fight against more liberal immigration laws, opposition to Reciprocal Trade Agreements, and opposition to the appointment of foreign-born U. S. labor men to posts as labor attaches for the State Dept.

He added that Woll's flat opposition to dealing with any government-controlled unions cannot be reconciled with his devotion to the American railway brotherhoods, which, during the recent period of government ownership were "government-controlled in exercise of the vital individual and union right to stop work."

THE CIO secretary-treasurer acknowledged that there are Communists in the WFTU—and also in the AFL, the CIO and the United Nations. But that's no reason to stop fighting for democratic ideals in any of those organizations, he noted.

"There have been difficulties within the WFTU," the CIO official said. "There will be more difficulties. A struggle is going on, and the arena is no place for cream-puffs.

"At issue is the question of whether or not the labor movements of the world will be taken over by reactionary totalitarianism. The CIO has elected to enter the arena and engage in the struggle; Mr. Woll prefers to loll in his ivory tower."

Carey pointed out that the CIO has "outstanding commitments" to free union forces in the French CGT, in the Italian CGIL and to the labor movements in Britain, Scandinavia, the Low Countries and alsewhere, all of which are members of the WFTU.

"These folks have their coats off, and we have our coats off too," Carey pointed out.

"Sure, we'll get our faces and hands dirty. We are not prepared to write off as lost to real democracy Czechoslovakia, Eastern Germany, Hungary, Yugoslavia and the people of the other nations that have fallen within the Communist orbit.

"Mr. Woll apparently is prepared to write them off and allow the free labor forces of other European countries to be written off along with them."

Carey recalled that Woll—who heads the AFL's international relations committee—has tried to make believe the CIO doesn't exist so that he may apply for an AFL monopoly of labor posts in government international agencies.

"The CIO is here to stay," he reminded Woll, "and we of the CIO will continue to run interferences for the free trade unionists of Europe in the light of their own experience, against the Communists and all other forms of reaction.

"Our past and continuing contributions to the welfare of the American people lead us to believe that our presence and participation inside and outside the WFTU alongside the free labor unions of Europe will inspire their confidence."

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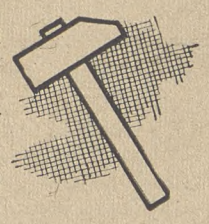
This page is as bare as the record of accomplishment of the 80th Congress at its special session.

How's *Your* Red-Rating This Week?

By ARTHUR RIORDAN

THEY talked until they were red in the face.

Which was perfectly all right—all left, should we say?—because it was the Communist Party's 14th annual convention last week in New York.



HAMMER

The convention was the most deadpan of all the conventions this year, except perhaps that of the Socialist Workers' Trotzkyites.

CP delegates heard the word, "Wallace," almost as often as they did the words, "Soviet Union." Peace—the Russian brand, natch—was another oft-heard phrase. And, there was bitter denunciation of the present drive by the Government against Communists.

To paraphrase it: the attack on the CP was, if you'll pardon the use of the term, a red herring to hide the misdeeds of the "bipartisan" 80th Congress.

And labor? Well, labor is a bad boy these days. Here's what Eugene Dennis, general secretary of the party in this country, had to say, sadly, of the state of the unions:

Right wingers: "Class collaboration policies pursued by the official national leadership" of the unions is an aid to Fascism. How is this done? Says he: by supporting the Marshall Plan, adhering to the two party system, red-baiting and anti-Soviet activity.

(Random thought: What's he mean, two-party system? Didn't speaker after speaker at the Wallace convention claim that the Democratic party is dead and that therefore the choice lies between GOPism and peaceism—which is Wallaceism?)

Who are Comrade Dennis' culprits? Well, there's Phil Murray, he says, and there's Dan Tobin. "It shows itself in the Murray-Tobin counsel to adopt a no-strike policy. It leads to the spectacle of trade union leaders who are against wage increases if the corporations are against them.

(Murray and Walter Reuther, head of the CIO Auto Workers, are usually the targets of Communist attack on the CIO. Murray's Steelworkers and Reuther's UAW recently won pattern-setting "third-round" wage increases.)

Left wing unions: Dennis gave them some hell, too. Leaders of these groups, he declared, including some Communists, have, too, "at times underestimated the fighting spirit of the working people. They have subsequently failed to give adequately bold and militant leadership and develop a broad united front on such issues as peace, against Taft-Hartleyism, for the rights of the Negro people and of the Communists."

He waxed more bitter. Why, he shouted, in some sections of the left wing, while a militant wage struggle was waged, there were "strong tendencies toward economism." And what's economism? The Daily Worker defines it as "the theory that workers have only economic but no political interests."

Dennis went on, saying he had noted particularly a hesitancy to build the new people's party and develop the alliance between labor and other sections of the population.

You have to have slogans, counseled Dennis. His suggestions: "In unity there is strength" and "an injury to one is an injury to all."

Things are mixed up, Dennis continued: "Division, confusion and backwardness still exist in the labor and progressive movements. We cannot gloss over these factors which enable the most aggressive and reactionary monopolies to press forward and advance the drive to fascism and war.

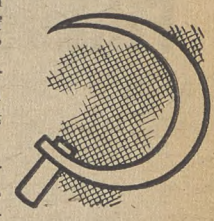
"But neither can we fail to appreciate the new trends in and the great strength and potential fighting capacity of the working class and of the entire anti-fascist and anti-imperialist camp."

WILLIAM Z. Foster, chairman of the CP, in his keynote speech (yes, the CP has a keynoter, too), declared: "They are brazen liars who charge that the Communist party is trying to dominate the new party or claim the credit for its formation."

But, in his address, Dennis stated: "It is essential that everything be done to build the new party organizationally, as a grass roots movement, and as a mighty shield and permanent bulwark for the people."

In May the CIO's Murray, addressing the Textile Workers' Convention, declared: "I charge that the Communist Party is directly responsible for the organization of the third party."

On May 20, the Worker, Sunday edition of the CP's official organ, stated in a "Draft Resolution for the National Convention of the CPUSA"—the convention which was held last week—that:



SICKLE

"The Communist Party, from the earliest days after the end of the war, understood that its traditional fight for a people's party directed against the two-party system of the monopolies had once more been placed by events in an immediate, practical question before the American people, and, acting upon this understanding, it boldly proclaimed the need for such a new people's party."

Anyway, Foster said the Progressive—Wallace—Party is in no way a Communist Party. Why, he insisted, the Progs—many of their leaders, that is,—"believe that the badly crippled world capitalist system can be saved and transformed into 'progressive capitalism'."

But, Foster declared, Wallce and his running and singing mate, Sen. Glen Taylor, will "rally hosts of workers, Negroes, farmers, veterans, women, youth, intellectuals and other patriotic Americans.

Where was Earl Browder, the bad boy who was expelled from the CP for Browderism? He was (a) having his reinstatement application rejected, (g) was still no doubt selling the Russian books of which he is sole agent in this country.

SWP Chides CP

The Socialists Workers' Party, through Farrell Dobbs, its Presidential candidate, has called on the Communist Party to forget "our profound political difference" and form a "broad united front" against the Smith Act, under which 12 top CP leaders have been indicted.

Dobbs recalls that in 1941 the SWP had been the first victim of the Smith Act and 18 SWP leaders were tried and jailed. He recalled that the CP at that time "ignored the danger inherent in the conviction" and "sought to obstruct all efforts to arouse the labor movement." "While you did not come to the defense of the Trotskyists, we have already made public our opposition to your indictment," Dobbs said.

Taylor Rebuffed

The plan of Sen. Glen H. Taylor, running mate of Henry Wallace, for a world government would bear the label, "made in Moscow," according to George Field, executive secretary of Freedom House.

Field's statement was in the form of a rebuff to Taylor's efforts to get Freedom House to back his plan.

Bolt Wallace

Six New Mexicans have bolted the Wallace Party, denouncing its attitude toward Communism and Russia.

The six are Frank A. Minns, state executive committee member; Alfred H. McRae, his wife, Camille, Wallace National committeewoman for New Mexico; Rafael Alfau, state party treasurer, and Norman Pear.

CIO'S ANTI-DISCRIMINATION AWARDS

ARCHBISHOP RITTER

THE CIO has announced these recipients of the annual awards of the CIO Committee to Abolish Discrimination.

They are:

Most Rev. Joseph Ritter, Catholic Archbishop of St. Louis, who instructed all parochial elementary and high schools in his archdiocese to admit Negro students, despite the fact that the St. Louis public school system has a segregation system.

Branch Rickey, president of the Brooklyn Dodgers, for taking the leadership in admitting Negroes to the major baseball leagues.

Allan S. Haywood, CIO vice president and director of organizations, for his years of organizing workers into unions where they share equally in the benefits, privileges and leadership, regardless of race, creed, color or national orgin.

Carl Holderman, president of the New Jersey CIO council, for his victorious campaign to secure anti-discrimination planks in the new State constitution.

The **American Veterans' Committee,** through its chairman, **Chat Paterson,** for its tireless campaign against discrimination in the armed forces and for fair treatment of all veterans.

Dr. Frank M. Furstenberg, Baltimore, who organized 50 physicians on a non-racial basis to aid members of the CIO Shipbuilding Union during their strike against the Bethlehem yards.

Clement Nitka, of the CIO Paper Workers, Elkhart, Indiana, for leading a successful campaign to end racial discrimination in that city's public schools.

NITKA started his crusade against scholastic segragation at the behest of his little daughter, who complained because twin Negro girls, who had been her playmates, were unable to attend the public schools because of their color. The twins attended a Catholic parochial school, which barred segregation.

Nitka, through his position as president of the Elkhart CIO Council, began his campaign through the school board in 1946.

When that board refused to end discrimination, he and the CIO backed candidates in the school board election. They failed in 1946, but last fall, when political action by the CIO scored a large number of liberal victories in Indiana's municipal elections, three anti-segregation candidates were elected as the majority of the school board. The mayor was elected on a similar pledge. The board immediately banned segregation.

A photograph of Clement Nitka had not arrived at the CIO News office at the time the paper went to press.

BRANCH RICKEY

DR. FURSTENBERG

ALLAN S. HAYWOOD

CHAT PATERSON

CARL HOLDERMAN

Pres. Madison Must Have Rolled Over in Grave

Republicans Aid Dixie Filibuster

By HENRY C. FLEISHER

Who are to be the electors of the Federal Representatives? Not the rich, more than the poor. Not the learned, more than the ignorant. Not the haughty heirs of distinguished names, more than the humble sons of obscurity and unpropitious fortune. The electors are to be the great body of the people of the United States.

THE words were written by a man from Virginia. He went to Princeton, returned to Virginia, studied law, eventually rose to high office.

His name was James Madison, fourth President of the United States.

Last week the special session of the 80th Congress played him for a sucker.

After days of the politest filibuster in recent history, the Senate bowed from its waist to the little band of men from the Southern states who were fighting the bill to outlaw the polltax. By a majority of 69-16 they voted an over-night adjournment on August 4.

The vote knocked the House-passed anti-polltax bill off the Senate calendar and into the 80th Congress's heaping legislative wastebasket.

The Southern Senators—largely from the seven states that still keep the tax as a requirement for voting—won their round. They did it with the help of an obliging GOP, which had talked civil rights but failed to practice what it preached.

ACTUALLY, the anti-polltax bill never reached the Senate floor.

It was Sen. Wherry (R. Nebr.), GOP Senate "whip" who brought the matter up for consideration. Wherry, early in the session, moved that the Senate consider the anti-polltax bill. The talk-talk artists from the polltax states took over at once.

It wasn't a rant-and-rave festival, such as the polltax defenders have conducted at various times in the past. This year, they talked about "grave constitutional problems" and "states' rights."

The Republican majority listened—and grinned. There was cooperation when the Dixiecrats needed time to gather documents, and liberal interpretation of the Senate rules.

The show ran on until Aug. 2. Then Wherry filed a petition—signed by 12 Republicans, 4 northern Democrats—asking that debate be limited. But, the polltax block appealed.

Debate can be limited only on "pending measures," not on parliamentary motions such as the one to "consider" the anti-polltax bill, the southerners argued.

And Sen. Vandenberg, the Michigan Republican, upheld their appeal.

Even Sen. Taft said the ruling left an "impossible situation," correctible only by "physical exhaustion" in keeping the Senate in session day and night until the polltaxers had worn themselves out on the rostrum.

The Vandenberg rule—that cloture can't be applied to motions to consider a bill—finished what little fight there was to achieve civil rights legislation at the special session. Two days later, the Republicans threw in the sponge and the polltax issue was wiped off the calendar.

BEFORE the talking was finished, though, Sen. Wayne Morse (R. Ore.) took the floor to blast the polltaxers, and to demand that the Senate next year change its rules in order that debate may be limited.

Morse, in a masterful analysis of U. S. election history and of the Constitution, argued that the polltaxes are "an effective economic barrier" to voting by all the people, as James Madison would have wanted.

Nearly 21 million live in the seven Southern polltax states, Morse pointed out.

"The polltax has an immediate . . . paralyzing effect on their privilege and opportunity to participate in the American electoral process," he said. "About half of them are disfranchised outright by the polltax requirement."

The final 69-16 vote to drop all further discussion of the anti-polltax bill found all Southern Democrats, with the exception of Sen. Pepper (D. Fla.), firmly allied with the GOP majority.

He said he'd offered the Republicans a plan for breaking down the filibuster—but had been told that Sen. Vandenberg and others had "bitterly opposed it."

Congress Gives You Something To Remember in November

HERE'S a point-by-point comparison (as of Aug. 5) of what the CIO asked Congress to do—and what the special session is doing about labor's demands.

CIO PROGRAM	CONGRESSIONAL ACTION
1. Cost-of-living controls through price freezes; excess profits tax; anti-monopoly legislation.	Substantially nothing. GOP preparing weak bill on credit controls—which may pass but won't stop inflation.
2. Housing program—including public housing, slum clearance, farm-area home building, low-rent projects.	Substantially nothing. GOP leadership fighting Taft-Ellender-Wagner bill; may pass weak do-nothing measure affecting mortgages and bank financing of homes.
3. Taft-Hartley Repeal.	Nothing.
4. Minimum wage bill improvements.	Nothing.
5. U. S. Aid to Education.	Nothing.
6. Civil rights bills—anti-poll tax, anti-lynch, anti-discrimination.	Nothing. With GOP cooperation, southern Democrats filibustered anti-polltax bill off the calendar.
7. Improved social security program.	Nothing.
8. Natl. health insurance program.	Nothing.
9. Adjustment of veterans' benefits.	Nothing.
10. Improvement of Displaced Persons Act.	Nothing.
11. A permanent farm program—with farm credit, soil conservation and similar provisions.	Nothing.
12. Approval of $65 million loan to UN for headquarters in New York.	Approved by House Committee; due to be passed by House and signed by President.

Senate Unit HearsBanks, Ignores CIO

WHEN you read this paper, Congress may already have packed up and gone home.

Writing a story about Congress before it's adjourned is like describing a baseball game on the basis of the seventh inning score.

But as Congress comes close to rounding up the second week of its special session, the final results seem pretty obvious. The special interests won, the people lost—again.

The Republican leadership didn't want it to be an active session, and they succeeded. Tom Dewey called the convening of Congress a "frightful imposition" on 531 men who are paid good salaries to represent the people.

So the GOP settled down to a toast-and-water legislative diet for the special session. The civil rights program was butchered. A phony anti-inflation bill and an even weaker housing bill were introduced and prepared for passage. They won't keep prices down, they won't build homes—but they'll give Republican candidates the ghost of an alibi during the months ahead, CIO leaders said.

ABOUT the only bill definitely slated for passage was the $65 million loan to the United Nations.

While the Republicans ran the show, many of the Democrats failed to show much pep in the Congressional punching contest.

When the anti-inflation hearings opened before a Senate Committee, no Democrats were present. Few Democrats attended the hearings, though the anti-inflation program was the foundation of Pres. Truman's message to Congress.

The CIO attempted to present its anti-inflation program to the Senate Banking Committee. They weren't interested.

Committee members told the CIO that only "government witnesses" would be welcome. But the committee scheduled testimony from a group of private bankers.

Scarcely batting an eyelash, committee officials "explained" that banks belong to the Federal Reserve System, and therefore bankers qualify as "government witnesses." (You pay social security taxes, and by the same reasoning could be a government witness, too.)

CIO Sec.-Treas. James Carey, in wires to leaders of the Senate and House, asked the Republican bigwigs to reverse themselves and permit CIO officials to testify.

ABOUT the only battle of the Congress came when Sen. Charles Tobey (R. N. H.) insisted that the Taft-Ellender-Wagner bill be passed, and that the GOP substitute be dumped. He demanded that the House pass the T-E-W bill, as the Senate had done last spring.

But some committees, of course, were busy. The House Labor Committee badgered leaders of New York CIO department store unions. Rep. Clare Hoffman (R. Mich.) scooted off with a Labor sub-committee to muddy the waters of the Univis strike in Dayton, Ohio.

Lobbies Spent 3½ Million In 6 Months

LOBBIES—good, bad and indifferent ones—reported they spent $3.5 million in the first six months of 1948 to influence the activities of the 80th Congress.

Nine organizations spent more than $100,000 each during the first six months, it was revealed in a survey of the lobbying registration forms made by the Congressional Quarterly. The figures are kept on file in the office of the Clerk of the House of Representatives.

The law is unclear, however, as to what constitutes a lobbying expense. Some outfits include all their expenses; some list only those they think apply directly to lobbying.

Biggest lobbying expenditure came from the Citizens Committee on Displaced Persons—a united group supported by labor, business, civic, and minority organizations—which listed expenses of $286,467. (The Displaced Persons Bill passed by Congress was severely criticized as biased and insufficient by the Committee, which is now seeking improvement in DP legislation.)

Some $244,012 was spent during the half-year by the Committee for Constitutional Govt., Inc., an ultra-conservative group in which Frank Gannett, upstate New York publisher, is the kingpin. The committee asked for lower taxes, lower government expenses and repeal of the Wagner Act. It got most of what it asked for.

A lobby with a fancy name which gets much of its money from drug manufacturers was third on the list. It's the Natl. Physicians Committee for the Extension of Medical Service, and it spent $240,727. This lobby is against the health insurance program advocated by labor and liberal groups.

The fight to repeal oleo taxes brought up big money on both sides. Two organizations—the Natl. Association of Margarine Manufacturers and Leo Burnet Co., a publicity firm working closely with the trade group—together spent just over $300,000 in support of oleo tax repeal. The Natl. Cooperative Milk Producers Federation, battling successfully to keep the oleo taxes, spent $128,590.

Two big trade associations were also among the top nine spenders listed with the House Clerk. They are the Natl. Association of Electric Companies, representing the power trust, which reported all expenses at $148,354; and the Natl. Association of Home Builders, which fought like crazy against the Taft-Ellender-Wagner bill. The NAHB's expenses for the half year were $131,640.

The Committee for the Marshall Plan—which had varied support from all groups in the population—spent $129,495 in its effort to get ERP adopted.

Here are figures for other big industrial and trade groups:

Association of American Railroads	$83,628
Independent Bankers Association, Portland, Ore.	76,694
Natl. Association of Real Estate Boards	66,952
States Rights Association, Houston, Tex.	66,597
Southern States Industrial Council	49,075
National Association of State Chambers of Commerce	44,724
Chamber of Commerce of the U. S.	40,407
Natl. Economic Council, Inc.	38,348
Natl. Association of Manufacturers	Not Yet Filed

P. S.—If someone gives you a spiel about the "all-powerful labor lobby," remind him that CIO's lobbying expenses for the half-year were $12,694—far below the amount spent by many of the business groups.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

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Vice Presidents: L. S. Buckmaster, Joseph Curran, Albert Fitzgerald, John Green, Allan S. Haywood, O. A. Knight, Walter P. Reuther, Emil Rieve, Frank Rosenblum.

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The Awful, Awful 80th

A few weeks ago we hung the tag "Awful 80th" on the Congress that had packed up and gone home without tackling two of the nation's most serious problems—inflation and housing.

Today we're changing the phrase so it becomes "Awful, Awful 80th."

That having been done, we now take off our gloves and wade into those august gentlemen who have turned the special session into a nauseating farce.

First, let's dispose of the question of who's been playing politics with whom.

Harry Truman, Tom Dewey, the Democrats, the Republicans, the Progressives and the Dixiecrats are playing politics—clear up to the hilt.

And now let's take up the question of who's getting whacked over the knuckles by the fiasco on Capitol Hill.

Just take a look at your own hands, unless you're rolling in profits, and you'll find the answer.

The people, as differentiated from the special interests, are taking a beating.

They're taking a beating on prices and housing and civil rights.

Maybe they'll strike back in November, when the voters have their chance to express approval or disapproval of those up for re-election.

WE SIMPLY DON'T CARE

We, frankly, don't care whether pure humanitarian motives or impure political motives prompted President Truman to call the 80th Congress back into session on Missouri's Turnip Day, July 26.

He did call a special session and he did place before Congress a program worthy of serious consideration.

He provided the GOP-controlled body with an opportunity to tackle the serious cost of living and housing problems and to act on other important matters.

Congress not only muffed the opportunity but provided the nation with a disgraceful demonstration of its contempt for the public's respect.

The anti-Truman Southern Democratic bloc stalled the session with an anti-polltax filibuster—and the Republican leadership just stalled.

Parliamentary maneuvering was substituted for consideration of the problems at hand.

THE PUBLIC IS LOSER

We won't know until November—if then—who the winner was in the legislative-political sham battle that has been going on in Washington, but we can name the loser without any difficuty.

He's known in many quarters as John Q. Public.

He's the guy who's been suffering from high prices and inadequate living quarters.

He's the guy who's been yelling that something should be done to curb inflation.

He's you and me and the family that lives next door.

As this is written it appears possible that the GOP leadership may poke a puny finger or two into the holes through which the forces of inflation are gushing.

But the leaders themselves had already made it plain they wouldn't double up their fists and really slam away at the major causes of high prices.

As we said before, it's a nauseating farce!

They've Been Swallowed Up Rapidly

2450 Formerly Independent Companies 'Disappear' In Less Than Eight Years

By ALLAN L. SWIM

YOU have about as much freedom and independence as a convicted burglar when you live in a "company" town.

The company you work for also is your landlord—and your grocer—and your clothier.

You walk on company-built sidewalks, live in a company-owned house and ride on company-built streets.

The schools and churches are company dominated and the law enforcement officers are company selected.

The only way to get away from the company, even for a moment, is to get out of town—and that's what you'd better do if you get in bad with the boss.

That's because you're a victim of monopoly.

ANY person who ever worked in or tried to organize a union in a "company" town should be able to appreciate the recent warning of the Federal Trade Commission:

"No great stretch of imagination is required to foresee that if nothing is done to check the growth in concentration, either the giant corporations will ultimately take over the country or the government will be impelled to step in and impose some form of direct regulation in the public interest.

"In either event, collectivism will have triumphed over free enterprise and the theory of competition will have been relegated to the limbo of well intentioned but ineffective ideals.

"This is a warning which the Commission has repeated time and again, and one which some of those who have the most to gain by the preservation of competition seem determined to ignore."

IN effect, what the FTC said was that if monopoly is not curbed the U. S. will become a "company" nation or it will place stringent controls on big corporations.

The FTC, which doesn't go around yelling "wolf, wolf" just to scare people, had good reason to issue such a warning.

It had made a survey which showed that since 1940 a total of 2450 formerly independent manufacturing and mining companies had "disappeared."

They were victims of what the FTC termed "the merger movement"—and a merger is a business marriage based on the theory that two can make more money if they become one than if they remain separate.

OH, so "monopoly" and "mergers" are dull subjects which you ordinarily read about only on the financial pages—if you read the financial pages.

Maybe so, but the men responsible for the "merger movement" aren't dull. They make the headlines and are featured in the news.

They make thumping speeches about "preservation of free enterprise" and about "competition being the life of trade."

They're quoted at length after they make heated public pleas for "restoration of the American way" and after they shout "down with collectivism."

They're the guys who set the wage patterns, boost the prices and lead the fight against unions.

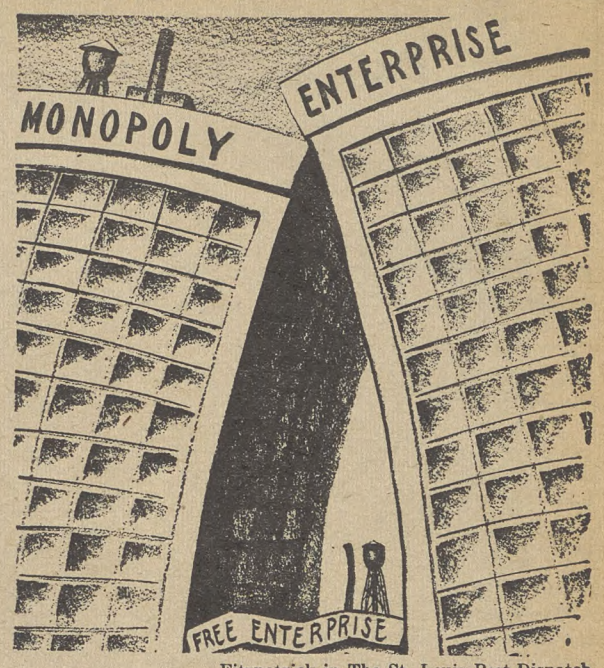
NO, this is not a blanket indictment of the nation's business and industrial interests.

Many small firms have been forced to merge to keep from being forced out of business by their giant competitors. Many independents have sold out to the big corporations to avoid bankruptcy.

But this hasn't made the threat of growing monopoly any less serious.

The country faces the choice of preventing and breaking up monopoly today, of controlling it later or of being subjugated by it.

You can kiss democracy and real free enterprise goodbye if we settle for control or submit to subjugation.



Fitzpatrick in The St. Louis Post-Dispatch

NARROWING CORRIDOR AT HOME

N. Y. Times Probes Rep. J. P. Thomas

MILTON LEHMAN tried to find out for the New York Times what goes on in the mind of Rep. J. Parnell Thomas, chairman of the House Un-American Activities Committee, which is currently probing the Communist influence in the U. S. government. Excerpts from Lehman's article which appeared in the Times' Sunday magazine section follow:

Asked to define such labels as "Communist," "Fascist," "subversive" and "un-American," the Congressman buzzed for his secretary and asked her to bring in "that list on communism and the rest of it I always use." He wagged his finger. "Every time I define them," he said, "I do it differently . . ."

Congressman Thomas' secretary appeared at the door with a carbon copy of his definitions. He read them aloud.

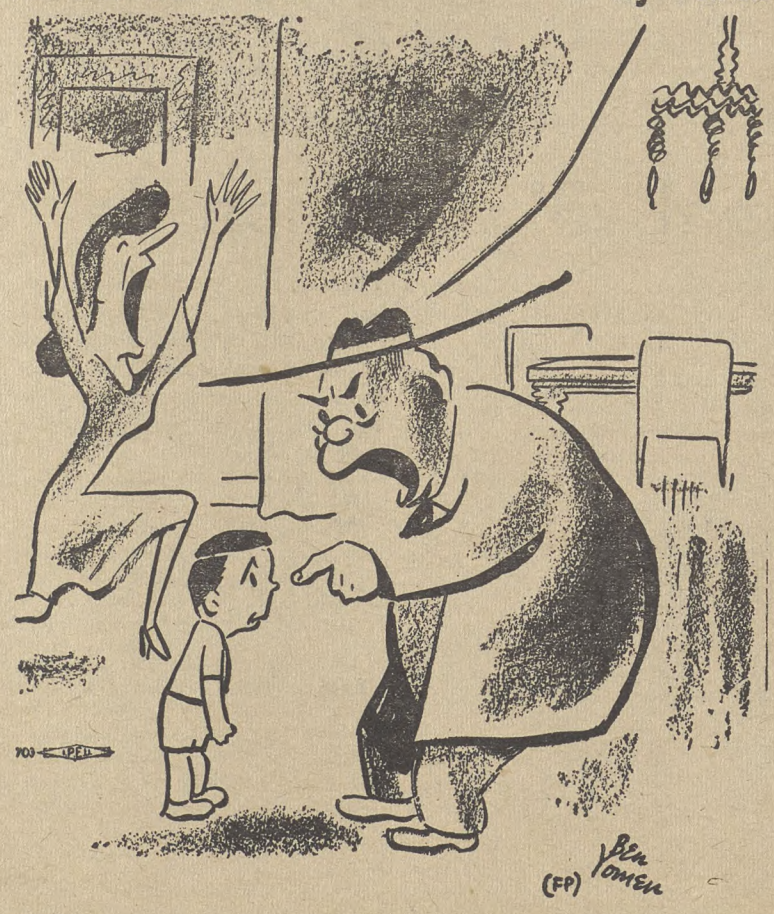
"Communism," he said, "is the enslavement of the people through a dictatorship of the proletariat.

"Subversive is the attempt to undermine and destroy the accepted form of government.

"Un-American is the attempt to harm America."

Lehman reminded Thomas that he had not yet defined fascism and asked him if he could also say what democracy meant. "Fascism," he ruminated. "I guess I've never been asked to define it. I'd say it's just like communism, dangerous to America. And democracy," he concluded, "why, everybody knows what that it."

CONGRESSMAN DRIP By Yomen



"My own flesh and blood! Couldn't get through a picketline!"

Yes, Yes, It Was Mighty Bad, But--

THE badly-beaten organizer was carried into the hospital emergency room and stretched out on an operating table.

The doctor tackled the worst wound first. It was a nasty gash—and the man groaned as it was sewed up.

Finally the job was completed and the CIO man, still wearing a blood-soaked shirt, slid from the table and walked on wobbly legs from the hospital.

He was not the first—or last—person connected with the organizing drive at the big rubber plant to suffer a company-inspired beating.

FINALLY a union was established at the plant—but there was more trouble ahead—much trouble.

Management refused to play ball with the union. It took the position it wouldn't do a thing for its employes unless forced by the union to do so.

Soon a "strike wave" started and hardly a week passed without at least one department being shut down by a walkout.

THE nation learned soon after Pearl Harbor Day that it was suffering from an acute rubber shortage.

Workers at the "strike-happy" plant buckled down to their jobs. Before long they were working six days a week, then seven.

Later the shortage eased a bit—and management began turning the screws again.

Men and women—overworked and worried by the war—were given a bad shoving around. There was stalling on negotiations and stalling on settlement of grievances.

Things gradually went from bad to worse.

Then, one day, a small group of workers turned off their machines and walked out of the plant in the middle of a shift. Others followed. Within a matter of minutes a full-fledged unauthorized strike was under way.

UNION leaders, bound by a no-strike pledge, pleaded and cajoled in an effort to get workers to return to their machines.

They wouldn't budge. "Get things straightened out first, then we'll go back," they said.

Officers of the union and the city industrial union council got together and searched for a possible solution.

They wanted to get management straightened out, get the workers back on their jobs and avoid denunciation by the press.

Finally, somewhat in desperation, they set up a "fact finding Committee," which worked for hours and then issued a report.

ONE newspaper carried the full report on its front page and commended it editorially. Another paper gave it a good play.

Management pulled in its horns and the strikers went back to work. Production was soon back to normal.

Requests came in from many parts of the country for copies of the report, which had sharply criticized both employer and employe.

THE report said the workers had no business staging a wartime walkout, especially in violation of a no-strike pledge.

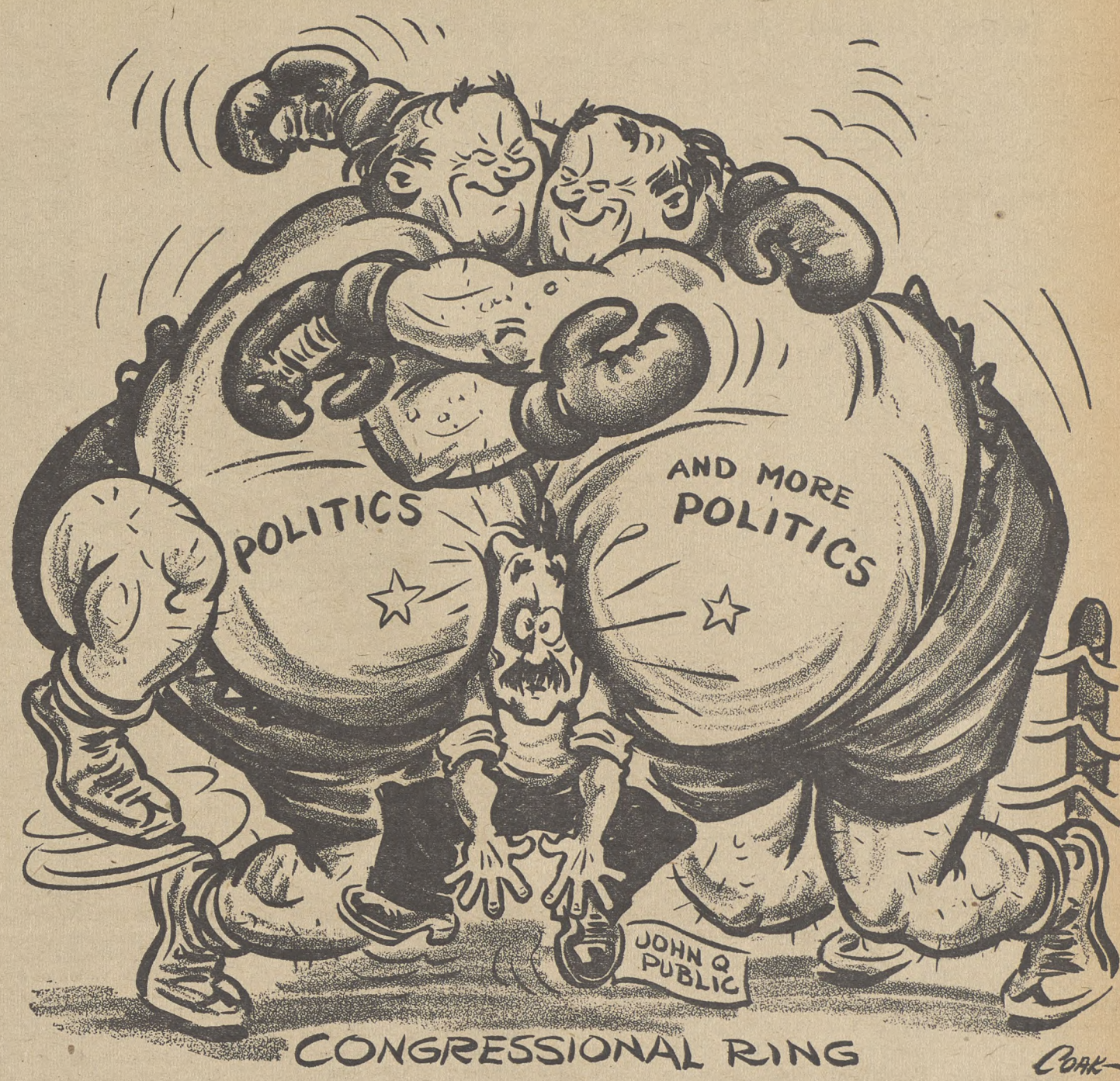
It charged management with taking advantage of the no-strike pledge and provoking the walkout.

Strike-curtailed production, the report said, about equaled production deliberately curtailed by management in an effort to make a good impression on military "brass" and Radio Commentator H. V. Kaltenborn.

The company had been shutting down its machines for an hour or so before each group of visitors arrived—just to make sure there would be enough material on hand for all workers to be operating at full blast during the inspection tours.

A. L. S.

We Don't Know Who Is Winning--But We Know Who Is Losing



A Union Man Is An Honest Man

THE following item is from the CIO Brewery Worker. It needs no comment:

A few weeks ago, Gerald Edell, a member of our Beer Drivers' Local 24, Brooklyn, received the following letter from Mr. Philip Liebmann of the Liebmann Breweries, Inc., (Rheingold Beer) of that city:

Dear Mr. Edell:

It has always been our opinion that the Rheingold employe group—especially the trailer drivers—was a fine one, but it is very pleasing to have confirmation of this from an outsider.

We thought you would be pleased to see the attached copy of a note we received from Ethel J. Eisemann, and the copy of our reply.

The other members of the management join me in telling you how very deeply we appreciate your kindness and loyalty in converting Miss Eisemann's gratitude to yourself into a nice boost for our company.

Many thanks for a swell job of public relations!

The letter from Miss Eisemann referred to by Mr. Liebmann was addressed to the "Personnel Director" of Liebmann Breweries and said:

Dear Sir:

To meet with honesty in this day and age is a most gratifying experience. On Tuesday night, I lost my wallet, and before I even discovered my loss, a Mr. Edell called me to say he had found it. I called at Mr. Edell's home to recover my loss. On examination, I found its contents, including eleven dollars in cash, to be intact. I offered Mr. Edell a reward, which he refused. This act of kindness and honesty on the part of Mr. Edell has won a new customer for Rheingold Beer.

I couldn't let Mr. Edell go entirely unrewarded, therefore this letter of merit to his employers. Thank you for such a fine selection of personnel.

In his reply to Miss Eisemann, Mr. Liebmann wrote:

Dear Miss Eisemann:

It was most gratifying to us to receive your kind and courteous note about our driver, Mr. Gerard Edell, and to know that he was able to be of service to you.

We are delighted, of course, that Mr. Edell's admirable act has won a new customer for Rheingold, but it is infinitely more pleasing to us to learn that it is through the personal integrity and sterling character of one of our employes that so much good will is reflected to our organization.

We know that you will agree that we are mighty fortunate to have a man of Mr. Edell's fine calibre working for us. Many thanks, again, for your thoughtfulness in bringing this to our attention.

The incident became known to the officers and members of Local 24, and they thought it merited a story in The Brewery Worker, a thought with which we are in full accord. The above letters speak for themselves, so there is nothing we need add except that Brother Edell is a credit to our organization, and we like to think that his "personal integrity and sterling character" are typical of our entire membership.

TWUA Honors Hero

A gold life membership card has been presented to Marine Tech. Sgt. James F. Dowd by Local 227, CIO Textile Workers, Lawrence, Mass.

Dowd, a paraplegic, was formerly employed in the Ayer Mill, Lawrence. Life membership had been voted to Dowd some months ago, but last week was the first time he was well enough to attend a banquet in his honor. He had undergone numerous operations. His parents, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel F. Dowd, sat proudly at each side of his wheel chair as he received his card.

Laud Ewing's Stand

Federal Security Administrator Ewing was applauded last week by Local 17, CIO United Public Workers, for his decision to abolish discrimination against Negro workers in the Baltimore offices of the Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance.

Max Shain, Chairman of the Social Branch of the Baltimore UPWA Local, pointed out that Ewing's agreement with the Union came during the week before the President's Order against discrimination in Civil Service was issued.

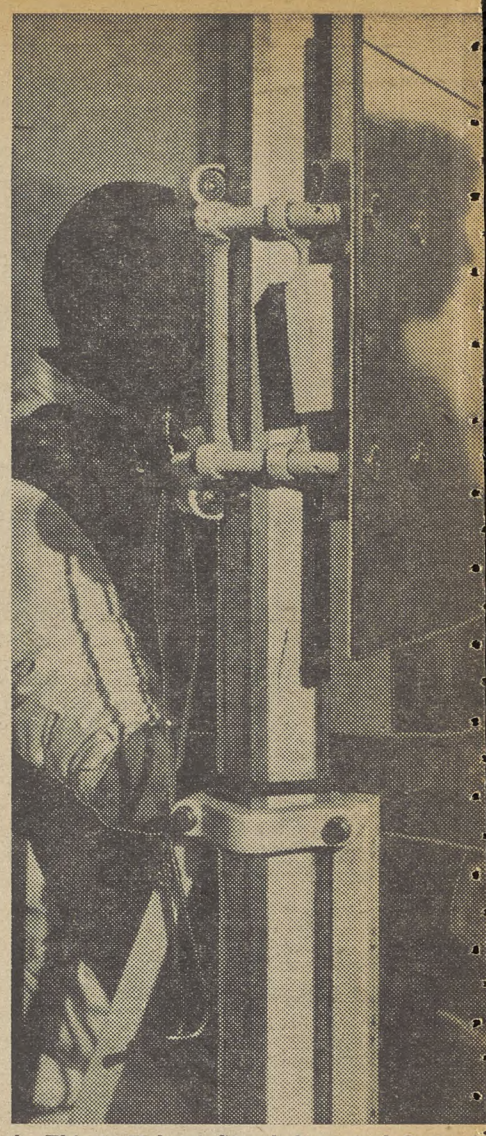
Here Is Helmut

On this page, the CIO News prints the simple story of a lad you never heard of before — Helmut Stoeckel.

Helmut is a trade unionist. He is an Austrian. He was undernourished until his union, with the unstinting aid of the American Friends Service Committee, sent him to a rest home in Austria's Carinthian Alps. The pictures on this page show graphically the story of Helmut—who is symbolic of the hardship that youth of postwar Austria is undergoing.

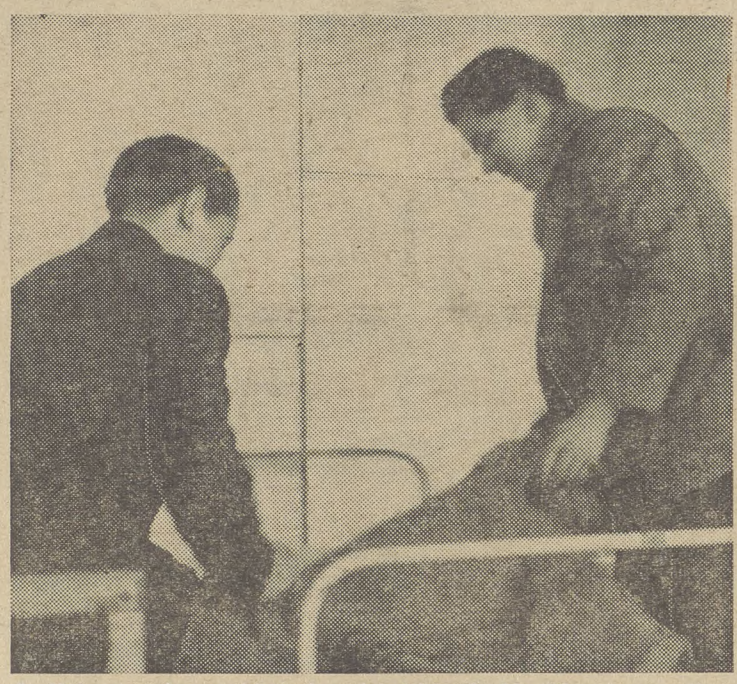
Most of the 67,000 Austrian apprentices — like Helmut — have to live and work and try to keep healthy on a diet which consists largely of black bread, ersatz coffee, soup and occasionally meat.

2. Master Painter Johann Franke shows Helmut how to apply priming to a chair. The Austrian apprentice system has been in effect for centuries. Helmut gets 30-odd schillings a week, practically nothing. (If he bought a meal out, it would cost 15 schillings.)



1. This is Helmut Stoeckel, central figure in trade unions and the American Friends' S you will note, Helmut is being put through a His age? Looks 12, but actually is 17! Dr. practitioner supplied for the Nussdorf Ap trade unions, finds that Helmut, still under gerously underweight, must go to a rest ho tices who reported in January for a routine c to be tubercular.)

3. Helmut and his colleagues laugh over comic books—even as American boys do. They are reading the books in the day room of the Nussdorf Apprentice Home. There are 100 boys in the home, which is located in Vienna's suburbs.



4. Helmut makes up his bed, assisted by a buddy. These apprentices have learned Austria is one of the most heavily unionized countries. Of a population of less than 7,000,000, Austria has more than 1,200,000 union members.

5. Helmut noted that he seemed to be allergic to paint fumes, so he went to the welfare division of his union. Here, Mrs. Mela Svacek, founder of the rest home program, gives him a sympathetic interview. The doctor then found he was underweight. Mrs. Svacek put him on the list for the rest home. (The headquarters of the Friends' Committee is at 20 S. 12th St., Philadelphia, Pa.)

INCOME

Here's how the average Austrian working family spends its income, according to a study in "Solidarity," the Austrian trade union magazine.

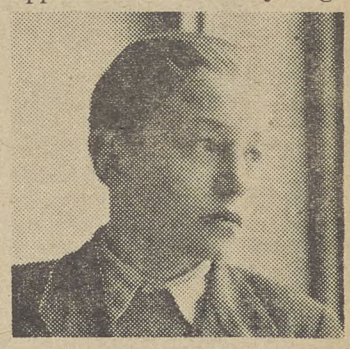
A skilled machinist, with a wife, a 16½-year-old daughter and a 2½-year-old son, earns about $15.60 a week. His daughter, an apprentice worker, contriubtes aout 10 schillings a week to the family fund.

More than two-thirds of the family's budget goes for food —about $10.25. The diet includes small amounts of milk; bread; canned horse meat; a variety of dried foods like raisins, spaghetti and oatmeal. Rent, carfare, taxes and miscellaneous items amount to another $3.

Clothing must be bought and maintained out of a $1.90 a week left over after paying the costs of day-by-day living expenses.

FRIENDS IN

ONE of the groups in Europe today falls with a particularly heavy apprentices. These young people, com



HELMUT STOECKEL

Thanks to the Friends, he gained weight and grew.

interest to agers," ha a real chil has been d post-war s them rests ing Europe.

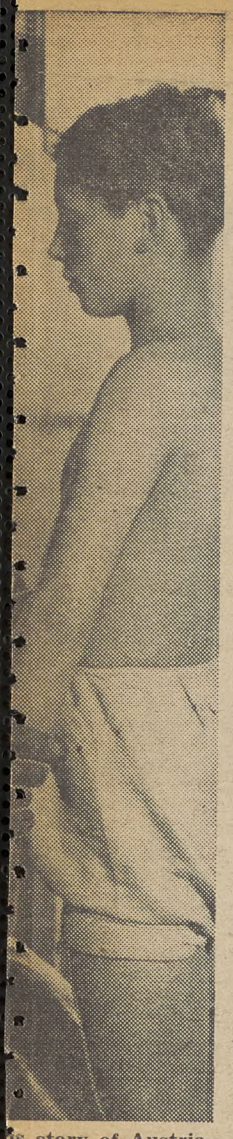
The Youth the Austri been aware tion to thes must learn recovery is There are a apprentices some 40,000 in Vienna, between the ages living conditions are hard; many live far their daiy ration is about 1300 calories.

In an effort to restore the health of and give them a little recreation, trade seven rest homes near Vienna. The Am ice Committee supplies a supplemental calories a day for each worker and furnis from the homes. The Committee also p shoes and some sports equipment.

The rest homes are in former barrack private homes. Three are in the Russia British and two in the American. The s about 1000 beds. Equipment is sketchy.

A conference with a social worker and tion precede the worker's visit to the re must be at least 10 pounds underweight home vacation. Rest, food and recreatio home schedule, which begins at 8 a. m. a

Each apprentice visiting a recuperation workers' ration card for the month of the bulk food of high caloric content. The Qu fat and sugar.



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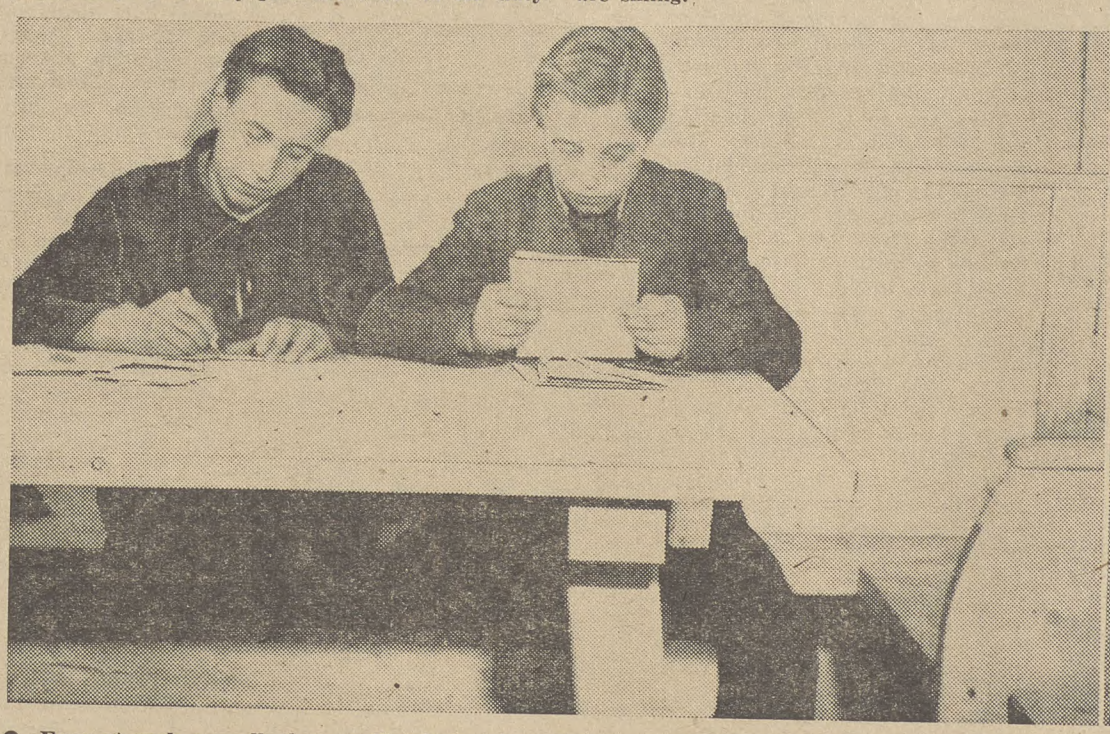
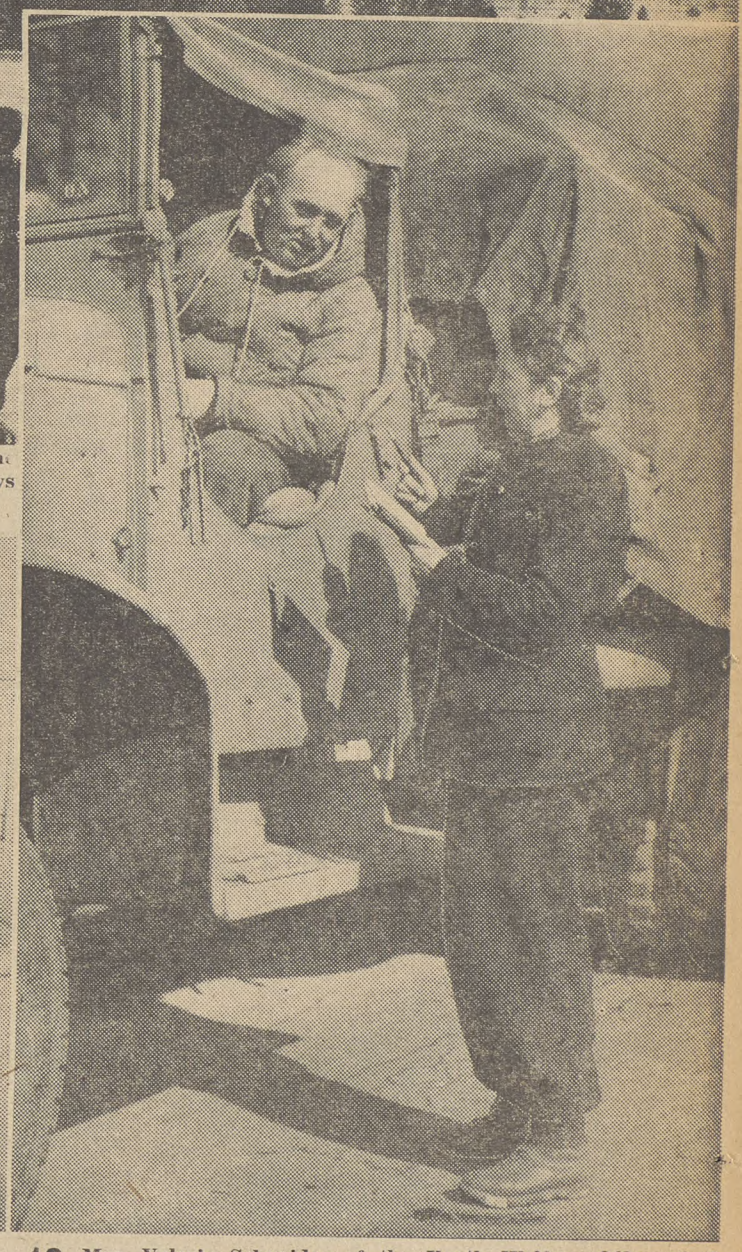
6. This was Helmut's first glimpse of the Moosham rest home. Note the sign giving credit to the American Friends for their aid. Moosham, a cluster of barracks, is located in a valley of the Carinthian mountains. The temperature varies 40 degrees a day, so that at midday one can loaf in the sun without a shirt.

7. Helmut basks in the sun at midday, warm despite the snow beneath him. He has already lost his city pallor.

8. Everybody must pitch in and help at Moosham. Each day, 10% of the boys are on kitchen police duty. And, they pick the order of KP duty themselves. At right, Helmut gazes in awe at the breath-taking Carinthian mountains. Other boys are skiing.



9. Even at such a swell place as Moosham a boy naturally gets a little homesick. So. Helmut and another boy write home. The day at Moosham had been a restful one. Up at 8, the boys had a good breakfast. There was fun, then lunch, the "quiet time" (napping or reading), more fun, a dinner, usually thick stew, evening entertainment and bed at 9. Contrast that to Helmut's routine at the Nussdorf home. Up at 5, make bed, breakfast (three slices of bread, ersatz coffee); work, back at 6, dinner, lights out at 9. Helmut's Moosham stay added 12 pounds to his weight.



10. Mrs. Valerie Schneider of the Youth Welfare Office of the trade union, talks to Karl Zinsler, driver of the Quaker "six-by-six" which brought American Friends' supplies to Moosham —and also to other rest homes, including the one for girls at Mittewald. The cargo consisted of sugar, fats, blankets, furniture and a new stove.

Textile Union Wins Rayon, Cotton Increases Mine-Mill; Shoe Unions Get Rises

WAGE increases won by the CIO Textile Workers from two leading textile manufacturers promise to set a pattern for major rayon producers and the Southern cotton mills.

The union last week broke through three weeks of constant meetings with the huge Dan River Mills, Danville, Va., and came up with an 8% increase for the company's 12,000 workers.

If the procedure of past years holds true again, the rest of the Southern cotton textile manufacturers will follow suit, thus affecting 600,000 workers in both union and non-union mills.

As the Aug. 1 contract expiration date approached, TWUA Exec. Vice Pres. George Baldanzi joined the local negotiations and helped conclude the talks just 24 hours before the deadline.

For the 12,000 Dan River employes the settlement will mean $2 million extra a year. The raise amounts to about 9c an hour and brings the total of increases won by Southern cotton workers since the war's end to about 45c an hour.

SHORTLY after this settlement, TWUA cracked the American Viscose Corp. The new contract raises pay for the 18,000 workers in seven plants by more than 16c an hour. It is expected to set a pattern for settling negotiations now on between TWUA and the Celanese Corp., Cumberland, Md., and Rome, Ga.; and Industrial Rayon Corp. plants in Cleveland and Painesville, O., and Covington, Va.

The increase adds 15c to the basic hourly rates, but the boost in shift premium, calculated on a percentage of the base rates, pushes the actual increase up to 16c. On some key jobs, such as spinning, the increase will be 17c. Retroactive pay to June 27 will bring an additional sum of $40 to $50 to each worker.

Since V-J Day Viscose workers have won 47½c in pay boosts, bringing average hourly earnings to $1.45.

SHIP: Eugene Grace, head of Bethlehem Steel Corp., made two separate announcements last week, one about profits and one about pay.

He reported that in the last three months, Bethlehem cleared almost $16,000,000 after taxes had been paid—with a special increase in the corporation's shipbuilding business (backlog of ship orders $100,000,000).

He also issued a statement condemning the CIO Shipbuilding Workers for seeking ratification from the membership before signing a new contract. Bethlehem offered a 9½c wage package which was rejected by 28,000 workers in nine yards because it only gave them a 7c-an-hour flat increase which they considered inadequate.

Union members said they weren't satisfied with the package because it was not enough, it didn't compare favorably with a 9% increase granted the office workers in the steel division, and steel prices have been raised.

MINE, MILL: An 11th hour settlement with American Smelting & Refining Company's plant in Tacoma, Wash., brought a 12c hourly pay boost to CIO Mine Mill & Smelter Workers. The local's more than 1000 members had been gearing up for a strike.

SHOE: Some 4000 CIO Shoe Workers in New York City will receive an approximate 10c an hour increase under terms of a new agreement with the Shoe Mfgrs. Board of Trade and I. Miller & Sons.

Independent shoe manufacturers were expected to accept the same pattern thus bringing raises to another 2500 employes.

ARMED TO THE TEETH: When 1500 Ohio natl. guardsmen arrived at Univis Lens Co., Dayton, Ohio, where the CIO Electrical Workers have been on strike more than 13 weeks, they found three women pickets. Non strikers are shown here entering the plant between the line of the militia who were armed with rifles, machine guns and automatic tear-gas guns and equipped with armored cars and Sherman a tank.

Two Say Dewey Hit Teachers' Lobby

It's the word of GOP Presidential candidate Thomas E. Dewey against that of Govs. Maw of Utah and Gruening of Alaska, as to whether or not Dewey has called teacher propaganda for higher pay "the biggest lie since Hitler."

Both Maw and Gruening, in statements released by the Democratic Natl. Committee, insist that, at the Governors Conference at Portsmouth, N. H., Dewey had bitterly attacked teachers' lobbies.

They quoted Dewey as saying, in a closed session, that the teachers' lobby "is the most vicious lobby in the nation today. It it isn't stepped on now, it will destroy the nation. It's worse than the power lobby, the real estate lobby, the oil lobby, the liquor lobby and a lot of others."

James C. Hagerty, Dewey's press aide, answered by calling the Maw and Gruening accounts of the meeting "rubbish."

Maryland's ('Free State') Courts Threaten Free Press

NEWS censorship by the courts is having a trial run in the Free State's largest city, Baltimore.

The first show-down on the issue will occur Oct. 1 when five Baltimore radio stations and a radio announcer will be given hearings on contempt charges, based on broadcasts concerning the arrest of a janitor on a charge of murdering an 11-year-old girl.

They are accused of violating rule 904 of the Baltimore Supreme Court, which forbids police, public officials and even defense counsel from making any statement about the conduct of a person accused of criminal offense or to quote him.

The court also bans the publication and broadcast of such statements.

This rule drew the following statements from Secy. - Treas. Ralph Novak of the CIO Newspaper Guild:

"The current effort in Maryland to suppress news through Rule 904 of the code of criminal procedure would deny the public the right to full knowledge of matters affecting the safety and welfare of the people and presents the added problem of screening possible derelictions of duty by public officials.

"There are rules to insure noninterference in the dispensing of justice without gagging the press, censoring the news and keeping the public in the dark."

THE Guild's Washington local, some of whose members are employed on Maryland newspapers, was quick to act on the news gag. A membership meeting passed a resolution attacking the ruling as restricting press freedom in violation of the U. S. constitution and of the Declaration of Rights of Maryland.

The threat to the free press is not confined to Baltimore. A subcommittee of the State Court of Appeals has recommended to the court's committee on rules that the Baltimore plan be extended to the entire state.

An example of how ridiculous the rule is was shown last weekend when a Baltimore newspaper printed a crime story interspersed with paragraphs such as:

"Statement reportedly made by young Livingstone to his father cannot be published because of rule 904 of the Supreme Bench of Baltimore."

$1.05 Minimum Asked In Govt. Contracts

Following up its recent demands for an 87c-an-hour minimum for cotton workers employed on government contracts, the Textile Workers is now asking a $1.05 minimum wage for woolen and worsted workers employed on government contracts.

TWUA Pres. Emil Rieve, in announcing the request to the Wage & Hour Division of the Labor Dept., pointed out that minimum wages on such contracts are set by the Secretary of Labor, under the Walsh-Healy Act.

Use Militia To Break Walkout

THE story of how the national guard was used to squelch a strike by CIO Electrical workers at the Univis Lens Co., Dayton, O., reads almost like an account of a major military expedition.

As told by the Chicago Tribune on Aug. 4:

"Maj. William Mussey led a tear gas squad out of the plant's front door, shouting, 'If they get tough, let them have it.'

"Behind the tear gas squad came a helmeted company of guardsmen wearing gas masks and carrying rifles at the ready.

"From one side street came a medium Sherman tank and from another came an armored reconnaissance car.

"The tank moved down the road, while the armored car took to the sidewalk. Both vehicles propelled mobsters in front of them like snow shovels moving through drifts.

"A heavy weapons company moved in front of the plant with a .50 caliber water cooled machine gun. This was set up and trained on the crowd.

"Capt. Norman Witt of Cincinnati led a gas detail across the street, holding a cylindrical automatic tear gas gun in his hands.

"He began firing as he reached the mob . . .

"A truck filled with troops carrying bayonets reinforced the armor in the street. Within 10 minutes the area was reported cleared."

ACTING on behalf of the Ohio CIO Council, Secy.-Treas. William Lavelle emphatically urged Governor Thomas J. Herbert to withdraw the National Guard units he had dispatched to Dayton in the Univis strike situation.

Lashing out at the governor's order, which he termed "unwarranted and deplorable," Lavelle told Herbert "your impatience with rejection by democratic processes of proposed settlement is no justification for use of troops against American workers."

THE 92-day-old strike began when the company refused to bargain with UE. Meanwhile, an NLRB representation election, in which UE was barred from the ballot for failure to file non-communist affidavits and financial data, gave a majority to the AFL.

An agreement to end the strike was finally reached, but was turned down by the UE membership. Although it provided an 11c hourly increase, the proposed pact would have sent the question of the rehiring of 11 workers to arbitration. It would have operated only pending final decision by the NLRB as to whether UE still represented the employes.

Last week the union made another attempt to end the bitter conflict, as national guardsmen escorted strikebreakers through picket lines. The membership voted to empower UE negotiators to make an agreement without subsequent ratification by the rank-and-file. On this basis, Gov. Herbert said he would attempt to arrange another meeting between the union and the company.

MURRAY SPURS PHONE WAGE DRIVE

TWOC Sets Up Action Committee

CIO Pres. Philip Murray has assured the CIO Telephone Workers' Organizing Committee of his "willingness to participate with you personally in your efforts to bring the American Telephone & Telegraph Co. into line with the wage increase pattern established in the third round of increases."

Murray's statement was made after A.T.&T. refused to grant its employes a general wage increase and other benefits.

The TWOC executive board, meeting last weekend in Washington, took these important actions:

1. Elected Richard W. Long secretary-treasurer to succeed Ted F. Silvey, who has been named executive assistant to the labor advisers of the Economic Cooperation Administration.

2. Acted on Murray's statement, which was in the form of a letter addressed to the board, by setting up an Action Committee, which is designed to involve the various communities, all CIO unions and all telephone workers' organizations in a pressure campaign to force a decent wage settlement out of A.T.&T. and its manufacturing and operating subsidiaries.

3. Pledged support to the Association of Communications Equipment Workers (who install Western Electric equipment in exchanges) in their efforts to achieve a wage increase. The motion authorized other affiliates of TWOC to participate if necessary in ACEW's "cold" strike against A.T.&T.

MURRAY'S letter to the organizing committee said:

"I have been observing with concern the economic disadvantage of telephone workers in comparison with other groups of workers in our industrial and service communities.

"I am cognizant of the fact that since 1939, while workers in 30 basic industries have been showing consistent gains on an hourly and weekly wage basis, telephone workers have fallen from seventh to twenty-second place in that group.

"In recent months, while CIO unions have established a pattern in basic industries for the third round of wage increases, the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, parent corporation of the major operating and manufacturing corporations of the telephone industry, has consistently and adamantly ignored the needs of its employes for commensurate wage treatment. During these same months this company's subsidiaries have appealed for and been granted vast sums in rate increases, thereby adding untold millions of dollars to their profits.

"It behooves the Telephone Workers Organizing Committee, with the assistance and active support of the CIO, to overcome with every means at its disposal the stubborn and unwarranted refusal of A.T.&T. to meet its moral responsibilities to its employes by granting them wage increases which will permit them to maintain a decent American standard of living. Our people must not be harried and distressed by an inability to meet the drastically rising cost of living.

"I urge upon you the task of uniting all workers in an effort to win for telephone workers their rightful wage status.

"I want to assure you at this time of my willingness to participate with you personally in your efforts to bring A.T.&T. into line with the wage increase pattern established in the third round of increases. The plight of the telephone worker is the personal concern of every CIO member and shall be regarded as such until victory is yours."

PHONE WORKERS' Organizing Committee executive board is shown during its hard-working weekend meeting. Left to right, front row, Margaret Weiss, Allan S. Haywood, Norma Naughton. Back row, Richard W. Long, Ernest Weaver, John J. Moran, W. D. Barry, Henry Mayer. Broad bargaining and organizational plans were drawn.

THOSE who attended the working meeting of the TWOC board included:

Allan S. Haywood, CIO vice president and director of organization, who is also chairman of the TWOC board; Long, Ernest Weaver, vice chairman and president of the ACEW; John J. Moran, vice chairman and president of the American Union of Telephone Workers, which covers long lines workers;

Margaret Weiss, president of the Maryland Telephone Traffic Union (operators), which just recently joined CIO; Norma Naughton, president of New York Local 1, AUTW; W. D. Barry, president of the New York ACEW local, and Henry Mayer, attorney.

LONG, a native of Lancaster, Pa., attended Franklin and Marshall College and Northwestern University.

He became vice president of the Federation of Telephone Clerks of Illinois in 1938 and was elected president in 1939. He joined the TWOC and became a board member in 1947.

He is married and has a son and two daughters.

The AUTW and ACEW are the two nation-wide unions within TWOC. A.T.&T. operates the long lines division on a national basis, so AUTW operates the same way. The Western Electric set-up handles installations also on a national basis, thus ACEW has a similar organization.

There are a large number of local and state phone groups in TWOC.

UAW Accepts Die Casters

The CIO Auto Workers Executive Board last week approved an agreement providing for the affiliation of the National Association of Die Casting Workers with the UAW.

Affiliation discussions with the UAW-CIO were authorized by the National Executive Board of the NADCW last July 23. Discussions have been proceeding since that date between committees from each organization. The terms of the agreement will be submitted to a referendum vote of the NADCW membership.

UAW expects that the affiliation will add approximately 20,000 members to the UAW-CIO.

The NADCW was originally organized as an independent national CIO affiliate in 1937. In 1942 it executed a merger agreement with CIO Mine, Mill.

The 24 local unions originally affiliated with the NADCW withdrew from the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers after a conference last June 25 and 27, because of disagreement with the national leadership of the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, particularly with regard to the refusal of the leadership to sign the Taft-Hartley anti-communist affidavits. These 24 local unions re-established the NADCW.

NLRB Poll Is Protested

Results of an NLRB election among Oppenheim Collins department store workers in New York City, in which the AFL won a majority, have been challenged by leaders of striking Local 1250, CIO Retail, Wholesale workers and the parent international union.

Local 1250 Pres. Nicholas Carnes charged that the election climaxed "an unprecedented reign of terror by management."

The CIO local was barred from the ballot because its officers refused to sign non-Communist affidavits. Although an attempt by Intl. Pres. Samuel Wolchok to get an injunction restraining the Aug. 2 election, which was timed for the day Local 1250 members went on strike, was denied, he did get an order from Federal Judge Sylvester J. Ryan directing the NLRB to show cause why it should not be restrained from officially certifying the AFL union as bargaining agent.

The NLRB had earlier denied the international union a place on the ballot on grounds that it was "fronting" for Local 1250.

Local 1250 members picketing the two stores Aug. 3 marched in the shadow of huge signs put up by management which said: "The issue is communism." The union said the issue was wages.

Well, Anyhow, They Got Into The CIO

T-H or no T-H, employes of the Fellsmere Sugar Producers Association were going to get into the CIO Packinghouse Workers—even if it meant a triple play from John L. Lewis' District 50 to the CIO Stone Workers to the Packinghouse Workers.

Last October, CIO organizers reported, these workers in Fellsmere, Fla., "were so anxious to get into the CIO that 192 of the 191 signed a petition to that effect. (Presumably, one two-fisted writer signed twice.)"

They wanted to get into the Packinghouse Workers' sugar division, but at that time the union had not taken all the necessary steps to qualify under T-H and so could not appear on the ballot. So the CIO Stone Workers went on the ballot.

By the time the T-H-burdened NLRB got around to conducting the election, the slack season had arrived and only 59 persons were on the payroll—a boon to CIO organizers who would have had several hundred to campaign among if the election had been held when petitioned for. A majority of these voted for the Stone Workers.

Since then the UPWA has qualified under T-H, and Fellsmere workers are expected to complete the complicated switch from District 50 by transferring soon to UPWA.

Long Lines Union May Re-open Pact

PRES. John J. Moran of the CIO American Union of Telephone Workers (Long Lines) has called a special meeting of the union's executive board in New York City Aug. 10 to consider wage reopening.

Under the contract with American Telephone & Telegraph Co., accepted by a 3,043 to 1,610 vote of the membership, the union may reopen wage talks at any time. The contract did not provide a wage increase at the time it was negotiated last June.

Moran pointed to a recent survey by the Labor Department which shows that wage increases averaging 12½c per hour have been won by unions representing 12,000,000 workers.

"The wage picture," he stated, "has changed entirely since AUTW concluded its negotiations. Every major employer has moved on wages except AT&T.

"Prices are at an all time high and there is every indication that they will move still higher. Telephone workers badly need wage increases to keep their heads above water in this inflationary flood.

"Latest profit figures of AT&T reveal that the company's second quarter earnings were $61,601,106; the highest since 1937. For the first six months of 1948, AT&T earned $5.41 per share for an annual rate of $10.82. This annual rate is the highest reported since 1929.

"AT&T has always boasted that it meets wage trends in other industry. That trend is well established. The national pattern is 12½ cents per hour.

"THE company can well afford to meet the wage pattern. In the last year it has won rate increases totalling $141,000,000 in permanent increases and $8,000,000 more in temporary increases. It has pending applications for between $70,000,000 and $80,000,000 more in rate increases and is expected to obtain permission from state regulatory bodies to incorporate about 80% of the amount it is seeking into its rate structure.

"We would be remiss in our duty if we did not continue our fight to win wage increases for our members. We sincerely hope that AT&T is at last ready to deal fairly with us in our efforts to win wage increases for telephone workers that are long past due."

The contract was negotiated last June 2. The 60-day voting period required under the union's contract expired at midnight August 2.

Results of the balloting were forwarded to Cyrus K. Ching, director of the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service, and to Sumner Slichter, chairman of the Board of Inquiry appointed by President Truman to investigate the facts of the AUTW-Long Lines dispute.

The Board was recessed on June 2 to permit a vote by the union members. With the acceptance by the union of the contract, the Board of Inquiry is expected to be dismissed by Truman.

Biz Said No Money For More Pay, Profits Rise 25%

Wall Street Paper Tells Of 'Take'

By GLORIA CAPLAN

WHERE do those extra dollars we pay out in higher prices go?

Industrialists say they go into workers' pockets. They say prices were pushed skyward to cover higher wages.

Well, last week something that looked remarkably like those same "higher price" dollars turned up—not in overall pockets—but among industry's second quarter profits.

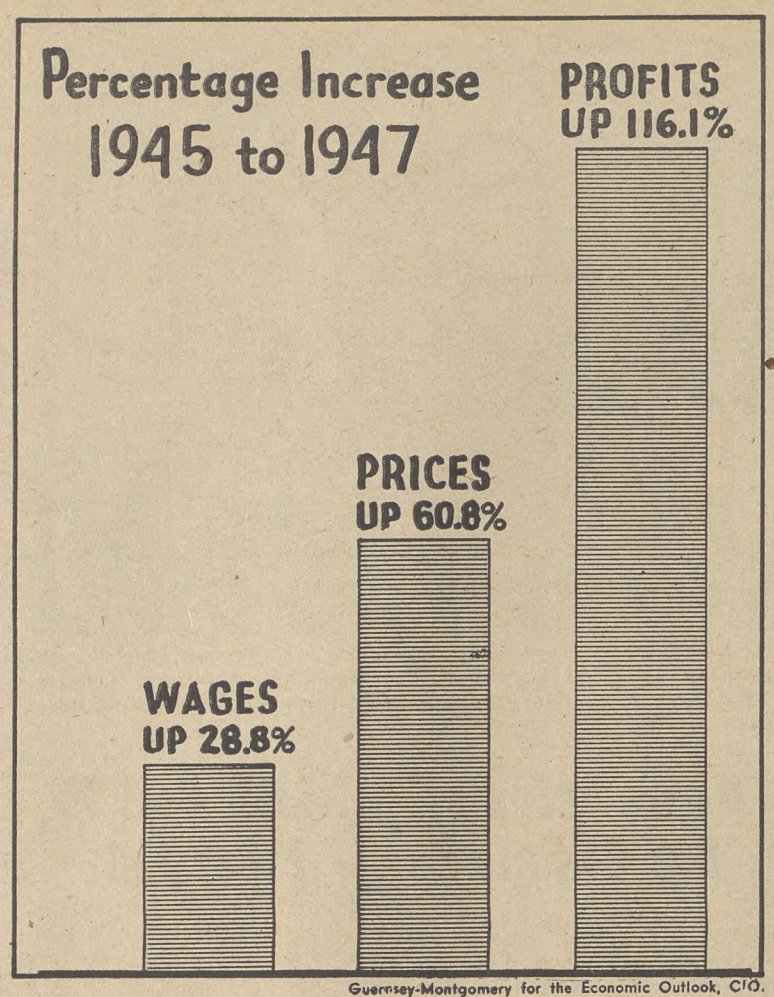
The Wall St. Journal—no labor propaganda outfit they—analyzed reports of 141 publicly-held corporations, excluding transportation and public utilities, and found net profits during the April-through-June months had jumped 25.8% over the same period a year ago.

On top of the heap was the fabulous oil industry. Profits for the first half for 27 leading oil companies jumped 82% over the corresponding 1947 period, breaking all previous records. United Press reported the percentage gains ranged from 206% for Superior Oil Co. (California) to 28% for Deep Rock Oil Corp. Eleven of these firms more than doubled their earnings for the first half of 1947, while 15 went up by 90% or more.

The coal industry came in next, with a net take in the second quarter which was higher by 64.4% than in the corresponding period the previous year. Auto profits jumped 44.7%.

(While this rosy profit picture covered the financial pages, Ford Motor Co. announced it would raise its prices a second time in two months. On June 18 the company pushed prices on its 1949 models up by $85 to $125 a car.)

Gross income for manufacturers was right up there, too—15% higher the first half of this year than in the 1947 period, according to the Dept. of Commerce. And the department's office of Business Economics scotched arguments that the jump resulted largely from greater volume of goods sold. While some of it could be attributed to that, most of it came directly from higher prices, the agency pointed out.



Guernsey-Montgomery for the Economic Outlook, CIO.

Here are some reasons why corporations are happy these days—and while you read them, remember that your dollar is worth less than at any time since the U. S. became the U. S.; and remember, too, that corporations earlier this year vowed they couldn't pay wage increases:

	Net profit 1st half '48	Net profit 1st half '47
General Motors	$206,763,672	$137,559,202
Packard	6,213,805	—1,872,634
Standard Oil, N. J.	210,000,000	140,000,000
Standard Oil, Calif.	77,611,483	40,808,200
Otis Elevator Co.	5,344,109	3,900,000
Va. Iron & Coke Co.	134,940	41,960
Douglas Aircraft	424,951	752,307
Allis-Chalmers	6,306,658	475,941
Maytag Co.	3,999,661	2,860,107
General Mills	13,068,057	9,236,214

U. S. Steel Return Bigger

BLUSHINGLY the CIO News admits that it added chickens and geese last week and got what you'd expect—the bird.

In computing the profit U. S. Steel made on its recent price increase after deducting increased cost of labor and coal, the writer attributed the entire industry's increased coal bill to this one corporation, instead of U. S. Steel's share of about 35%. Thus, U. S. Steel's gain from its price increase became even more dazzling than reported.

Taking into account figures made available since publication of the story, the corrected picture of U. S. Steel's profits and prices is as follows:

A generous estimate of the cost to U. S. Steel of its recent wage boost is $70 million annually. (This is arrived at by taking 35% of U. S. Steel's share of the $200 million estimated by the industry as the industry-wide cost of the new pay boost.)

The increase in U. S. Steel's coal bill will cost it about $29,750,000 annually, again based on 35% of the industry's own estimate of $85 million as the total increased costed.

Together these add up to about $99,750,000, in increased labor and coal costs. But U. S. Steel imposed a price boost of more than twice that amount.

The annual price increase will amount to about $210,600,000 for U. S. Steel. This is based on the announcement by Iron Age, the industry's spokesman, that the new price increase amounts to $10.53 per net ton, instead of $9.34 as originally announced by U. S. Steel for public consumption.

If U. S. Steel does not sell more steel than last year—20,000,000—this price rise amounts to $210,600,000. Subtracting the increased labor and coal you uncover a $110,850,000 profit for U. S. Steel on the deal.

Now, who causes inflations?

SALES INCREASE 15% IN MANUFACTURING

$103,000,000,000 in First Half Not All Due to Higher Prices, Says Commerce Report

INVENTORIES ALSO GAINED

Non-Durables Lead in Trend, but Durable Goods Pick Up as Six-Month Period Ends

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1—Sales by manufacturers for the first half of this year were estimated today by the Department of Commerce at $103,000,000,000, a gain of 15 per cent over the corresponding period of 19[illegible]

The Department's Office of Business Economics, which advanced the estimate on the basis of preliminary data, pointed out, however, that while there was some gain in the volume of goods sold, most of the jump in the value of sales could be attributed to higher prices.

Since these sales estimates include all manufacturers' sales to [illegible]

MISREPRESENTATION: The circled portion of the head of this story in the New York Times is not supported by the facts in the second paragraph (also circled.) The head plays down the relation of prices to profits as industry is trying to do.

Finds GIs Eager For Union Information

Frank McCallister, director of the Georgia Workers Education Service, which is supported by all branches of the Georgia labor movement, recently was invited, as a union man, to lead a series of army discussion groups at Ft. McPherson.

More than 800 enlisted men and NCOs attended McCallister's classes. Officers, noting the keen interest of most of the men in the discussion of labor history and trade union practices, were amazed. McCallister even got applause from his audiences. As one officer told him later: "The applause you received was unusual. They rarely applaud even guest speakers in the Army."

One of the enlisted men was heard to remark: "Why don't we have more speakers like that?"

Burglar Visits Local

A burglar recently broke into the office of Local 216, Auto Workers, at South Gate, Los Angeles County, Calif., and stole $89.50.

Senators Kill Housing

With Sen. Robert Taft (R., O.) leading the march against his own bill, the Senate last week killed the Taft-Ellender-Wagner housing bill and substituted a weak sop to the real estate lobby and the House GOP leadership.

The Upper Chamber adopted the substitute measure, sponsored by Sen. Joseph McCarthy (R., Wis.) by a 48-to-36 vote. In so doing it abdicated its previous stand of sticking by the TEW bill, which it passed earlier this year.

Twenty-four Democrats and 12 Republicans stood by the TEW bill to the end, while 37 Republicans and 11 Democrats supported the substitute. Among the Republicans voting against TEW was Sen. Irving Ives (R., N. Y.), who usually reflects the views of Gov. Thomas E. Dewey.

The McCarthy bill omits public housing, farm housing, slum clearance and research provisions contained in the TEW measure.

We Say It Again; Rep. "Best Stock" Scott!

THE pace of PAC work throughout the land:

Rep. Hugh (Best Stock) Scott (R., Pa.), chairman of the Republican National Committee, has indignantly — well noisily, anyway—denied that he ever said—as reported a week or so ago right here in these columns—that the Republicans came of "the Best Stock."

Best Stock Scott also denied saying that several years back when the late Philadelphia Record—which was then supporting the Democratic Party—and the Republican Philadelphia Bulletin both had stories quoting him to that effect. Here's the Record's reply:

"Editor's note: The Record news story about Mr. Scott's Lincoln Day speech was written by Thomas P. O'Neil, The Record's political editor for many years. He heard the speech. He states emphatically the Congressman was accurately quoted. Mr. O'Neil's reputation for accuracy and fairness is well known."

(Note: Tom O'Neil is now publicity man for the Pennsylvania Manufacturers' Association, dominated by GOP Boss Joseph Grundy, who reportedly ordered the Republicans to hire his man, Scott, as chairman.)

So, the CIO News repeats:

Rep. Scott once said that Republicans came of the "Best Stock."

* * *

The Wisconsin PAC has ousted seven members accused of "misinforming CIO members on the Wallace Party."

The ousted members:

Edward Bobrowicz, Fur & Leather, a candidate for Congress on the Wallace ticket; Phil H. Smith, Electrical Workers; James de Witt, Farm Equipment; Gus Tomlinson, Fur; Allan Bjorklund, Public Workers; Paul Gardner, Food, Tobacco; Richard Morgan, Maritime.

* * *

PAC Natl. Dir. Jack Kroll sent a telegram to all presidents of inter-national CIO unions, urging that they "delegate at least one observer from your organization to sit in the Congressional galleries in order that they may report to our members from first-hand observation the conduct of these paid representatives of the people—the guardians of the country's well-being."

The wire was sent as the Congress, ignoring any legislation remedying inflation, was preparing to scram out of Washington.

* * *

The executive Board of Local 100 of the CIO Transport Workers' Union has passed a resolution denouncing the American Labor Party, the Communist Party and the Greater New York City CIO Council.

TWU natl. Pres. Michael Quill resigned as president of the council because it refused to adhere to CIO policy against a third party in 1948. The ALP and the CP are supporters of the third party.

The Local 100 resolution also ordered all local officers and staff members to resign from ALP or or resign their posts with the local. The vote was 24 to 10.

In another TWU local, 101, the executive board had voted to remain in GNYIUC. Last week, the Nassau commercial section and the Canarsie clerical section of 101 adopted resolutions demanding that the local quit the council.

THE ADVENTURES OF JIM BARRY

WHILE POP STORM IS WORKING OUT PLANS FOR THE DOORBELL RINGING CAMPAIGN WITH JIM BARRY... OTHER PLANS ARE BEING MADE IN THE HOME OF "GENIAL" JIM FYKSOR -- BIG-TIME POLITICIAN HIRED TO CRUSH LABOR'S POLITICAL ACTION.....

I'M GLAD TO PLAN TO GET RID OF POP STORM. BUT JUST WHAT DO YOU INTEND TO DO, FYKSOR?

SIMPLE, MR. BARBELL... AND NO VIOLENCE! I'M HAVING MY BOYS PICK POP STORM UP.... AND GIVE HIM A VACATION UNTIL THE ELECTION CAMPAIGN IS OVER!

CLEVER.... CLEVER! AS CHAIRMAN OF THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE OF MANUFACTURERS, I'LL SEE TO IT THAT THERE'S AN EXTRA BONUS IN IT FOR YOU--- PROVIDED OUR MEN GET CONTROL OF CONGRESS!

WELL, SEE THAT THERE'S NO SLIP-UP, FYKSOR! HAVE IT DONE QUIETLY, AND SOON!

DON'T WORRY, MR. BARBELL! MY BOYS ARE EXPERTS!

ALL RIGHT, YOU KNOW WHAT TO DO! GET A COUPLE OF THE BOYS AND PICK UP THE OLD GEEK! NO SLIP-UPS, DAN!

OKAY, BOSS! WE'LL KEEP THE OLD BUGGER IN THE DOWNTOWN HIDEOUT!

MEANWHILE...

ON YOUR WAY, KIDS! REMEMBER... YUH GOT TO GET PEOPLE MOVING ON THE SPECIAL SESSION OF CONGRESS AND REGISTRATION COME NOVEMBER!

RIGHT, POP! AND THANKS FOR STRAIGHTENING ME OUT!

YOUR TURN! GIT A-GOING! I'LL WAIT FOR WOODY TO SHOW UP, AND THEN WE'LL BE ON OUR WAY!

SO-LONG, POP!

SOME OF THESE CARDS FOR NAMES. ALSO I CAN KEEP A RECORD OF WHO'S BEEN VISITED... SOME OF THESE VOTING RECORDS OF THE MEN IN CONGRESS NOW.....

HUM--DE-DE--DUM, DE-DUM! I FIGURE I'LL VISIT ABOUT SIX HOMES... SPEND ABOUT TEN MINUTES IN EACH.... THET'LL BE AN HOUR! HUMMM... THET'LL MAKE A NEAT SLOGAN-- GIVE AN HOUR A NIGHT... AND GET YOURSELF A DECENT CONGRESS! YEP! THET'S GOOD! DE-DE-DUM!

THET YOU, WOODY? 'BOUT TIME YUH SHOWED UP! I GOT SOMETHING FOR YUH HERE!

AND I GOT SOMETHING FOR YOU, POP!

AL

THUD!

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Essay Winner:

Why Should Big Biz Be Main Cheese?

PRETTY Catherine Mitcho knows what Congress ought to do for the American people.

And she knows how to put it into writing, too.

So, it wasn't any surprise to her friends that Catherine, a resident of Stockton, Pa., was the winner of an essay contest—"Why Labor Should be Interested in the 1948 Elections"—conducted by the Penn-Appalachian Joint Board of the CIO Textile Workers.

The P-A Joint Board covers Wilkes-Barre, Scranton, Hazelton and a number of other towns in the hard coal section of Pennsylvania. Catherine, who'll vote for the first time this year, is a member of the Local 181, Duplan Corp., Hazelton.

The prize for the best essay—it was open to 5000 members in 17 locals—was a trip to Washington to see Congress in action. With Catherine came three other rank and filers, a staff member and the joint board's educational director, Olga Corey.

They carried a petition, signed by the 1600 members of Catherine's local, asking Congress for action. The petition was handed to Sen. Francis Myers (D., Pa.).

Here is the winning essay:

"Today, the labor in the U. S. is at a critical point. As it is, the government has some control over the unions.

"If the wrong men or women are elected into Congress, we will be helpless. Our Unions will be broken up. Many will lose their jobs. Our wages will be cut. We will have to work twice as hard as we are now.

"If the right men and women are elected into Congress, we will be able to fight for our rights. They will aid us in every way as possible. They will see that such laws as the Taft-Hartley Bill are done away with. They will see to it that our rights are as good as any manufacturer's.

"We should elect someone that will fight for reduction in prices and taxes. They will also fight for our equal rights. We must vote for the people that are reliable and honest.

"OUR recent union shop elections show that we are interested in our unions. We know that since the unions are here, they have aided us in many ways.

"They fought for higher wages, insurance, seniority rights and greater improvements in working conditions.

"All unions must get together in the coming election and vote for the right persons, if they wish to be established forever in this country. Why should the manufacturers be always the main cheese? Give us a chance!"

FIRST-HAND: A group of Pennsylvania CIO Textile Workers wanted to know how Congress operates so they went right to their U. S. Senator to find out. Here, Sen. Francis Myers (D., Pa.), second from left, gets a petition from Hazelton, Pa., TWUA members giving a program for the Congress. Left to right are: John Edelman, TWUA legislative representative (he used to live in Pennsylvania himself), Myers, Al Camer, Mary Daniels, Catherine Mitcho, Kay Longo and John Tomsho. Catherine won an essay contest on political action, conducted by the Penn-Appalachian Joint Board, TWUA.

Boss Crump Beaten With Labor's Aid

THE resurgent people of the South have scored a major victory over political bossism.

In Tennessee last week, an aroused electorate turned on Boss Ed Crump and handed him the first state-wide lacing he has ever taken.

With the full support of every segment of organized labor, Rep. Estes Kefauver won the Democratic nomination for U. S. Senator and former Gov. Gordon Browning became the nominee for Governor. Both defeated Crump's handpicked candidates.

Crump had taken full-page advertisements in newspapers, labeling Kefauver the "tool" of CIO-PAC, even hinting that Tennessee-born Kefauver was a foreigner.

REP. KEFAUVER

But, in Crump's own county, of which Memphis is the core, a group of prominent citizens—businessmen, professional men, civic leaders—united to oppose Crump for the first time. And the editor of the afternoon Scripps-Howard paper there engaged in a running battle with the Boss.

CIO, AFL and Rail Brotherhoods were united for the first time behind anti-Crump candidates. W. A. Copeland, CIO director, put it this way:

"Two years ago, we made a lot of noise, did no work and took a beating. This time we made no noise, worked like hell and won for the people."

Kefauver defeated incumbent Sen. Tom Stewart and Judge John A. Mitchell. Ironically, Crump ditched Stewart in favor of Mitchell, who came in a bad third.

KEFAUVER will oppose former Republican Natl. Chm. Brazilla Carroll Reece in the fall election. Reece defeated Allen Strawbridge in the GOP primary.

Browning won over incumbent Gov. Jim McCord.

It was a sweet victory for Browning. When he was governor in 1936-38, he broke with Crump. In revenge, the boss licked him for reelection. Since then, Browning has been a county judge and served with the Army overseas.

His GOP opponent will be Roy Acuff, a hillbilly singer, who won over Robert Murray.

First Voter

CIO Reg. Dir. W. A. Copeland claims he was the first Tennesseean to vote for Estes Kefauver in the primary.

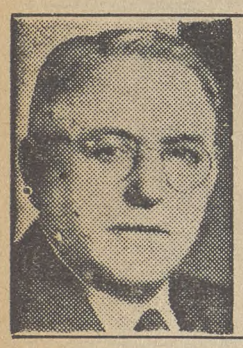
He mailed an absentee ballot to his polling place in Memphis two weeks ago.

CIO Vice Presidents To Meet Aug. 19

Pres. Murray has called CIO's executive officers to a meeting in Washington August 19.

Attending the meeting, in addition to Pres. Murray, will be CIO's nine vice-presidents and Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey. In addition, Director Jack Kroll of the CIO Political Action Committee has been asked to be present.

The nine vice-presidents are: L. S. Buckmaster (rubber); Joseph Curran (maritime); Albert Fitzgerald (electrical); John Green (shipyard); Allan S. Haywood, director of organization; O. A. Knight (oil); Walter Reuther (auto); Emil Rieve (textile); and Frank S. Rosenblum (clothing).



ORGANIZATIONALLY SPEAKING

By Allan S. Haywood

Reg. Dir. Irwin DeShetler of Southern California reports that he has been advised by Robert Person, Brewery Workers Representative, that that union won a unanimous vote in a collective bargaining election at the East Idaho Brewing Co., Pocatello, Idaho. George Bauer of the Los Angeles Brewery Workers office was in charge.

The CIO Shoe Workers is continuing to sweep plants of the International Shoe Company in union shop elections, it is reported by CIO Reg. Dir. Delmond Garst, St. Louis. In St. Charles, Mo., the vote was 726 for, 34 against in one plant and 80 for, nothing against in another. In Sikeston, Mo., the vote was 520 for and 4 against. Shoe Workers Rep. Dave Wilson has been conducting these campaigns.

The Shoe Workers in Ohio, too, are indicating their satisfaction with this union by voting overwhelmingly for the union shop. Reg. Dir. George DeNucci reports that the Columbus plant of the A. C. Godman Shoe Co. voted favorably by 133 to 5. The Logan, Ohio, plant of this company voted 240 for the union shop and 14 against. Shoe Workers Reg. Dir. George Martin conducted these campaigns.

Reg. Dir. Joseph M. Walsh, Wilkes-Barre, reports that the CIO Auto Workers won a union shop election with the employes of the Murray Corp., Scranton, Penna., by a vote of 1017 for to 50 against. UAW Reg. Dir. Martin Gerber and UAW Staff Rep. John J. Spillane recently negotiated an improved contract at this plant which included a 13c an hour wage increase.

The writer, who is Chairman of the Telephone Workers Organizing Committee, met with the committee's executive board last weekend. The CIO is making remarkable progress in this field and conditions continue to become more and more favorable for even greater successes.

The great problem facing telephone workers today is that of bringing their wages into line with the wages of the other workers in the country. To date the American Telephone and Telegraph Co. has refused to meet the wage pattern established by the CIO.

The TWOC and the CIO are determined to take the leadership in breaking down the resistance of A. T. & T. The writer met the week before last with the head of the Western Electric Co., the manufacturing branch of A. T. & T. and received from him the first commitment obtained this year to meet the wage pattern. It will take a little time to work this out and plans are being made to develop the kind of action which will prevent this company from forgetting its promises.

President Murray has interested himself in the cause of the telephone workers and in a letter to the committee's executive board stated that he will participate actively in this fight.

Pres. Richard W. Long, of the Federation of Telephone Workers of Illinois, was elected secretary-treasurer of TWOC to replace Ted Silvey who has left us to take a position with ECA.

Campaign Southern

Natl Dir. Van A. Bittner of the CIO Organizing Committee reports the CIO in the South won 15 elections and "held its own" in a 16th election during the last half of July. In the latter election, the employes of Florida Agricultural Supply Co., Jacksonville, Fla., voted 21 to 3 to retain the CIO United Transport Service Employes as their bargaining agent in a decertification election.

Florida Dir. Charles Cowl reports: Fellsmere Sugar Producers Association, Fellsmere, Fla., 38 votes for CIO Stone Workers, five against. Foley Lumber Co., Jacksonville, Fla., company recognizes CIO United Transport Service Employes without necessity of election. Nacco Fertilizer Co., Jacksonville, Fla., company recognizes UTSE-CIO without election.

North Carolina Dir. William Smith reports: Bryant Rock & Sand Co., Neverson, N. C., 55 votes for CIO Stone Workers, 23 against. Armour Fertilizer Co., Wilmington, N. C., 86 votes for CIO Retail, Wholesale & Department Store Union CIO, 4 against. Sterling Cotton Mill, Frankinton, N. C., 175 votes for Textile Workers, 77 against. Eureka Lumber Co., Washington, N. C., 69 votes for Intl CIO Woodworkers, 13 against.

Alabama Dir. Carey Haigler reports: J. R. Raible Co., Alabama City, Ala., no votes were cast against USA-CIO. The company employes 28 men, all members of the union. T. R. Miller Mill Co., Brewton, Ala., (saw mill division) 159 votes for IWA-CIO, 26 against. T. R. Miller Mill (creosoting division) 91 votes for IWA-CIO, 14 against. T. R. Miller Mill (box veneer div.) 183 for IWA, 28 against.

Mississippi Dir. Robert W. Starnes reports: Dixie Pine Products Co., Hattiesburg, Miss., 62 votes for CIO Chemical Workers, six against.

Tennessee Dir. Paul R. Christopher reports: Shelco Milling Co., Memphis, Tenn., 16 votes for IWA-CIO, two against. Bluff City Paper Stock Co., Memphis, Tenn., 11 votes for CIO Paper Workers, 6 against.

Arkansas Dir. Lee F. Tucker reports: International Shoe Co., Searcy, Ark., 169 votes for CIO Shoe Workers, 119 against.

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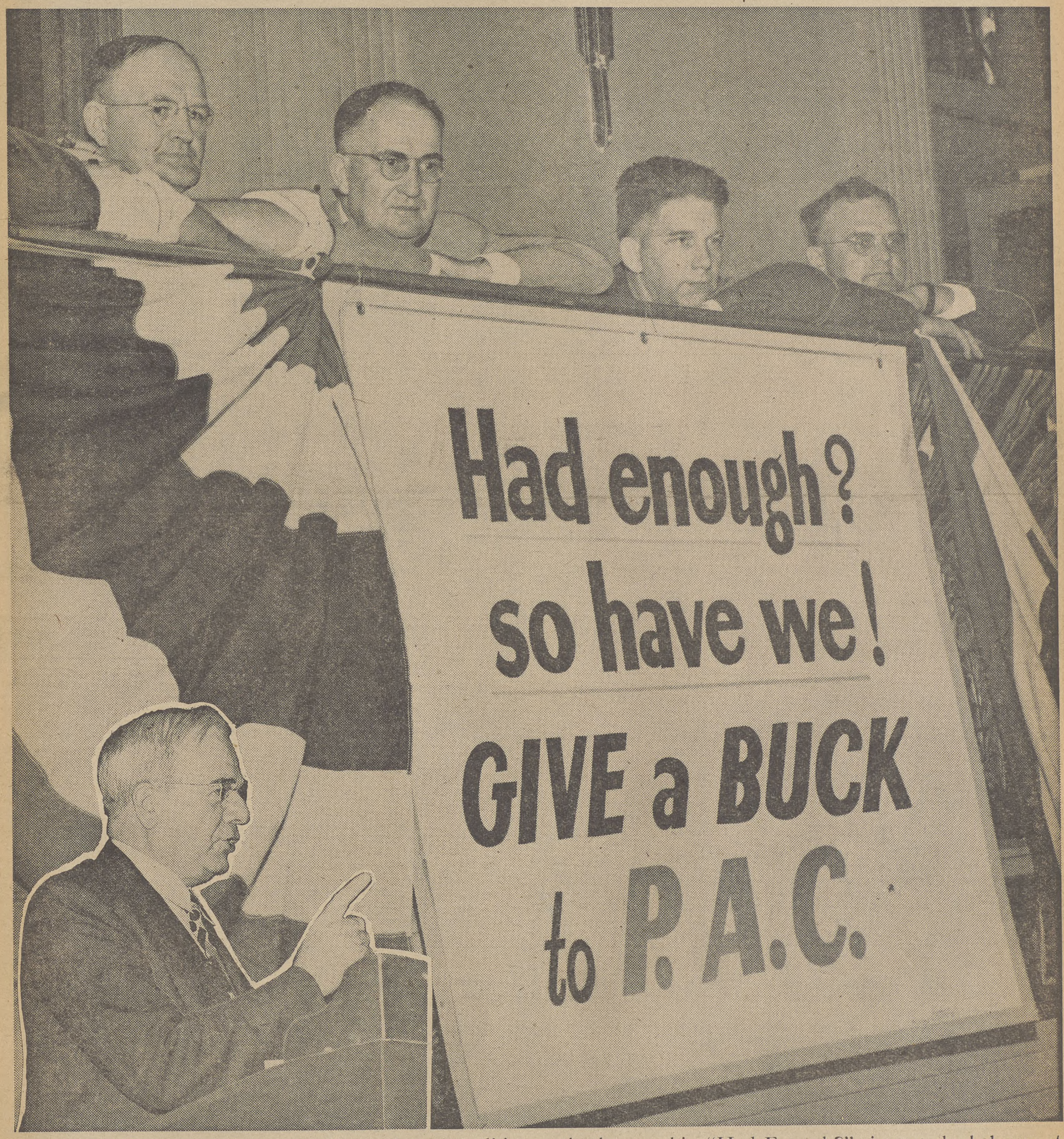


"LABOR has got to go into politics and stay in politics if our people are going to have any security and peace," PAC Dir. Jack Kroll told some 1500 CIO members at a statewide rally. Kroll said he'd 'had enough' of the GOP leadership of the 80th Congress. So had Ohio PAC leaders, who hung a big "Had Enough?" sign on the balcony of their rally hall. For details of the meeting—and for Kroll's comments on Truman, "smug little men with smug little minds" and "stooges for Moscow," and the 80th Congress, particularly the Ohio delegation—see Pages 6 and 7.

U. S. ECONOMIC ADVISER KEYSERLING:

'Ingredients For Economic Explosion Stewing in The Boiler of Inflation'

By GLORIA CAPLAN

THEY listened politely as he laid down before them a skillfully detailed story of the American Crisis. It was a true story, a stark revealing story, an unfinished—as yet—story, and it had all the elements of a tragedy.

Leon H. Keyserling, vice-chairman of the President's Council of Economic advisers, was stepping out of his role as adviser to the President for the first time and was personally pleading with the Senate Banking & Currency Committee to do something about inflation before it is too late. He gave them the causes and effects, the danger signals and — most important—the remedies.

The Republican-controlled committee thanked him, promptly forgot him and his unpleasant warnings and several days later hurried home with the rest of Congress to concentrate on "more important" things — getting re-elected.

Keyserling had told the committee many things they didn't want to hear, things the American people should know:

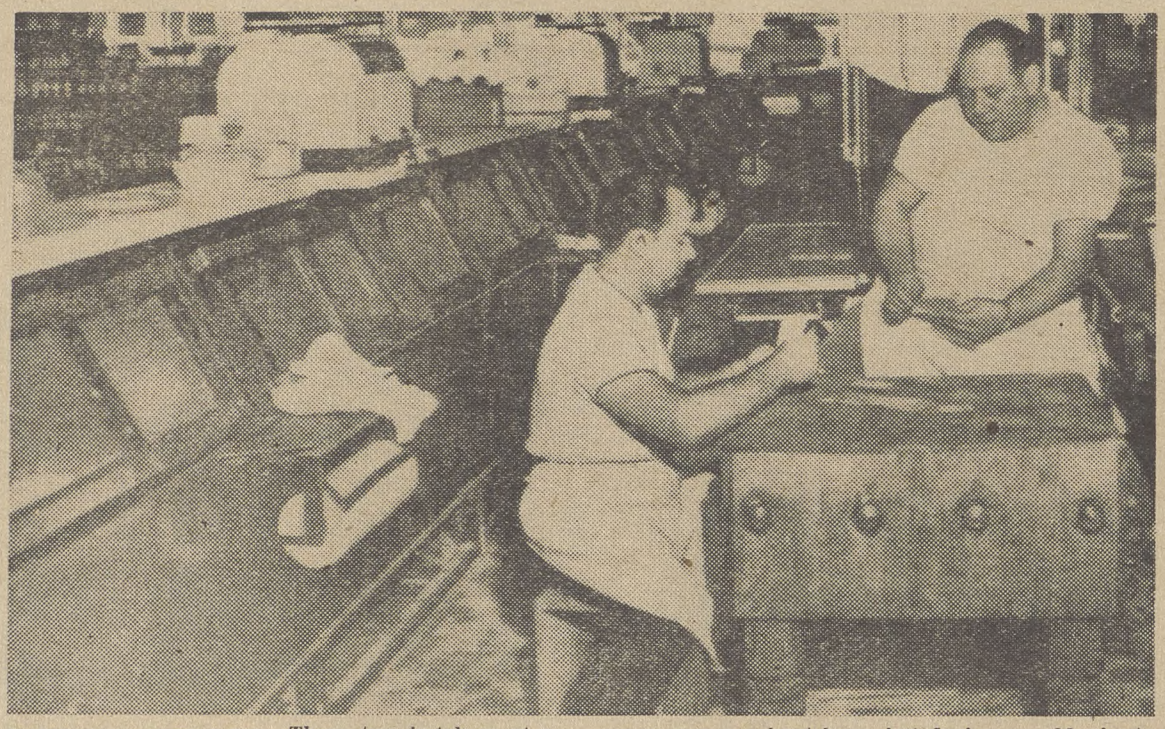
First the economist hit some of the myths big business groups have been circulating:

ERP Jeopardized

"The inflationary process is jeopardizing our whole program of aid to the free countries of western Europe, along with all of our objectives for the restoration of better international economic relations as a foundation for permanent world peace . . . The inflation is affording a talking point for such enemies of our foreign policy within our own gates as look elsewhere than to America's best interests for their guidance or command."—Keyserling.

MYTH: The big money supply is the evil to be combatted in fighting inflation.

KEYSERLING: A big money supply is not bad in itself. Rather, it is the worsening relationship between the various economic factors, for instance, wages, profits and prices—that is dangerous. For instance, he noted that an increasingly smaller share of the national income has been going to employes, while the corporate profits hunk has been increasing.



BUYERS' STRIKE: These two butchers at a Hollywood shop have so few customers that they put in their time playing cards. There are ordinarily so many buyers that seven men are kept busy, but during one 26-minute period these two butchers made only two sales. A number of buyers' strike are in progress through the Country.

In 1929, he said, wages and salaries constituted 65.9% of the nation's financial pie, dropping to 62% the first half of this year. On the other hand, corporate profits constituted 8% in 1929, but are taking up 12.3% of the national income today.

MYTH: Workers are better off than ever before and therefore don't need wage increases.

KEYSERLING: Real earnings have gone down since 1946—a 10% cut for all wage earners, a 15% cut for clerical and professional workers. Savings and debts are another gauge of how well workers are faring. Last year about 57% of the families earning under $1000 a year and about 41% of the families making between $1000 and $2000 went into debt or barely broke even.

By early 1948 about 27% of all "spending units" had no savings at all. About 55% had less than $500 put away. "There can be no disputing the truth that inflation is imposing an intolerable and ever-increasing burden upon millions of families."

MYTH: Increased productivity will solve everything.

KEYSERLING: "Mere increase in production will not by itself correct the maladjustments already indicated in the price-income structure; taken alone, it might even accentuate some of these maladjustments, particularly the general balance between production and consumption."

To support his fear that consumer income would eventually become insufficient to take a general increase in production of goods off the store shelves and counters, he noted that consumer expenditures for goods and services have already started falling. They dropped from 71.1% of the national product in 1939 to 65.2% the first half of 1948. In some areas, however, increased production would be highly desirable, as in steel and housing.

MYTH: Building more houses would be inflationary. (Recently echoed by Sen. Taft.)

KEYSERLING: "If there is a housing shortage and if this is contributing to excessive housing costs . . . then the production of more housing is anti-inflationary . . ."

BUT, he pointed out, two things are necessary to supply the labor and materials and to prevent the housing boom from becoming a bust:

1. Allocation of building materials is necessary to prevent them from being channeled into non-essential building; and

2. There must be greater construction of low and moderately-priced houses, as would have been encouraged by the Taft-Ellender-Wagner housing bill, just killed by the 80th Congress. Unless the industry does this, "there is certain to be a collapse in the postwar building boom" as soon as the "relatively thin market" for high-priced housing is saturated.

MYTH: Curtailment of demand would reduce prices.

KEYSERLING: "This is nothing more than a sugar-coating of the bitter pill that inflation, of course, will be over when unemployment mounts and when the economy passes from a 'sellers' to a 'buyers' market." He warned that we "cannot begin rolling down this kind of hill without rolling into the valley."

MYTH: The problem of restraining industrial prices is less serious than that of restraining farm prices.

KEYSERLING: "The fairly steady upward march of industrial prices . . . is a cause of genuine concern. The reason for this is that these prices are in large part administered or at least partially administered prices, which we know from repeated experience do not respond so rapidly or so sensitively as farm prices to changes in the composition of demand."

(Thus the steel corporations, for instance, arbitrarily impose price increases; while farm prices react immediately to the rises and falls of demand.) In addition, it must be remembered, he said, that the rise in farm income has tended to make up for the disproportionately low share farmers were receiving before the war.

As for industrial prices, there is the serious danger that if they are permitted to go still higher, wide-scale unemployment and large cutbacks in production will precede any voluntary price reductions—the mark of depression.

Keyserling offered the following prescription for this creeping economic paralysis, no part of which could do the job alone, he said:

- Selective price controls
- Allocation of scarce materials
- Higher minimum wage
- Continued farm price supports
- Restraining "such wage increases as would break through necessary price ceilings."

(CIO unions maintain that their wage increases did not necessitate price boosts, but could easily have been paid out of record high profits.)

- Consumer credit controls which would curb buying by those already securing too much instead of further curbing those now receiving too little.
- Bank credit controls.
- Excess profits tax

Strange Paradox

"Nobody can foretell just when the dangers and maladjustments of inflations will culminate in a crash. But is it not a strange paradox that those who believe that this ultimate calamity is some time off should on that ground be skeptical of prompt remedial action?"—Keyserling.

And what did the 80th Congress do? It chose the two parts of the program which Keyserling said would have the least effect on inflation in themselves: bank credit controls and consumer credit controls.

Thus while Congressmen mend political fences . . .

"There is stewing in the boiler of inflation the main ingredients for an economic explosion, and we cannot afford to wait until these ingredients fuse themselves into the combination that will touch off that explosion," Keyserling said.

CIO Repudiates Wallace in Home State

THE CIO in Henry Wallace's home state has repudiated the Progressive Party presidential candidate, overwhelmingly throwing its support behind the CIO-PAC instead.

Showdown on the Wallace issue came at the 10th annual convention of the Iowa State CIO Council in Davenport last week. About 280 delegates attended.

A number of left-wing delegates walked out of the convention after nomination of officers. Edward Filliman, retiring president; Walter Wagner, nominated for secretary-treasurer, and 11 candidates for the executive board withdrew as candidates and joined the exodus.

Elected to succeed Filliman as Council president was Vernon Dale, international representative of the Clothing Workers. Dale was previously a member of the executive board. Kenneth Everhart was re-elected secretary-treasurer. Of the 10 board members only Stanley Smith was re-elected.

Strong support for national CIO policy and opposition to Wallace supporters on the executive board had previously been indicated on two test votes.

The first of these came when delegates on a standing vote adopted a constitutional amendment providing for annual elections. Previously officers were elected every two years, and no election was slated for this year. Adoption of the amendment was interpreted as indicating a desire for a change of officers immediately.

Third party supporters received a second setback when delegates voted to reject Wallace and back CIO-PAC, which has not yet indorsed a candidate for president.

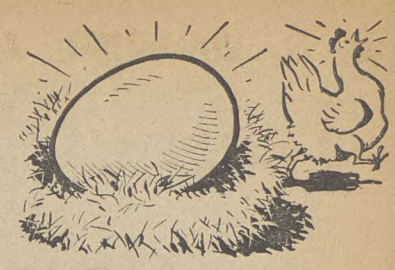
Following the left-wing withdrawal, the principal speaker, R. J. Thomas, Natl. CIO assistant organizing director and former CIO Auto Workers head, asserted, "You don't win ballots by walking out. Minorities have to learn to work with majorities, if you want to have real democracy."

Thomas predicted that the Progressive Party would not receive a single electoral vote or "come close to getting a majority of the trade union vote."

Anthony Smith, national CIO assistant director of councils, told delegates that the CIO program is "worth dying and living for and don't let anyone tell you that any group has a better one."

He pictured the progressive policy of the CIO by tracing the organization's history from its inception.

The '80th' Lays An



By HENRY C. FLEISHER

BY their deeds—and their words—you can judge the 80th Congress.

The special session was long on words, short on deeds. It followed the pattern set at the regular meetings of Congress which started last January.

By now, the do-nothing policy of the 80th Congress is well advertised. Some of the words of Representatives and Senators are less well known. Here's a capsule history of the special session—told in the words of Congressmen and of people who tried to get Congressmen to act.

CIO's words on the record of the regular session were spoken in June by:

CIO PRES. MURRAY: "The record of the 80th Congress is not a pleasant one. It failed to meet the needs of the American people, and it sacrificed to the greed of the vested interests, the belief that government should be not only of and by the people, but for the people."

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The same critical view of Congress obviously was held by Pres. Truman. At the Democratic convention he made a speech:

PRES. TRUMAN: "Now, my friends, if there's any reality behind that Republican platform, we ought to get some action out of the short session of the 80th Congress . . . What this worst 80th Congress does in this special session will be the test. The American people will not decide by listening to mere words, or by reading a mere platform. They'll decide on the record."

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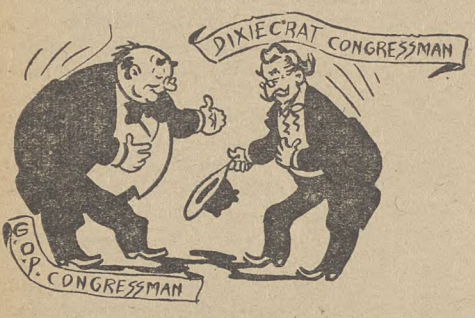
But the Republicans made it clear from the outset that they didn't want to act. TOM DEWEY called the special session a "frightful imposition" on the poor Congressmen. One member of the House indicated his anger at being prodded into legislative activity:

REP. FREDERICK SMITH (R.Ohio): "There is no good reason for this special session of Congress. It is a political move, pure and simple . . . I do not believe anything has developed in either the domestic or international scene since the adjournment of Congress on June 19 that justifies the calling of this special session."

(ITEM: The U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics announced that the consumers price index, based on 900



commodities, had risen to the highest level in all history.)

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On the second day of the special session, the President came before the GOP-controlled Congress to demand action.

PRES. TRUMAN: "Our people demand legislative action by their government to do two things: First, to check inflation and the rising cost of living, and second, to help in meeting the acute housing shortage. There are matters which affect every American family."

And two days later, speaking on a national radio network:

CIO PRES. MURRAY: "I charge that this conduct of American industry since the end of OPA is a national scandal. It invites the scrutiny of our government . . . But an investigation is not enough. Legislation is imperative. We must roll prices back to reasonable levels. We must see to it that the basic necessities of life are available to all of our people at prices they can pay. We must re-enact the excess profits tax law to recapture speculative and exorbitant profits."

Of course, there was another viewpoint:

REP. REED (R.N.Y.): "I note that the President has recommended an excess profits tax to provide a brake on inflation. An excess profits tax in peacetime is one of the most inflationary measures we could adopt."

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In the Senate, Republican leaders quickly brought up the anti-polltax bill (which had been passed months before in the House), knowing it would produce a southern Democrats' filibuster. It did.

Debate—if that's what you want to call it—meandered leisurely:

SEN. TAFT (R.O.): "We have spent three days on a motion to take up the bill."

SEN. RUSSELL (D.Ga.): "Two days. The Senator from Ohio (Taft) used considerable time in discussing extraneous matters."

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SEN. RUSSELL (D.Ga.): "I desire to lodge a point of order against what purports to be a cloture petition (to limit debate)."

SEN. VANDENBERG (R.Mich.), acting as president of the Senate: "The point of order is sustained."

★ ★ ★

SEN. WHERRY (R.Nebr.): ". . . It has become crystal clear that until the Senate's rules on cloture are amended, it is impossible to take action on House Bill 29, the anti-polltax bill . . ."

SEN. BARKLEY (D.Ky.): "There has been a resolution on the calendar for 17 months to amend the rules of the Senate. So far as I recall, no effort has been made to bring that resolution before the Senate for consideration . . . The American people do not understand all the maneuvers and the parliamentary devices the Senate may resort to in order not to transact its business."

★ ★ ★

A letter to CIO unions from PAC Director Jack Kroll, August 4:

"Current Congressional action is incredible. It must be seen to be believed. I therefore suggest that you delegate at least one observer from your organization to sit in the Congressional galleries . . . in order that they may report to our members from first-hand observation the conduct of these paid representatives of the people."

The Congress did nothing on the polltax—and it did nothing to pass a decent housing bill. The course was pointed out on the opening day of the special session by a non-conformist Republican:

REP. JAVITS (R.N.Y.): "The Taft-Ellender-Wagner bill remains the one comprehensive housing measure before the country . . . It can be passed by the House . . . while we are in session, if . . . "

In the House, parliamentary devices prevented success for a discharge petition to bring the T-E-W bill out of the Rules Committee.

In the Senate, a majority of the Banking & Currency Committee upset GOP leaders by endorsing not the weak McCarthy bill (the GOP's substitute on housing) but the T-E-W bill. Said the leader of the GOP "rebels":

SEN. TOBEY (R.N.H.): "We are going to vote . . . on whether . . . we shall strike from the housing bills provisions for public housing, slum clearance and urban rehabilitation . . . There is just one duty on us this afternoon: That is to back up the Taft-Ellender-Wagner Bill; repudiate any substitution for it, and carry it through, as we are all pledged to do, both great parties having pledged themselves to it."

But a sponsor of the T-E-W bill spoke up against his own housing program:

SEN. TAFT (R.O.): "This is a peculiar session . . . We cannot treat legislation in the ordinary way . . . It (the T-E-W bill) is a permanent, long-range program . . . So, the truth is, that if we want the session to finish, we have substantially to agree with the House . . ."

SEN. BARKLEY (D.Ky.): "The Senator from Ohio may surrender his position, either through conviction or expediency or at the point of a shotgun, but I do not myself propose to surrender my convictions upon the housing situation.

"The veterans of the country have asked us to provide them the possibility of building or buying houses. Instead of giving them a house, we do not even give them a dugout or a pillbox."

FROM THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD: " . . . The question is on the substitute (to the T-E-W bill) offered by the Senator from Wisconsin (Mr. McCarthy). The result was announced—yeas 48, nays 36 . . . So, Mr. McCarthy's substitute was agreed to."

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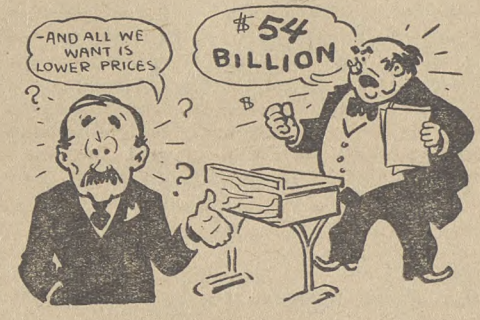
The people and the President had asked for protection against inflation, but the GOP leadership agreed only to curbs on installment buying and technical changes in the rules of the Federal Reserve system. In the House, there



was sharp protest against a rule against amending this GOP bill, and against plans for only limited debate. But the House Banking Committee chairman defended the curbs:

REP. WOLCOTT (R.Mich.): "I am inclined to think at the present time that 40 minutes altogether would probably be ample to cover the whole situation."

The Senate Banking & Currency Committee refused to hear any but government witnesses and private bankers discuss the anti-inflation program. CIO Secy.-Treas. James B. Carey sent wires to Republican leaders:

CIO SEC.-TREAS. CAREY: "The meaningless bill now being considered makes it mandatory for organizations representing the public interest to be heard. . . . Instead of acting, Congress is bickering about who is to blame for high prices.

"Congress must accept 'distasteful' and 'repugnant' controls if it is at all interested in protecting the living standards of the mass of the American people."

"If no action is taken, the stigma shall be indelibly imprinted upon this Congress that it has acted in the special interest of only a limited few who stand to benefit from continued inflation."

In the Senate, members got all tangled up on the complex fiscal problems of Federal Reserve Board operations. For instance:

SEN. DONNELL (R.Mo.): "As I see it, there will be as much decrease in the ability to buy bonds as is equal to the increase in requirements of reserves if such increase is brought about by the pending measure."

SEN. TAFT (R.O.): "No, that is not so . . . Because what happens is this: If a Federal Reserve Bank buys $10,000,000,000 of bonds it issues $10,000,000,000 of notes before it increases its deposits $10,000,000,000. Consequently it is necessary to take the existing liabilities which are approximately $23,000,000,000 of notes and $20,000,000,000 of deposits, or a total of $43,000,000,000, and it is necessary to increase that to about $54,000,000,000 without increasing the gold reserves . . ."

And so on. Then Sen. Barkley (D.Ky.) offered an amendment to add to the Republican bill the President's anti-inflation program, with power to curb prices and allocate scarce materials. He said:

SEN. BARKLEY (D.Ky.): "Although the bank-credit provision and the consumer credit provision (in the GOP bill) may help a little, I doubt if they will ever reach down to the $1,000 or $2,000 a year families . . . I think the amendment I have offered . . . not only will be able to stabilize the cost of living for all these families, but it may stop the increase in the cost of living."

SEN. TAFT (R.O.): "Price control will not work in America in time of peace . . ."

SEN. CAIN (R.Wash.): "I think we are compelled for a period of time to suffer because of the difficulties which confront us . . . I think it is incumbent upon us all to cooperate with self-sacrifice in the hope that in the early part of the next session we may cure for the first time some of the causes of the ills which we suffer."

FROM THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD: "The result was announced—yeas 33, nays 53. So Mr. Barkley's amendment was rejected."

ITEM: General Motors reported net profits for the first half of 1948 at $206 million; Standard Oil of New Jersey reported profits at $210 million, with the oil industry's profits running 85% higher than in 1947.

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When it was all over, comments came from all directions. A few of them:

REP. EBERHARTER (D.Pa.): "Where is Governor Dewey? Where does he stand? Is he going to try to lead the Republican Party? Why hasn't he spoken out on behalf of his views at this special session? The American people are entitled to know."

REP. BUCHANAN (D.Pa.): "When the story is written on housing in the Eightieth Congress, when the story is written on price controls, when the story is written on excess profits, you may recall the theme song of the Republican Party, which was 'Have You Had Enough?'.

"I believe the American people in 1948 are going to offer their version of the theme song by saying that they have had enough of nothing."

SEN. BARKLEY (D.Ky.): "The theme song of the Republican party between now and November should be 'I've got plenty of nothing.'"

REP. HUGH SCOTT (R.Pa.), chairman of the Republican Natl. Committee: "Calling the session was a particularly cheap brand of politics."

RAYMOND A. McCONNELL, Jr., Editor of Nebraska State Journal, in a letter to Sen. Wherry: "It would be a lot smarter if you and the other Republican bigwigs would listen to what the folks back home are saying, instead of to each other."

PETER EDSON, Scripps-Howard columnist: ". . . The GOP leadership has openly embarked on a policy of delay and do-nothingism . . . All that's wanted now is a simple little cut in the cost of hamburgers, haircuts and autos."

SEN. TOBEY (R.N.H.), criticizing failure to pass anti-inflation bill: "The mountain has labored and brought forth a mouse."

CIO SEC.-TREAS. JAMES CAREY (on radio broadcast): "Congress can go into session again between now and November and give the people a real test as to whether or not they are being kidded by a political party's adopting programs and then ignoring them."

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

Philip Murray President James B. Carey Secretary-Treasurer
Vice Presidents: L. S. Buckmaster, Joseph Curran, Albert Fitzgerald, John Green, Allan S. Haywood, O. A. Knight, Walter P. Reuther, Emil Rieve, Frank Rosenblum.

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EVERYTHING'S OK NOW

Sit back and relax—and quit worrying about high prices. Make like you're a Republican congressional leader.

There's nothing to worry about—really.

Most of your financial troubles are imaginary—not inflationary. And you'll be able to get adequate housing in a few years.

Those big profit figures you've been reading don't mean a thing. They're based not upon real but upon inflated dollars.

And, besides, you've now been protected from yourself. You can no longer get yourself in a bad hole by buying on the installment plan the necessities for which you're unable to pay cash.

What are you griping about, anyhow? You're working, aren't you? Things are better than they were when millions were unemployed.

Suppose round steak does cost more than a buck a pound. You don't have to eat steak, do you?

And why be so stupid about economics? Haven't you learned that it's fitting and proper for the big corporations to act like hogs now and then? They're going to use their profits to expand, not so they can make more profits but so they can provide jobs when they're needed.

There's really nothing to worry about as long as the Repubicans are in power and the corporations make bigger profits every year.

And if you don't believe it just ask the Republicans and the corporation executives.

But don't ask us. High prices and the housing situation have us in such a dopey state we might tell you the truth. And the truth bears no resemblance to the GOP-big business story.

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THERE'S SOME SILVER LINING

There's no doubt about it; that special session of Congress put us in a foul mood, as well it might. So we started hunting for a bit of silver lining in the dark cloud which hung over us.

We found it down in Tennessee, where Estes Kefauver and Gordon Browning tossed a couple of monkey wrenches into old Boss Crump's political machine.

Crump, who had been riding high and wide if not so handsome for 20 or more years, really bit the political dust. And one of the groups which helped him achieve defeat was the CIO, which the Crump forces years ago threatened to run out of Memphis.

It was good to see a man like Kefauver win the senatorial nomination over a man Crump backed and a man Crump had just cast aside.

It was good to see Browning, who was once defeated by the Crump machine, prove that a man can stage a gubernatorial comeback.

But it was even better to see a group of fighters shatter the great illusion that "in Tennessee you can't win without Crump's support."

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THEY ARE CHISELERS

The record is bad enough, but we wonder just how much worse it would be if the Wage & Hour Division had enough money to carry out the inspection job it would like to do. Although operating shorthanded, the agency found during the year ending June 30 that——

Slightly more than half of the firms inspected had violated the minimum wage, overtime or child labor provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act.

More than 100,000 workers were chiseled out of more than $4 million by their employers.

Tom Can't Escape It

Record of the 'Awful' 80th Congress Will Be Draped Around His Neck

By ALLAN L. SWIM

THE guy who tried to make a silk purse out of a sow's ear had a job no more difficult than the one confronting Tom Dewey.

Dewey faces the task of convincing the people that the Republican Party—which has been kicking the public on its shins—is just absolutely wonderful.

Or—

He faces the equally difficult task of selling the public on the idea that the GOP will reform if he's given a four-year lease on the White House.

Indications are that he may try the latter, which would mean running for president on his own and permitting Republican congressmen to shift for themselves.

DEWEY might well like to have it otherwise, but the record of the Republican-controlled 80th Congress will figure prominently in the campaign.

It's a bad record, insofar as the average citizen is concerned.

It's bad on the basis of what was done—and it's bad on the basis of what wasn't done.

Much of the legislation adopted bore the NAM and big business tag. Most of the measures supported by labor were ignored, pigeonholed or defeated.

Congress simply refused to attempt forthright solutions of our two most pressing problems—inflation and housing.

DEWEY is a man who likes to learn in advance the direction from which the wind is blowing and then set his political sails so as to capture the strongest breeze.

That's the smart way to get where you're going, perhaps, but Dewey's got a difficult navigating job ahead.

He can't travel to victory on the hot air manufactured by the GOP leadership of Congress—and the wind of public opinion is beginning to blow with increasing intensity in a direction directly opposite from that in which Congress moved.

Even his throaty oratory can't draw public attention from the miserable record of his political party.

And the public is unlikely to accept the GOP argument that Congress gave Harry Truman all the powers needed to combat inflation.

DON'T mistake this for a prediction that Dewey won't be elected, or for a prediction that he will.

We're merely predicting that between now and Nov. 2 Tom Dewey will find himself in the uncomfortable if not ridiculous position of having to indorse or repudiate his party's congressional leadership or of having to keep his mouth shut regarding the 80th Congress.

You can bet your last badly inflated dollar that Harry Truman and his colleagues will hang the record of Congress around Dewey's neck at every opportunity.

And they will keep chanting, "He's head of the party that refused to do anything about inflation and housing."

A LARGE number of editorial writers and commentators "elected" Dewey the day after he was nominated.

They did so without knowledge that Truman would call on the GOP to make good on its promises before and not after the election.

The GOP shouted "politics" and grabbed the headlines with its spy hunt, but it failed to deliver the goods during the recent special session of Congress.

This put another sharp curve in the road that leads from Albany, N. Y., to Washington.

And it put a lot of curves in a lot of roads that lead from many states to the halls of Congress.

Attack Brookings Report on Health Plans

First attack on the Brookings Institution's report, The Issue of Compulsory Health Insurance, was launched last week by two research organizations.

Dr. Michael M. Davis, chairman of the Committee on Research in Medical Economics, and Dewey Anderson, director of the Public Affairs Institute, in a 17-page public document entitled Medical Care for the Individual, scored the Brookings Report as "confused, contradictory, and not based on any statement of the facts or any analyzed body of experience."

They report that although the tenor of the Brookings Report is a defense of "poor man's medicine" and a plea for the continuation of a medical dole, it is forced to the conclusion that health insurance should be made compulsory. It proposes that the Government compel individuals to subscribe to voluntary health insurance plans.

This impractical recommendation is rejected by Davis and Anderson: "It would be complex and confusing, very costly, and require an invidious degree of public regulation and place the benefits of public taxing power in private hands."

The Davis-Anderson report was undertaken at the request of Sens. Murray (D. Mont.) and Pepper (D. Fla.), both of the Senate Sub Committee on Health which has been considering national health programs.

CONGRESSMAN DRIP

By Yomen

"Let's pass a law giving us time and a half for a special session."

NLRB Rule Seen As Bargaining Threat

THE NLRB is threatening to disrupt long-established bargaining procedures by refusing to permit international unions to contract directly with employers in place of the local union, CIO Textile Workers Pres. Emil Rieve has charged.

Rieve's blast at the Board grew out of an NLRB ruling which barred the international from appearing on the ballot at a representation election at the Memphis plant of the Kimberly-Clark Corp. An AFL union is seeking bargaining rights at the plant.

Since 1946 the CIO international union has been the certified bargaining agent at the Kimberly-Clark mill. Because the local is not a party to the contract, it did not file the data required for qualifying under the T-H Act.

For many years it has been the practice of TWUA and other unions to sign contracts with some companies in place of the local. "This," the TWUA head told the NLRB "is a practice approved by management as a means of fostering responsible unionism."

TWUA was one of the first to sign the T-H non-communist affidavits. He said that if every local union were forced to file under the Act, it "would impose a huge burden of useless paperwork on both unions and the NLRB."

V. Reuther in Germany

Victor Reuther, UAW-CIO education director, is spending a month in Germany and Austria to talk with union officials in the two countries. Reuther went to Frankfurt, Germany, after attending labor meetings in London.

'No Comment' Was What The Man Said

UNION leaders were burned up about the situation and in a mood to damn the editors for nearly everything under the sun.

They'd been getting bad breaks in the local newspapers— particularly on strike stories—and they didn't like it.

So they decided to hold a "school on publicity" and invite a former labor reporter—a Guild member—in to tell them, if he could, how they could get their story across to the public.

The reporter accepted the invitation and at the opening session of the "school" jumped right down the union officers' throats, figuratively, of course.

HE said he knew all about the thinking and the anti-labor prejudices of many editors and publishers and added that "I doubt you can do anything about that."

"But", he said, "you can do something about your own stupid handling of press relations.

"You union officers are responsible for many of the bad breaks you get in the newspapers. I sometimes think you're more interested in raising hell with the press than in getting your story across to the readers.

"I used to work as a labor reporter and I can tell you that getting information about a strike from the average union official is about as hard as pulling a wisdom tooth with a pair of light tweezers."

ADMITTING quite frankly that he had written many "badly lopsided, pro-management strike stories," the reporter continued:

"These stories were lopsided not because I wanted to make them that way and not because I was under any orders to slant them.

"They were unfair stories because guys like you let management outsmart them and because they outsmarted themselves.

"Too many of them gave management's side of the story and ended with 'Union leaders would make no comment' or 'Union leaders could not be reached for comment'."

He discussed the importance of deadlines and the value of establishing a "working relationship" with labor reporters.

ONE of the union leaders attending the "school" demonstrated a few months later that he had learned something about publicity.

He told a labor reporter, in confidence, that "things are getting pretty bad out at our plant, so there's likely to be a strike. I'm trying to avoid a walkout and any story even hinting at the possibility of a strike might upset my strategy, so you can't print a thing now.

"I want to give you the whole story today because I'm likely to be so busy for a couple of hours when the strike is called —if one is called—that I won't be able to talk with you more than a minute or two."

ONE morning a few days later the union official called the reporter and said, "It looks like there might be a walkout about noon today and I thought I'd better tip you off.

"What's the very latest I can call you for a story in the 'noon' edition?"

The reporter said he could handle the story up to 12:10.

At 12:05 workers in the big plant went on strike. At exactly 12:10 the union official called the reporter and said, "The men walked out five minutes ago. I can't add anything to what I told you the other day."

The strike story was carried on the front page. It quoted the union official at length. It ended with the terse statement:

"Company officials said, 'No comment right now'." A. L. S.

They're Off! (And We Do Mean OFF)

'I Have a Bad Habit Of Speaking Up In Company'

THIS prayer by an imaginary housewife who was fearful of smudge pots was written by Edwina Dodge Schaefer for the Saturday Review of Literature:

PLEASE, dear God, protect me. The smudge pots have been lighted and they are belching smoke. I am only a housewife; but just the same I am frightened because I have a bad habit of speaking up in company. This evil you must help me overcome lest I find a smudge pot burning under my window.

So please, God, do not let me argue in favor of a society in which all men may be allowed equal rights, or even let me say that I believe in the Brotherhood of Man.

Also please cleanse my thoughts so that I may say convincingly that I believe all captains of industry to be noble, just honest men. Let me say that the reason they find it necessary to amass huge profits today is that during the war they were practically poor men, they were taxed so heavily. Let me feel sorry for them and let me cheer them on their way so that we may again have great tycoons to whom we can point with pride.

Please help me to hate all Labor leaders and to approve all legislation which puts the laborer under the kind heel of the great industrialists.

And God, help me to believe in the infallibility of the law of Supply & Demand. All the good people believe implicitly in this unwritten law. Don't even let me suggest right now that there might be a better way of working out our economy than by this rickety seesaw method.

You can let me say, God, that I believe in Free Enterprise, but please don't let me add: "but Free Enterprise can become a menace unless restrained." This appendage would be interpreted as a slur against our great monopolies. The pure in heart believe that monopolies are lovely institutions, the bulwark of our economy. So don't let me so much as aim a verbal peashooter at the lovely institutions' rafters, at least not today.

As you know, dear God, I wholeheartedly believe in our democratic form of Government, but don't let me, not now while the smudge pots are out, be so foolish as to even hint that there might be room for improvement. Too, put it in my heart to cheer all forms of Senatorial investigations. Let me say that these investigations are just and what they unearth is a greater menace to our country than the confusion of thought they evoke and the impure tongues they silence.

Now that you've heard my plea, dear God, I beseech you to please get busy and make me pure so that I may be worthy of joining the ranks of the good 150 percent Americans. Amen!

'Don't Throw Peanuts To (GOP) Elephant'

The June issue of the Republican News, issued by the GOP Natl. Committee, carries a quarter-page advertisement. The ad says: "Don't Throw Peanuts to the Elephant."

"Many of our friends feel that, entirely apart from other important considerations, the least they can do to express their appreciation is to contribute substantial part of their tax savings for this year to insure the re-election of the Congress which made this possible."

The table shows tax savings for families in various income groups—$78 a year for people making $2,500. And $7,633 for people making $50,000.

From the figures you can see where that GOP elephant is going to get his feed—and it ain't gonna be peanuts!

Too Many People Too Loyal?

Washington spy hearings are worrying many government officials—because U. S. employes are "too loyal."

State of anxiety among these high officials is reported by the ardently anti-Communist Washington Times-Herald, in a story describing inquiries by the GOP-controlled House Appropriations Committee into Uncle Sam's loyalty investigation.

"Many officials are worried about the present situation in which many bureaus will have to report 'zero' loyalty dismissals," the paper says.

"They are telling their heads that unless their agencies do better on the loyalty picture, the committee will take it out on their fiscal hides when they ask for new budgets."

In other words—unless your agency can fire some people as disloyal, the GOP won't give you an appropriation. And if there aren't any disloyal people, presumably you'll have to call some disloyal—to make the statistics look right.

They've 'Had Enc

And They Plan To Do Something About It!

By ALLAN L. SWIM

THEY'D had enough—and they said so without mincing words.

Actually they'd had more than enough and were fed up—fed up with high prices, inadequate housing, the Taft-Hartley Act and abrogation of civil rights.

They said some changes needed to be made.

And they said they were going to help make them.

They didn't pull their punches.

The 80th Congress at its special session, they declared, "reached a new and degrading low mark in the history of democratic institutions in America. Congress has earned the oft-repeated epithet that is 'is the best that money can buy'."

Then they called on the people of Ohio to "look at the record and demand from our Republican representatives in Congress an accounting of their role in this shameful and revolting spectacle."

JACK KROLL, PAC's major domo, shifted the meeting into high gear before it was a half hour old and kept it running at a fast pace for five hours.

He said he'd had more than enough of the leadership of the 80th Congress and he sounded as if he meant it. Early in his speech he declared:

"A more arrogant, cynical lot of politicians never assembled in any legislative body at any time. No Congressmen in our history were more brazen in their obvious intention to serve the greedy few at the expense of the many and to play politics at the expense of the country's welfare.

"I am sure that an equal number of school kids would have approached the urgent problems that President Truman put before the special session with more sense of the needs of the country."

Kroll told of parliamentary maneuvering which prevented the poll tax repealer from coming to a final vote in the Senate, and added:

"I think it's probably the first time in the U. S. Senate's history that we've had a filibuster on a filibuster with another potential filibuster in the background.

"And these are the men who talk about featherbedding!

"These are the guys who want to tell us how to run our unions.

"Any union that ran its business the way the U. S. Senate has been running the country's business for the past several weeks wouldn't last a month. And any working man who laid down on the job the way the U. S. Senators have laid down on the job would get fired in a minute. And no union would protect him!

"No wonder PAC indorsed more Democrats than Republicans," Kroll continued after citing the record of Ohioans in the 80th Congress.

"On 16 issues the people of Ohio were vitally concerned with our senior senator, Robert A. Taft, was absent four times.

By Bus, Car, Train, Plane

CIO members from all over Ohio attended the PAC meeting.

They arrived in Cincinnati singly, in pairs and in groups. Some traveled by plane, some by train and auto, and many used chartered buses.

Rep. Helen Gahagan Douglas, stalwart of liberal Democratic forces in the House, received round after round of applause at the Ohio PAC rally as she lashed out at the Republican leadership of the 80th Congress. She charged the GOP made no real effort to solve the problems resulting from inflation. The Republicans believe, she declared, that helping "the low and middle-income groups is socialism," and that if government aids Big Business, the people will eventually benefit.

Jack Kroll, Committees, is of the rally. Th Newspaper Gui CIO-supported secretary-treasu

voted right twi times.

"Our junior Bricker, whose scribed by Joh vast desert o only occasional wisp of an idea issues. He was wrong 15 times.

"In the house vote of the four gressmen first.

"Congressman 14th District v issues.

Anti-Taft-Hartley placards like the one shown here on the balcony railing called attention to the CIO's legislative program. Among attentive listeners at the rally was Henry Zon (seated nearest camera) acting publicity director of National CIO-PAC.

Back Nobody For Governor

NEITHER of the Ohio gubernatorial candidates, Frank J. Lausche or Thomas J. Herbert, "has established a record deserving of the indorsement of the Ohio CIO-PAC," says a statement approved at the Ohio PAC rally.

"We vigorously condemn the action of Gov. Herbert in calling out heavily-armed troops to be used against Ohio workers. We likewise deplore the actions of Frank Lausche when, during his administration, he used the governor's office to unnecessarily and unfairly intervene in labor disputes so as to prejudice the just rights of workers.

"Neither candidate has demonstrated an interest in the vital social problems affecting the welfare of all of the people of Ohio so as to warrant the indorsement of the CIO-PAC."

The Ohio PAC has indorsed the following congressional candidates, all Democrats:

Stephen M. Young, congressman-at-large; Morse Johnson, First District; Earl T. Wagner, Second; Edward G. Breen, Third; Earl Ludwig, Fourth; Andrew T. Durbin, Eighth; Thomas Burke, Ninth; Joseph C. Allen, Eleventh; Walter B. Huber, Fourteenth; Robert T. Secrest, Fifteenth; John McSweeney, Sixteenth; Michael J. Kirwan, Nineteenth; Michael A. Feighan, Twentieth; Robert Crosser, Twenty-first; Jack Day, Twenty-second.

Others indorsed (all Democrats):

Charles E. Sweeney, for Secretary of State; Joseph T. Ferguson, Auditor; Harry V. Armstrong, Treasurer; Herbert S. Duffey, Attorney General; Robert S. Sohngen, Supreme Court judge.

Nearly 1500 CIO members jammed the Netherland Plaza's famous "Hall of Mirrors" for the Ohio PAC rally Aug. 8. The group heard speeches, indorsed Ohio candidates and approved a CIO-sponsored program designe the taxation and governmental ag Ohio. They also got the low-down dominated 80th Congress.

N

ugh' Out In Ohio

ad of the National and Ohio Political Action
wn here discussing politics before the opening
roup is composed of (l. to r.) Rollin Everett, CIO
nember and Cincinnati city councilman; Kroll;
r Albert D. Cash of Cincinnati; William Lavelle,
of the Ohio State CIO Council and the Ohio PAC.

Breeding Ground

Mayor Albert D. Cash of Cincinnati, elected with CIO support, declared slums were "the breeding ground of Communism" and said that they must be cleared out "because they threaten the freedom of the nation."

savings and the earnings of the people.

"The Republicans are concerned with maintaining a high profit level regardless of the human values involved.

"The Republicans believe that if the government is going to help the people it must do it through Big Business.

"To them, helping Big Business is free enterprise—but helping the low and middle income groups is socialism."

The Republican leadership, she said, would rather pay the high cost of maintaining slums—pay in terms of larger police forces and larger mental institutions—than to replace the slums with decent houses at public expense.

KROLL, and a number of speakers who discussed resolutions, laid it right on the line:

"You can't win elections merely by holding meetings like this; you've got to get the people to register and vote."

"You can't run a political campaign without money, so dig down and bring up a buck for PAC."

"You've got to get out and ring doorbells and tell folks about the record of those seeking re-election."

And resolutions pledged the group to . . .

". . . do everything within our power to defeat those in the 80th Congress who have consistently and persistently worked and voted against the interests of the American people . . .

". . . undertake to build a great block workers' organization spreading into every CIO community in the state . . .

". . . call for a realistic and hard-hitting price control law . . .

". . . campaign to repeal the Taft-Hartley Law and expunge its very vestige from the statute books of the land . . .

". . . call for legislation setting up a Fair Employment Practices Committee, an anti-poll tax act, appropriate legislation to end lynching, and the abrogation of segregation in the armed services."

And when the big rally ended, some 1500 CIO members had enough "ammunition" and enthusiasm to keep a real political action drive rolling until Nov. 2.

Handcuffs

State Auditor Joseph T. Ferguson, speaker at the rally, called the Taft-Hartley law the "handcuffing act of the 80th Congress."

On several occasions he referred to Senators Taft and Bricker as "the Ohio Gold Dust Twins."

These charming young women—CIO Telephone Workers—added a dash of color to the lively political rally at Cincinnati by serving as usherettes and guides. They are (l. to r.) Vera Bauman, Anne McKiernan, Virginia Duffner and Pauline Griner. There was a union band on hand to provide music, and there were sandwiches and coffee for the hungry delegates.

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"Congressman Feighan of the 20th District was absent twice and right 14 times.

"Congressman Crosser of the 21st was absent once and right 15 times.

"Congressman Kirwan was absent twice, voted wrong once and right 14 times.

"The 19 Republican Congressmen we will look at as a unit—they do vote that way generally. They were absent on 28 votes, voted right 40 times and out of a total of 304 votes they were wrong 216 times."

REP. Helen Gahagan Douglas, that good-looking California Congresswoman who knows how to turn a sharp phrase, said she's had enough, too.

She was burned up about a lot of things the non-liberals in the 80th Congress had been doing, but their failure to tackle inflation really got under her skin.

"Why," she declared, "60% of our city families today do not have enough income to maintain an adequate diet.

"If we had kept price control we could have prevented the inflation that is eating up the

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set-up in
the GOP-

T-H and You

You will want to own a copy of the new CIO-PAC pamphlet —"Taft-Hartley and You."

Filled with lots of pictures, charts and quotations, the pamphlet spells out—in non-technical lingo—just how T-H serves to hamper free unionism. And it carries one moral: get out and vote in November to get T-H repealed.

Copies may be ordered from CIO-PAC, 728 17th Street N.W., Washington 6, D. C. Prices: $4 per 100; $18 for 500; $35 for 1,000.

Every union should have lots of copies on hand.

CIO News Takes A Bow

Usually the CIO News staff scratches its collective head to get a good picture idea for page 1. The head scratching went on as usual before last week's edition. Several ideas were born only to be rejected in favor of the idea of Henry C. Fleisher, assistant publicity director which attracted much attention.

Not only did the press but also the radio comment on the small type in the center of the front page which called attention to the fact the page was "as bare as the record of accomplishment of the Eightieth Congress at its special session."

The Associated Press sent out a story which was carried on Page 1 of the Baltimore Sun. The Washington Post also ran a story. The St. Louis Post-Dispatch carried a yarn from its Washington Bureau. The Washington Daily News used the story in the lead of its World Today column.

The Democratic National Committee distributed newspaper mats showing a reduced facsimile of the page.

George DeNucci, CIO regional director at Columbus, became a news vender for a day. His sales talk went like this, "You can't keep up with the political campaign without reading the CIO News." He's shown talking with Florence Bonar, Cincinnati Amalgamated Clothing Workers member, about the CIO News 1948 Voters Guide.

Against Smug Little Men, Red Stooges

PAC Dir. Kroll spent litte time discussing presidential candidates. Regarding them he said:

"Labor is not interested in smug little men with little minds who sit behind little black mustaches waiting to see which way the wind is blowing.

"And, of course, I am talking about the Republican candidate, Thomas E. Dewey.

"And while we're talking about stooges let me say that neither are we interested in stooges for Moscow. On July 24 . . . Henry Wallace at a public press conference told reporters that the Communist Party was taking control of his organization and that it was costing him votes.

"More and more often these days I get asked whom labor will support for President.

"I don't know. I don't know whom the CIO and PAC will indorse or if they will indorse anyone.

"In Milwaukee recently I said that the White House has a 'new look' and that I think the 'new look' is becoming. I think that's right. I think that it does have a 'new look' and I hope that President Harry Truman stays in fashion and keeps on fighting the fight for the many and not the few."

Labor 'Can Do Most For ERP'—Harriman

SPURRED by official top-level acknowledgement of the need for labor cooperation with the European Recovery Program on both sides of the Atlantic, leaders of the free trade unions of Europe decided in London recently to fling their full support behind the Economic Cooperation Administration, charged with conduct of the Marshall Plan.

Representatives of both CIO and AFL attended the two-day meeting July 30-31.

The International Trade Union Conference agreed unanimously on a strong declaration backing ECA in unmistakable language and taking positive steps to implement the words with action.

CIO's five-man delegation was coomposed of Secy-Treas. David J. McDonald of the steel union; UAW Education Director Victor Reuther; Vice-Pres. John Grogan of the shipbuilders; CIO Intl. Affairs Director Michael Ross; and Elmer Cope, CIO representative at World Federation of Trade Unions headquarters in Paris.

The Americans joined with European leaders in urging the need for vigorous representation for labor at Paris headquarters of ECA and OEEC— the organization of European governments receiving ERP aid.

The confab voted to strengthen and formalize its set-up with this end in mind. Leon Jouhaux, veteran French union leader, will represent the group in Paris pending final arrangements. The British Trades Union Congress has assigned a research expert to the Paris union committee offices to assist him.

Arthur Deakin, British union leader, voiced hope that ample supplies of raw materials would be sent to his country to help its recovery plans.

McDonald—of the CIO steel union—urged close contracts between European and American unions on ERP problems. Victor Reuther offered labor's help in countering any trend in the use of recovery funds that would limit the European peoples' right to establish democratic forms of socialism in their own countries.

LABOR'S suport for ERP won praise from W. Averell Harriman, ECA's "roving ambassador" in Europe. He said that labor, of all non-governmental groups, "can do the most for European recovery."

"The American people hope for a greater unification of Europe because they feel that the future of Europe can best be built on greater unification, a greater amount of trade, greater removal of restrictions to the flow of goods, services and people," Harriman said. He is ECA boss in the Paris European Headquarters with the rank of U. S. Ambassador.

"All non-government organizations can play a great part in ECA," Harriman told the confab. "But of all these groups, the international Labor movement can do the most. It has been your tradition to step across state boundaries in your search for ways in which the standards and living conditions of labor can be improved."

Harriman said ECA feels the need for help and advice from the labor groups. ECA "stands ready to discuss any matters that this organization feels should be taken up either in the Paris Headquarters or ECA Missions in the various countries," he added.

He emphasized that "the great trade union organizations of the U.S. participate in the ECA organizations; their representatives in Washington, in the Paris headquarters and in the country missions share responsibilities for the decisions that are made."

"These officials drawn from labor organizations also have the special duty of working with European unions on problems directly affecting labor," Harriman continued.

Though aware that great progress has been made following the war's terrible destruction, he expressed hope that European trade union groups "would set their sights even higher and would join in the mutual objective of recovery—not just recovery to an old standard, but an advance, a forward movement, a revitalization of the life of Europe with higher objectives than it has ever had."

"America has offered aid for four years; the time is short," Harriman said. "A sense of urgency must be instilled in Europe. The aid will come to an end, for America wants to get out of extending extraordinary outside assistance after the end of the four-year term. . . .

"We want your help, we need your help, we will accept your help—through any working arrangement which you feel it is desirable to make."

Harriman's words were reinforced by talks from Clinton S. Golden, former CIO Steelworkers vice-president, and Bert M. Jewell of the AFL Railway Labor Dept. Executives Association, who are now labor advisers to Paul G. Hoffman, ECA administrator, in Washington.

Also present were Boris Shishkin, AFL economist, and Harry Martin, president of the CIO Newspaper Guild. It was announced at the Conference that Martin will serve as labor information specialist and adviser to Harriman, and that Shishkin will be chief of the ECA Labor Branch in Paris.

The Conference president, Evert Kupers of the Dutch unions, steered the group through a two-day discussion session concerning problems in the various countries. Participating were union leaders from Great Britain, Belgium, Denmark, Austria, France, Italy, Germany, Greece, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and the exiled Spanish and Basque unions of Spain.

LABOR PARLEY CALLS ERP STRONG PEACE FOUNDATION

Following is an important part of the text of a statement approved by the Intl. Trade Union Conference in London July 30-31 on labor's role in the European Recovery Program. The meeting was attended by European and U. S. union spokesmen!

THE Conference again emphasizes that the fundamental purpose of the program is to correct the distorted economy which was produced among the countries of Europe and so enable them to achieve economic reconstruction and an economy of abundance, the Declaration by Europe's Union leaders said.

The Conference has noted with attention the propaganda delivered by the adversaries of the Marshall Plan regarding the possibiliay that the program may be used by capitalist interests in the United States to achieve the economic destruction of Europe.

We have taken account, too, of the possibility that the funds which become available under ERP may, in some cases, be used to redeem state indebtedness which has no connection with the present conditions of emergency. We have recognized, too, the existence of a fear that ERP funds may be used to re-establish the position of old industrial dynasties, such as that of the Krupps and the chemical combines in Germany.

WE welcome the repeated declarations of the ECA Administrators that there will be no interference with the internal affairs and policies of any participating country and are unanimously resolved to resist any unacceptable conditions that may be imposed in the further development of ERP.

We are confident that with the help of our American trade union comrades these declarations will be honored in both the spirit and the letter. We pledge our united decision to remain vigilant to prevent any provision or arrangement of the program being exploited for unworthy and improper ends.

We are convinced that by removing many of the barriers which now impede the free exchange of goods and services, and through the gradual unification of Europe, the rebuilding and integration of their national economies will be facilitated. Only in this way can the small countries on the continent be relieved from the menacing pressure from the outside.

The attitude of the Trade Union movements we represent toward ERP is not that it "buys a breathing space" even for a period of four years in which an artificial standard of living might be built up. Rather, it is our wish and intention, even at the cost of continued hardship, to lay the strong foundations upon which economic, reconstruction, security and international cooperation can proceed.

OUR Conference has kept steadily in view throughout its deliberations the primary object of ERP. We define this basic purpose as encouragement and the provision of means for European countries to ascertain and coordinate their resources as a whole and to enable them to make up deficits which become apparent from American and other sources.

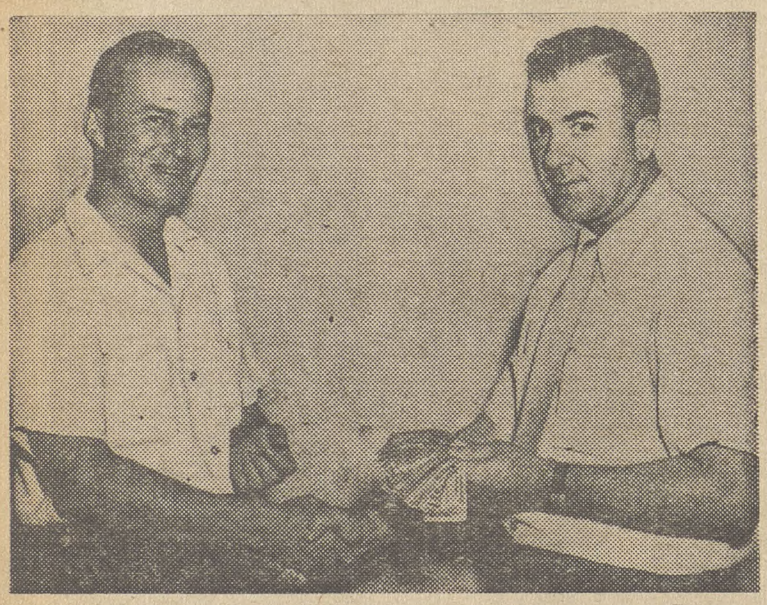
The stage has now been reached where the program is going into full operation. In order that our national Trade Union centers should be fully informed of the progress made and the decisions taken by ECA in Washington and Paris and the various European countries, the Conference has decided that a regular service shall be set up between our national centers and the Trade Union representatives attached to ECA, for the reciprocal exchange of reports through the Secretary of our Advisory Committee.

IN the furtherance of this purpose, we recommend the appointment by each national center of a responsible full-time officer to specialize in ERP problems. Furthermore, the Committee shall give guidance to the national centers in the mobilization and coordination of their activities.

And finally, this Conference calls on the people of all the countries concerned to give their best in loyal support of the policy of cooperation to which our national movements have pledged themselves.

Through the noble and farsighted purpose embodied in the great plan of economic recovery, we are confident that the economic, political and social disorders which have brought so much suffering, hardships and anxiety to the European peoples can be overcome.

And organized labor, in whose name we speak, having inescapable responsibilities in this work, will assuredly respond to the call of our Conference for effective cooperation.



PLENTY MOOLA: M. J. Dameron, left, lets Alex Bowie of the staff of the CIO Organizing Committee in North Carolina hold $2,288 awarded Dameron by the NLRB in back pay because he was fired by the Newman Machine Co., Greensboro, N. C., for union activity. Formerly a member of the CIO staff in North Carolina, Dameron is now with the Clothing Workers.

Asks Session After Voting

Joseph A. Clorety, Jr., acting chairman of the American Veterans Committee, has urged his entire membership to demand another Special Session of Congress immediately after the November election.

Pointing out that "the need for inflation control, passage of the T-E-W Housing Bill and the civil rights program was not solved by stalling tactics" in the recent special session of Congress, Clorety said:

"The only people who benefited from the fiasco perpetrated by Congress were the transportation companies. Through fantastic subsidies, they already have adequate Congressional representation. The rest of us do not."

POSTMAN'S HOLIDAY?: All these young people, shown during rehearsal for an amateur production, do not earn their bread and butter as actors, but are publicists and office workers, who with 3,000 members of the CIO Office and Professional Workers will seek pay increases from the leading movie producers this month. They are (l. to r.) Muriel Newfield, Gene Singer, Helen Grabow, Martin Newman, Joe DeGuise; kneeling Thelma Gelfand, Jean Barbalat.

Boom Town Bill's Now Doing OK, Thanks

By ARTHUR RIORDAN

They have taken untold millions that they never toiled to earn,

But without our brain and muscle not a single wheel can turn.

We can break their haughty power, gain our freedom when we learn

That the union makes us strong.

THE strong union to which those words of "Solidarity Forever" applies most aptly convened last week.

It convened while papers were carrying stories about the fabulous profits the oil industry of America—and Canada is amassing.

Right at the start, the union—through its international president, O. A. "Jack" Knight—warned the American people that unions would not take the blame for high prices. "When your chicken is stolen, look where the feathers are," Knight asserted. And, he listed the profits of various oil companies.

The Toledo convention—19th for the 31-year-old union—did and heard and saw these things:

• Opened the way for affiliation of several thousand Canadian oil workers, cheering three fraternal delegates to the rafters.

• Heard Alex McAuslane, vice president of the Canadian Congress of Labour, CIO, tell of the need for American international unions in the Canadian field. In oil, for instance, the American monopolists are entrenched in Canada, too. (McAuslane was a member in Scotland of the same mine union local that CIO Pres. Philip Murray once belonged to—that at Lanarkshire.)

ALEX McAUSLANE

• Listened to—and cheered—Jack Kroll, PAC director, when he urged all to get in and pitch this fall.

• Heard a detailed analysis of Toledo's famed Labor-Management Citizens' Committee—the Toledo Plan—from Mayor Michael V. DiSalle. (One out of every five Toledo residents is a CIO member.)

• Applauded Jacob S. Potofsky, president of the CIO Amalgamated Clothing Workers, when he declared that industry's claim that labor is to blame for high prices is "a lot of baloney." "You won't get reduced prices from industry," he quipped, "because it's not in the nature of the beast." To those who might say the Republicans are not so bad, his answer was "oh, yeah!"

• Heard addresses by Samuel Sponseller, CIO regional director; Tom Burke, CIO member who is vice mayor of Toledo, and others.

• Worked hard and long.

• Heard one delegate sing a song in Cajun dialect.

HOW successful has been this union of Boom Town Bill and of the rig builders, crew pushers, of the drillers, of the derrickmen, of the tool dressers, of the floor men, of the roustabouts, of the roughnecks (that's a classification, not an insult), of the rig builders and his apprentices, and countless others?

Well, let Jack Knight tell it as he did dramatically in his opening address:

"Early in 1941 we got 5c an hour—$104 a year. Later that year, we got 10c more—an additional $208 a year. In 1942, we got 5½c, another $114 a year.

(Then, the union was held up from getting general raises during the war because it had exceeded the War Labor Board's Little Steel Formula. But, a number of fringe benefits were won.)

"In December, 1945, we won 22½c an hour. That's $468 more per year. In January, 1947, we settled for 25c an hour, which is $520 more a year. This year, we've won 17½c—$364 a year.

"Thus, the average member, supposing he had been working all the time since the first '41 raise, has had his pay upped a total of 85½c an hour or $1778 a year. The total that he put into his pocket in raises is $4928. And, mind you, I'm not counting shift differentials, classification changes and other plant benefits, of which we've won a lot.

"What did this cost Mr. Union Member? The maximum dues he could have paid is $204—which is one-twenty-fourth of $4928.

"And, what did it cost your union? About $3,760,000 to get $1,262,000,000."

AND what do the members of the union think about what has been done for them—and what they've done for themselves?

This reporter talked things over with five Jefferson County, Tex., local presidents. They were E. J. Landry, Local 23; John Syers, Local 254; F. J. Foster, Local 243; O. C. Hebert, Local 249, and R. E. Felver, Local 228.

Political action is their business, they say. And, said Landry, acting as a sort of spokesman, "we're in the Democratic Party to stay." They told me of the county convention, at which they helped rout the Dixiecrats. More than half of the delegates were Oil members or close friends. At the State convention, they'll be about 75 OWIU members and friends from Jefferson. (Jefferson is the home of Port Arthur, Port Neches, others).

How do they carry on political action (incidentally, Negro members, thanks to a Supreme Court ruling, now vote in the Democratic primary and are delegates to the various conventions)?

Well, one way is to buy poll tax receipt books, have yourself made a deputy, and stand outside plants, at banks, at stores—and sign up voters. Most of Jefferson's 13,000 OWIUers are registered.

Landry and the others told me about the days before CIO. "We got no service from AFL," Landry said. He declared that things were so bad—working conditions, that is—that "we all felt so hopeless we had no recourse but to cry." Wages were about 38 cents an hour. (Now the average is $1.95 an hour.)

In those days, if you squawked, you were told to quit. And, since one had to try to support a family, one had to take it. Under Texas' "secret ballot" system, the boss could tell you how to vote and would fire you if you didn't follow orders.

In Texas, every ballot is numbered. You sign for a ballot, with a number opposite your name. So, it was easy to check on how you voted.

"We were slave labor," Landry said.

OUT in District 2 (Rocky Mountains), there is an executive council member named Wilfred A. Urban. Urban's been a member of the union for 15 years. Twelve times in those 15 years he has been elected to the international executive council — and was opposed only once.

W. A. URBAN

He works in the rennery at Sinclair, Wyo.—works as a treater.

His eyes glow when he states, "I am proud of the success of this union, one of the most democratic in the world. I am impressed by the unity of our district. The smallest in OWIU, it has contributed as much to the defense fund and PAC as any two other districts. We're for OWIU and CIO policy 100%.

"We hope this fall to defeat Sen. Robertson (R., Wyo.) and will exert every decent method to defeat Anaconda Copper and keep Sen. Murray (D., Mont.) in the Senate."

He was particularly happy about the Canadian affiliation, since his mother came from Canada. He recalled with pleasure the various courses at the Univ. of Wyoming which had been so helpful to the union.

KNIGHT quoted Pres. E. H. Gendke, Local 227, as saying: "Every member should be conscious of the improvements since we affiliated with OWIU."

He listed improvements in pay, is ending a vicious layoff system, in gaining overtime pay, in obtaining regular working hours.

"By active participation we can safeguard our future and maintain our present improvements," Gendke declared.

That's what rank and filer think of their OWIU.

* * *

GOLDEN GATERS: E. L. "Butch" Stanfield (that's he way up there at the left) talks things over with fellow California delegates. He is president of OWIU Local 547, El Segundo. The girls, only women delegates at the convention are Agnes Keitge, vice president of Local 589, Shell Department, Emeryville, Anna Mae Lovato and Mrs. Dorothy Brown, also of 589. The three, plus Joe Brown (Dorothy's husband), secretary-treasurer of the local, and George Finigan, drove 2515 miles from Emeryville to Toledo, stopping only to eat, in three days. All five are lab assistants.

Strikes

The CIO Oil Workers are conducting six strikes. The strikes and number affected:

1. Standard Oil of Ohio: Toledo, four plants in Cleveland, pipeline from Illinois to Cleveland— 1700 members; 2. Agua Dulce (sweet water), Bishop, Tex.—19; 3. Celanese Corp., Bishop, Tex.—650; 4. Sherwood Refining, Warren, Pa.—40; 5. Dodge and Olcott, Newark, N. J.—20; 6. Southern Acid and Sulphur, Port Arthur, Tex.—20.

LEARN EARLY: Billie Dean Saulmon and Frances Jane Saulmon, grandchildren of OWIU delegate W. T. Saulmon (Local 330, Sapulpa, Okla.) examine an OWIU exhibit at the convention hall.

HOWDY: Edward Skene, son of E. H. Skene, vice president of OWIU Local 447, St. Rose, La., and a convention delegate, shakes hands with OWIU Pres. Jack Knight during one of the sessions.

Phone Unions Team Up To Ask More Pay

Independents, CIO-TWOC Unite in Wage Demands

ALONG about Sept. 16 the giant American Telephone & Telegraph Corp. will find itself face to face with a united working force dead-set on obtaining a raise this year.

This new unity was forged last week when the two dominant telephone unions—the CIO Telephone Workers Organizing Committee and the independent Communications Workers of America met in Washington. They mapped out strategy for a concerted drive to obtain wage increases from the world's largest corporation, the only major corporation in the country which has steadfastly refused its employes a 1948 raise.

Invitations to a second strategy conference on Aug. 20 in Washington were mailed last week to 27 independent unions in addition to CWA and TWOC affiliates.

Other terms of the CWA contracts and the one recently signed by the American Union of Telephone Workers (TWOC), the unions may give 30 days' notice for a wage reopening at any time. Thus, as part of the new cooperation between unions, CWA and AUTW both will forward reopening notices to the corporation simultaneously this week.

One month from this date—on Sept. 16—AT&T will be engaged in wage talks not only with CWA and AUTW, but with the other CIO telephone unions, which have not yet signed agreements.

In a joint statement following the Washington conference, CWA and TWOC said:

"It is time for the obstinate telephone managements to move. In the past few years 'phone workers have dropped from 7th to 22nd place in basic wages. Among all groups of workers they are almost the poorest paid."

TEXTILE: A 16c hourly wage increase granted on the contract expiration date averted a strike by 8044 CIO Textile Workers at the giant Celanese Rayon plant in Cumberland, Md.

This is the first time, the union pointed out, that the corporation has met wage scales set by the American Viscose Corp. without a strike. The Celanese unit is the largest in TWU.

Workers also won $12 each in back pay and improvement in seniority and holiday provisions.

Previously the local had won a union shop election by a vote of 7530 to 75. Celanese had refused to consent to the balloting, forcing a several weeks' delay. When the election date was finally set by the NLRB, the company then refused to permit balloting on its premises.

As this is written, no settlement has been reached with the Celanese plant at Rome, Ga., where the contract is due to run out Aug. 20.

MINE-MILL: CIO Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers announced "indefinite postponement" of a threatened strike against the giant Kennecott Corp. after the company agreed to extend all provisions of the contract which expired June 30 and to grant retroactivity of a 12c hourly wage increase.

Previously the company had refused to negotiate on grounds that the union's officers had not signed non-communist affidavits and had rejected a series of union officers' offers to prove their loyalty by any other means.

A strike would have shut down the world's largest pit copper mine, at Bingham, Utah; two crushing mills in Utah, three mining and refining operations in Nevada and two in New Mexico.

SHIP: In a second vote, employes of the Bethlehem Steel Shipyards accepted a contract providing a 9½c hourly package increase. The CIO Shipbuilding workers had originally rejected the proposed contract.

AUTO: The 116,000 CIO Auto workers at Ford will soon be benefiting from a new insurance program, which provides $18 to $36 weekly for 26 weeks in sickness and accident benefits; death benefits equaling one year's pay and 1½ years' wages in compensation for dismemberment resulting in total disability.

PACKING: CIO Packinghouse Workers have signed one-year agreements with Armour and Cudahy packing companies, both similar to that recently reached with Swift.

Contracts permit reopening for wage talks once a year, dues checkoff, and triple time for holiday work.

OFFICE & PROFESSIONAL: The CIO Office & Professional Workers' 3000 screen employes are preparing to enter negotiations with nine big screen companies, faced not only with the companies' union-busting efforts, but AFL raiding attempts as well.

CIO Pres. Philip Murray pledged CIO's support in the Screen Office & Professional Guild's fight to beat AFL raiding. "Such activity," said Murray, "whether by the AFL union now engaged in this activity, or by any union which seeks to weaken the status of employes in collective bargaining, can bring only harm to the welfare of American workers."

The big screen companies' profits rose from 314% to—in one case—2181% from 1941 to 1946. Eight of these are currently being charged by the U.S. Government with violation of anti-trust laws by allegedly conspiring to knock out competition by controlling main theater outlets.

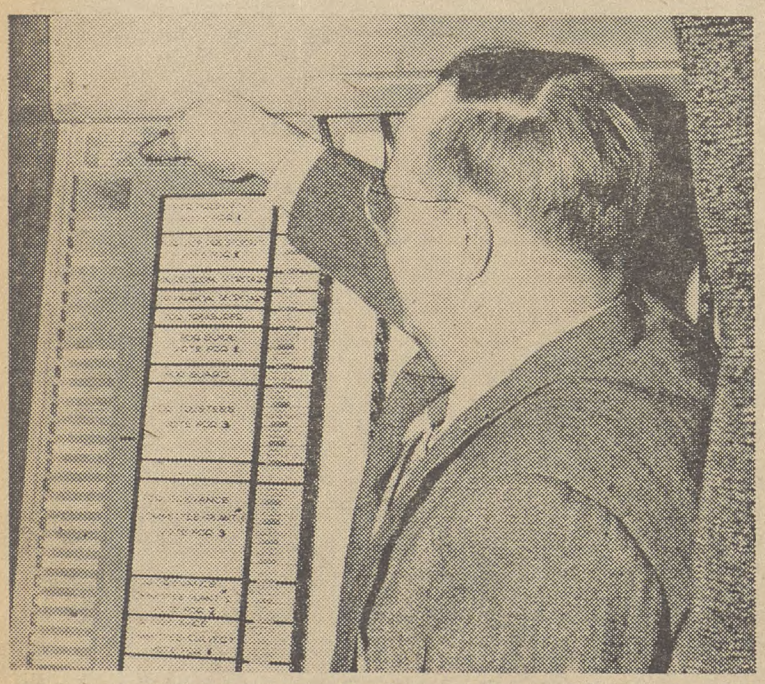
NEW MEMBER: Sister Elizabeth Kenny, Australian nurse famed for her treatment of infantile paralysis, signs up with the CIO Newspaper Guild in New York City as Jack Shelby, director of the local's Guild Club, looks on. Sister Kenny came to the Big City as a reporter for the North American Newspaper Alliance, covering the Intl. Poliomyelitis Conference.

9 TWU AIDES RESIGN FROM ALP

Nine staff members of CIO Transport Workers Local 100, New York City, have resigned from American Labor Party committee positions under an order from the local's executive board.

The nine blasted the order as "an infringement of our political rights and beliefs as American citizens." They also suggested that TWU Pres. Michael Quill resign as a member of the New York City council, since he was elected on an ALP ticket.

Subsequently Quill offered to give up his seat, but the move was "almost unanimously" rejected by the TWU executive board.



MAKE 'EM, USE 'EM: Members of Local 2345 of the CIO Steelworkers use the voting machine they make at the Berger Division of Republic Steel, Canton, Ohio, in choosing their local officers. Retiring Local Pres. Roy Kaufman is using the machine.

Workers Return At Univis Plant

CIO Electrical workers at the Dayton, O., Univis Lens Co., have returned to work after accepting a company offer to rehire "without discrimination or loss of seniority" all except 11 strikers, whom the company accused of law violations.

Thus ended a bloody 96-day strike, filled with police violence and state guard interference, arrests of pickets and court injunctions.

The case of the 11 strikers accused of law violations by management will be put to mediation, and the status of the union as bargaining agent at the plant will be decided by the NLRB. UE recently lost an NLRB election to an independent, but the CIO union is appealing the election, charging company coercion.

A 11c hourly raise is also provided in the agreement.

Registration Aim Of Joint Drive

Every CIO member a qualified voter is the aim of an intensive drive put on in Portsmouth, Va., by a joint committee sponsored by the Southern School for Workers and CIO unions in the area.

The work of the committee was reported at a Town Meeting held to discuss the subject, "Citizenship, Its Duties and Privileges." John Edelman, legislative representative for the textile union and Dr. Luther P. Jackson, historian and author from State Teachers College at Petersburg, Va., were the key speakers.

Two weeks prior to the meeting, Archie Graham, representative of the CIO Steelworkers, in area assisted the school and local union leaders in checking every union member against the poll tax books to see just what the voting status of the CIO is.

Wage-Hour Division To Hear ACW Case

Hearings on a CIO union petition to lift the minimum wage from 40c to 75c an hour for workers engaged in filling government contracts for cotton garments, will be opened by the Wage-Hour Division Sept. 23.

The Amalgamated Clothing Workers filed petition for the increased minimum under terms of the Walsh-Healey Act. Under that law, the Secretary of Labor can fix minimum pay rates for work performed by employers selling materials to the federal government.

NOW THEY KNOW: Taking advice of PAC Dir. Jack Kroll that the antics of Congress had to be seen to be believed, these union members visited the Capitol. They are, left to right, front row, Kay Longo, Catherine Mitcho, Mary Daniels, all of Local 181, Textile Workers, Hazelton, Pa.; Olga Corey, TWUA representatives; Claude Old, Local 186, Chemical Workers, Philadelphia; Panfilo J. Ciampa, Local 738, Auto Workers, Baltimore; Alban Camer, Local 181, TWUA; John J. Smith, Natl. Maritime Union, Baltimore; John Tomsho, Local 181, TWUA; Eric Nordholm, Telephone Workers Organizing Committee, Washington, D. C., and Frank Brown, Local 457, Laundry Workers, Washington, an affiliate of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers.

THE ADVENTURES OF JIM BARRY

AS POP STORM WAITS FOR WOODY TO COME DOORBELL RINGING WITH HIM, SEVERAL OF "GENIAL" JIM FYKSOR'S MEN ARRIVE -- TO KIDNAP THE OLD UNION ORGANIZER IN ORDER TO WEAKEN LABOR'S ORGANIZATION FOR POLITICAL ACTION.....

HOW D'YOU LIKE WHAT I GOT FOR YOU, POP?

OUT LIKE A LIGHT.... OKAY, LEFTY, YOU GRAB THE OLD GEEK! SPEED-- YOU SEE IF THE COAST IS CLEAR!

OKAY, DAN!

EVERYTHING'S QUIET!

STICK YOUR HEAD OUT, YOU DOPE! AND SEE IF ANYBODY'S IN THE HALLWAY!

EXIT

THOUGHT THERE WAS SOMETHING FUNNY GOING ON! WHAT ARE YOU GUYS DOING HERE? -- GULP!

INSIDE, YOU!

POP! WHAT HAVE THEY DONE TO YOU? POP!

WHAT D'WE DO WITH THIS, DAN?

WHAT ARE YOU GOING TO DO WITH ME! WHY WHEN I GET THROUGH WITH YOU RATS....

OOF!

GET HIM AROUND, SPEED! GET HIM AROUND SO I CAN GET A GOOD WHACK----

AL

GOOD! LET'S GET OUT OF HERE FAST!

WHACK!

RIP!

HURRY IT UP! HURRY IT UP BEFORE SOMEBODY ELSE SHOWS UP!

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CLEMENT NITKA

Winner of one of the CIO's awards for work against discrimination.

UNION LOVELIES: This flower-decked float was the CIO Oil Workers' contribution to the golden jubilee celebration of Port Arthur, Texas. Local 23, OWIU, proud of its members' part in building the port, bought a full page ad in the Port Arthur News to tell the world. The gals on the float are (l. to r.): Mona Rae Mouton, daughter of Arthur Mouton, Local 23; Shirley Hotard, Billye Venable, Tommy Lou Kelly, Local 23's candidate for Port Arthur's beauty queen, and Nonee Young. (OWIU officers were so proud of this float and the gals that they weren't even mad over the fact that Miss Hotard had almost completely blanked out the CIO emblem.) Driver is Charles Turano, who was the envy of all Port Arthurians.

LABOR SECY. TOBIN

AVC Parley Against Bias

THE American Veterans' Committee is sponsoring a civil rights conference over Labor Day weekend at Durham, N. H.

Leaders of conference workshops will include George L-P Weaver, director of the CIO Natl. Committee to Abolish Discrimination. Applications for participation at the conference must be made before Aug. 21 to the New England Civil Rights Conference, American Veterans' Committee, 294 Washington St., Boston, Mass. The registration fee is $3.

It's Political Double-Talk

ELECTION Day—Nov. 2—is only 81 days off. Politicians and candidates were very busy last week.

Remember the theory—which has held true since Dear Old William McKinley first took office—that a candidate with double letters in his names always wins?

Well, that theory gave us—or so it is said—WiLLiam McKinley, Theodore ROOsevelt, WiLLiam Taft, WOOdrow Wilson, WaRRen Harding, Calvin COOlidge, Herbert HOOver, Franklin ROOsevelt and HaRRY Truman.

This year, some soothsayers are saying, it's gotta be HaRRy Truman or Henry WaLLace. But, the CIO News, in an "exclusive," wishes to point out that there is another Presidential candidate who just can't lose, if the double letter theory must prevail.

For he has three doubles.

He is FaRReLL DoBBs, candidate of the Socialist Workers' Party.

Aftermaths

Snorted Boss Crump, after his candidates were snowed under in Tennessee's primary:

"The CIO-PAC and the sales tax beat us. The record vote in the labor wards indicates that CIO-PAC spent barrels of money."

Said the Chattanooga Free Press: "Crumpism was defeated by CIOism. Of the two we prefer Crumpism."

P. S. The CIO blushes.

Other political news:

● One more Congressman who voted for the Taft-Hartley law—Rep. John J. Riley (D., S. C.) was defeated for re-election. He lost to a war vet, 27-year-old Hugo Sims, Jr., in the 8th District. Sims had strong labor support from CIO Textile Workers and from AFL unions. He had waged a successful fight against anti-union bills in the state legislature, to which he was first elected five years ago. (In South Carolina, nomination in the Democratic primary is a guarantee of election).

● Strong, united labor support came close to giving John Young Brown, former Kentucky governor, the state's Democratic nomination for U. S. Senator. Bucking a strong political machine—which had indorsed Rep. Virgil Chapman for the post—Brown trailed by only 10,000 votes.

The Louisville Courier-Journal, noting that Brown carried Jefferson County (Louisville) by almost 2 to 1 in a startling defeat for the machine, commented:

"Labor's victory definitely gains it prestige in politics in Jefferson. It obviously must be given great consideration in future elections."

● In Connecticut, liberal Chester Bowles—former OPA administrator—announced he would seek the Democratic nomination for governor. Bowles is almost certain to receive union indorsement.

Tobin Takes Labor Post

MAURICE J. TOBIN, newly-appointed Secretary of Labor, has long been considered a friend of unions in his native state of Massachusetts.

Tobin has served both as governor of the Bay State and as mayor of Boston. He ran with labor endorsement. He is on record as opposing the Taft-Hartley Act and calling for its repeal.

"I am opposed to any discriminatory oppressive legislation, whether it applies to labor or business," Tobin told reporters last week. "I consider that the Taft-Hartley law comes under this classification."

CIO Secy.-Treas. James B. Carey said:

"In appointing Maurice J. Tobin of Boston as Secretary of Labor, President Truman has brought to his cabinet a man whose friendship for the aspirations of American workers and their unions is tested and of long standing.

"We look with satisfaction on this appointment, and we look forward to close, cooperative relationship with him in the coming months. Such a relationship has existed for many years between the leaders of the CIO in Massachusetts and Mr. Tobin, during the period when he was mayor of Boston and governor of the state.

"We can only express regret, however, that the department to which he comes has been so seriously shorn of its operating funds and personnel by the Republican-controlled Congress. The Department of Labor, under these circumstances, can scarcely accomplish its assignment of caring for the welfare of workers.

"We shall strive constantly to rebuild the Department out of the wreckage left by the 79th and 80th Congress—and we know that Mr. Tobin will be of very considerable help in this drive to restore to the Department of Labor the stature it deserves."

Acceptance of the Cabinet post led Tobin to remove himself as a candidate in the Massachusetts Democratic primaries, where he was seeking the party's nomination for governor. He had held that office from 1944 and 1946.

The Department has been without a top executive since the death of Lewis Schwellenbach early this summer. It has been administered by Asst. Sec. John Gibson, former Michigan CIO president. Gibson has not indicated his future plans.

ORGANIZATIONALLY SPEAKING

By Allan S. Haywood

Connecticut Reg. Dir. Edward McCrone reports that the UAW-CIO won an NLRB election at the Federal Electric Co. in Hartford. The workers voted 257 for UAW and 18 for no union. In Rockville, Conn., Brother McCrone informs us, the CIO Textile Workers won an election at the American Dyeing Co.

The UAW-CIO won an election at the Burlington, Iowa, plant of the Kimbell Electric Co., it is reported by Iowa CIO Reg. Dir. Ben Henry. The results of the election were UAW-CIO 57, IBEW-AFL 16, no union 6.

George Brown, Director of Organization for the CIO Woodworkers, reports that the Portland, Oregon, plant of Libby, McNeil & Libby voted overwhelmingly for the union shop. The vote was 196 yes to 15 no.

Martin Gerber, Director of Region 9, UAW-CIO, reports that Federated Metal Division of the American Smelting and Refining Co., Newark, N. J., voted in an NLRB election 121 to 1 to be represented by the UAW-CIO.

Irwin L. DeShelter, CIO Director for Southern California, reports that the CIO Textile Workers won a union shop election at United Piece Dye Works in Los Angeles by a vote of 80 to 0. Harry Stillman, Textile Workers representative, was in charge.

Intl. Rep. Francis M. McMahon of the CIO Playthings & Jewelry Workers reports that a union shop election at the A. T. Wall Company, Providence, R. I., was won by a vote of 37 to 0.

Frank J. Bender, Maryland Regional Director, reports that the National Labor Relations Board after determining the validity of challenged ballots in an election held in March at the American Steam Laundry Co., Piedmont, West Virginia, has certified the CIO as the collective bargaining agency.

The Union Laundry, Inc., Cumberland, Md., recognized the United Laundry Workers, LIU No. 40, as the representative of those employes by a show of cards. The union has negotiated a contract with a wage increase.

Director Bender also reports that the CIO Textile Workers won a union shop election in the huge Cumberland plant of the Celanese Corp. of America. The vote was 7530 for a union shop and 75 against. Ninety-five per cent of those eligible to vote cast a ballot.

National TWUA Rep. James A. Blackwell, Local 1874, Pres. Playford Aldridge and Business Manager John G. Thomas are to be congratulated. This is TWUA's largest local. Of 679 union security elections engaged in by the TWUA, only three have been lost. This record speaks eloquently of the job this CIO Union is doing for its membership.

As a result of a meeting on Aug. 7 with the officers of the independent Communications Workers of America, a program of joint action by all telephone organizations has been decided upon for the purpose of winning wage increases from the American Telephone and Telegraph Corp. and its operating and manufacturing companies. Representing the CIO Telephone Workers Organizing Committee at this meeting were the writer, Vice-Chairman Jack Moran and Secy.-Treas. Richard W. Long.

CIO and CWA telephone unions will re-open for wage increases those contracts which are not now in the process of negotiation at approximately the same time. A meeting is being called which will include representatives of all unaffiliated telephone organizations to set a co-ordinated plan of action and time-table to make these wage re-openings success and beneficial to the pay envelopes of the workers.

SOUTHERN CAMPAIGN: Florida fishermen are cautious souls. Not much given to taking snap judgment. 'Way back in June, 1947, Charles Cowl, CIO Southern Drive Director in Florida, wrote the president of an independent fisherman's union suggesting that their group should affiliate with the CIO. Cowl enclosed a self-addressed stamped envelope for reply.

Last week Cowl received an answer—in the same self-addressed envelope. Yes, the fishermen would be interested and would like more information.

Nope, Florida fishermen refused to be stampeded into action. They sort of want to sleep on it before making up their minds.

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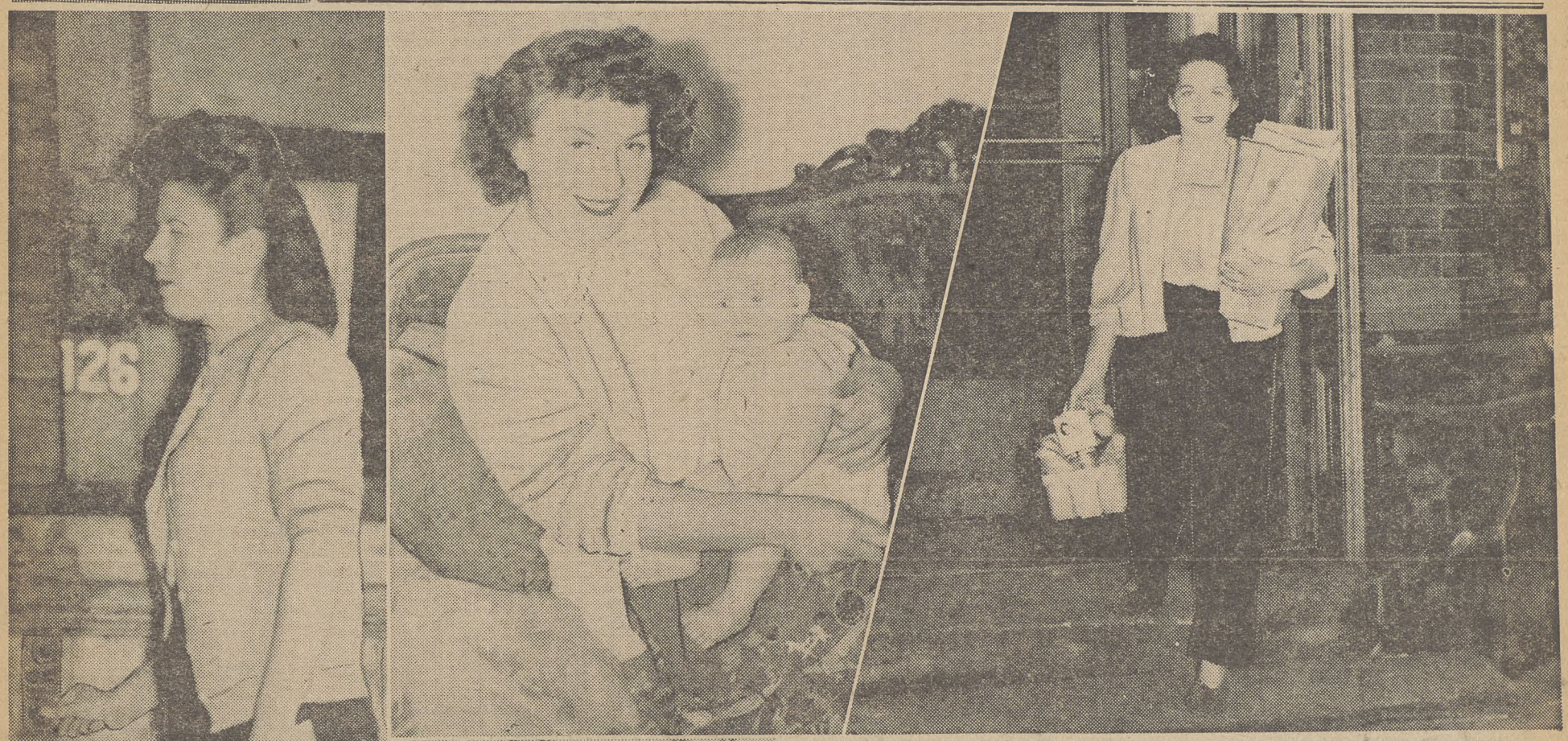

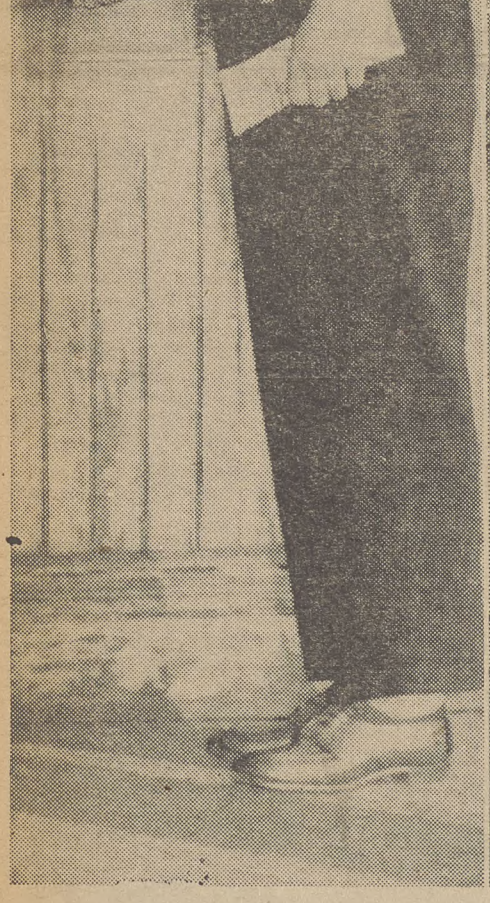

Blockworkers Do Everything

ON THIS PAGE is pictured the most publicized part of CIO-PAC activities—and also the least publicized, up until this time.

Over there at the left, Veronica Janetski, PAC captain for the 87th precinct of Wheeling, W. Va., rings a doorbell in her block work activities.

To the right of her, top row, Mary Kretchen does some baby sitting with Penny Susan Steele, 3 months old, so Penny's parents can take part in political activities.

Next, top row, Mary Kolenc is carrying back from the grocery store a week's supply for an ailing resident of her block area.

Just to the left, below, is Clement (Mrs. Robert) Edge, cleaning dishes as part of her block work. Mrs. Edge is the mother of four sons, the oldest 21. She, the two Marys and Veronica are members of the CIO Steelworkers, Local 1290, Wheeling Machinery Products. Their work, and that of countless others, is part of of the PAC work of Steelworkers' District 23. That district is holding seven gigantic Labor Day rallies, two of which will be addressed by Philip Murray, president of the Steelworkers and the CIO.

For more details of District 23's PAC work see Pages 6 and 7.

CIO TO TELL PEOPLE OF CONGRESS' FAILURE

CIO executive officers and vice presidents last week declared the Progressive Party "offers nothing but division and defeat to progressive Americans," and proposed making the failure of the 80th Congress "known to all of the American people." The vice presidents also assailed the Republicans and Dixiecrats. (Story Page 3)

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★

GALLUP FINDS 56% WANT PRICE CONTROL

The Gallup Poll has announced that 56% of the people surveyed want restoration of controls and rationing to check rising prices, as widespread strikes of meat buyers brought anguished wails from dealers. Packinghouse Workers' economists said Big Business, including the packers, was chiefly reponsible for high prices. (Story Page 2)

Gallup Poll Shows in Cities

Price Control Sentiment Is Growing

By FRED ROSS

"BUSINESS ain't what she used to be" was the theme of a song being sung last week by many meat dealers.

While buyers continued their boycott on meat, the lamentations of the meat merchants could be heard from coast to coast.

In New York City, where prices remained high despite strikes, Albert Wendell, president of the New York State Association of Retail Meat Dealers, said shippers of meat might divert their supplies to other cities. Then New York City prices, he said, would go even higher.

In Philadelphia, a newspaper made a survey which showed that business is so bad that many meat dealers will close up shop if it doesn't improve by fall. The United Press reported that in the same city some independent packing houses were put up for sale.

(Record profits by the big packers guaranteed that they would stay in business.)

In Los Angeles where there was another strike, Clyde D. Lightbody of the Meat Dealer Association said:

"What the hell can we do? We're only the tail of the dog. The head is out there on the ranges of Wyoming and in the cornfield of Nebraska. The tail can't wag till they feed the head, and the tail is dropping."

THE CIO United Packinghouse Workers' economists took a much broader view of the meat price rises than either Wendel or Lightbody.

They denounced the "farmer is the villain" theory.

UPW economists pointed out in the "Meat of It":

"Livestock farmers are plenty touchy on this subject (that he is the villain). For the city editor ignores such factors as the sky-high feed costs and other excessive burdens—including the farmers own cost of living."

The UPW says that the increase has occurred on three levels, the price paid for livestock, and the wholesale and the retail prices of meat.

"Farmers will be interested that the price packers charge retailers have gone up much more than the price paid to farmers by the packers—120% against 74%. (The increase occurred from June 1946 to June 1948.)

"If the Big Packer and Big Newspaper explanation for high prices, 'high consumer demand'—based on 'excessive purchasing power'—is the real explanation, why have wholesale prices increased somewhat more than retail? . . .

"By far the chief responsibility—yes guilt—belongs with Big Business (including the packers) for extortionately high living costs. And, for most of the high costs in farm operation: farm machinery, fertilizer, and manufactured feeds."

—Memphis Commercial Appeal

This Cold Shoulder Cut Comes High, Too

RECOGNITION of the rising tide of consumers' resentment to all types of high prices was expressed by answers given to Gallup poll questions. Gallup reported last week:

"If the President makes an appeal for limited controls in his campaign speeches, he is likely to get a sympathetic hearing from his audiences, particularly in the big cities. Among the city consumers, especially the housewives, sentiment for price controls is overwhelming."

The reason was that in April a coast to coast survey showed that only 39% were in favor of restoring controls, 52% were opposed, 7% expressed no opinion and 2% favored price controls but not rationing.

But a recent Gallup survey shows that the tide has turned. Now the score is: 56% for controls and rationing, 33% opposed, 2% for controls but not rationing and 7% without opinions.

The Wall Street Journal last week said that an "11-city survey of eateries ranging from the swank hotel spots to hamburger-and-coffee counters turned up this story:

"Business is off. More than half the restaurants and chains queried reported sales down from this time last year. Most of the others said profits are slipping even though they are taking in more cash.

"They're inching up prices as costs climb, but many a meal merchant admits he's afraid to charge much more."

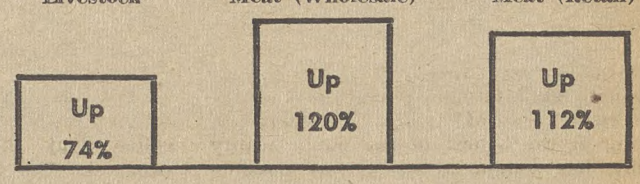
Stick to Price: The Journal said that the chewing gum industry will stick to its traditional price of a nickel a pack. The reason for this, the newspaper said it was told, was that the industry is able to keep the price down because it has shifted to synthetics—as the base of gum—from natural chicle, which is high priced.

The Journal reported that Americans this year are expected to chew enough gum to girdle the globe three-and-a half times more than last year, when the gum would have wrapped around the world "34.5 times at the equator, without stretching."

Philip K. Wrigley, chairman of the world's largest chewing gum corporation, gave the public this to chew over:

"There's a lot of nervous tension today. People are worrying about the draft, Russia and what's happening in Palestine. The more nervous people get, the more gum they chew."

PERCENTAGE INCREASES IN MEAT PRICES
June, 1946, to June, 1948



Textile Industry Slump Blamed on High Prices

Thousands of cotton textile workers are wondering whether it's the handwriting on the wall or just a fleeting shadow. They're hoping it's the latter, because otherwise, they fear, it's a forecast of stormy weather in the not-too-distant future for themselves and a lot of other industrial workers.

In New England and in the South cotton textile workers are being put on a four-day week. A number have been laid off at some mills which cut out the third shift. In the midst of the highest profits the industry has ever reaped, the highest prices the industry has ever charged, there's a rash of production curtailment.

The CIO Textile Workers blame high prices for the slump. Consumers haven't the money to pay current prices for clothes and are cutting their purchases to the bone, they say.

The Wall St. Journal reported one New York retail cloth buyer as attributing the cut-backs to a "foolish attempt to keep prices of goods up."

Industry executives were quoted by the newspaper as saying the decline was the result of "consumer resistance to prices" or a big reduction in foreign orders.

BUT the cotton textile industry appeared to be an exception in the price-profits picture, as other corporation profits and prices continue their trek upward.

The Federal Trade Commission last week gave the public a good view of the extent of the corporations' postwar prosperity. In a report on the rate of return for 508 corporations in 25 industries, comparing the most prosperous pre-war year, 1940, with 1947, it found all but two industries reaping unprecedented profits.

What used to be considered a good return on an investment—6% to 8%—applied to only two industries: 1. engines and turbines; 2. snuff, plug and smoking tobacco. These were at the bottom of the profit list. For the other 23 industries, profits were coming in at the rate of from 10.2% to 24.9%.

To cite a few:

- Steel mills, which averaged an 8.1% return on investment in 1940, made a net 11% last year.
- Paper and allied products jumped from 9.4% in 1940 to 20.5% last year.
- Auto manufacturers rose from 17.6% in 1940 to 18.5% last year.
- Rayon manufacturers made 8.6% in 1940; 18.4% last year.
- Office & Store machines climbed from 13.2% in 1940 to 24.9% in 1947.

Murray To Talk Labor Day

CIO Pres. Philip Murray is scheduled to deliver a Labor Day address over the CBS network from Wheeling, W. Va.

Murray's radio speech will be broadcast at 6:00 P.M., EDT, on Sept. 6 and will be heard in all parts of the country over Columbia's coast-to-coast network.

Other CIO radio appearances in coming weeks:

Aug. 28—3:30 P.M., EDT, CBS, "Cross-Section U. S. A." Sam Jacobs, UAW-CIO Education Dept., talks on "Boom or Bust."

Sept. 4—3:30 P.M., EDT, CBS, "Cross-Section U. S. A." Vice-Pres. Milton Lapine of Newspaper Guild, talks on "Steady Jobs."

Sept. 11—3:30 P.M., EDT, CBS, "Cross-Section U. S. A." CIO Counsel Arthur Goldberg, Clinton Golden of Economic Cooperation Administration, talk on "Causes of Industrial Peace."

Sept. 18—3:30 P.M., EDT, CBS, "Cross-Section U. S. A." Workers and management at Forstmann textile plant talk about good industrial relations. Comments by Allan L. Swim, CIO publicity director.

DISCUSS HIGH PRICES: Mrs. Faye Stevenson, president of the CIO's Congress of Women's Auxiliaries (standing at right) addresses the CIO Oil Workers' Auxiliary at its recent convention in Toledo. Mrs. Stevenson and the Auxiliary members had long discussions of their most pressing problem: high prices. They were bitter in their condemnation of the "do-Nothing" 80th Congress. Left to right, front row, are the Oil Auxiliary's officers: Mrs. Marie Born, Enid, Okla., educational director; Mrs. Irene Bradley, Augusta, Kans., Mrs. E. J. Galbraith, Port Arthur, Tex., acting president; Mrs. G. L. Allen, Cushing, Okla., secretary-treasurer; and (beyond Mrs. Stevenson) Mrs. Laura Urban, Sinclair, Wyo., acting recording secretary. Standing at left, asking a question, is Mrs. Betty Aikins, Kilgore, Tex. Seated at table at right is Helen Blanchard, director of organization for CIO auxiliaries.

Vice Presidents:

CIO To Make Record of 80th Congress Known to All The American People

HERE is the statement issued by Pres. Philip Murray, as authorized at a meeting of the executive officers and vice presidents in Washington on August 19:

THE record of the 80th Congress on domestic issues is bare of constructive accomplishment. A coalition of "do-nothing" Republicans and bigoted Dixiecrats refused to take action to cope with the grave issues which confront the nation.

The Congress contributed to rather than checked inflation. Adequate housing for those who need it was not provided. The Republican leadership of the Congress acquiesced in the filibuster against civil rights conducted by Southern Democrats.

The iniquitous Taft-Hartley law was enacted and then retained on the books despite the experience of the last year proving without doubt, that it has brought chaos into industrial relations and has undermined the national policy established during the administration of President Roosevelt to encourage collective bargaining.

Although the Social Security Act needs extension and improvement, all that the Congress did was to take away its benefits from millions of American workers. National health insurance, imperatively required for our general welfare and common defense, was shelved in committees of the Congress. Federal aid to education, universally recognized to be necessary to sustain our educational system, was withheld.

No action was taken to increase the inadequate 40c Minimum Wage Law to meet the rising cost of living. The Congress, acting at the behest of the public utility lobby, has sought in every way possible to hamper TVA's operations and to prevent other necessary valley authorities. Contrary to our traditions of hospitality the Congress enacted a discriminatory Displaced Persons Bill, and although given an adequate opportunity at the special session, it refused to eliminate the discriminatory features and thereby remove this blot on our national honor.

THE record of failure on the part of this Congress is plain and evident. The Congress has fostered inflation, has promoted the special interests, and has contributed to insecurity. Big Business and the real estate lobby have flourished throughout the regular and special sessions. The people have suffered.

Instead of action to protect the interests of the American people, the Congress is providing a circus in the form of the so-called "spy investigation" currently in progress. The CIO has no brief for anyone who engages in espionage against our country in the interests of a foreign power. Persons charged with such violations of our laws can be brought to justice.

They are entitled to be tried and make their defense in the American way before a judge and jury and not be subjected to an inquisition before an irresponsible committee of the Congress. It must be obvious to all that the present investigations are patently political and intended to distract the attention of the people from the inadequacies and failures of Congress.

We are not fooled by this spectacle and we know that the people will not be diverted from the real issues of the coming campaign.

THE political parties have recently concluded their conventions. We regard it to be significant that the platform of the Democratic Party unequivocally endorses President Truman's Civil Rights program and forthrightly declares for the repeal of the Taft-Hartley Law and the liberalism of the Wage-Hour law. We note and shall have occasion to point out during the ensuing campaign the failure of the Republican platform on these and other important issues. The Progressive Party, despite its platform, offers nothing but division and defeat to progressive Americans.

Last January the executive board of the CIO, after full and democratic debate, rejected by a decisive vote any Third Party at this time. This action was taken in conformity with prior convention action of the CIO. Events since last January fully demonstrate the soundness of the CIO's position on the Third Party.

The so-called Progressive Party has created disunity and has weakened the forces of liberalism and progress in this country. It has and is contributing to the growth of reaction by sponsoring candidates in the various states and congressional districts against liberal office-holders and candidates. It thereby gives aid and comfort to the candidates of reaction.

The Third Party does not and cannot command the allegiance and support of laboring men and women and their organizations. It is clear that the Progressive Party will not and cannot in any sense serve the interests of the American people.

THE record of the 80th Congress is now before us. The CIO proposes to make this record known to all of the American people. We will not allow any Taft-Hartley Law to stand in our way. We propose to do everything within our power to elect to the 81st Congress representatives and senators who will serve the people's interests instead of the special interests.

We call upon the membership of the CIO and their friends to join in the work of our Political Action Committee. We have in the past demonstrated the effectiveness of PAC. We shall demonstrate this again on November 2.

Board Will Act Aug. 30 In Endorsement Question

CIO's 51-man executive board meets in Washington August 30 to take up the question of endorsements in the coming election campaign.

Pres. Murray announced the meeting at the end of a session on Aug. 19 attended by Sec.-Treas. James Carey, CIO's vice-presidents, Director Jack Kroll of the Political Action Committee and heads of the CIO headquarters staff.

He said the vice-presidents had no constitutional authority to make endorsements.

The vice-presidents authorized Pres. Murray to issue a statement attacking the record of the 80th Congress, the Republican platform, the record of the southern Dixiecrats and the splitting effects of Henry Wallace's Progressive Party. The statement was endorsed by an 8-1 vote, with Pres. Albert J. Fitzgerald of the United Electrical Radio & Machine Workers opposing.

Pres. O. A. Knight of the oil union did not attend because of a death in his family, and Pres. Walter Reuther of the auto union was represented by UAW Sec.-Treas. Emil Mazey.

Grabbing Headlines But Voting Wrong

MEMBERS of the House UnAmerican Activities Committee are far better at making headlines than at building good voting records.

While the "spy" hearings staged by the Committee have attracted national attention, the day-in, day-out records of the group's nine committeemen have received little notice.

A check of the Committee members' standing in the 1948 CIO News Voting Record shows that as a group the nine Congressmen voted right only 25% of the time on the 16 issues selected by CIO as most important during the 80th Congress.

Rep. John Rankin (D. Miss.)—a virulent race-baiter and union-hater—has the "most liberal" record of the Committee members. He voted "right" on 8 of the 16 issues.

All the UnAmerican Activities Committee members voted for the Taft-Hartley Act.

All of them voted for crippling amendments to the Wage-Hour law.

Three of the committee members voted against the European Recovery Program. Four voted right, four voted wrong on a proposal to tax the excess profits of big business.

BY FAR the worst of the nine voting records was that of Rep. J. Parnell Thomas (R.,N.J.), UnAmerican Activities Committee chairman. He was absent for 13 of the key votes. He voted wrong twice—for the Taft-Hartley bill and for the Wage-Hour Amendments. He voted right only on the anti-polltax bill.

Many of Thomas' absent votes are explained by an illness contracted when he went on a trip to the Panama Canal Zone early this year.

Rep. Vail (R.,Ill.) voted right only twice, voted wrong 14 times.

Three Congressmen voted right three out of 16 times. They were Reps. McDowell (R.,Pa.), Mundt (R.,S.D.) and Nixon (R.,Calif.).

The Committee's four Democrats—all southerners—did little better. Rep. Rankin voted right 8 times; Wood (Ga.) and Peterson (Fla.) voted right 6 times each, and Hebert (La.) voted right only 5 out of 16 times.

Rankin takes the floor almost daily when the House is in session to scream against Negroes, Jews and liberals. Rep. McDowell has referred to the displaced persons of Europe as "loud-mouthed refugees from European poorhouses" whose principal aim has been to get away on "the dead run from compulsory military service."

Don't Pay Gabbie With Wooden 5c's

The taxi cab drivers of Laurel, Miss., are members of the CIO Woodworkers.

It happened this way—the drivers, mechanics and grease monkeys at Yellow Cab wanted a union, so they called on State Director R. W. Starnes of the CIO Southern Drive. Starnes assigned F. D. Wheeler who helped them form a local. The company recognized the union without necessity of an election and a contract has been signed calling for double time on four holidays, paid vacations and a union shop.

Next, the Morgan Co., another taxi concern, also recognized the union and a contract is being negotiated.

The cab drivers were put in the Woodworkers at their request as they wanted to be in the same union as their fellow townsmen at Masonite, Mengle, Green Lumber.

It remained for one droll taxi jockey to remark, "Don't try to pay your fares with wooden nickles just because we are in the Woodworkers."

Guild Issues Bonds

The CIO Newspaper Guild is financing the purchase of modern accounting equipment through the sale to locals and members of $100 notes bearing 3% interest. Already 20 locals and three members have pledged to underwrite $10,700 in notes. The issue will total $25,000.

Hiring Hall Ruled Illegal By NLRB

THE union hiring hall, which American seamen won after years of bitter struggle, has been declared illegal by the Natl. Labor Relations Board.

The ruling applied specifically to the CIO Maritime Union's hiring hall on the Great Lakes. The Board contended that the union, in giving preference to union members, discriminated against non-union men and thus violated the Taft-Hartley law.

In addition, the NLRB charged the union and its officers with violating the law by refusing to accept any contract without the cherished hiring hall provision. Thus, reasoned the Board, the union "refused to bargain."

The complaint against the union was brought by four Great Lakes tanker corporations, one of which, the Texas Co., had already reached an agreement with the NMU.

The NLRB decision threatened to renew dissension between the union and companies with which it has contracts by invalidating the crucial hiring hall provision. Almost simultaneous with the NLRB ruling came announcement of an NMU settlement with 35 Atlantic and Gulf Coast ship companies and three tanker companies. The hiring hall dispute was settled in these contracts by an agreement to maintain the practice intact until the issue has been settled by the courts. Thus it appears likely the union will appeal the NLRB ban up to the Supreme Court if necessary.

Immediate reaction came from NMU Pres. Joseph Curran, who said outlawing of the hiring hall "can wreck the whole industry."

At the same time CIO General Counsel Arthur J. Goldberg termed the decision "entirely unsound" and objected strongly to the board's order banning a strike in support of "just demands."

"This patently violates the constitutional right of unions to strike for their just demands and amounts to involuntary servitude," said Goldberg.

Carey To Address Women's Parley

A group of young women from 26 countries are attending the first International Study Conference on Women and World Reconstruction now in session at Teachers' College, Columbia University, New York City. The conference, sponsored by the National Board of the YWCA, opened Aug. 18 and is holding daily seminars lasting through Sept. 14.

CIO Secy-Treas. James B. Carey will address the conference Aug. 24, as one of a group of visiting lecturers.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

Philip Murray President James B. Carey Secretary-Treasurer
Vice Presidents: L. S. Buckmaster, Joseph Curran, Albert Fitzgerald, John Green, Allan S. Haywood, O. A. Knight, Walter P. Reuther, Emil Rieve, Frank Rosenblum.

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SPIES AND HIGHS

Oh, boy! It's just like one of those old-time meller-drammers in which the fair maiden in distress is rescued by the brawny hero while the villain twirls his waxed mustache and scowls.

In this case, however, the maiden in distress wasn't rescued until after she had heaved herself out a fourth-story window and banged herself up considerably in her fall.

The lady, it seems, didn't want to go back to Russia and leave the "decadent, imperialistic, war-mongering" U. S. behind.

Of course, this version of what happened is based on the reports of the capitalistic press and is somewhat different from the one given by Soviet officials.

From the average reporter's standpoint, the story was a honey—and the Republican politicos viewed it in the same light.

It was an exciting anti-climax to the GOP spy hunt in Washington, which at times has looked suspiciously like a witch hunt.

Be that as it may, however, the GOP strategists and the trend of events have been setting the stage for one of the phoniest political campaigns in history.

The principal issue, as we pointed out weeks ago, will be Republicanism vs. Communism, if the Republicans have their way.

Under this plan, Dewey et al will be the champions of true American democracy and the current White House occupant will be the dupe if not the friend of the Kremlin.

INFLATION? FORGET IT!

This scheme reminds us of the fellow who tried to cure his toothache by drinking whiskey. He really gulped it down and while he was drunk he didn't notice the pain. His head hurt so much the next two days he didn't particularly mind his original ailment.

Right now the nation has a bad economic toothache called inflation. Old Doc Truman and the Democratic liberals wanted to apply the forceps—or at least the drill—but the GOP boys didn't see it that way.

"We'll focus the patient's attention on something else and make him forget his high prices ailment. We'll intoxicate him with Red scares and that will turn the trick," the Republicans said.

It was a case of digging up spies to hide the highs—and the highs we're talking about are spoken of in news stories which say, "New highs in prices and profits were reached last week."

SOMEBODY IS LYING

One of Washington's leading humor writers, confused by conflicting testimony in which the accused and the accusers told different "spy" stories, commented, "Of only one thing am I sure. Somebody's lying!"

He was right, of course, and far be it from us to attempt to put the finger on the culprits.

But we're sure of one thing the humorist didn't mention—and that is that civil rights have been taking a real kicking around in Washington lately.

The fact that there's probably considerable fire behind all of the smoke doesn't justify the tactics used by the House Un-American Activities Committee and other investigating groups.

And it doesn't provide justification for the GOP plan to conduct a campaign from behind a Red smokescreen.

So, may we suggest that when you hear a politician declare there's a Commie under every bed, you tell him:

"Hell, mister, we can't afford beds at today's high prices!"

Two Bad Beatings -- Years Apart

Organizer Smith Got His In Late 30's, Boss Crump A Few Weeks Ago

(Following is an "open" letter to Norman Smith, reported by friends to be working in the steel plant at Fontana, Calif.)

DEAR BROTHER SMITH:

You may not remember me, but I'm the fellow who interviewed you in your room at the Ambassador Hotel just a short time before you were beaten into a bloody pulp near Main and Linden in Memphis.

That was about 11 years ago, if I recall correctly. Anyhow, it was the year Old Boss Crump's boys made public statements that the CIO "wouldn't be tolerated" in Memphis.

All of you "dangerous, radical, foreign agitators" were going to be run out of town. Remember?

You didn't leave, so they worked you over with some "blunt instruments."

WHEN he heard about what happened to you, W.A. (Red) Copeland nearly blew a gasket. So did Ed Meeman—and so did I.

Perhaps you remember Red. He was one of the founders of the Newspaper Guild in Memphis. Meeman was editor of the Press-Scimitar, the paper which blasted the city administration for permitting beatings such as yours.

Me? Oh, I was the young fellow assigned to help Labor Reporter Ben Stong when the going got so rough one man couldn't keep track of all of the violence.

I counted a lot of bruises and saw a lot of bloody heads that year and in the years to follow.

COPELAND and I became Guild delegates to the Memphis CIO Council—and darned if I wasn't elected president of the outfit almost before I knew it.

At about the same time, Copeland became president of the Tennessee CIO Council.

We made a lot of speeches about political action and, frankly, nobody took us very seriously—at least not at first.

"Crump can't be beat," we were told time and again. Maybe we were just too dumb to believe it.

A lot of other guys were in there pitching, too — guys like State CIO Director Paul Christopher and Memphis PAC Chairman Dick Routon.

We took a shallow dive into politics in 1946 and got our ears pinned back, but good.

BUT this year, Norman, it was different, and I want to tell you about it although you probably know most of the story.

Copeland, CIO regional director in Memphis, headed the Tennessee PAC campaign. All labor groups in the state got together.

Ed Meeman, who ripped the hide off the Crump boys after they had beaten the hide off you, helped organize an anti-Crump Citizens' Committee in Memphis.

It was a bang-up campaign, in which Crump did the customary amount of smearing.

When the votes were counted the anti-Crump candidates—Estes Kefauver and Gordon Browning —were declared winners.

THERE are some other fellows, Norman, to whom I might have addressed this message.

There's Harry Elder, who got worked over just a short time after you were beaten. He was a friend of yours, I believe.

Then there were George Bass and "Chink" Bedgood, who were given the works during the Firestone campaign a few years after you helped organize Ford.

There were a lot of others, too, who got banged around with lead pipes, monkey wrenches and blackjacks.

But you were one of the first to really get "the business" and I thought you might like to know the last man to get a bad beating in Memphis was Ed Crump!

IT WOULD be nice if you could get together with 21 of my associates who have been beaten since "Operation Dixie" — the CIO's latest organizing drive—began.

You could say to them, "Boys, it's tough—mighty tough—but it pays off in the long run."

You could tell them how you felt when you learned Crump had been beaten at the polls.

You could point out that there's more to this business of being a CIO man than merely negotiating higher pay.

And nobody would blame you if you said, "I helped beat a political dictator on his own home ground."

Fraternally yours,
ALLAN L. SWIM,
Editor, CIO News

Helstein Blasts Daily Worker For Inaccuracies

THE Daily Worker, Communist party paper, was taken sharply to task by Pres. Ralph Helstein of the CIO Packinghouse union for "inaccuracies" in reporting the union's recent convention.

In a letter to the newspaper, Helstein said that statements made by George Morris, the paper's labor columnist, concerning the activities of CIO Vice-Pres. Allan S. Haywood, Asst. Organization Director R. J. Thomas and other CIO staff officials attending the packinghouse convention, were "completely inaccurate and in no way reflect what actually transpired at the convention."

The story—which accused Haywood of conspiring against the union's leadership — "misrepresents the role of Mr. Haywood during the course of our convention," Helstein wrote.

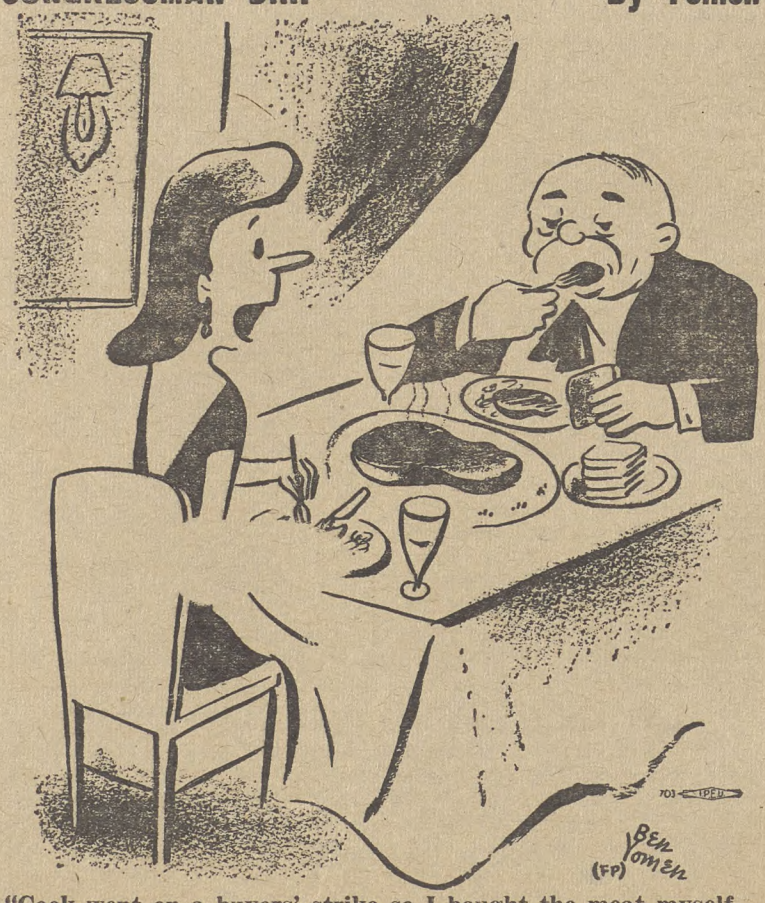
"The facts are that Allan Haywood and his assistants in no way attempted to influence the decisions of the convention except to the degree they would be helpful in bringing a degree of unity.

"Mr. Haywood's address to the convention and his activities throughout contributed substantially toward unifying various conflicting viewpoints represented at the convention.

"It would seem that before such inaccuracies are published that some effort would be made to ascertain the facts. Certainly, no useful purpose can be served by comments of this character. I trust that the necessary action will be taken to correct these misrepresentations."

In recent months, Morris' columns in the Daily Worker have been frequently devoted to bitter attacks on Pres. Murray and other CIO leaders—often with little regard for the facts.

CONGRESSMAN DRIP — **By Yomen**



"Cook went on a buyers' strike so I bought the meat myself—out of her pay."

NAM Story Credits TWUA

A considerable part of the credit for the success of a plan to give employment to physically handicapped workers at the big Botany textile plant in Passaic, N. J., is credited to the CIO Textile Workers by the company's director of industrial relations, Maj. Gen. Irving J. Phillipson.

An article in the Aug. 14 issue of NAM News, where a union is seldom mentioned favorably, quotes Gen. Phillipson as praising the CIO union's encouragement of the company effort to give jobs to maimed persons.

"Whenever some exception to our routine was necessary, they were always with us," Phillipson said. "It would be unfair for Botany to claim all the credit, for a considerable part of it belongs to the Textile Workers Union of America, CIO."

He Told His Story To The Wrong Man

THE wheels played a fast-tempo clickety-clack tune on the rails as the train sped eastward toward Washington.

Passengers watched the scenery through the windows, read magazines, drank in the lounge car and did the other things travelers usually do.

Back in one of the Pullman cars two strangers began a casual conversation. One of them, the younger of the two, seemed anxious to talk and the other seemed content to listen.

The younger man—a lawyer—was bubbling over with enthusiasm. He was on his way to the Capital to show one of those blamed federal agencies a thing or two! Yes, he was.

THE older man encouraged the lawyer to tell his story—not that he really needed encouragement.

The lawyer was representing a company which had a contract with a CIO union—and the union had been seeking a wage increase which the company didn't want to grant.

There was the customary amount of stalling and then the company decided to toss the matter into the lap of the War Labor Board.

Finally the case had reached the "big" board in Washington and it was before this group that the attorney intended to strut his stuff.

IT was quite apparent that the lawyer was a bit contemptuous of federal agencies in general and the WLB in particular.

And besides, he said, he had an "airtight" case.

And furthermore, he bragged, he was going to "twist the board right around my little finger."

"That's interesting," said the older man, "and how do you intend to do it?"

"Well, now, I'll tell you," replied the attorney, and outlined his case in some detail.

He explained the various steps carefully and it was obvious he thought his companion didn't quite understand what he was talking about.

He concluded with some remark about the union "really taking a beating on this one."

THE conversation switched to baseball, football and other subjects as the big Diesel and its long train of cars ate up the miles.

The attorney was in high spirits and his companion was in a jovial mood.

Finally the train pulled into Washington's Union Station. The attorney, as cockey as you please, grabbed up his new briefcase, waved a jaunty good-bye and disappeared into the crowd in the station.

As he departed the older man said, "Good luck," and under his breath murmured, "You'll need it."

NEXT day the WLB took up the case in which the young attorney was interested.

The lawyer walked into the room and glanced at the Board members. His face suddenly turned red—then white.

He was on a bad spot and he knew it. One of the men who was to sit in judgement on his case was his traveling companion of the day before—Van A. Bittner, now director of the CIO's Southern membership drive!

The union won the case. A.L.S.

THE BEAR FACTS!

Washington Post Raps Rep. J. Parnell Thomas

HARRY DEXTER WHITE, former Assistant Secy. of the Treasury and U.S. executive director on the International Monetary Fund, was accused by Elizabeth T. Bentley and Whittaker Chambers, both former communists, of being a member of a "Soviet spy ring."

The economist requested permission to appear at the Un-American Activities Committee's hearings to defend himself. On the stand he emphatically denied all charges, terming them "unqualifiedly false."

As he appeared before the committee, White handed Chairman J. Parnell Thomas a note, in which he requested a few minutes' rest after each hour of questioning. "I am recovering from a severe heart attack," he explained. Thomas ignored the witness' request that the note not be broadcast.

"I can't see how you can sit there and tell us all about your volleyball games and tennis matches after you handed me this note," Thomas snapped. Then he read the message aloud.

Three days later Harry Dexter White was dead. Commented the Washington Post:

MR. WHITE'S work in the Government, to which he came from a university appointment, was done chiefly at the Treasury, finally as Assistant Secretary. He was Mr. Morgenthau's alter ego . . .

Mr. White could be called the Father of the World Bank as well as the Monetary Fund, and became the first American director of the Monetary Fund after its establishment, where his astringent personality was just as pronounced as it was at Bretton Woods . . . He was undoubtedly responsible, for instance, for the Morgenthau Plan for the treatment of Germany which, had it been accepted, would have resulted in such a deindustrialization as to make Germany to all intents and purposes an agrarian economy.

These are the monuments to Mr. White's career, and they certainly lend no credence to the terrible charge that he was playing the Russian game in his 13-year service with the Government of the United States. Soviet Russia has nothing to do with either the World Bank or the Monetary Fund. Why? Because they are capitalistic conceptions, destined to return a war-torn world to a world economy based upon free enterprise and multilateral trading.

TO THE charge of fostering and willfully giving classified information to a Soviet spy ring, Mr. White offered the only defense open to him under the procedures followed by the Un-American Activities Committee—an unequivocal denial under oath. "The principles in which I believe and by which I live," he told the committee, "make it impossible for me ever to do a disloyal act or anything against the interests of our country."

Mere denial is, of course, a weak riposte to sensational allegations, but it was entered with no diminution in the force and mordancy which were part of his character.

Mr. White stayed in character in other parts of his testimony on his accused associates. He showed he was no fair weather friend, and he asserted friendship forthrightly even for persons under deep suspicion. When Representative Thomas tried to make him call Gregory Silvermaster a Communist, Mr. White replied firmly: "You cannot erase seven or eight years of friendship with a man that way. Unless I see evidence, unless the court declares he is, and until they prove he is guilty, I believe he is innocent."

No doubt many of his friends will feel the same way about Harry White, and others who did not know him will repudiate the unfair and un-American manner in which he was treated.

Is An Old Ghost Writing GOP Speeches?

Representative Hugh D. Scott, Jr. (R., Pa.), chairman of the Republican National Committee, began a recent speech in Hartford, Conn., by declaring, "We shall have no time for mudslinging or name-calling."

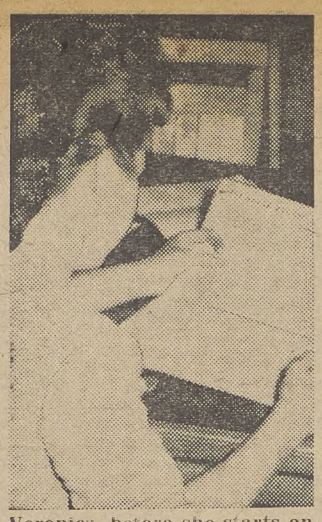
Scott said the GOP would run an "affirmative campaign."

Here are some of the "affirmative" things Scott had to say in that same speech:

". . . disgraceful era of New Dealism . . . instructed clique of power-grasping bureaucrats . . . indescribable mess . . ."

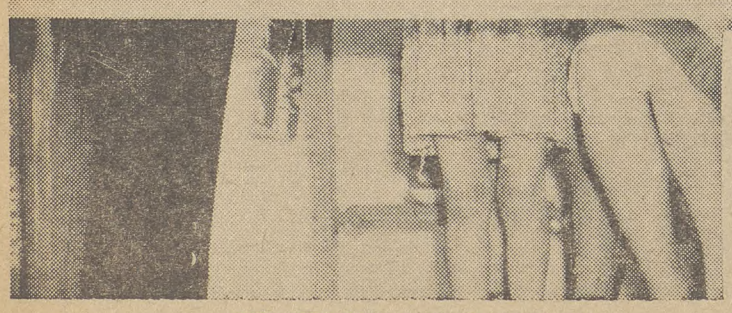
Poor Scott; the GOP ghost writers are feeding him LEFTOVER SPEECHES FROM THE LANDON CAMPAIGN!—From Capitol Comment, published by Democratic Natl. Committee.

PRELIM: CIO Steelworkers' District 23 blockworkers listen to advice from Philip Schieding, USA's PAC director for the district. Schieding is pointing to a map of Wheeling. Note Veronica Janetski in front row.



Veronica, before she starts on her block rounds, takes another look at the CIO News' Voting Record.

HUDDLE: Four blockworkers, all members of local 1290, discuss their strategy. L. to R. are Veronica, who works as a taper guager; Mary Kolenc, an inspector; Mary Kretchen, a beveler, and Clement (Mrs. Robert) Edge, who's an inspector. Their plant is the largest maker of couplings in the world. They are blockworkers because they want to preserve the things their union has won for them.



IN THE FAMILY: Veronica (her friends call her "Babe") talks over things with Mrs. Olive Jean Steele, wife of Robert Steele, an inspector at the plant. The Steeles live in a rural home along Big Wheeling Creek. Steele children are Linda Lou, 4; Bobby, 7; Mary Katherine, 5, and Penny Susan, 3 months. At right, Veronica and Mary Kolenc are questioned by David Thomas, recording secretary of the Glass, Ceramic and Silica Sand Workers Local 60 at Wheeling Tile.

SHE'S A B

Veronica Janetski, workers, Local 1290 chinery Products, to Wayne Martin, a prod company. Martin live

BLOCKWORKING is the keystone of the CIO Political Action Committee's campaign plans for this fall.

Blockworking, as you have heard, is basically politics from door to door—bell-ringing, personal interviews, getting people to people to vote, getting peop people to register and vote

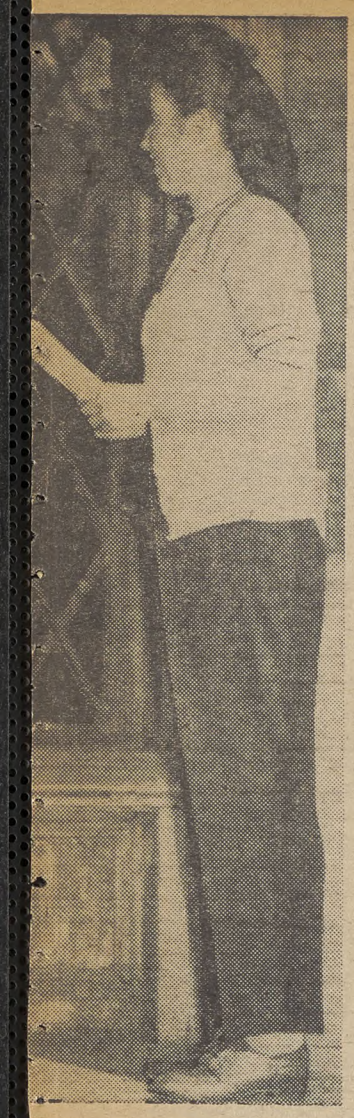
SCHIEDING

But, block than that. Good Neigh blockworker in a family out. That h the form of doctor, of washing dis up the hou the store, o helpful thin

The CIO selected the n Wheeling, W. Va., a typical portray what some blockwor What is being done around Wheeling is being done elsewhere and can be done anywhere. It is the way to win. Follow the story of District 23, CIO United Steelworkers, as shown on these pages and on page 1.

The blockworkers are the same workers who are striving to make District 23's Labor Day rallies a rousing success. District 23 is holding seven rallies on Labor Day —in Wheeling, Fairmont, Parkersburg, Huntington and Charleston, all in W. Va., and Steubenville and Portsmouth, Ohio.

CIO and Steelworkers' Pres. Philip Murray will address the rallies in Steubenville and Wheeling and in the evening at 6 o'clock (Eastern Daylight Time) will make a



INTER-UNION: Harry Burke, a tapper operator, and Veronica visit a United Mine Workers' friend, John Terek, who suffered a broken arm four weeks ago. Mrs. Viola Terek and the children watch. The kids are Betty Jane, 5; John Raymond, 3; Paul, 7; George, 11 (Mrs. Terek's brother), and Roy, 4 months. Note pup in Betty Jane's arms.

INTER-STATE: Across the Ohio River is Steubenville, O., part of District 23. PAC work here is carried on with an extra fervor because Ohio is Sen. Taft's home state. Here, Adolph E. Smith, PAC secretary treasurer, and William Robertson, PAC vice chairman (Chm. Charles Campbell was at work) check registrations. They belong to USA Local 1190, Wheeling Steel.

LL-RINGER

mber of the CIO Steel- Wheeling, W. Va., Ma- political action with s checker for the same n Wheeling's "island."

e material for the pic- on this page and on I was compiled by CIO staff member Arthur fan. Pictures by Steve noski, president, Local . CIO Steelworkers.

ter, getting o get other get active. king is more a sort of a policy. If a de sickness or she helps might take ng to get a -sitting, of or cleaning f going to number of

borhood of el area, to are doing.

PAUL RUSEN

nationwide CBS address. It is expected that more than 60,000 persons will attend the rallies.

At Wheeling, for instance, there'll be one of the largest golf tournaments ever held in the state; there'll be track and field events; horse shoe contests, rolling pin competition, pie-plate throwing, softball, regular baseball, lots of other fun.

And there's no entry fee. All that is required is a $1 PAC ticket. The prizes for the contest include an auto, washers, radio-phonographs, silverware, deep freezers, bicycles, refrigerators, etc. There are more than 100 on Chm. Robert Clark's committee. And, Duke Ellington's son, Mercer, will provide the music for dancing. There will be square-dancing, too.

GOSS

At Steubenville, where the proceedings will open with a mass to be sung by the Archbishop, the day will include a luncheon, a parade before the Murray speech, attendance by every elected city official and three judges and myriads of prizes.

How District 23 Dir. Paul Rusen will be able to get around the big district in one day is a toughie.

All this leads to the drive to win for the people in November. In West Virginia, there is the important senatorial fight, in which it is hoped Sen. Revercomb (R.) will be defeated. In Ohio, Congressional races hold the limelight. PAC's determined to do its bit with the rest of the representatives of the people.

* * *

VOTING'S A DUTY: Here, at Wheeling's Vineland Hills Government Housing Project, Clem Edge and Bernard Trott, a mechanic and treasurer of Local 1290, discuss PAC with John Dornon, a laborer; his wife, Martha; Barbara, 17, and Tommy, 7. They also remind the Dornons not to forget the Labor Day rally.

Want to be a block worker? Consult your local PAC.

REPORT: After a block-working duty (they had worked their eight-hour stint at the plant first), the four girls report to Dir. Schieding and get a "well done" greeting. They'll also sell tickets at the big Labor Day rally.

CANDIDATE BURKE:

Has A Platform For All The People

THOMAS H. (Tom) Burke, husky father of five children and grandfather of two, has served the State of Ohio and the City of Toledo for eight years.

Next year, he hopes to serve the Nation as well.

And Tom Burke, vice mayor of Toledo and secretary-treasurer of the CIO Toledo Industrial Union Council, makes it unequivocally clear to the more than 400,000 voters of the 9th Ohio District (Lucas and Ottawa counties) just what he thinks the people's Representative should seek to achieve in the 81st Congress.

He wants a People's Congress.

Burke brings a long labor and public record to his campaign for Congress (in which he'll oppose incumbent Homer A. Ramey.)

THE Democratic candidate was born 44 years ago in Toledo and was schooled there. He served five years in the Navy as a pharmacist's mate and 12 years in the Naval Reserve.

His union card bears the name of Local 12, CIO Auto Workers—Spicer manufacturing. In fact, the dismissal of Tom Burke in 1934 caused the first strike ever conducted by UAW. It was won in one week. He has served his local for 12 years in various capacities.

In 1940, he was elected to the 94th General Assembly of the State of Ohio, serving as a representative in the biennium of 1941-42. In 1943, he was elected to the Toledo City Council. Last fall, he won reelection, receiving the fourth highest vote under proportional representation. The winners included five Democrats, an independent Democrat and three Republicans (the GOP had indorsed the independent). When the Council organized itself, Burke became vice mayor under Mayor Michael DeSalle.

In the recent primary to choose the 9th's Democratic Congressional candidate, Burke defeated William Sturm, regional director for the AFL, and two other candidates by 7000 votes. Now, the AFL, Brotherhoods

TOM BURKE

Paul Block doesn't like him.

and all non-company union labor are solidly behind Burke.

WHAT'S the history of the district? In 1946, when the Republicans were swept back into Congressional power, Ramey defeated DeSalle, 59,394 to 59,057—by exactly 357 votes.

This year, the Democratic Party and civic, liberal, professional, business and labor groups that are backing Burke are not overestimating that close '46 vote, which some observers consider at least in part a tribute to the popular DeSalle.

So, they'll leave nary a stone unturned in getting out votes for Burke. The district includes the agricultural, stone quarries and industrial sections of Ottawa and the rural and Toledo areas of Luca.

Ramey's record? The CIO Voting Guide shows that in the 80th, the former municipal judge voted right on three issues (anti-polltax, oleo repeal and ERP) and wrong 11 times on 15 issues (absent once).

IN his previous campaigns, Burke was an extremely active campaigner. He attended as many as 12 meetings a day, rarely less than seven, speaking at all on the issues.

He addresses civic, club and other meetings, as well as union gatherings. His wife, Lucille Burke, takes a quiet, but effective part in his campaigns. Their modest home is in the South End workers' district.

In council, Burke has sponsored a study of revision of the city tax system, which he hopes will lead to levying taxes on ability to pay. He definitely did not—he wants the world to know—sponsor Toledo's onerous wage tax.

In the Legislature, he sponsored labor's unemployment compensation bill and a measure to increase weekly compensation. He lost on the first, but won on the latter, which he sponsored with Jacob Clayman, now attorney for the Ohio CIO, and John Buckley. Another success: a vocational rehabilitation bill.

The two local newspapers, Burke says, never give him a break, no matter what he does. "Why," he put it, "if I hung by my teeth from a top story window of City Hall, the Blade and Times would have a story saying a Councilman had gone nuts, omitting my name." The two papers are controlled by Paul Block.

Tom Burke wants it definitely and emphatically known that he does not desire the indorsement of the Wallace Party.—**A. R.**

PAC Staff Addition

APPOINTMENT of Charles M. Campbell as a staff representative of the CIO Political Action Committee has been announced by CIO-PAC Dir. Jack Kroll.

CAMPBELL

Campbell replaces Henry Lee Moon who has resigned to become public relations director of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Prior to coming to PAC Campbell was Servicemen's Secretary at the Harlem Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association and previously he served for two years as activities secretary at the Newark, N. J., YMCA. He was also chairman of the Register and Vote Committee of New York City and was active with Harlem labor groups.

Campbell holds a master's degree in sociology from Columbia University and a master's degree in religious education from Howard University. For two years he taught sociology, history and economics at Bethune-Cookman College in Miami, Florida.

As president of the National Christian Youth Council of the A. M. E. Zion Church, Campbell attended the World Christian Youth Conference in Amsterdam, Holland in 1939 and in 1946, as executive secretary of the American Federation of Negro College Students, he again visited Europe meeting students from the liberated countries.

Campbell was born in Red Springs, N. C. in 1918.

Golden to Unions: Back ERP to Thwart Reds

EUROPEAN labor's longtime dream of close international cooperation must be turned into reality to make the European Recovery Program work successfully.

That statement made last week in Washington by Clinton S. Golden and Bert Jewell, CIO and AFL advisers, respectively, to Paul Hoffman, head of the Economic Cooperation Administration. The two labor officials have returned to the U. S. after conferences with pro-ERP union leaders in western Europe.

Unions across the Atlantic are awakening to the needs of Europe, Golden said. He hailed the acceptance by British employers and unions of a proposed Anglo-U. S. Council on production "as a landmark of the new order."

The Council, as now planned, will consist of 20 persons—12 from British labor and industry, eight from American labor and industry.

Other nations will follow in establishing similar groups for the exchange of production know-how, Golden and Jewell predicted. They said every possible means will have to be tried to raise European output by as much as 45% during ERP's four-year term.

TRAINING programs will be necessary in most of the aid-receiving nations to develop more skilled manpower, better management and development of both power and natural resources, the two officials told a press conference.

Golden said it's important that European unions know that American workers are giving continuous and militant support to the ERP, since Communists on the Continent are skillfully cultivating adverse propaganda based on time, hunger and fear.

"The people of Europe are suffering from fatigue and hunger," he said. "This is reflected in the thinking and attitudes of responsible people in the European non-Communist labor organizations. They need more than anything inspiration, stimulation and sound encouragement."

BY active support to ERP, American unions can disprove constant Communist propaganda that the Marshall Plan is merely a device of Wall Street and American imperialism to enslave the world, Golden emphasized.

Despite the fatigue and war destruction, the ECA labor men said they saw "evidence of energetic individual enterprise, tilled fields, fat cattle, truck gardens, repair of damaged roads, homes, churches and towns.

"But this cannot be enough. There must be a cooperative and collective effort within each nation, and there must be new concept of democratic kinship and human brotherhood that will cut across national boundary lines.

"Because labor is more accustomed to such international cooperation, labor has an unusual role to play . . . The inspiration for a new concept of international relations between the democratic countries of Europe should come from American labor."

Georgia Institute

Leo Perlis, director of the National CIO Community Services Committee, will be a featured speaker at the second annual Labor Leadership Training Institute of the Georgia Workers Education Service.

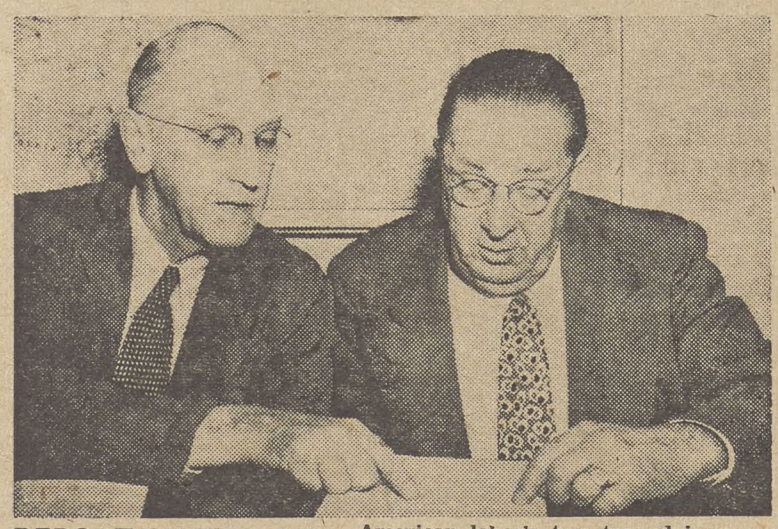
The five-day institute, which will be held Aug. 28-Sept. 1 at Laurel Falls Camp, near Clayton, Ga., will take up the subject of building better communities for Georgia. Perlis will discuss the training of union members for community activity in a speech scheduled for Aug. 31.

TWUA Give $5000 To Build Hospital

The CIO Textile Workers has contributed $5000 to an emergency fund being raised to build a polio hospital in Greensboro, N. C. More than a thousand victims in the state so far have been struck down by the disease.

The TWUA's gift, the largest to date, and the first from a national organization other than the Natl. Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, brought the contributions to the fund to $165,000. George Baldanzi, TWUA executive vice-president, presented the union's gift in a brief ceremony broadcast over station WBIG.

Construction of the hospital, to be known as Central Carolina Convalescent Hospital, is already under way.



REPORT ON U. S. AID: **American labor's two top advisers on the staff of ECA Administrator Paul Hoffman say unions in Europe are mobilizing to translate Marshall Plan aid into economic recovery. Clinton S. Golden (left), former vice-president of the CIO steel union; and Bert Jewell, official of the AFL Railway Dept., have just returned from visits with union leaders in several European countries.**

CIO Sends Letter 'To The Farmer'

Cooperation between union members and farmers will improve everybody's standard of living, the CIO points out in a new pamphlet.

Called "To the Farmer—From His Customers," the pamphlet is in the form of a letter from Joe Doakes Jr., "who works on an assembly line," to his Dad—and "the chances are his letter goes to an RFD route out Valley Center, or Pretty Prairie, U. S. A." The pamphlet was prepared by the CIO Dept. of Education & Research, headed by Kermit Eby.

High wages and fair profits keep farmers prosperous, the pamphlet says, but "when profits become exorbitant and wages so low workers can't buy the essentials, it becomes dangerous to farmers, to labor and to America."

Farmers are often told by corporation propaganda that wages are responsible for high prices—but in the farm implement industry a 2.2% price increase would have covered higher wage costs. Instead, the farmers were charged 11.4% more, the pamphlet says.

Copies of "To the Farmer—From His Customers" can be ordered from the CIO Research & Education or Publicity Departments, 718 Jackson Place N. W., Washington 6, D. C. Prices: 10c a copy, 25 for $1, 100 for $3.50, 1,000 for $30, 5,000 for $125.

N. J. CIO: Give Us 70%

AND EVEN WITH HENRY WALLACE IN THE RACE, WE'LL WIN

By ARTHUR RIORDAN

"EVEN with Henry A. Wallace in the field, we in New Jersey can elect a liberal U. S. Senator and four liberal Congressmen—at least four Congressmen—if 70% of labor registers and votes."

With those words, Stephen J. Moran, Political Action Committee chairman for New Jersey, gave the keynote last week for labor's fall campaign in that state.

PAUL PORTER

Moran was one of a number of featured speakers at the State PAC conference held at Veterans' Hall, New Brunswick. Others included State CIO Pres. Carl Holderman, Paul Porter, former assistant to Pres. Truman and former OPA director; Archibald Stevens Alexander, Democratic candidate for U. S. Senator, who has been indorsed by PAC; CIO Rep. Philip Weightman, who is assigned to PAC work; State CIO Secy-Treas. Peter J. Flynn and Alex Barkan, CIO Textile Workers PAC director.

The conference was attended by nearly 600 delegates and several hundred guests and spectators. (Including the one described in an adjoining column.)

Moran, a member of Steelworkers' Local at Worthington Pump, Harrison, declared that "we of labor in New Jersey have the prize opportunity of all, that of having the chance to wipe out the infamous records of Rep. Fred Hartley (R., N. J.) and Sen. Albert Hawkes (R., N. J.), neither of whom is running for re-election."

Moran declared that much of the blame for the victory of the Republicans in 1946 was due to lack of registration. Even now, he said, there are 924,000 eligibles not registered in New Jersey.

(New Jersey registration closes Sept. 23.)

He noted that in 1944, Hartley won out by 8400, but that in 1946, the first year of statewide PAC work, Hartley won by only 5595 over Democrat Peter J. Rodino. (Rodino, backed by PAC, is a nominee again this year.)

Moran said there were enough unregistered CIO members—not to mention countless others—to have beaten Hartley in 1946.

This year, he remarked, "we've got to win; we're going to win—that is, if every one of us gets out and works."

"Those who have succumbed to the blight of the Wallace third party," Moran declared, "tell us that the American people, after four or six years of reaction and tightening of the belt, would realize that we must return to the New Deal.

"I repeat, even with Wallace, we may elect a liberal Senator (Alexander over GOP candidate Hendrickson) and four liberal Congressmen." (The four, he explained, would be in addition to Democrats Mary Theresa Norton and Edward Hart, both of Hudson County, who are conceded to be sure winners.)

ANOTHER highlight of the convention was the reading of the credentials committee report. It was recalled that at the State CIO convention a number of locals walked out in what was described as a left-wing bolt.

The PAC credentials report showed that the 592 delegates represented 294 locals with 226,852 members in 16 counties. Not present were 109 locals with 46,880 members. Of those missing locals, groups representing 16,000 members had sent legitimate excuses for absence.

That left about 30,000, most of whom presumably are those being "misled," as the committee chairman put it, by the Wallace group.

The statistics on the CIO Electrical Workers, many of whose locals led the State CIO convention walkout, were interesting. Anthony De Aquino, Local 447, UE, representing 5000 Federal Telephone and Radio workers, announced that there were officially present UE delegates representing nine locals with approximately 18,000 members and that unofficial delegates representing 6000 more members were present.

Porter opened with the "sad" box score of the special session of Congress. He noted that the Republicans said they had three answers to inflation: limitation of exports, government support of bonds should be ended and that Pres. Truman was afraid to do those things because he feared a depression.

Porter's answers:

ALEXANDER

Exports: The Republican theory would make us break our word to the needy nations of the world. And, anyway, our exports in the first quarter of 1948 were at the rate of only 2.5% of our output compared to 5% in 1947.

End of bond market support: Need the nation be reminded that a similar move after World War I cut the value of the bonds, purchased patriotically by the people to win the war, from a par value of $1 to 80 cents on the dollar.

ALEXANDER, an attorney who comes from the family that founded Stevens Tech., Hoboken, N. J., had an outstanding record in World War II.

He said he "hates Communism. What to do about it? We need the FBI, we need the attorney general, we need courts, we need investigations and counter-espionage. But, I do not believe we should go after un-American people in an un-American way under Kleig lights."

In this election, he said, "there are three roads: (1) to the left, where there are consulates out of which people jump and down which road Henry Wallace would lead us to Russia; (a) to the right, the road that leads back out of sight to the '20s and '30s, the road of the Republicans; and (3) down the middle, a good Democratic road. That's the one to travel."

WEIGHTMAN, former vice president of the CIO Packinghouse Workers, discussed the necessity for PAC block, precinct and other work and reminded the delegates that the UPWA has indorsed CIO policy against a third party in 1948 and in favor of ERP.

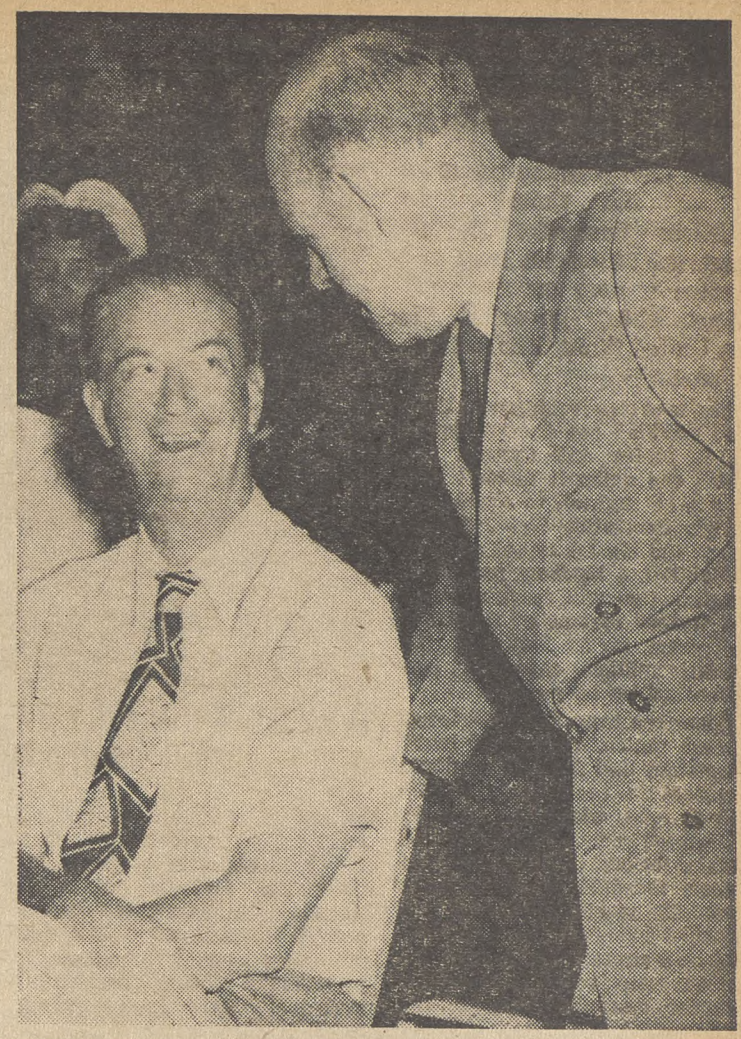
Barkan reviewed recent PAC successes in the South, declared it could be done in New Jersey.

There were detailed and full reports from the various county PAC Chairmen.

(This writer was born in Scobeyville, Monmouth County, N. J. He is glad to report that the Monmouth PAC chairman pronounced it "Mummuth," like all us Monmouth natives.)

In its resolutions, the convention pledged itself to turn to CIO-PAC for "leadership and guidance in this all-important fight for survival." It also indorsed the executive board's O. K. of Alexander, Rodino of the 10th; Charles Howell, of the 4th; Charles Joelson, 8th; Hugh J. Addonzio, 11th, and Harry Dudkin, 12th.

MORAN



DEMOCRAT: Pres. Carl Holderman, at the New Jersey State PAC meeting, said "we have an unexpected, but welcome, guest here today who is seeing democracy in action. We are happy to have with us a gentleman who is taking notes on our meeting—Albert Hermann, chairman of the Republican State campaign." Here they are together, Holderman standing.

NOTE THOSE DATES: Bea Bloch and Marilyn Swyer point to the dates to remember for 1948 in New Jersey. They are in the balcony of Veterans' Hall, New Brunswick, during the State PAC conference, which was attended by delegates from every one of the State's 16 Congressional districts. Delegates heard such famous speakers as Paul Porter, ex-assistant to Pres. Truman, and Archibald Stevens Alexander, Democratic candidate for U. S. Senator. All PACsters are determined to make 1948 THE year.

UAW Divides Nation into 17 Parts For 'Fun'

By HOLLACE RANSDELL

THE man cleaning the office of the United Auto Workers' Recreation Department leaned on his mop and studied a map on the wall. "Since when," he asked, "is the United States divided into 17 parts?"

The man was looking at a UAW map marking out the 17 regions in 40 states and Canada into which the union is divided. The map is on the wall to remind the UAW's Recreation Dept. personnel of the big job ahead of them in building a far-flung recreation program that will reach out into the various regions of the UAW and draw in as many of the union's million members and their families as possible.

There are from 25 to 131 locals in each region, nearly 1100 locals altogether, and from 15 to 65,000 members in each local. In the Detroit area, where the industry is concentrated, some 350,000 workers belong to the UAW. The union's members work in more than 220 plants, including the principal assembly plants in Michigan, and aircraft, parts, farm implement and regional assembly factories scattered through the U. S. and Canada.

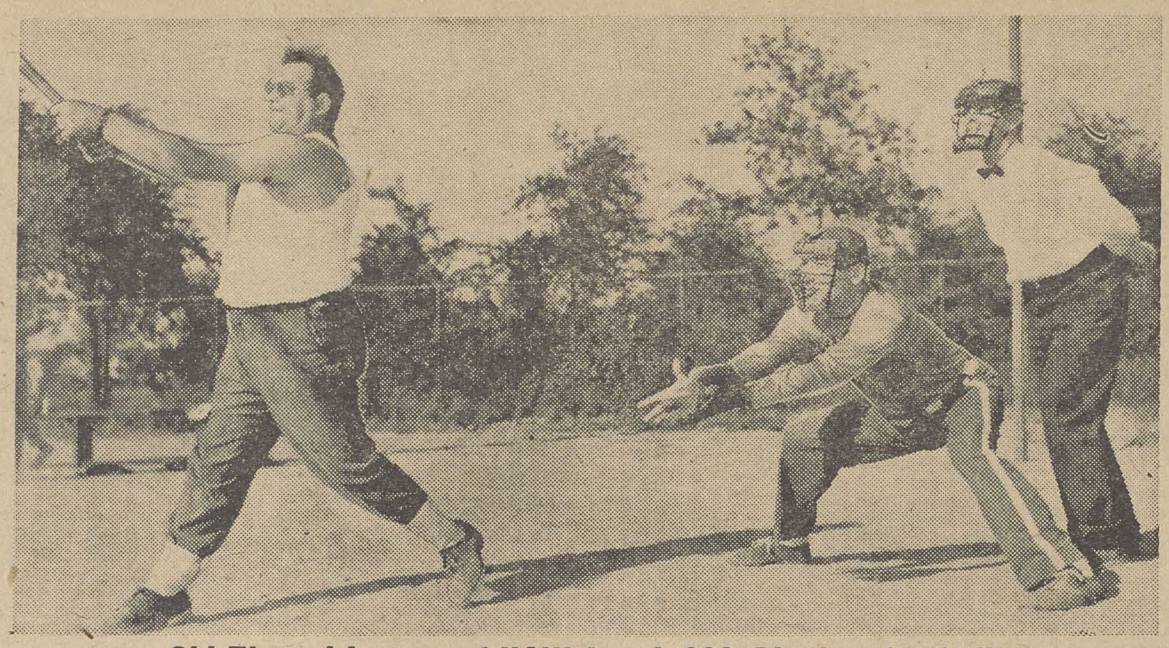
The UAW's Recreation Dept. is directed by Olga Madar, the only woman department head in the UAW International setup. A former school teacher who got her training in physical education and recreation at Michigan State Normal College, Miss Madar worked at the Willow Run Bomber plant during the war, where she did volunteer work in women's recreation for Local 50.

In 1946 she was appointed assistant to the International Recreational Director, and in 1947 became director.

THE UAW constitution provides that one-half cent of the per capita dues be set aside for a special fund for the recreation program to be apportioned to each region. This is the minimum amount. In addition, locals may set aside any amount they choose for recreation. In some locals this is as much as 4c a month per member.

Many people—and some of them are good union members—think recreation programs are a useless frill not worth spending money on, or they think that workers should be let alone in their free time to choose their own recreation as they please.

Others think it is the responsibility or privilege of management to provide recreation plans for the workers in its plants. The UAW has different ideas. Although it concedes that some excellent management-sponsored programs have been developed, particularly during the war, it finds many flaws in the average company plan.



Old Timers' League of UAW Local 600 Playing Softball

One of these is paternalism. An example of the condescending, paternalistic attitude commonly found in management appears in a study on Industrial Recreation by Diehl and Eastwood, published by Purdue University to help companies initiate recreation programs for their employes.

Speaking of the increase of a leisure time in industry through the reduction in hours of work as a problem of industrial recreation given to management, the authors hand this out to workers:

"If a man has an extra hour or two of rest thrust upon him and doesn't know what to do with it, he may drink, gamble, go to cheap shows, overeat, quarrel with his wife, or squander his money and time in other profitless ways."

In another place they urge management promotion of recreation by saying: "Human material has to be treated carefully for effective productivity."

The UAW points out other objections to company-sponsored recreation plans. Some of the programs center around all-star teams wearing the company's uniforms for advertising purposes. In most of them workers have no voice in the leadership of the program. Racial discrimination is widely practiced.

Moreover, "recreation is sometimes used as a wedge to drive between the worker and the union," says the UAW Recreation Dept. in a summary of its activities. "It is used as a substitute for higher wages, a cleaner, safer shop or a pension plan."

MANAGEMENT is often interested in recreation chiefly as a means of getting higher production through boosting the worker's morale and making him feel friendlier toward the company so he will work harder.

The UAW, on the other hand, regards the union member "first as a person who needs recreation, not as a means to an end, but as an end in itself."

The CIO Auto union decided early not to leave the field of recreation to the "spider-to-the-fly techniques" of management. Its Recreation Dept. was set up in 1937 and the main aims and policies which it still follows were laid down.

Points strongly emphasized are that recreation must be organized for all age groups and both sexes; must be run on a strict policy of no racial or religious discrimination, and should be related to the total union program.

"Quite often it can be the first step of an educational process toward good union membership," says a UAW leaflet.

The program functions under the Intl. Recreation Dept., through regional recreation councils in areas where there is a concentration of UAW members, and through recreation chairmen in the various locals.

Regional councils are composed generally of the recreation chairmen from each local in the area. The local union recreation chairmen are the real core of the program. Elected by the members of their locals, they serve as the links between the rank-and-file and the Intl. Recreation Dept.

THE men and women from the shops and production lines who lead recreation programs on the local and regional level get their formal training at summer school recreation institutes conducted each year in UAW regions under the direction of the Education Dept., usually in public park camp sites leased for the purpose.

In Michigan, the FDR-CIO Camp at Port Huron, owned by the Michigan CIO Council, is used both for the Michigan CIO summer school and the Recreation Institute.

Activities offered under the UAW recreation program include practically everything in the way of leisure-time pursuits. They include team games, individual sports; social recreation, dancing instruction, handicrafts, and cultural and educational activities such as choral groups, dramatics, movies, children's hobby clubs, orchestras, bands and health and charm classes.

While some of these varied leisure-time activities may be included in programs sponsored by management, the big difference in overall approach still remains. The union program is concerned with the well-being of its members, and is run and controlled by the members. A company's main concern is its production record, and its recreation activities are handed down from the top with that aim in mind.

Should Work Both Ways?

The Cumberland, Md., radio station has been deluged with phone inquiries as to whether or not it endorses the views expressed in the Bromo Seltzer and chewing gum commercials which it airs.

The phenomenon had station executives scratching their heads, until they remembered that someone had told announcers reading spot announcements paid for by Local 1874 of the Textile Workers to add the tag-line, "This announcement was paid for by the Textile Workers Union, and the opinions expressed do not necessarily represent the views of the station."

The union-financed spot announcements told the time and place of the union-authorization election held at Cumberland by the Natl. Labor Relations Board in which the union received the votes of of more than 95% of the 8044 eligible voters in the Celanese Corp. plant.

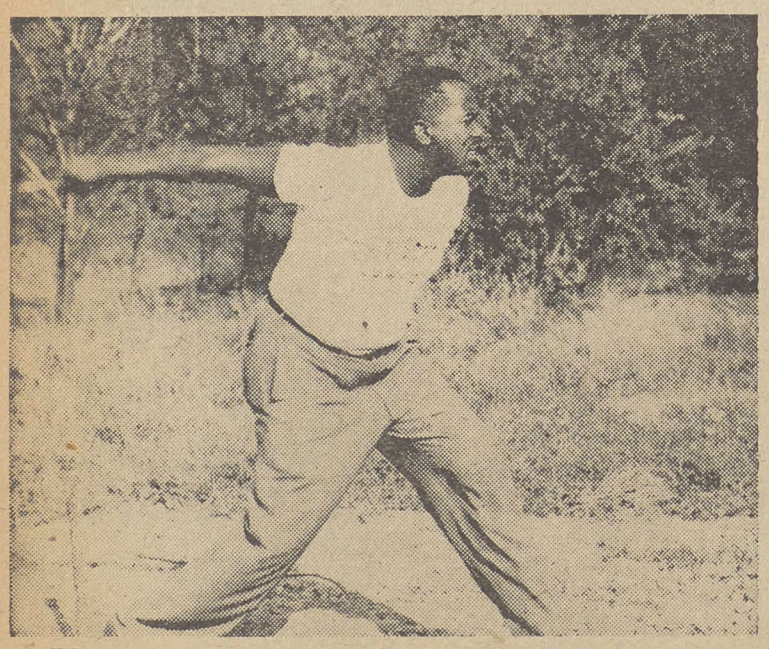
80 Office Employes Attend Institute

Eighty white collar workers attended the annual workshop of the Summer School for Office Workers July 24-Aug. 7 on the campus of Ohio State University at Columbus.

Representatives from six CIO unions were among students from 15 states and 28 cities who attended. In addition to CIO and AFL unions, the students also came from various community and professional organizations, including the YWCA, Wisconsin Nurses Assn., Japanese-American League, Urban League and Natl. Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People.

George Guernsey, associate director of the Natl. CIO Education Dept., and Secy.-Treas. William Lavelle and Orville C. Jones of the Ohio CIO Council were among the resident faculty and guest speakers.

Eleanor G. Coit, director of the American Labor Education Service, is also director of the Summer School for Office Workers and coordinates the workshop activities.



Throwing Ringer At a UAW Summer School

Learning At FDR-CIO Children's Camps

THE ADVENTURES OF JIM BARRY

WOODY IS NO MATCH FOR THE THUGS SENT BY "GENIAL" JIM FYKSOR TO KIDNAP POP STORM ... A SWIFT BLOW WITH A BLACKJACK AND.....

CARS PARKED IN THE BACK ALLEY!

OKAY, STOP CHINNING ... AND GET GOING!

POP.... POP! THEY GOT POP! WHERE'S JIM? GOTTA CALL THE COPS!

PHONE ... WHERE'S JIM? MY HEAD'S .... BUSTING WITH FIREWORKS....

LOCAL 612? JIM AND PEGGY THERE! W-WHERE'S THAT PHONE?

HELLO ... LOCAL 612? JIM BARRY THERE? GET HIM! YEH ... YEH ... THIS IS WOODY! WOODY WILLIAMS!

WHAT'S THAT? POP KIDNAPPED? I'LL BE RIGHT BACK!

WHAT HAPPENED TO POP AND WOODY, JIM?

WE'LL GO THROUGH WITH OUR PLANS TOMORROW, MARTIN ... SOMETHING TERRIBLE'S HAPPENED AT THE OFFICE--OR JIM WOULDN'T RUSH OFF LIKE THIS!

SURE, PEGGY! YOU GO ON WITH HIM ... WE'LL DO THE BEST WE CAN UNTIL YOU AND JIM COME BACK!

ALL WOODY KNOWS IS THAT HE WALKED INTO THE OFFICE AND FOUND POP OUT COLD AND A COUPLE OF GUNMEN DRAGGING HIM OUT! WOODY PUT UP A FIGHT - BUT DIDN'T DO SO WELL, HE SAYS. H.E'S ALREADY CALLED THE POLICE!

WOODY! YOU ALL RIGHT?

YEH ... JIM ... JUST GOT A LUMP ON TOP OF MY HEAD AS BIG AS A BASEBALL! BUT POP ... WHEN I WOKE UP HE WAS GONE!

WHO'D WANT TO HARM POP, JIM? WHO WOULD DO SUCH A THING?

IF WE KNEW WHY IT WAS DONE .... THEN WE'D ALSO KNOW **WHO** DID IT! BUT RIGHT NOW I'M COMPLETELY STUMPED!

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Sec. Tobin Will War On T-H

MAURICE J. TOBIN, new Secretary of Labor, shows every evidence of planning a steady, loud fight against the Taft-Hartley Act.

The former governor of Massachusetts, who took over last week as head of the anemic Labor Dept., told his first official press conference that the T-H law is a "blow at unionism."

Indicating that he will take the stump during the coming campaign, Tobin added:

"I am going to have a great deal to say to the American people in the coming months about the drastic cuts in the Labor Dept."

The Department's budget has been cut by the GOP-controlled Congress far below the level of any other cabinet agency, and in fact below that of many minor federal bureaus.

Tobin said he hoped that John Gibson, former head of the Michigan state CIO, would stay on the job as assistant secretary of the department. Gibson had been acting secretary in the period between the death of Lewis Schwellenbach early this summer and the appointment of Tobin.

The Bostonian, who withdrew from the Democratic primary race for governor of Massachusetts to take the U. S. post, said he plans early talks with CIO Pres. Murray, AFL Pres. Green and heads of independent unions.

He blasted the Taft-Hartley's ban on closed shop provisions in union contracts.

He rapped the involved procedure necessary for unions to get the right to ask for union shop or maintenance - of - membership provisions. He said the arrangements are "cumbersome" and expensive.

Tobin also fired a shot at the law's ban on political expenditures by unions.

"A union could not even pay for a hall for the purpose of conducting a meeting to discuss candidates or issues in national elections," he said.

WAGE ROUNDUP

NMU, Ship Owners Agree In Atlantic, Gulf Pact

AGREEMENTS expected to stave off an Atlantic Gulf Coast shipping strike on Sept. 2 have been reached between the CIO Maritime union and 35 ship companies. Three Great Lakes tanker lines also signed up.

Wage increases ranging from $5.23 to $30.32 a month were provided, as were increases in maintenance and cure pay for injured and sick seamen and a liberalized holiday provision.

Dispute over the hiring hall was settled by agreement to maintain the current practice until the courts rule on its legality. Last week the NMU's hiring hall on the Great Lakes was declared illegal by the NLRB.

A pact similar to this appeared likely to be accepted by two other CIO unions, the American Radio Association and the Marine Engineers Beneficial Association.

These three unions, plus the CIO Longshoremen & Warehousemen, an AFL union and an independent on the West Coast, are now working under a federal injunction, issued under the T-H Act, which banned a strike originally scheduled for June 16.

The strike ban expires Sept. 2, and if agreements are not reached by that time, a shipping tieup is expected.

ILWU Pres. Harry Bridges branded the Waterfront Employers' "final offer" as "ridiculous," and other union officials said "it still looks like there'll be a big long strike" by Pacific Coast Maritime unions.

TELEPHONE: Another strike possibility loomed, meanwhile, in the telephone industry, where workers' growing irritation at the corporations' "no pay raise" policy was bursting into the open.

The CIO Communications Equipment workers, whose officers already have been authorized to call a strike, set a strike date which they did not disclose and warned that a nationwide walkout may be called on "short notice."

Negotiations with the Western Electric Co., American Telephone & Telegraph subsidiary, continued in a last-ditch effort to obtain a wage boost without a strike.

A union spokesman said the corporation had made no counter proposal and expressed "disgust" at the company's bargaining attitude. Sporadic strikes by ACEW locals occurred last week in Milwaukee, Tucson, Phoenix, Albuquerque, El Paso and throughout Washington and Oregon, he said, adding that the union had "great trouble" getting its members to return to work.

Representatives of CIO and independent telephone unions met in Washington last week to coordinate strategy in the industry-wide wage drive.

PACKING: CIO Packinghouse Workers at the Morrell Packing Co., Ottumwa, Iowa, were ordered home by their foreman last week when the employes insisted on settlement of grievances.

The dispute arose when the company posted new working rules after expiration of the contract. The new rules did not include provision for processing grievances. The company charged that workers "cornered" department foremen while they presented their grievances. "Our people are just trying to work out their troubles the only way they can," said the local's chief steward Ed Filliman.

AUTO: Some 24,000 CIO Auto workers in six Intl. Harvester plants walked out last week as union and company negotiators continued efforts to reach an agreement on grievances, apprenticeship and arbritration procedures.

TEXTILE: In an effort to win the same benefits the company recently granted its Cumberland, Md., employes, 2200 CIO Textile workers last week closed down the Rome, Ga., plant of the Celanese Rayon Corp.

The Cumberland employes received a 15c hourly boost, but officials of the Rome plant insisted on the southern cotton textile pay rise pattern, which is somewhat lower.

A settlement covering 300 New York and New Jersey dyeing and finishing plants last week averted a walkout by some 15,000 Textile workers. Employes won a 12c raise, a seventh paid holiday, improved insurance provisions, and a 5c hourly differential for "wet work."

SHOE: Some 6,000 union shoe workers are expected to be affected by a contract settlement reached between the CIO Shoe Workers and the Chicago Shoe Mfgrs. Association.

Following a four-weeks strike, union won an 8½c raise, plus an increase in beginning rates.

In New York, there appeared the possibility of a city-wide shoe manufacturers settlement as I. Miller cracked the Manufacturers' Board of Trade resistance, by granting a 10c hourly boost. In addition, the union won improved vacation and hospitalization provisions plus an increase in minimum rates.

Orders Spur Ship Trade

A "sitdown strike" by American ship operators was smashed last week when the American President Lines contracted to build three passenger-cargo vessels under terms laid down by the U. S. Maritime Commission.

The construction contract, amounting to upwards of $32,000,000 and providing 750,000 man-days labor, goes to the New York Shipbuilding Corp., Camden, N. J., home of Local 1, Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers of America.

Camden City officers welcomed the contract.

Terms of the contract, providing a 44.05% construction subsidy by the government, "represent a major victory for the IUMSWA," said Pres. John Green.

Ship operators, backing the Weichel subsidy bill, had demanded a flat 50% subsidy. "From April, during the regular session of Congress and into August for the special session, the operators refused to undertake any shipbuilding while they tried to enforce their profit-padding plan," Green said.

"Ignored by the operators was the nation's critical need for peacetime shipping. Ignored were the pleas of national defense officials to restore a balanced merchant marine as an adjunct of the navy.

"Heavy pressure of the shipping industry was applied to obtain a short-range, all-out building program with bonus subsidies. Effect would have been to perpetuate the boom-bust cycle of American shipbuilding that had long made the industry one of the most insecure for workers."

Green and IUMSWA demanded the ship operators "be compelled to comply with their obligations under the existing subsidy laws."

25% of Us 'Dip' Into Savings

ARE you a "dis-saver"? The chances—says the Federal Reserve Board—are one-in-four that you are.

A "dis-saver" is a person who saves no money in the course of a year, but in fact dips into savings to pay current bills.

About 28% of American families had to dip into the kitty to meet living expenses during 1947, the Board declared last week.

Total savings in 1947 were lower than in any other post-war year. The number of "dis-savers" also rose sharply over 1946 to a total of about 14 million families.

In about 60% of those million "dis-saving" cases, the family budget was unbalanced by purchases of big items like autos, furniture, radios, etc. But in 40% of the cases—about six million families—the reason seemed to lie in the rapidly rising cost of living.

Gary, Ind. Paper Finally Pays Arbiter's Award

The Gary, Ind., Post-Tribune has finally given Charles S. Smith, discharged chief photographer and former president of the Gary Newspaper Guild, $1600 in dismissal pay as ordered by Arbiter John A. Lapp. The newspaper delayed payment of the arbiter's award while it asked Lapp to reconsider evidence presented during the hearing.

ORGANIZATIONALLY SPEAKING

By Allan S. Haywood

George DeNucci, CIO Director, reports that the CIO Paperworkers Union won a union shop election at the Shellmar Co. in Mt. Vernon, Ohio, by a vote of 475 to 2. Rep. Forest Calvert was in charge.

The Wills-Spedden Shipyard, Inc., Baltimore, Md., voted for union shop 111 to 4, it is reported by Thomas J. Gallagher, IUMSWA-CIO Director of Organization.

Maryland CIO Director Frank Bender reports that the employes in the machine shop of the Baltimore plant of the American Radiator Co. voted to be represented by the CIO Auto Workers. In 1944 the UAW won the right to represent the production workers of this plant. The International Association of Machinists represented the machine shop. This election eliminates the IAM entirely and gives the UAW-CIO a complete industrial unit. Peck Windsor was in charge for the UAW.

The United Steelworkers won collective bargaining rights at the Beckworth Tool Company in Dover, N. H. The vote was 62 for the USA and 4 against.

Martin Gerber, Director of Region 9, CIO Auto Workers, reports two victories for this week. In the American Smelting and Refining Co., Perth Amboy, N. J., the officers and engineering employees voted 79 to 15 for the UAW. At the General Motors Parts warehouse, Philadelphia, Pa., the UAW defeated the IAM in the NLRB election. The IAM formerly held bargaining rights for this group.

The worst Congress on record has packed its bags and gone home. As representatives of the electorate it was a miserable failure. Instead of being a Congress of the people it was a Congress of big business. The Republican reactionaries were joined by the Southern Democrats to flagrantly ignore the needs of the people.

The housing requirements of the nation were lightly skipped over and given treatment which failed to face the issue.

Civil rights. They never heard of them.

Legislation to deal with inflation and the upward spirals of the cost of living begged the issue.

Now that they are home these legislators should be forced to meet the voters and they should be told what the voters think. The CIO is determined to hold to account those who have harmed the cause of the people. Unfortunately these agents of special privilege who are our legislators are being aided by the third party which is nominating people to run against those few liberals who are still in Congress. This division of votes can only add to the ranks of the reactionaries.

Loyalty to the union also includes the union policies democratically arrived at. Stay with the ship. Splintering can only result in injury to the membership and the Union. He who divides injures most.

Political action, the campaign, union activities . . . all of them will make interesting, "must" reading during the months ahead.

You'll be lost as a sheep in a blizzard—unless you read America's *best* labor paper each week.

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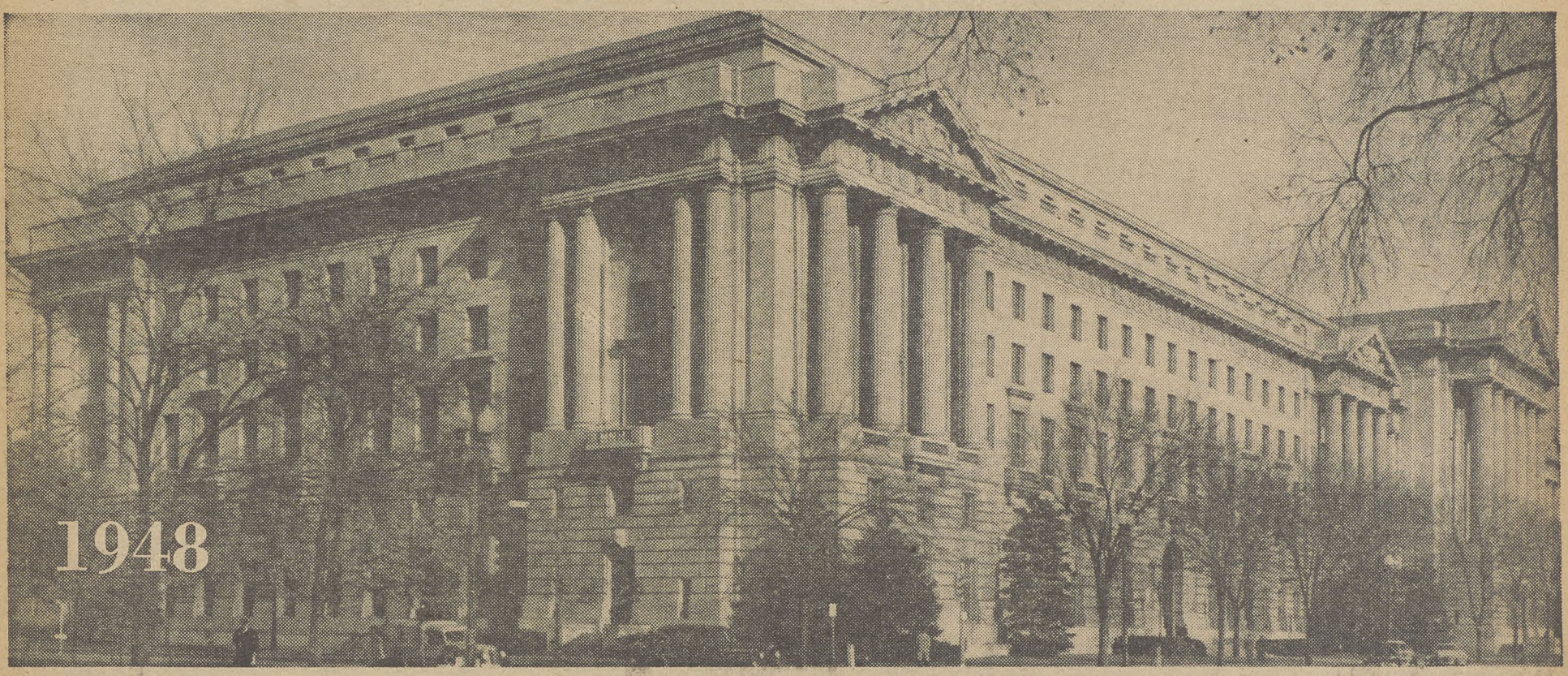
The CIO News

Vol. 11 · WASHINGTON, D. C., AUGUST 30, 1948 · No. 34

They're Trying to Take This....



....And Put It Back Here

BROKEN PLEDGES: What the GOP has done to the Labor Dept. shouldn't happen to a dog. In 1944, the Republicans promised that, if elected, they'd restore all labor functions to the Labor Dept. (upper picture is present headquarters; lower is site of first Labor Dept.) What has happened is graphically told on Pages 6 and 7.

Smith Labors—and Brings Forth Smith

By ARTHUR RIORDAN

MOVE over, Candidate Henry Agard Wallace.

You're not the only one setting his sights for 1952. If you'll pardon the use of the expression, so is Gerald L. K. Smith—and any seeming similarity between you and Mr. Smith is purely—and how—coincidental.

To nobody's surprise, Gerald was nominated last week to run for the Presidency. The name of his party? The Christian Nationalist Crusade.

And he's got a running-mate, too. It's Harry A. Romer, who calls St. Henry, Ohio, home and who is modestly described as "a prominent merchant and a former leader for the Rev. Charles E. Coughlin," G. L. K. S.'s old pal of the 30's.

Don Lohbeck, editor of Smith's "The Cross and The Flag"—which paper is just what you'd expect of Smith—immediately announced that "we realize the impossibility of winning an election this year, but we do expect to elect our candidates in 1952."

The Smithereens held their convention in Kiel Auditorium, St. Louis. The delegates were few in number—perhaps about 200—and mostly old. To reporters present, the delegates seemed almost like puppets, because every time Smith asked for applause, they gave of it generously.

EVERY political party's just got to haye a platform, and the Crusade has one, too.

It calls for:

Turning the atom bomb over to Arm$ control; repudiation of all "secret agreements" entered into by Franklin Delano Roosevelt; re-establishment of friendly relationship with Spain; building of a strong Germany to destroy "Communist domination;"

Don't stop reading. The hottest is yet to come.

Deportation of all Zionist Jews and all Negroes, each family in the latter group to be paid $5000; deportation of all non-citizens and "non-desirables" (who are defined as all Jews); the homes of the deportees to be turned over to veterans; opposition to labor "racketeers;"

Adoption of a Constitutional amendment to make racial segregation a federal law and to outlaw intermarriage; withdrawal from the UN because it is "the product of international manipulators who do not have the interests of the U. S. at heart."

The same procedure was used in adoption of the platform that was employed in the nominations. After nominating Smith and Romer, Rev. Leland L. Marion, pastor of the Christian Temple at Pontiac, Mich., asked that "all those, who favor these men to lead in this great crusade, stand." All stood, natch.

IT was quite a collection of characters. Emory Burke of Atlanta, was one of them. A character, that is. He's former head of the Columbians, Inc., broken up two years ago by federal authorities.

Burke, who is free on appeal from a three-year chain gang sentence for impersonating an officer, shouted that attacks on the Columbians were "lies, lies, lies." And the Jews? Cried he of them: they're the "spearhead of the anti-American spirit."

There was also a character named George Voss, who holds the position of Chicago representative for the Crusade. In a voice shaking with emotion, he darkly declared that while he was a captain during World War II he was "persecuted" by a Jewish colonel.

Voss revealed that he (Voss) had reecived a court-martial conviction for selling Government property, but declared he was "framed." All the delegates agreed with him.

ANOTHER character showed up. In fact, his prospective appearance started rumors that Oswald Mosley, head of the British Fascists, was going to attend the Smith convention with the rest of like thinkers.

However, the Moseley who arrived was Retired Gen. George VanHorn Moseley, who has been a darling of the Smithereens for quite some time. He crossed up his old comrades—pardon me, chums—be declaring in a speech that Gov. Thomas E. Dewey, the Republican nominee, was more in line with his political thought. The audience did not applaud.

Then, there was a character clad in a black and white checkered suit, black and white sport shoes and a red flowered tie (of course he had on a shirt and other stuff, too). This charter calls himself George Griffith, says he resides in Kansas City. Griffith announced he was an ordained Northern Baptist minister, but that he is now doing "independent work" as pastor of a tabernacle.

SMITH had a new wrinkle in getting contributions. He called for "twenties and fives to pay the bills" and said that every lucky person who wrote the name of the evening's speaker on the envelope would receive as a prize a free anti-Semitic book.

He also hit one of the 1948 campaign lows when he sacriligiously declared that "We are the only political force on this earth committee committed to Jesus Christ."

The Smith a mighty demagogue is he.

(Yes, We Have No Bananas)

Is it animal, vegetable or mineral?

It's vegetable and it threatens to become an international political and literary issue.

Something terrible has happened, says the American Vegetarian Party. George Bernard Shaw, the party declares, is guilty of hefesy.

Why, shouts that party, GBS has taken liver injections and favors cod liver oil!

Symon Gould, vice-presidential candidates for the Vegs, has sent GBS an ultimatum: renounce your heresies or cease calling yourself a vegetarian.

Stern words, those.

In reply, GBS sent a postal card:

"When I was 82 (he's 92 now), I tried them (liver injections) to cure an attack of pernicious anemia. Result —I dropped apparently dead twice and have not since had any injections.

"Abstention from killing is impossible. If you know nothing on locusts and white ants, you have at least heard of the Colorado beetle. GBS."

CONGRESS VS. STATES

THE problems that Congress failed to solve are increasingly confronting the State legislatures.

During the past week the New Jersey law makers were called upon to vote an appropriation for unemployment insurance, and the Connecticut legislature was holding a special session to take steps to alleviate the housing shortage.

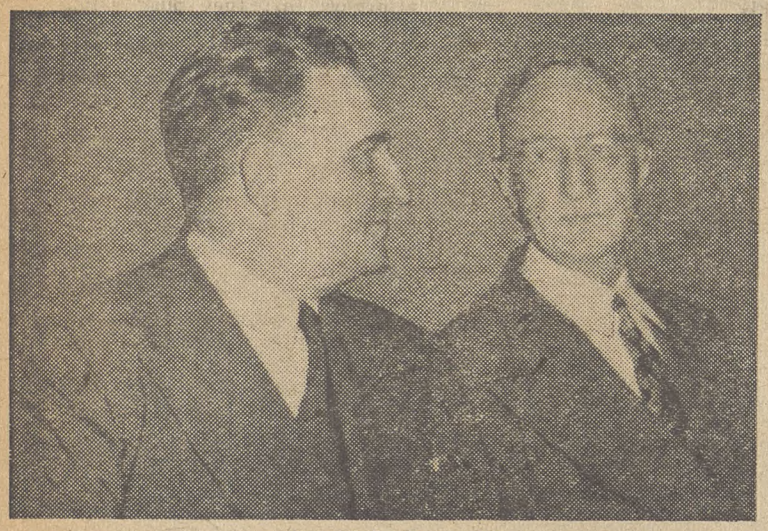
Representing the Conn. CIO Council at a hearing at the capitol at Hartford, John Glynn declared:

"Had the 80th Congress met the housing challenge of our times by passage of the Taft-Ellender-Wagner Bill, this session would not be necessary. Had Sens. McCarthy (Wis.), Cain (Wash.), and Bricker (Ohio), Reps. Martin (Mass.), Halleck (Ind.), and Wolcott (Mich.), all Republicans, listened to the voice of the people, instead of to the National Association of Real Estate Boards, this session would not be necessary.

"To date, the only state action we have had as a result of this promise is Public Act No. 405 guaranteeing bonds to the amount of $15,000,000. Translated into housing units, we will get approximately 1,500 moderate rentals in the face of a 37,500 need."

In New Jersey, the State CIO Council called for an immediate emergency appropriation of at least $1,000,000 for administration of the Unemployment Compensation Commission to "alleviate the chaos and confusion caused by Congress' action in cutting the funds for the UCC."

In a letter to Acting Governor Summermill, Chairman Harry Kranz of the New Jersey CIO's Legislative Committee stated that there was "nothing to prevent the State Legislature from appropriating funds for the UCC" and urged "decisive and prompt action.



COMRADES: Gerald L. K. Smith (we just have to say he's on the left) chats with Retired Gen. George Van Horn Moseley at Smith's St. Louis convention.

CIO To Consider Indorsements

CIO's 51-man executive board meets in Washington this week to take up the question of indorsements for the coming national election.

The meeting, opening on August 30, is expected to run over until Tuesday. In a statement approved by the CIO vice-presidents last week, Pres. Murray voiced criticism of the Republican Party platform, the action of "bigoted" Dixiecrats, the division and disruption caused by the Progressive Party.

The executive board meeting is the first since January, when the CIO took a stand in support of the European Recovery Program and against the Wallace third-party movement.

Murray Speech To Be on Radio

Pres. Philip Murray of the CIO will deliver his annual Labor Day address over the Columbia Broadcasting System coast-to-coast network at 6:15 p.m., Eastern Daylight Time, on Monday, Sept. 6.

(Last week the CIO News incorrectly listed the time of broadcast as 6:00 p.m., EDT.)

Pres. Murray will speak from Wheeling, W. Va., where he will have attended Labor Day festivities during the afternoon. Earlier in the day he will appear at a meeting in Steubenville, Ohio, just across the river from Wheeling.

The speech will be made available to all CBS stations throughout the country. Local radio programs should be consulted for the exact time of the broadcast in each city.

Voters Stay Home, Rankin Wins

OLD (66 years) John Elliott Rankin was mighty proud, suh, last week.

Hadn't he again showed that those Damyankees couldn't beat him in his own 1st District. For, Old John, shouting against Negroes and labor and all sorts of things, handily won renomination for his 15th term. Of course, as any fool can plainly see that primary victory means Old John'll win in a walk come Nov. 2.

But, when you analyze the vote of last week, it becomes a sad commentary on represetnative government.

Mississippi's 1st District, according to the 1940 census, had 263,367 residents, both white and Negro. That would mean, anywhere except in lily white districts like the 1st that about 164,000 persons were 21 or better and eligible to qualify for voting. (The Government estimates that 62.3% of the population could qualify for the ballot.)

In last week's primary election, Rankin received 15,000 votes to about 9,000 for two opponents. That means only 14.6% of the potential voters bothered to go to the polls. (How many Negroes there are in the district we don't know; but Old John sees to it that their chances of voting are mighty slim.)

NEW YORK: Wallaceite American Labor Party officials were talking bravely, but last week's primary gave them no consolation.

In several cases, they tried to invade the Democratic or Republican primary and took a terrific lacing.

The Dems and Reps just weren't having any of Henry's politics, thank you.

The vote was light, which was understandable, since there were so few contests. But, again, the apathy was appalling.

* * *

DELAWARE: The Democratic convention picked J. Albert Frear, Jr., Dover, to run for U. S. Senate against GOP incumbent Clayton Douglass Buck.

Democratic nominee for Congressman-at-Large is J. Carl McGuigan, a member of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen.

In Delaware, you can't turn in any direction without bumping into a duPont. The Democratic convention was no exception. The party selected Alexis I. duPont Bayard, of Wilmington, to run for lieutenant governor.

A motion to incorporate Pres. Truman's civil rights platform in the state platform was defeated.

However, the Delaware Dems called for "genuine equality of opportunity for all people, regardless of race, creed or color" and urged "immediate steps be taken to place education in both white and colored schools on an equal footing."

Delaware, in many respects, resembles a Southern state in its treatment of Negroes. However, there are no bars to Negro voting.

TUGWELL 'UNEASY'

Rexford Tugwell, reported to have been astounded by many actions of the Wallace convention, now is quoted as saying he is an "uneasy member" of the Progressive Party.

Tugwell, who was co-chairman of the Natl. Wallace for President Committee and chairman of the platform committee at the Third Party convention, now says he holds no office in the party.

And, asked if he would vote for Wallace, Tugwell told the Baltimore Sun:

"At the present time, my mind is open."

GM Workers Know Cost-of-Living Bonus 'Does Not Raise Their Living Standard'

By GLORIA CAPLAN

BEGINNING Sept. 1 there will be an additional three cents an hour in the pay checks of the 330,000 hourly-paid General Motors employes. But the CIO Auto Workers aren't too happy about it.

The extra pay—which is in addition to an 11c hourly boost put into effect May 30—is a cost-of-living allowance. Because the raise means that prices have continued to spiral since its last contract was signed, the UAW reacted with mixed emotions to the boost.

T. A. Johnstone, director of the UAW-GM division, said: "GM workers welcome this increase as a means of keeping the buying power of their wages in step with rising prices . . . But General Motors workers are not kidding themselves as to the true significance of this wage increase. They know it does not raise their living standards."

"Above all," he continued, "they know that the cost-of-living rise from which this wage increase flows marks another defeat for all American consumers in the long fight against inflation."

The GM contract stipulated that employes would receive a 1c hourly increase beginning Sept. 1 for each 1.14 points rise in the Bureau of Labor Statistics Consumers Price index. Conversely, if the cost-of-living descended, workers would take a 1c cut for each 1.14 points decrease. But a limit of 5c was placed on the amount by which pay could be cut.

THIS procedure is to be repeated quarterly throughout the life of the two-year contract. The next cost-of-living adjustment will be Dec. 1, based on the Oct. 15 index.

The adjustment which becomes effective next month is based on the price rise between April 15 and July 15, latest BLS figure available.

On April 15 the index stood at 169.3. Three months later it had jumped 4.4 points to 173.7, an all-time high. Since the contract provided a 1c increase for each 1.14 points in the rise, workers were entitled to a 3.8c boost. The fraction, presumably, was dropped.

In his statement to the press, Johnstone pointed out that in a letter to all GM locals on July 29, the UAW-GM Dept. urged them not to let the contract's cost-of-living protection "lull you into a false sense of security with respect to the long-run dangers which inflation presents to the stability of the entire American economy."

GM workers were reminded at that time that the market for cars which they produce depends on the consumers' purchasing power. "If that buying power is eaten away by further inflation, General Motors workers' jobs will be endangered."

Attacking the "scandalous" price increases imposed by auto corporations "in the face of the lushest profits in the industry's extraordinarily profitable history," the letter said almost every major corporation in the country could roll back prices. "The General Motors workers would prefer it that way," it concluded.

BESIDES reports from the Bureau of Labor Statistics, proof of what every housewife knows issued last week from the Commerce and Agriculture Depts.:

Living costs are going up faster and higher than ever before.

Agriculture Secy. Charles F. Brannan said there was little hope that meat prices would go down in the next year. Even though grain prices are dropping, he said, it would take at least a year for the decrease to be reflected in the price of retail meat. Another gloomy prediction: Americans will have five pounds less meat per person next year than this.

The GOP-controlled Congress "should have granted authority to stop the rise of meat prices and thus protect the country against the inflationary pressures that are fed by the meat shortage, commented the Agriculture Secretary in a radio interview.

Blame the Republicans, said Brannon.

Remember?

Advertisement of the Natl. Association of Manufacturers, May 4, 1946:

"OPA MEANS LOW PRODUCTION — LOW PRODUCTION MEANS BLACK MARKETS — BLACK MARKETS MEAN NEEDLESSLY HIGH PRICES.

"Isn't this the answer? Remove price controls on manufactured goods, and production will step up fast. Goods will then pour into the market and, within a reasonable time, prices will adjust themselves naturally and competitively, as they always have, in line with the real worth of things. This is the way you can get the goods you want at prices you can afford to pay. Write your Congressman your views—today!

"NATL. ASSOCIATION OF MANUFACTURERS"

'Illusory!'

Immediately after OPA controls were removed in June, 1946, prices raced upward. By July 15 of this year they were 30.3% higher than in the last month of effective price controls.

In the month between mid-June and mid-July this year, says the Bureau of Labor Statistics, coal went up 2.4%; such miscellaneous items as autos, public transportation, auto insurance rose 2.2%; meats, poultry and fish climbed 2.6%.

But forget all that. The Natl Association of Manufacturers said on Aug. 7 that "the apparent increase in living costs since OPA days is largely illusory."

T-H a 'Signal Failure' After Year's Operation

ROBERT Denham, general counsel of the Natl. Labor Relations Board, is pleased as a lark with the Taft-Hartley's first year of operations.

He said as much at a special "Happy Birthday" press conference on Aug. 23, the first anniversary of the date on which T-H became effective.

"This has been a most satisfactory year in the administration of the law so many people called iniquitous," Denham told reporters. "I make no bones about saying this has been a most successful year."

He went on to praise NLRB employes who have stayed with the organization since the days when it administered the Wagner Act.

"They had to change their methods of thinking," Denham frankly stated.

"Businessmen have told me that the change in atmosphere in the field offices is almost miraculous."

The changed outlook praised by Denham has also been noticed by unions, which have charged that their cases have been subject to delays while employer complaints were given the green light and fast handling.

The first anniversary of T-H found labor groups throughout the country demanding that the anti-labor law be repealed.

CIO Pres. Murray, writing for a news syndicate, charged that the law has been a "signal failure."

"It has failed to achieve industrial peace. It has failed to promote equality in the complex business of collective bargaining between management and labor. It has failed to improve harmonious relations between the unions or workers and the managements of corporations."

The CIO president said that the operation of the law was "no surprise" since union members knew it was "based on false assumptions."

He said these assumptions—principally in the minds of corporation lobbyists and reactionary Congressmen—were based on the idea that workers hate unions, that unions halt rather than help progress, and that "arbitrary" government interference can replace "old-fashioned American common sense" in the handling of labor relations.

Labor has not yet felt the full fury of the Taft-Hartley Act, Murray pointed out, because many corporations have been making so much money it doesn't pay them to use the Act's weapons against labor.

"If the profit rate turns down, if jobs become scarce—then employers will see that the new anti-labor law is used in all its severity," he predicted.

"Americans don't want this type of industrial warfare. Yet the Taft-Hartley Act leads us to it inevitably. That is why I think it should be repealed, and repealed quickly."

The first anniversary of the law's effective operations found two major groups of workers being harassed by anti-union directives of the Labor Board.

The AFL Intl. Typographical Union had been told that its closed shop policy—maintained for decades as an aid to industrial peace—was illegal, and that its efforts to win comparable job security must be stopped.

The NLRB had obtained an injunction forbidding the ITU to ask for closed shop employment clauses in its contracts; ordering it to sign written contracts with publishers; and to stop trying to get publishers to give priority to union members.

The NLRB last week asked a federal district court in Indianapolis to find the AFL Typographical Union and its four top officers guilty of contempt for allegedly violating a drastic injunction issued under the Taft-Hartley act.

Meanwhile, the ITU stood fast by charges that Sen. Robert Taft (R.,O.) had demanded of NLRB attorneys that they push action against the typographical union.

Gerhard Van Arkel, union attorney, said his charges were based on a "so far undenied story" in the New York Times of August 14.

"That account made it clear that Sen. Taft summoned NLRB attorneys to his office, and in the presence of the Chicago newspaper publishers, some of whom had supported Sen. Taft's bid for the Republican presidential nomination, demanded that contempt proceedings be instituted.

"It is quite evident that Mr. Denham and his staff are merely the willing tools of the Chicago newspaper publishers and Sen. Taft in a strike-breaking effort."

Maritime unions, whose hiring hall systems have come under NLRB attack, are also voicing sharp criticism of the Labor Board and the Taft-Hartley Act.

The Board voted that hiring halls on the Great Lakes are outside the law, and similar action is expected on the halls on the Atlantic, Gulf and Pacific Coasts.

The halls have brought orderly sharing of jobs for seamen and west coast CIO longshoremen, and have eliminated racketeering over "sale" of work. Unions believe that the decision, unless overturned in the courts, will bring back chaos along the nation's waterfronts.

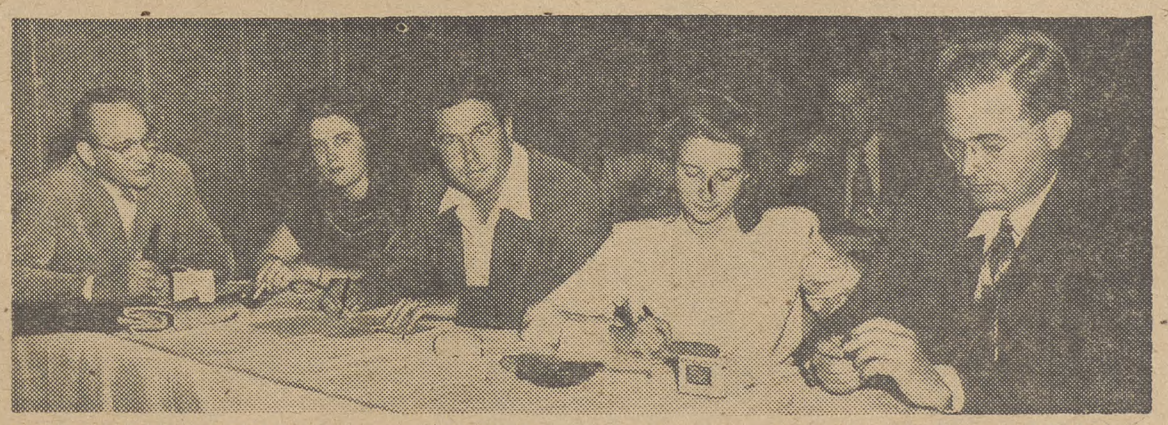
CIO Plans To Aid Sponge Industry

The CIO is preparing to go to bat for some 800 sponge fishermen and a vanishing generation of sponges.

Down in Tarpon Springs, Fla., the sponge fishermen, members of the CIO, are losing their livelihood as a result of a sponge blight. Details of how the sponges are dying off were brought out at a Marine Laboratory Institute held recently in Miami Beach by the University of Miami.

CIO representatives attending the sessions were Charles Cowl, CIO director for Florida; Ed Stone, publicity director, CIO Organizing Committee; David Robb, CIO staff; and Pres. Nick Mahinis and Cimos Angelis of the Sponge Fishermen's local.

The CIO will spearhead a drive for federal legislation for some type of subsidy for the idle fishermen and for a U. S.-sponsored sponge conservation program.



TELEPHONE PARLEY: **Over 400,000 telephone workers were represented when Bell System unions held a conference in Washington to chart a unified course of action to win wage boosts. CIO Telephone Workers shown above, l. to r., Stanley Ruttenberg, CIO and TWOC research director; Glessa Cottrell, secretary-treasurer, West Virginia Union of Telephone Workers; Robert Creasey, American Union of Telephone Workers vice president; Constance Forbush, TWOC office secretary, and Richard W. Long, TWOC secretary-treasurer. (More about the conference and other wage negotiations on Page 8).**

Time Changed on Radio Show

The time of "Cross-Section, U. S. A." on the CBS network has been changed from 3:30 p.m. EDST to 4:30 p.m. EDST for Saturday, Sept. 4, only. Vice Pres. Milton Lapine of the Newspaper Guild will represent the CIO in a discussion of the question "Steady Jobs —How Can We Get Them?"

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

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. . . AND IT CAME TO PASS

Back in 1944 the CIO at its national convention in Chicago adopted a resolution which stated:

"A third party would serve only to split and divide the forces of progress at the very moment when unity is our greatest need."

Three years and two months later the CIO Executive Broad, meeting in Washington, registered the stand of the 1944 convention and adopted a resolution stating:

"We do not agree with the argument that a third party Presidential campaign would mean a larger vote and a greater possibliity of electing progressive Senators and Congressmen. We believe that our support of a third party would weaken the possibility of electing a progressive Congress.

"We should not support a third-party movement in 1948."

Shortly thereafter, the CIO News said editorially that the third party's only practical function would be to make it easier for conservatives and reactionaries to get elected to Congress.

At this point the Wallaceites set up a terrific howl, accusing us of attempting to sabotage their wonderful new movement by painting them falsely as aids of the reactionaries.

The Communist Daily Worker, which sings the same tune as the Progressive Party, aimed its editorial pop-guns in our direction and pulled the trigger.

LOOK AT 'EM NOW

What has happened during the past few months should be enough to convince even the skeptical that the so-called Progressives are either extremely naive or are adhering to the stupid theory that they can win in 1952 if they give the U. S. a big dose of super-reaction for the next four years.

They have put candidates into the field in several states in opposition to Democratic liberals with good labor records.

They are spending about as much time damning the Democrats as condemning the Republicans whom they profess to hate.

They have been sowing dissension in the labor movement, attacking the leaders of the CIO and trying to build up the illusion that there is very little connection between the Communist and Progressive parties.

They have been trying to picture themselves to the public as a united group bent on saving mankind and establishing everlasting peace—although behind the scenes the Progressives are fighting among themselves.

THE ISSUES ARE SIMPLE

Anybody who has taken the trouble to study the record of the 80th Congress should know that the issues involved in the forthcoming elections are comparatively simple ones that affect all the people.

These issues center around our domestic problems—how we're going to combat inflation, how we're going to secure adequate housing, the kind of taxes we're going to have, the manner in which labor unions will be treated.

The record of those seeking re-election should by now be crystal clear.

So, it seems to us, the job of intelligent CIO members is to engage in the type of political action which provides the best chance of electing to office men and women who will vote for the things they want and need.

Casting a ballot on the basis of an ideological dream or on the theory that "maybe we can win in 1952" simply won't do the job that needs to be done in November 1948.

Uncensored Confession of Former Spy!

Editor Reveals He Plotted, Schemed and Obtained Secret Documents

By ALLAN L. SWIM

I have decided to tell all—to confess that I'm an ex-spy.

My connection with subversive and un-American activities dates back some 10 years.

By devious methods I came into possession of secret documents which outlined methods of destroying the human rights which true Americans hold near and dear.

I often worked secretly and under cover. I had "agents" in a number of cities—agents who kept their secret papers in locked filing cabinets.

I'm sure the FBI—and perhaps other governmental agencies—were aware of my activities.

MY early training as a spy was more or less accidental—but it was good training.

A group of bankers and loan agents, an informant told me, was engaged in a large-scale swindle designed to cheat many small farmers in Arkansas and Missouri out of their land and equipment.

After driving hundreds of miles and checking with dozens of persons I had a mountain of concrete evidence showing the group was using federal farm loan funds to operate a nasty racket.

The evidence — which should have sent at least a half dozen men to prison—was turned over to government authorities and I sat back to watch the wheels of justice turn.

The props were knocked out from under me when a bookkeeper, who had virtually nothing to do with the policies of the group, confessed he alone was responsible for the swindle.

He received a light sentence and the others went free—but I had received good training for my future activities.

DR. SAMUEL GREEN, top man in the Ku Klux Klan, will tell you I'm a dirty spy bent on destroying the brand of "Americanism" which his outfit preaches.

After all, didn't I do some underhanded snooping and then reveal secret plans of Green and his night-riding companions to revive the dying Klan a few years ago?

Yes, sir, Green will say, I plotted to destroy the self-appointed protectors of "pure, white Southern womanhood." I schemed to aid those "foreigners" from Africa and those subversive dupes who dare not breathe without first asking the permission of the Vatican.

A really bad guy, me!

MY most despicable spy job was the one involving a Catholic priest. This undoubtedly proved that I was undermining religion.

The priest threatened to sue me and my associates all the way from Birmingham to Moscow and back because I pictured him as an anti-Semite with fascist tendencies.

Threatened legal action failed to materialize after the bishop took away the man's priestly privileges. Shortly thereafter the priest joined forces with the great American known as Gerald L. K. Smith and was arrested in Chicago on a charge of "inciting to riot."

Incidentally, I did a bit of spying on Smith's organization and attempted to undermine it.

HAVING become fairly well established as an underground agent, I plied my talents in various parts of the nation.

One of my innocent victims was an outfit called the Commoner Party, which later changed its name to Free White Gentile American Army (or something like that).

My activities, the head of the party will testify, aided in the "diabolical plot of the Jews to use the Negroes to seize control of the nation."

I gave aid and comfort to the Communists by spying on Fight for Free Enterprise and then revealing it was collecting large sums of money to run the Reds out of Texas. The dirty thing I did was to reveal that the heads of FFE knew the name of only one Texas Commie.

MY record kept getting worse as I spied on organization after organization and I revealed my true colors after I became editor of the CIO News.

With great joy, I blasted the House un-American Activities Committee and I opposed the Mundt-Nixon subversive activities control bill.

A reporter for the Daily Worker was in my office for a few minutes the other day.

Gee, I must be just a masculine Elizabeth T. Bentley!

It looks like some Congressional committee would call me up on the carpet and make me tell what I learned when I was working as a spy.

But, maybe the Capitol Hill probers are interested only in the Red brand of totalitarianism.

Britains Wary of Industrial Unionism

By GORDON SCHOFFER

Political and industrial correspondent of Reynolds News (London Sunday paper), and radio commentator. Member of Executive Council, National Union of Journalists.

AMONG nearly 100 resolutions submitted for Britain's Trades Union Congress in September is one on trade union structure, which brings into the open one of the most difficult and deep rooted problems of the trade union movement in Britain.

It is a demand by the United Rubber Workers Union for an examination of the structure of unions "with a view to acceptance of the general principle of one union for each industry."

The rubber workers have a membership of only 1,000, but their general secretary, H. Eastwood, who is expected to move their resolution, is one of the best known figures and most witty speakers at the Trades Union Congress.

In raising this question, however, he will certainly bring a hornet's nest about his ears, for his motion in an attack on the big general workers trade unions, who organize scores of different categories of employes and who exercise a decisive vote in all Congress discussions.

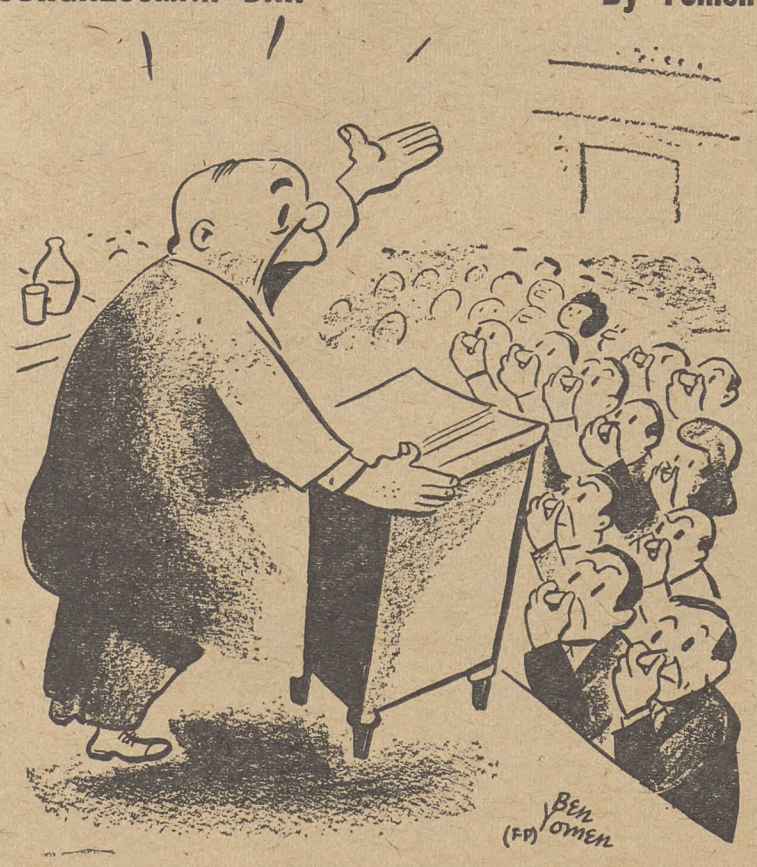
DEMANDS for a reorganization of a British trade union movement have been made at intervals over the last quarter of a century. As far back as 1924 the TUC declared that the number of unions should be reduced to an "absolute minimum" and that organization as far as possible should be by industry.

A few smaller unions have combined but the only important amalgamation has been between the two unions catering for the distributive workers. Their combined union, with a membership of nearly 400,000, has succeeded in eliminating rivalries over the the whole of the distribution field and has been making big progress.

Amalgamation between other competing unions appears as far away as ever. There has, however, been a much closer working together of individual unions. The Confederation of Engineering and Shipbuilding Unions for example which embrace 36 separate organizations, now works in a much more coherent way.

"Poaching" of members by unions competing in the same field has been much diminished by inter-union agreements defining their fields of operation.

CONGRESSMAN DRIP **By Yomen**



. . . and I promise you, as a true friend of labor."

A Very Peculiar Kind Of 'Legal Justice'

THE plant superintendent, a guy who talked tough and acted the same way, rolled up his sleeves and waded into the CIO.

He had called all of the workers under his direction together and had told them the company would not "look favorably" upon their forming a union.

The workers, quite a few of whom had already signed CIO cards, just stood around listening, giving no indication of how they felt about what he was saying.

The super became bold, then bolder.

Then he said that anybody caught joining the union would be fired "then and there" and that he would throw them out of the plant!

A CIO organizer named Carl, who was helping the workers set up a union, heard about the superintendent's threat.

He had worked at the plant for a short time after he got out of the Navy and was fairly well acquainted with the superintendent.

So he decided to run over to the super's home for a little chat—for a friendly chat, he hoped.

He wanted to set the super straight on a couple of things, avoid trouble if he could and make his own position clear.

The super, remembering Carl and thinking, perhaps, he was seeking a job, was friendly at first. Then Carl said he was working for the CIO.

At this point the super became angry (Carl termed it "flying into a rage") and paid scant attention to what the organizer was telling him about unfair labor practices.

The super then consigned the organizer to the hot place and threatened to kill him if he was caught on the streets of the town.

Carl said he didn't want to argue, that he'd made the visit merely to inform the company official about the union's rights.

The superintendent kept right on ranting—and then the red-haired Carl, who has a bit of Irish blood in his veins, said his little piece.

CARL told the super where the CIO's office was located, mentioned that "he was out on the streets almost every day" and that he intended to continue using the public thoroughfares.

The super modified his threat. He wouldn't kill Carl just because he saw him on the street but he'd do it if he caught Carl near the company's plant or near the super's house.

"Oh, I'll be around the plant from time to time, distributing leaflets," Carl said.

The super then yelled at a man standing in the front door of his home.

"Bring me a gun and I'll kill this %$#*&%$!!" he declared.

Carl quickly walked to his car and drove away—not leisurely!

THERE'S a little legal document known as a peace bond—and next day one was slapped on him.

The super charged Carl had threatened to kill him and a justice of the peace placed him under a $1000 peace bond.

Then the J. P. gave Carl some "friendly" advice.

"Things like this wouldn't happen to you if you changed jobs," he was told.

Friends who know about this incident can appreciate what Carl means when he says something about "a very peculiar kind of justice."

A.I.S.

Let's Put On The Squeeze

Repeal 'Only Sure Way To Correct T-H'

The New York Post last week reviewed the first year of the operation of Taft-Hartley and found that "the only sure way to correct T-H's many abuses is to repeal the entire act." The editorial says in part:

The T-H law takes credit for a decrease in jurisdictional strikes, brought about by its provision that disputing unions should submit their conflicting claims to peaceful arbitration.

In some cases it has worked to cut down on featherbedding (padding an employer's payroll with unproductive workers), and here it must be said that organized labor's valid insistence that a worker's pay should be commensurate with the worth of the job he performs, acquires a sickly cast whenever a gold brick sidles up to the cashier's window.

But in its blanket outlawing of the closed shop, for example, the T-H Act has tried to strike a mortal blow at all unions.

The worst that can be said of the closed shop by an employer is that it eliminates his right to hire whomever he pleases. It has also deprived some workers of the right to earn a living in their chosen trade unless they become dues paying members of the union concerned.

But in many trades and industries, the closed shop, with its apprentice and other training provisions, has become traditional—simply because it seems the most economical way to assure the employer of a steady supply of skilled workers, and insures the worker of protection against having gains won at great cost, lost by the willingness of some to work longer hours for less pay.

For instance, although the National Labor Relations Board has ruled that the Great Lakes hiring hall of the National Maritime Union is, in effect, a closed shop and "illegal and discriminatory" under the T-H Act, East Coast operators have signed a contract with the NMU continuing the hiring hall system until "a court of competent jurisdiction" decides the hall's legality.

Under the hiring hall set-up, the NMU has control over booking seamen for passage. Only men who are in good union standing are considered eligible and preference is given to seamen who have been in drydock the longest.

Some ship operators apparently favor this system of union hiring because they remember all too well the "chaotic" days when agents combed the waterfront, trying to round up enough competent seamen to weigh anchor.

If the Supreme Court ultimately rules that hiring halls violate the T-H Act, the operators may be forced into "bootleg," off-the-cuff agreements with the NMU to continue the practice.

Before it encourages widespread disobedience, which relegates decent citizens to the criminal rung of society, T-H's ban on the closed shop should be modified, permitting some leeway when management and labor agree that the closed shop does more good than harm.

The Taft-Hartley Act also outlaws secondary boycotts. The intent here was probably to prevent a total stagnation of services merely because a single labor unit had gone on strike. But, in some cases, the provision has actually forced workers to strike-break against their fellow union members.

In Chicago, under conceivable threat of injunction, suits for violation of contract, etc., commercial printers are setting advertisements for newspapers which are being struck by their brothers in the printers union.

Again, the T-H Act would need some heavy rewriting to prevent workers from being legally required to smash the very unions which protect them.

Finally, T-H forbids labor unions to spend funds for political purposes. This is a totally unjustified, undemocratic attempt to do away with effective labor campaigning before elections in which all Americans, including dues-paying unionists, have a stake.

The only sure way to correct T-H's many abuses is to repeal the entire act. Then our legislators would have a fresh start on writing a labor law which reflected common sense, rather than senseless revenge.

Deserved Defeat

Campaigning for the U. S. Senate, Rep. Bryan Dorn appeared during shift change at the gates of the Woodside mills, Greenville, S. C. Introducing himself to one of the men in overalls, he handed him his "vote for Dorn" card and asked for his support.

"What have you ever done for labor, Mr. Dorn?" the worker asked.

"Well, for one thing I voted for the Taft-Hartley act," Dorn replied.

"That's just what I know, Mr. Dorn," the man in overalls said, "and that's why you're not going to get my vote." Tearing up the campaign card, he handed it back to the Congressman.

Dorn had bumped up against one of the shop stewards of Local 268, CIO Textile Workers.

Incidentally, Dorn lost the race.

GOP RENEGES ON '44 PLATFORM

By ARTHUR RIORDAN

"The Dept. of Labor has been emasculated by the New Deal. Labor bureaus, agencies, and committees are spread far and wide . . . and have no semblance of systematic or responsible organization. All governmental labor activities must be placed under the direct authority and responsibility of the Secretary of Labor."

Thus, in bold language spoke out the Republican platform of 1944.

Well, the GOP didn't win in 1944. But, in 1946, it took over control of Congress and thus was given an opportunity to show whether or not it would practice what it preached in 1944. You've guessed it—the Republicans didn't practice, only preached.

They have, in effect, murdered the Labor Department.

Ironically, the Labor Dept. became an agency of Cabinet rank by Cabinet rank by signature of Pres. William Howard Taft—as his last act in office before handing over the job to Thomas Woodrow Wilson. That's ironic, because Taft's son, Robert, is doing everything in his power—and he's got a lot of it, chum—to wipe out the last vestiges of the department.

Few people realize how young the Labor Dept. is. It came into being as a result of a combination of Democrats and "wild jackass" Republicans of the Middle West—back in the days when the Middle West GOP was the nation's

WILLIAM E WILSON
He was the first Secretary of Labor

liberal group. Here's what the bill set forth:

"To foster, promote, and develop the welfare of the wage earners of the United States, to improve their working conditions and advance their opportunity for profitable employment."

William B. Wilson, a handsome Pennsylvanian, became the first secretary (under Wilson) of the department.

Oddly though, the tenure of office in the job has generally been long. Wilson held the post eight years. James J. ("Puddler Jim") Davis was in nearly 10 years under three Presidents. (William N. Doak filled out the rest of Herbert Hoover's regime.)

Frances Perkins was in nearly 13 years. Then came Lewis Schwellenbach, who died this year. Maurice Tobin, whose appointment has been hailed by labor, now is secretary.

JUST what have the Republicans done in ignoring their pledge to the American people?

Well, here's the record:

JULY 31, 1946: Children's Bureau transferred to the Federal Security agency.

NOVEMBER 15, 1946: Public employment offices transferred to state control.

FEBRUARY 24, 1947: National Wage Stabilization Board liquidated.

FEBRUARY 24, 1947: Wage Adjustment Board liquidated.

JUNE 30, 1947: Retraining and Reemployment Administration liquidated.

JUNE 30, 1947: Shipbuilding Stabilization committee liquidated.

AUGUST 22, 1947 Conciliation Service set up as a separate agency under the Taft-Hartley Law.

JULY 1, 1948: The United States Employment Service transferred to the Federal Security Agency under an appropriations bill rider.

WHAT does that leave in the department? Well, there are now just six departmental divisions in being: The Bureau of Labor Statistics, the Bureau of Apprenticeship, the Bureau of Labor Standards, the Women's Bureau, the Wage-Hour and Public Contracts Division and The Veterans' Reemployment Rights Division.

That's all—

Let's go back a minute to the words of the original Labor Dept. Bill. "To foster, promote, and develop the welfare of the wage earners of the United States; to improve their working conditions and advance their opportunities for profitable employment."

All of the agencies and powers that were taken from the Labor Dept. were concerned with the welfare of the worker. But, two were most highly important to the industrial peace of America. They are the Conciliation Service (now known as Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service) and the USES.

Ah, says Congressman Hotair, but we still have retained those divisions, one as an independent agency and another under the states! But, dear Congressman, that's not what you told the American people in 1944; then you realized that labor agencies could function more efficiently, more for industrial accord, under one department. Now, it is obvious to all that you have split them up to end industrial peace.

THE President of the United States, Harry S. Truman, has fought tooth and nail against these emasculating moves. Take his veto of the H. R. 6355 —"making supplemental appropriations for the Federal Security Agency for the fiscal year 1949, and for other purposes."

H. R. 6355 contained the sneaking rider that shunted USES from the Labor Dept. to the FSA.

Protested Truman: "It is apparent that a system of public employment offices to secure jobs for the workers is directly related to the major purpose of the Dept. of Labor, which is 'to foster, promote and develop the welfare of the wage earners'.

"Is is equally apparent that it would be far less appropriate to place the Employment Service, together with its auxiliary Farm Placement Service and Veterans' Employment Service, in the FSA, which is primarily concerned with matters of health, welfare and education.

"Neither the House Committee on Education and Labor nor the Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare was given an opportunity to consider the measure. Instead, it was conceived by a subcommittee on appropriations and tacked onto the appropriations bill.

"I do not believe that it is in the interest of good government that legislation of such importance should be enacted in such a manner. As I stated in Dec., 1945, in withholding my approval from an appropriation bill which contained substantive legislation, 'a matter of such grave importance as our public employment system deserves not only permanent legislation, but legislation carefully and separately considered.'

"What makes this matter even more disturbing is that the present bill is another in a series of legislative actions stripping the Dept. of Labor of essential funds and functions. To remove the USES from the department would further weaken and demoralize it and reduce the entire department to such a minor status as to raise seriously the question of the validity of its continuance as a separate department."

Strong words, Mr. President.

Let's get back to what's left of Labor.

(When you dial the Labor Dept.'s number, the operator there answers: "This is Labor." Washington gagsters think it should be changed to "This used to be Labor).

One of the few major duties left to the department is the Bureau of Labor Statistics—BLS—which has collected so much vital information on inflation. Congress has so pared the budget for BLS that it is impossible for BLS to expand its Cons... meet present d... possible informa...

The Budget ... to grant $5,389... which has been ... and economists ... work. The Hou... $2,800,000 and t... gued the body ... that was still $7... ation for fiscal 1...

Rep. John Tab... appointed watchd... succeeded in getti... BLS's proposal b... than $4,000,000. ... floor, Rep. Georg... Okla.)—whose b... gressman from M... the fund another ... the proposal. He ... rash of Republic... have too much s... where the $2,800... That's also how t... campaign pledges.

Since Pearl H... headed by Ewa... monthly price in... its operation. In...

CONGRATULATIONS:

Curran (right) chats with new Secretary of Labor ... Mrs. Tobin. Tobin has declared for repeal of the ...

JOHN W GIBSON
He's a member of CIO

WRECKS LABOR DEPARTMENT

al Judge Edward ice J. Tobin, and Hartley Law. Of him, the Natl. Association of Manufacturers has said: "He is expected to carry out Truman's line." (That's what a Cabinet member is supposed to do, Bubb.)

rs' Price Index to eeds for the best about retail prices.

asked Congress to this division, ed by businessmen its outstanding ctually voted only h the Senate ar- llowing $4,073,000, elow the approria-

.; N.Y.) is the self- f the Treasury. He is committee to cut %, or down to less , when it hit the aine Schwabe (R., , Max, is a Con- i—moved to reduce ,000 or 60% below his point amid a peeches about "we s already." That's figure came from. publicans carry out her.

r, BLS, which is lague, has issued . It has improved General Motors—

CIO Auto Workers' contract, for instance, the BLS index determines the workers' wages. Many other contracts have similar provisions.

If Taber and Schwabe had won out in the end, the BLS would have had to go back to quarterly indices. As it is, its plans for much needed expansion have of necessity been put aside.

The Woman's Bureau asked Congress for $336,000. It got $274,200, compared to $322,100 in fiscal 1948. As a result, the bureau has had to close its field offices in New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Chicago, St. Louis and San Francisco.

The Veterans' Reemployment Rights groups asked for $509,000, got $207,500, down from $552,946 the previous year.

The result: It has had to drop 50 of its 85 employes and close 20 of its 35 field offices.

And so it is along the line.

LET'S put the Labor Dept. situation this way:

The Dept. of Labor has gone down from an appropriation of $[illegible],000,000 in fiscal 1947, to $20,000,000 in fiscal 1948 to $15,000,000 in fiscal 1949.

That puts the department at almost the exact figure — $15,036,000 — that Herbert Hoover got for the department in the depression year of 1932. Who says the GOP doesn't want to go back to Hoover?

The staff of The Labor Dept. was 7,000 in '47, 4,000 in '48. Now it's 3,300.

Here's what people think about Congress' stab in the back of the Labor Dept:

Secy. Tobin: "The department has gone through trying times as the result of budget cuts and the removal of functions. Throughout this ordeal, the employes have remained steadfast to their ideals of serving the wage earners with skill and efficiency, despite the efforts to the 80th Congress to obstruct their work.

"The damage that was done by Congress can and must be repaired if the department is to carry out its full duties and responsibilities to the wage earners and all the people."

Rep. John Fogarty, (D., R: I.): Blasted his colleagues during the debate on the FSA rider. He reminded them that the FSA was set up in 1939 to act as a sort of catch-all for the Social Security Board, the Office of Education, the Public Health Service and a group of miscellaneous services which all had a welfare or educational base. Fogarty assailed the "concerted move" to build up FSA and knock down the Labor Dept. He warned that FSA might swallow all of Labor.

Sen. George Aiken (R., Vt.): "We are going directly contrary to the pledges of the Republican platform of 1944."

The Republican platform of 1948 has an ominous omission. There is not one single word about the Labor Dept.

Democratic Platform: "We urge that the department be rebuilt and strengthened, restoring to it the units, which properly belong to it, and which the Republican 80th Congress stripped from it over the veto of Pres. Truman (note: he also vetoed the Taft-Hartley Law, which then was passed over his veto).

"We urge that the department's facilities for collecting and disseminating economic information be expanded, and that a labor extension service be established in the department."

CIO Secy.-Treas. James B. Carey: (urging passage of the $16,600,000 proposed appropriation for Labor): "It is only one dollar a year for every union member and less than 50c a year for each wage earner or low salaried worker whose welfare might be advanced.

"In contrast, over a billion dollars is included annually in the budget for the Dept. of Agriculture, or well over $100 for every farmer. Forty-five million dollars was spent to keep up the price of potatoes, and yet essential funds are denied to throw light on how many workers do not earn enough to buy potatoes at a reasonable price."

Ewan Clague: (testifying before the Subcommittee on appropriations) "Bear in mind the fact that thus this bureau (BLS) is one of the three most important statistical agencies of the government. Outside of finance's and agriculture, we produce well over half of the current economic indicators issued by the government.

"We have recurring and continuing reports on housing, employment, earnings, prices and the cost of living, wage rates, industrial accidents, strikes and so forth, Such reports must be issued promptly if they are to be of use."

SUPPOSE heavy cuts were made? Clague asked. "We would be without all information on productivity; yet this is a serious issue in wage negotiations.

"We would be without information on the outlook in particular occupations or industries to help the young people decide whether it is worthwhile to invest four or five years in training for a specific occupation or profession.

"We would be unable to tell what industrial accident rates are for the highly hazardous industries.

"We would be unable to service the public and the Congress in answering about the foreign labor situation.

"We would be unable to answer questions on the changes in the general level of prices. The Wholesale Price Index has been the barometer of the price level since 1890."

Assistant Labor Secy. John W. Gibson (a CIO member): "The meat-axers used the dishonest subterfuge of an appropriations bill rider to accomplish a change in basic law, and even the Republican controlled committees were not permitted to pass on the wisdom of the act."

EWAN CLAGUE
He fears vital services will halt.

What Congress has done to the Wage-Hour division isn't fit to print.

MANY Washington observers feel that the GOP 80th Congress has particularly aimed its guns at BLS because it fears that bureau's statistics will put the blame for high prices on the proper doorstep, that of the Republican Party's National headquarters, 1337 Connecticut ave., N.W., Washington, D. C.

And well it might.

The CIO feels the people—most of whom are workers—will think more and more about the slaughter of their Labor Dept. as the Presidential campaign rolls on. It will be a key issue. Shall we return to a department whose purpose is:

"To foster, promote, and develop the welfare of the wage earners of the United States; to improve their working conditions and advance their opportunities for profitable employments."

Or will we go back to Hoover?

Costly

"We've Had Enough," a leaflet just issued by CIO-PAC, tells the story of prices in one smashing picture.

The leaflet quotes a bitter piece of history, recalling: "The big business boys—in Congress and out of it—said, 'leave it to us' prices will come down. They said, 'leave it to us' and you'll get housing."

So out of 91 million people who might have voted, only 34 million went to the polls two years ago.

To bring home what happened, PAC just reprints two grocery ads—one from 1946 when you could buy two quarts of milk for a quarter and one from this month, when milk was offered at a "new low price" of 19c straight, or four quarts for 72c.

Copies of "We've Had Enough" are offered at $3.50 a 1000, $2 for 500.

The copies can be obtained from the Political Action Committee, 728 17th St., N.W., Washington, D. C.

'Supreme Motive'

William B. Wilson, first Secretary of Labor, in his first annual report:

"In the execution of that purpose (stated for the Labor Dept. in the law which set it up and quoted elsewhere on this page), the element of fairness is of equal importance and the department has in fact made fairness between wage earner and wage earner, between wage earner and employer, and between each and the public the supreme motive and purpose of its activities."

Phone Labor Calls For Right Number

TELEPHONE workers are warming up for a showdown with "Ma Bell."

Meeting in Washington, D. C., last week, representatives of 423,450 telephone workers joined forces for a united attack on the giant American Telephone & Telegraph Corporation's "no raise" policy.

The conference was called by the two largest telephone groups —the CIO Telephone Workers Organizing Committee and the independent Communications Workers of America. Besides these unions, 15 independents were represented.

Blueprint of tactics to be pursued in the nationwide wage drive calls for public demonstrations, public letter-writing campaigns, joint committees of the public and telephone workers, and an all out public relations campaign to "advertise the poor wages of the telephone workers as compared with workers in other industries."

"Bell Telephone workers are just about at the end of their patience," TWOC Chairman Allan S. Haywood said. "It's about time this penny-pinching corporation—the world's largest—be made to understand that its employes cannot live on platitudes and company paternalism."

MOST of the unions submitted one-month notice of wage reopening on Aug. 16, which means that wage talks should begin on Sept. 16. Unions which have not yet signed contracts are expected to coordinate their bargaining talks with these.

In his report to TWOC affiliates on the conference, R. W. Long, TWOC secretary-treasurer, stated that the Bell System has indicated it is "ready to come through with wage increases." In a number of instances, he said, the company has made small wage offers which he termed "completely unsatisfactory and inadequate." These have been accepted by only one group, he said—the Illinois Plant employes, affiliated with the AFL Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

Long said that although acceptance by this group "would weaken the position of all the others," a united front of all other Telephone unions can overcome this initial disadvantage.

Meanwhile, the CIO Communications Equipment Workers' "cold strike" against the Western Electric Co., an AT&T subsidary, began to grow warm.

Although the union has not called a national strike, at least a score of its locals in major telephone centers around the country have engaged in spontaneous unauthorized walkouts in the past two weeks.

MARITIME: Three West Coast Maritime unions have decided to boycott a forthcoming Taft-Hartley vote on the employer's final offer, and beban tooling up for an anticipated strike on Sept. 2.

Sept. 2 is the expiration date of the T-H injunctions, which prohibited a strike originally set for June 15. Under the T-H law, the NLRB must conduct a secret ballot among the employes on the employers' last offer before the 80-day injunction is lifted.

The unions which voted not to participate in the voting are the CIO Longshoremen & Warehousemen, Marine Cooks and Stewards and the Marine Engineers Beneficial Association.

Previously the Longshoremen, at a series of stop-work meetings, voted to reject the employers' offer—its only offer since negotiations began last spring. Branded "insulting and inadequate" by ILWU Pres. Harry Bridges, the offer would have excluded about one-fourth of the membership from contract coverage and would have resulted in a wage cut for the others.

The merbership's rejection of both the company offer and the forthcoming NLRB poll "makes a strike on Sept. 2 a certainty," the union stated.

The Regional NLRB set Sept. 1, day before the scheduled strike, as the date for a hearing on a complaint that the ILWU insistence on retention of the hiring hall violates the T-H Act. On Sept. 9 a hearing on a similar complaint against the Marine Cooks & Stewards will be conducted.

On the Atlantic and Gulf Coasts agreements were coming in rapidly last week as the strike deadline neared.

Carey Writes About Reds

CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey has written the lead article for the September issue of the American Magazine, which will be on newstands throughout the country on Labor Day weekend.

The article is entitled "We've Got the Reds on the Run." It describes successful efforts by union leaders and members in the CIO to defeat the Communists' bid for control, both in American unions and in the World Federation of Trade Unions.

The story should be of interest to every CIO member.

Some 12,000 CIO Marine Engineers are covered by a settlement with 44 Atlantic & Gulf Coast shipping concerns. A 6% monthly pay boost is provided.

An agreement with 30 major oil transportation companies will give 10,000 CIO Maritime Unionists increases of $12.50 a month, with boatswains getting $25.

AUTO: The strike by 24,000 CIO Auto workers at seven Intl. Harvester plants rounded out its second week with a refusal by the company to continue talks on a company-wide basis.

Responsibility for settling the walkout was placed on the individual plants involved, and the Memphis plant led off with immediate negotiations. The company's move was its reply to the UAW's proposals last week for ending the strike. Holidays, wage inequities and other demands are the issues in dispute.

Support of the UAW strike came from the CIO Farm Equipment Workers, which has contracts in eight I H plants. FE Pres. Grant W. Oakes called on all his local unions to "give full moral backing to the UAW strike and prevent the company from using one union against another."

The FE head also called for a permanent negotiating committee composed of representatives of both unions to bargain jointly with IH management.

AROUND THE COUNTRY: In Philadelphia, about 450 CIO Electrical workers at the Proctor Electric Co. were on strike for wage boosts . . . At Oak Ridge, Tenn., 2700 CIO Gas, Coke & Chemical workers won increases of from 5c to 24c an hour. . . . In Des Moines, Ia., CIO Rubber workers at the Armstrong Rubber Co. voted to walk out. . . . A 6c hourly boost has been won by 4500 CIO Paperworkers at the West Virginia Pulp & Paper Co., bringing the total won this summer to 11c and the total since V-J Day to 48c. The mills are in Covington, Va.; Luke, Md., and Williamsburg, Pa.

Labor's World

Carey, Ross to Attend WFTU Bureau Meet

NEXT MEETING of the World Federation of Trade Unions executive bureau is scheduled for Paris in mid-September. Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey and Intl. Affairs Director Michael Ross will leave New York around September 10.

★ ★ ★

BRITISH UNIONS are showing deep interest in the Anglo-American labor-industry production council recently proposed by ECA Administrator Paul Hoffmann, according to an article by Herbert Tracey of the British Trades Union Congress.

"British workers do not require any exhortations to work harder; they are as energetic as any other wage-earners in the world," Tracey writes. "But it would be foolish to say that their hard work cannot be more skilfully applied.

"Far too much energy is often expended for meager results in many of Britain's manufacturing plants—too much fetching and carrying, too slow an acceptance of new and less laborious methods of work."

Many investigating groups have pointed to these "defects and deficiencies" in industrial organization, Tracey declared, and "that is why the TUC is prepared to learn from the experience of the Americans and is willing to cooperate with the proposed advisory council."

The council is expected to include six British and four American unionists, as well as a similar number from management in the two countries.

★ ★ ★

CZECHOSLOVAKIAN UNION top officials are pressing for the re-introduction of the six-day week, and press dispatches indicate that their members are less than enthusiastic for the increase in working hours.

The five-day week was introduced in many factories in Czechoslovakia in 1946, in part because of a shortage of electrical power.—The top union officials claim that "all economic arguments speak for a six-day week "and they deride the idea that the five-day week constitutes "modern progress."

★ ★ ★

NOTES FROM LATIN-AMERICA, as reported by the CIO Latin-American Affairs Committee in its Inter-American Flashes: Efforts to break a strike of the Uruguayan Union of Shipbuilding Workers have been unsuccessful . . . Shutdowns in the textile and building industries have thrown many Peruvian workers out of their jobs . . . Venezuelan oil workers have signed a new wage pact, bringing many benefits, with the Creole Petroleum Corp.

★ ★ ★

FRENCH WORKERS, meeting in convention, have received warm greetings from Pres. J. E. Fadling of the CIO Intl. Woodworkers of America. In a letter to Sec. R. Arrachard of the French Union, Fadling expressed, on behalf of the IWA membership, "deep sympathy for the plight of their fellow workers in Europe."

He assured the French union that the "vast majority" of American woodworkers will be "supporting the forward-looking democratic political policy of our great CIO" during the coming campaign.

"The rank and file of American labor is out to elect a Congress and a President who will kow-tow neither to capitalist greed nor to the schemes of any political party for national or world dictatorship."

Court Refuses To Silence the Press In Philadelphia Tax Scandal

A Pennsylvania court has served notice that it will not silence the press to keep the public from knowing about the three million-dollar scandal in GOP-dominated Philadelphia.

The amusement tax chief several months ago confessed to his political sponsor, a deputy sheriff, that there was a quarter-million shortage. It subsequently developed that the shortage may amount to three million dollars. City Tax Receiver W. Frank Marshall stands in threat of impeachment proceedings.

Marshall's counsel appealed to Judge Joseph Sloane in Common Pleas Court to halt press criticism of his client, charging that newspaper accounts were "part of a deliberate campaign calculated to stir public sentiment against the respondent."

The attorney also called on the court "to give careful scrutiny to the scurrilious attacks," which he held "are contumacious of this court."

Nonetheless, the court upheld the right to proceed with impeachment proceedings and replied as follows to the requests for a press gag:

"THE press has the right to speak within the precious freedoms of our State and Federal Constitutions and under their limitations.

"The press has the right to bring to the public news and proper comment.

"The press has a further right to make its proper and thinking effort and contribution toward the preservation of the purity of community institutions.

"There comes to us from other parts of the world shuddery words of the indicia of tyranny, of the throttling vise on the press, and we cherish and hug the more closely our right of free expression."

Although the attempt to gag newspapers was rebuffed in the Keystone State, freedom of the press is endangered in the Free State of Maryland.

Five Baltimore radio stations and a radio announcer will be given hearings Oct. 1 on contempt charges based on broadcasts concerning the arrest of a janitor on a charge of murdering an 11-year-old girl.

Standing Order: Ignore Facts, Blame it on the Unions

PERHAPS you have read about the sad plight of the Metropolitan Opera Company.

Perhaps you have seen headlines like the one in the adjoining column (from the Washington Post) and read stories which gave the impression that "impossible" demands of the AFL American Guild of Musical Artists and 11 other unions were forcing the Met to cancel its season.

Last week, the Met announced that, after all, it would have a season.

Just to set matters straight, here are the real facts of the case:

A The Met has been in financial straits for years as have many other musical ventures. Contributions and benefits make up the deficits.

B There were no wage issues involved in the contract negotiations. In fact, the musicians had received no wage increase for two years.

C Local 802, American Federation of Musicians, declares that a welfare fund was the sole remaining bargaining issue. Local 802 offered to give its service gratis for several benefit concerts, the proceeds of which would go into a welfare fund to benefit all crafts. To that, the Met replied "no," though it would cost the Met nothing.

D In previous years, the members of the musicians union have contributed cash to help wipe out the Met's deficits.

E No meeting of the Met's board was held before the decision to cancel was announced.

F Last week, the Met announced it would have a season after all—which came as no surprise to opera goers. The Met also agreed that it would take steps to give social security coverage to its union employes.

Unions Won't Stop Opera

New York, Aug. 23 (AP).—The ... will be a 1948 season ...

Mass. Unions In Fight For Life

MASSACHUSETTS unions are engaged in the political fight of their life—and for their effective life.

When the voters go to the polls on Nov. 2, they will not only elect their Congressmen, but they will also decide whether to turn back the clock in industrial relations in the Bay State.

They will vote on three anti-labor referenda sponsored by Mass. Citizens Union These proposals would outlaw every form of social security, including the union shop, the closed shop, maintenance of membership; would require the majority of all eligible votes be cast to authorize a strike, and would regulate union elections.

Faced with these threats, the unions in Massachusetts, CIO and AFL, aided by Americans for Democratic Action, are conducting an intensified campaign to register every potential voter, particularly union members. (The voting lists are checked against union membership rosters.)

The Mass. CIO Council last week stated that all reports indicate that a large number of names have been added to the registration lists. The books have closed, but the drive will be renewed from Sept. 15 to Oct. 1 when the books will be opened again prior to the final election.

IN North Adams sound trucks were used in the registration drive. In Lowell the Textile Workers were able, despite opposition, to get city council to pass a resolution calling for increased registration.

TWUA persuaded the registrar of voters to set up shop at the Roxbury Carpet plant, Saxonville, and the Barre Wool & Combing Co. plant, South Barre. At Haverhill union officials believed that the campaign was responsible for a large number of the 1077 additional registrations.

The CIO registration work was supervised by Cyril O'Brien, executive director of the state CIO council and director of both the TWUA and the State CIO Political Action Committee. (Council President is Joseph H. Salerno, secretary-treasurer is J. William Belanger). In several parts of the state the textile union assigned staff members to full time work on registration.

THE Mass. Citizens Union is the same outfit that intervened in the strike of the CIO Shipbuilding Workers at the Bethlehem shipyard at Quincy, Mass., by running full-page newspaper ads.

The "citizens" attempted to turn public sentiment against the strikers by asserting that the latter were being supported by public welfare funds and that union members were fined for not reporting for picket duty.

Both charges were denied by the local union, which reported that there were 25 men who received payments under the GI Bill of Rights. The local also offered $500 to the "citizens" to prove that any member had been fined—a challenge that was ignored.

All three refrenda were introduced first as bills in the State Legislature, which rejected them. Under the Massachusetts law, a measure that has obtained 5000 signatures may be submitted to referendum.

UNITED FOR ACTION: CIO, AFL and ADA joined hands in Massachusetts to get out the registration. Their concern is over referenda which will be on the ballots in November. This picture is symbolic of the unified campaign, clockwise, Cyril A. O'Brien, director of the Mass. CIO Council and of the State PAC; Michael J. Ryan, Steelworkers' assistant regional director; Mrs. William Schaft, ADA secretary; Robert M. Segal, counsel for the Mass. AFL and ADA member; Prof. Duncan Ballantine of the Mass. Institute of Technology, and Reginald H. Zalles, executive director of ADA. (Right) One of the 111,000 buttons that were distributed along with more than 800,000 pamphlets urging registration.

Japanese Firms 'Lose Face' By Disobeying Their NLRB

IN American-occupied Japan, the Central Labor Relations Board — the Japanese equivalent of NLRB —operates under a law which gives it good set of "teeth" to make employers treat unions fairly.

That is the opinion of Iwao F. Ayusawa, American-educated executive director of CLRB, who helped draft the Japanese law.

In the U. S. to study the NLRB, Ayusawa did not comment on the Taft-Hartley Act but he freely discussed the Japanese labor law.

Perhaps the most startling thing he said was that the CLRB has power to subpoena the books of a corporation which claims that it cannot afford to meet a union's wage demands. CLRB's executive director said that not only does the board have that power but uses it. The CLRB has another weapon to use against recalcitrant employers which the NLRB does not have, largely because the Oriental mind operates differently from the Occidental. To illustrate his point he told of the Nippon Electric Power Generating Co., which had refused to obey an order of the board to increase its employes' pay as well as its rates.

The board took its case to the public through the press and radio. Asyusawa said that the company refused to obey the order for a couple months, but finally obeyed because "it was losing face."

(Ever hear of a U. S. corporation losing face?)

Larger than the five-man NLRB, the Japanese board has seven management members, and a similar number of members representing the public and labor.

In addition to the national board, there are 46 perfecture board having power to make final rulings on intra-perfecture cases. Auysawa said that a great many cases handled by the national board are grievances of government employes.

Ayusawa said that whereas before the war there were only 400,000—or—6%—of the workers organized into unions that lead a precarious existence there are now 7,000,000 organized workers —54% of the working population.

Industry's Scheme Bared

INDUSTRY'S sudden about-face on 1948 wage increases was due to realization that labor could be used as a scapegoat for a new round of unjustified price increases and mounting profits.

That charge is made by the Economic Outlook, published by the CIO Dept. of Education and Research. headed by Kermit Eby.

The bulletin asserted that industry's original opposition to wage increases asked by labor unions was based on a "conclusion that prices could be raised no further in 1948. Therefore, any wage increases granted would have to be absorbed out of profits. And on this industry was adamant: 'We will not reduce our profits."

"If prices could not be raised, not a cent of their exorbitant profits were to be sacrificed to prevent workers' living standards from declining further," the Outlook observed.

The change-over in management thinking developed about mid-March, the Outlook said, and was based on a "changing economic outlook" indicated that prices could be raised in 1948 because of the effects on the U. S. economy of the European Recovery Program, passage of the Knutson tax bill and the national defense program.

"THE European Recovery Program, and the 70-group air force, the new preparedness program and the tax cut, all contributed to a change in the economic outlook from deflation to inflation," the CIO publication said.

"Business recognized this and saw open sledding for further price increases. Business also recognized that prices could not be raised without an excuse—and a scapegoat. Each time in the past when industry groups raised prices, they used increases in wages as an excuse. And they always raised prices far above the amount necessary to offset increased wage costs.

"Therefore the late spring of 1948 saw a remarkable about-face on the part of big business. Corporations that had branded wage increases impossible and disastrous, were willing to raise wages."

GENERAL Motors was the first to break the no-increase front, the Outlook recalled, and it was quickly followed by many other big corporations.

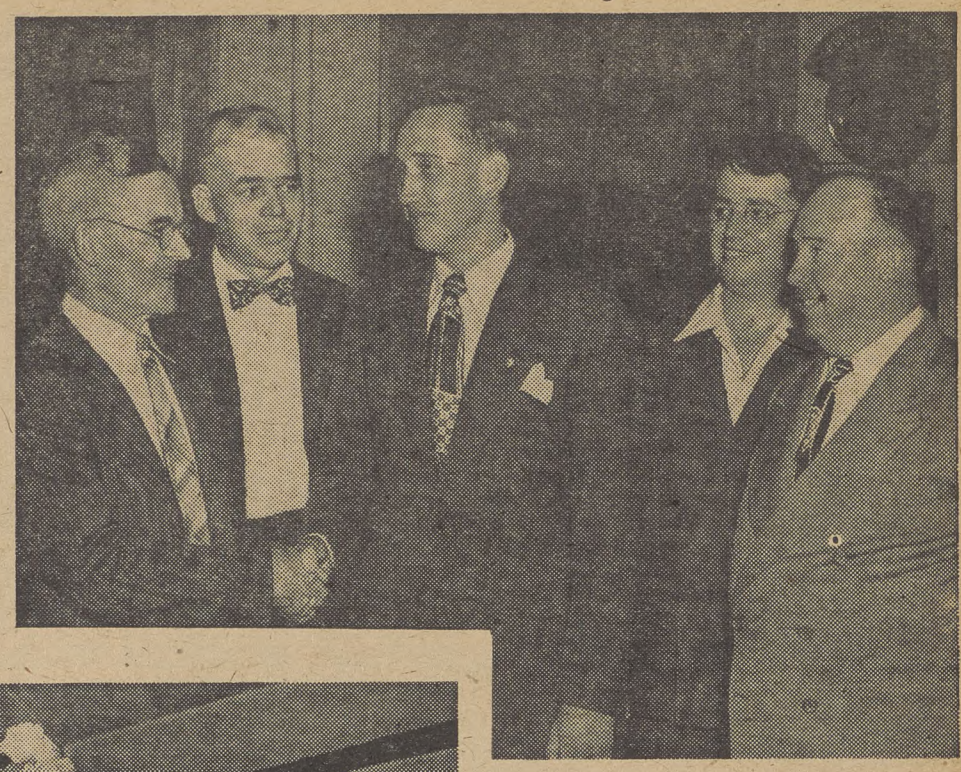
"Simultaneously, industries began to announce a new round of price increases, again using wage increases as the main excuse.

"But these wage increases no more necessitated price increases than did previous wage changes. The CIO has shown repeatedly, through its analysis of government figures, that the present all-time high profits could absorb wage increases and still leave ample profits.

INDUSTRY profits, now running at the rate of $20 billion a year, are being diverted from the center of public attention by false but repeated claims that wage boosts are the cause of high living costs, the CIO bulletin declared.

Prices are continuing their upward movement, the Outlook said, and they will bring "higher and higher profits" for industry.

CIO—Part of Community Life



The pictures on this page came from Minnesota, Pennsylvania, Indiana, Alabama. They show CIO members and their families in a wide range of activities, including health, sports, politics, and education. These activities reflect a healthy participation by CIO members in the life of their communities. They are typical of the many interests our members take in the American scene. They want the rest of the community to benefit from their union gains.

FIGHTING SPIRIT: These seven members of Local 125, CIO Auto Workers, were on strike four weeks at Durkee-Atwood Co., Minneapolis, when they answered the call of Local 2381, Steelworkers, Hibbing, Minn., for blood donations. The blood was needed to fill the blood bank depleted by transfusions given Robert Gessner, Local 2381 member. The donors are, l. to r.; Robert Dillon, Bert Swestby, John Gorski, John Barry, Pete Krystosek, Reuben Sontegard and Bernard Buchanan.

WINS CIO AWARD: Winner of the first $1200 scholarship awarded by the Greater Johnstown (Pa.) CIO Council, Joseph F. O'Kicki is being congratulated by Council Pres. Raymond E. McDermit. He was selected by a committee of three from a list of candidates—all of the 1948 class—submitted by the principals of nine high schools in the Johnstown area. Standing between McDermit and O'Kicki is Council Secy. Harry E. Hildebrand, while Vice Pres. Richard K. White and Secy.-Treas. Earl W. Graham beam their approval. The council plans to award scholarships every year to outstanding students in the Johnstown section.

* * *

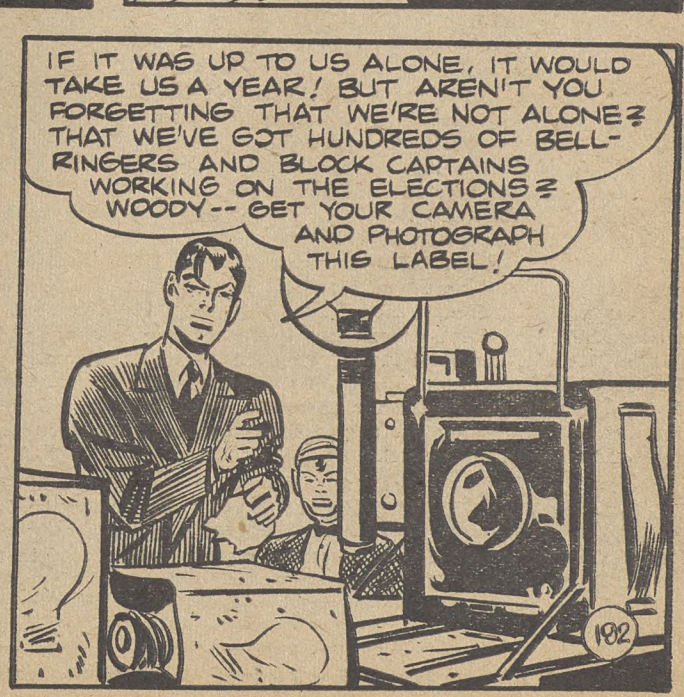
BLOCKHEAD POINTS MORAL: As a reminder to other union members to register, these members of the CIO Textile Workers, Minneapolis, built Bessie Blockhead and then took her for a walk through the Loop section of their city. Fixing her up are, l. to r.; Marie Johnson, Lillian Owens, secretary-treasurer of the union's Twin Cities Joint Board, and Ann Vanusek. PAC hopes to defeat Sen. Joseph H. Ball (R., Minn.) this fall and replace him with liberal Hubert Humphrey, mayor of Minneapolis.

GIFT: Sister Rosana of Mobile (Ala.) Hospital receives from J. B. Schmidtt a receipt for an oxygen tent given by CIO Shipbuilding Workers, and others at Alabama Dry Dock. L. to r. Local 18 Pres. Roy A. Thorsby, Sister Rosana, John Sherlock, Addsco supervisor, W. M. Williams, Jr., head of the union's drive; Schmidtt; J. P. Keefe; IUMSWA Rep. Finn.

SALUTE DEMOCRACY: The Fort Wayne (Ind.) CIO Council entered this float in the Rededication Week parade. The week-long celebration preceded the arrival of the Freedom Train. During the week the council and the AFL joined in sponsoring a labor meeting when Rep. Ray Madden (D., Ind.) was the principal speaker.

THE ADVENTURES OF JIM BARRY

WHEN JIM AND PEGGY ARRIVE AT THE OFFICE OF THE UNITED LABOR PRESS, THEY FIND WOODY.....



Blast Plan To Raise G. I. Loan Rates

PROPOSAL of an increased interest rate for GI loans was branded last week by four officials of the American Veterans Committee as reneging on Government promises made to GI's and a boon to bankers at the expense of men and women veterans.

The charge was made in a two-page letter addressed to Carl Gray, Jr., in an analysis signed by Joseph A. Clorety, Jr., Acting National Chairman of AVC; Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr., National Housing Chairman; Robert L. Carter, Director of Veterans Affairs, and Jerome H. Spingarn, National Counsel.

The letter-analysis shows that increase in the interest rate from 4% to 4½% yearly would increase the GI's monthly carrying charge on his home by about 4%, working a personal hardship and contributing to the general inflationary spiral.

Contrary to Gray's premise that lenders are not anxious to lend GI's money at only 4% interest, the AVC officials contend in their letter to Gray that "a spot check of a dozen bank and loan companies this morning revealed a great eagerness to invest in GI loans at 4% . . . anxious to place money at 4% with the triple security of the 100% Government guarantee, a young veteran's character and earning power, and a well-built, conservatively-estimated house and lot."

U.S. 'Must Stop' Slighting Disabled-Carey

LIFE is plenty tough for every American citizen these days.

But the people who have full use of their limbs, their sight, their hearing, their nervous systems—these folks are comparative well off.

For the physically handicapped—often rebuffed by industry, neglected by government—the business of living can be pretty grim.

Last week, at an enthusiastic convention in Washington, the American Federation of Physically Handicapped renewed its efforts to help some of the country's most deserving people.

They didn't ask for charity—or for tolerance. They're out to help themselves, and to make the government consider their special needs.

Some 200 delegates were present. Pres. Paul Strachan could see the applause and the cheers—but deafness prevented his hearing the ovations.

Vice-Pres. Bob Allen — news writer and a colonel under General Patton — emphasized the points in a fighting, angry speech with a waving "hook"—a substitute for the arm he lost in combat. Frank Shuber, chairman of AFPH's special fund, handles his own car, heads a family, works full-time as an accountant—but without use of his legs.

"WE have pointed out to the public the dramatic need to fill in many of the missing pieces in today's puzzle of rehabilitation and employment of the handicapped." Pres. Strachan said of the widely-publicized two-day meeting.

"We believe that in our bill, S. 2896, to establish a Federal Commission on Services for the Physically Handicapped, we have the answer," Strachan declared.

CIO—which has given full support to the Federation—was represented at the meeting by Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey and by Frank Fernbach of the United Steelworkers.

Carey said that "organization" which brought gains for labor will bring similar improvements for the nation's 28 million physically handicapped citizens.

Three major groups in American industry are on the receiving end of discrimination—minorities, the aged and the handicapped, "is increasingly becoming a union concern."

"You, your families and friends must use your intelligence and united strength at the ballot box," Carey told the group. "And remember, it is not likely that the man who has voted against the aged, the homeless, those seeking education and adequate medical care, who will be the friend of the physically handicapped—no matter how loud his cries of friendship."

HOW serious the problem of the physically handicapped has become is clearly shown by the official figures.

Pres. Strachan pointed out that in 1946, some two million workers were totally or partially disabled—and 16,500 were killed. In 1947 the figure will be even higher.

Uncle Sam is being outstripped by many other nations in care of the disabled, Strachan said. He cited new social welfare programs in Britain, Turkey, Canada and Latin America.

"The time has come when this country must stop its niggardly method of dealing with the problems of its millions of disabled," he said.

The AFPH does not want a "were give-away" program. It wants rehabilitation in all possible cases, so that men and women can have a job.

FOR the seven million persons who are so severely disabled that they are completely unemployable and no means of livelihood, however, the government has a "direct obligation."

To reach that goal, the Federation is seeking support for four bills now before the Congress: S. 2896 to establish a federal commission on services for the handicapped; S. 2319, a census of the handicapped, so that the government and the people will know the size of the problem; HR 6525, a national cerebral palsy institute to help thousands of afflicted persons; and HR 6653, a national leprosy act.

"We shall have to contend with those soul-less corporations and their spokesmen whose chief interest is in profits and not in the welfare of human beings," Strachan declared.

THE lodge members who came to Washington showed clearly they had the spunk and strength to reach their goals.

A large number were visibly handicapped with orthopedic defects, or were blind or deaf. For the most part, they were working men and women. A professional photographer, who gets around very well on his crutches; a steel worker with one leg missing; a victim of cerebral palsy with the I. Q. of a genius, who had difficulty making notes because of poor control of her arms but who spoke convincingly through a microphone; and a man who has spent the past 31 years on a horizontal wheelchair.

The convention brought immediate results for at least one group of persons. A visitor from India, studying social welfare methods in this country, said that in India he had committed cerebral palsy cases to mental institutions. After watching people with similar handicaps handle themselves at the convention, he said:

"Upon my return, I shall rectify past mistakes."

And the delegates hope that American organizations and government will do the same thing for all the physically handicapped. It's about time they did.

AID FOR HANDICAPPED: Paul Strachan, head of the American Federation of the Physically Handicapped, angrily demands action in behalf of disabled citizens, during course of the Federation's meeting in Washington. Group is supporting federal aid bills and asking square deal for the handicapped.

Plenty For Pip Probe

Believe it or not—Uncle Sam spends far more each year for taking care of sick animals than for helping handicapped citizens.

Pres. Paul Strachan of the American Federation of Physically Handicapped told the group's convention:

"Current appropriations for the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture (amounting to $733,000,000) includes seeing why chickens have pip; why sheep are affected by gid; why pigs have cholera; why bugs bite trees and plants; and why cows have miscarriages.

"Appropriations for rehabilitation of human beings amounts to only $19 million."

ORGANIZATIONALLY SPEAKING

By Allan S. Haywood

Ralph W. Tillotson, CIO Sub-Regional Director in Erie, Pa., reports that the UAW-CIO won an NLRB election at the Valley Mfg. Co., **New Castle, Pa.** This company is a subsidiary of the Hudson Motor Car Corp.

The workers voted 343 for the UAW and 41 for an AFL Federal labor union. UAW Reperesentative Peters conducted the election drive. The UAW already has a 1400-member local in New Castle. Since this new plant is expected to increase its empolyment rolls to 1500, New Castle will become an outstanding CIO town.

Irwin L. DeShetler, CIO Regional Director in **Los Angeles,** reports that UAW Regional Director Cy O'Halloran has informed him of the following two victories in NLRB elections: Grayson Heat Control, Los Angeles, UAW-CIO 298, no union, 46; UAW Rep. Clarence Stinson was in charge; Lincoln-Mercury Plant, Los Angeles, UAW-CIO 904; no union 50; UAW Rep. Les Learned was in charge.

UAW CIO Reg. Dir. Paul E. Miley reports that the union won an NLRB election among the employes of the Harris Seybold Co., **Cleveland, Ohio,** by 327 votes to 253 for no union. UAW Intl. Rep. Stanley Kwiat was in charge and was ably assisted by the local union committee headed by Frank Kickel.

★ ★ ★

IMPORTANT ANNIVERSARY On August 25, 1927 the entire world waited with bated breath for an electrical circuit to be closed in the State of Massachusetts. This simple act started the flow of current that killed two heroic men of the people—Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti.

A year ago last week Pres. Philip Murray endorsed the presentation of a memorial bronze bas relief of Sacco and Vanzetti to Governor Bradford of Massachusetts for permanent installation in Boston Common. (The State refused to accept the offer.)

That fateful hour in 1927 held so much significance to the world because the workers and the little people knew that this murder was being committed to discourage them from doing anything that would better their conditions and wages.

Those who were committing the murder, the rulers of governments and the owners of factories and businesses, feared the reaction of the people to the current that killed these men.

Since 1920, when Sacco and Vanzetti were framed on a charge of murder during a payroll robbery, labor and liberals had united in a tireless fight to expose the frameup and free its victims. They delayed the end for seven long years. They proved the innocence of the prisoners. They found the guilty man, got his confession, and told the nation.

But these men were guilty of something else. They had urged workers to organize into unions. They had taken the message of labor into the union halls and out to the street corners. The rulers meant to see them punished for this crime. So Sacco and Vanzetti died.

Their cause lived on, and they became an inspiration and guide to all of us who continue in their footsteps and who fight yesterday, today and tomorrow for the cause of labor.

* * *

These men were not railroaded. Their execution was coldblooded and done with deliberation. Their innocence had been proved beyond any reasonable doubt but they died nevertheless. And labor has had martyrs since then. Many have been killed and many have gone to jail.

We don't want these martyrs. We can't prevent reactionary employers and politicians from framing our leaders and our more militant members. We can, if we act properly and quick enough, save them from being martyrs.

During the recent strike of the Packinghouse workers, three strikers were killed, 215 were maimed, 2,200 were victimized. 540 trials are yet to be held. 17 strikers are still in jail. We must not permit the same fear and hate on the part of the powerful special interests to make martyrs of these, our brothers and sisters.

The writer is Chairman of the United Packinghouse Workers CIO Relief Committee. Your local and national union are being asked to contribute to the defense of these workers. Twenty-eight years ago I contributed, with many other union members, to the defense of Sacco and Vanzetti. That frameup shows us how far these people will go. Stop them from making any new martyrs for labor. Contribute now and contribute to the fullest extent of your ability. Then we can win this no less important new fight.

WEEKLY PUBLICATION
of the
CONGRESS OF
INDUSTRIAL
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The CIO News

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CIO BACKS TRUMAN

We're for You, Mr. President: Pres. Harry S. Truman greets CIO Pres. Philip Murray at the White House after the CIO executive board decided by a vote of 35 to 12 to support Truman's candidacy for re-election. Murray was accompanied by other CIO leaders. On the front row, left, is CIO Secy-Treas. James B. Carey; rear row, left to right, Auto Workers' Secy-Treas. Emil Mazey, Textile Workers' Pres. Emil Rieve, and PAC Dir. Jack Kroll. (See Pages 2, 3, 8.)

Deweyites, Wallaceites, Dixiecrats Hit

THE CIO Executive Board, hailing Pres. Truman's "uniquely brave stand" on civil rights and other key issues, has voted to indorse him for reelection.

In approving Truman and his running mate, Sen. Alben W. Barkley (D., Ky.), by a 35 to 12 vote, the board rejected GOP candidate Thomas E. Dewey as the "candidate of Big Business"; assailed the "bigoted Dixiecrats" and denounced the Progressive Party as offering "nothing but division and defeat to really progressive Americans."

The executive board of CIO-PAC, meeting after the CIO board session, also indorsed Truman and Barkley.

After voting the Truman indorsement, the CIO board unanimously condemned "the denial of freedom of speech to Henry Wallace during the course of his present tour throughout the South."

THE Truman indorsement, excerpts from which are printed elsewhere on this page, came in the form of a recommendation from a meeting of Pres. Philip Murray, Secy.-treas. James B. Carey and the CIO vice presidents. Only Vice President Albert J. Fitzgerald, Electrical Workers, voted against. He is labor chairman for the Progressive Party.

This cartoon—one of three—was drawn for the Americans for Democratic Action by Al Capp, creator of Lil Abner.

In the Executive Board meet-Fitzgerald and these board members:

Julius Emspak, Electrical; Joseph Selly, Communications; Grant Oakes, Farm Equipment; J. F. Jurich, Fishermen; Donald Henderson, Food & Tobacco; Ben Gold, Fur; Morris Pizer, Furniture; Irving Dvornin, Marine Cooks; Reid Robinson, Mine, Mill; James Durkin, Office; Abram Flaxer, Public.

After the meeting, John W. Livingston, Auto Workers, told the CIO News that his union board had been polled on the question of indorsements. All UAW officers had checked on rank and file sentiment. The results of the UAW board poll: 19 for indorsing Truman; 1 undecided, no replies from 2.

In Detroit, the day before the CIO board meeting, UAW Pres. Walter Reuther announced plans to collect $1,000,000 to support candidates for public office who are favorable to labor and the vast bulk of the people.

Livingston attended the board meeting in place of Reuther, a CIO vice president, because the UAW chief's doctors had refused to allow him to leave Detroit. Reuther is recovering from a wound suffered last winter when a would-be assassin shot him.

PRES. Murray, Carey and Dir. of Organization Allan S. Haywood wired the following to Reuther:

"The CIO Executive Board sends you its hearty congratulations on this your 41st birthday. At the same time, we express our commendation for the brave fight you are making in recovery from the dastardly and cowardly attempt on your life. Our best wishes and prayers are with you."

* * *

ALMOST simultaneously with the CIO's o. k. of Truman, the Americans for Democratic Action "emphatically" indorsed the President.

The previous week, the American Federation of Labor, though it took no formal indorsement, set up an organization to promote Truman's candidacy. The AFL Garment Workers' Union and New York Liberal Party formally added their indorsements.

A number of other unions were to take action in the next few days. The New York newspaper Star (formerly PM) also backed Truman.

* * *

IT appears that even the Republicans are ashamed of the record of their 80th Congress. Sen. Irving (R., N. Y.), close confidant of Gov. Dewey, announced:

"Dewey will unfold his own program as his campaign goes on. Before it is over, it is my judgment that most of the candidates for Congress will be running on the position he takes on major issues, and not on Congress' record."

* * *

So, get the dollar to PAC.

5th Columns

In Chicago, a Midlands Conference of 13 Democratic candidates for governor and Senator from eight states declared that if a depression should occur and expose this country to Communist pressure, the "fifth column" aiding the enemy would be "Republican-created."

"They (the fifth columns) will be the slums the Republicans failed to clear, the soil of the farmer they failed to conserve, the social security they failed to extend, the federal aid to states they withheld, the aid to education they denied, the savings they failed to safeguard—and the whole range of social and economic abuses they failed to remove by state or Federal action."

'In Light Of These Plain Facts . . . .'

Recommendations of the CIO Executive Board concerning political action in the 1948 campaign:

The CIO has consistently fought for a constructive program to meet the needs of labor and the nation. This program does not serve the interest of labor alone but that of every section of our people.

Objectives are the establishment of an enduring peace; the maintenance of a domestic economy which will guarantee full employment, good health and adequate social security; and the strengthening of the basis of our democracy to assure full political and civil equality and equal economic and cultural opportunities for all men and women in our country of every race, creed or color.

This program commands the support not of labor alone but of all progressive Americans. Our program has met with bitter opposition from the forces of privilege and reaction. These are the same forces whose purpose it is to wipe out the program of social legislation which we proudly call the New Deal.

These reactionary forces dominated the 80th *Congress. A coalition of do-nothing Republicans and bigoted Dixiecrats has steadfastly adhered to the philosophy of the Natl. Association of Manufacturers.*

THE Congress contributed to rather than checked inflation. Adequate housing for those who need it was not provided. The Republican leadership of the Congress acquiesced in the filibuster against civil rights conducted by Southern Democrats.

The iniquitous Taft-Hartley Law was enacted and then retained on the books despite the experience of the last year proving, without doubt, that it has brought chaos into industrial relations.

THE record of failure on the part of this Congress is plain and evident. Instead of action to protect the interests of the American people, the Congress is providing a circus in the form of the so-called "spy investigation" currently in progress.

The CIO has no brief for anyone who engages in espionage against our country in the interests of a foreign power. Persons charged with such violations of our laws can be brought to justice. They are entitled to be tried and make their defense in the American way before a judge and jury and not be subjected to an inquisition before an irresponsible committee of the Congress.

UNLESS the trend, apparent in the 80th Congress, is sharply reversed, a serious economic dislocation in our country is threatened and the peace of the world thereby jeopardized.

The record of the 80th Congress has brought sharply home to labor the necessity for effective political action in the 1948 campaign.

The political activity of CIO must and will be continued on an independent and non-partisan basis, giving support to the progressive forces in both major parties.

Last January, the Executive Board of the CIO, after full debate and by democratic processes, rejected by a decisive vote any Third Party at this time.

BOTH major political parties have recently concluded their conventions. We have carefully examined their platforms.

The Democratic platform pledges the repeal of the Taft-Hartley Law. The Republican Party, which was chiefly responsible for this law, praises Congress for enacting this evil statute.

The Democratic platform speaks forthrightly for restoration of price controls and other action to halt inflation. The Republican platform is replete with double talk which has no meaning.

The Democratic platform supports the enactment of a comprehensive housing program. The Republican platform, expressing the views of the real estate lobby, relies upon the false assurance that private enterprise can provide low-cost housing.

On other important issues, the Democratic platform parallels the CIO's program. It favors the extension of the Social Security program; the raising of the minimum wage; enactment of a national health program; an equitable tax law; proper support of TVA; federal aid to education; continuation of rent control; and the restoration of the power and prestige of the Department of Labor. On all these subjects the Republican platform is silent or in opposition.

These are the facts. Our members and the people of the nation are entitled to know these facts. We will not permit any Taft-Hartley Law to stand in our way.

We know that the people seek, and that they are entitled to have in all branches of our government representatives who will work unceasingly for the people and not for the special interests, for control of prices, for reduction of the cost of living, for construction of housing, for repeal of T-H, for expansion of social security, for adequate health and educational facilities, for the guarantee and protection of civil rights for all groups, for our economic stability which is essential for the peace of the world.

IN conformity with our tradition, we shall measure all candidates in both major political parties by their record of support or opposition to this program. Indorsements of candidates for senatorial and congressional seats, and for state, county, and city offices will be made locally through our PAC groups.

Upon the Executive Board of the CIO, however, rests the duty of making known indorsement of the CIO on the candidates for the Presidency.

We are conscious of the fact that candidates are committed to the platforms of their parties. The Democratic platform is one that can command our enthusiastic approval. The Republican platform condemns itself.

Pres. Truman stands for and has voiced in large measure the objectives of the program to which we are pledged. With high courage and with great devotion to principles he has carried on the fight to guarantee to all of our citizens the rights granted to them by the Constitution regardless of their color or creed.

Truman's Civil Rights Program will deservedly rank in our history with Pres. Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation as a charter for human dignity and freedom. The CIO supports the President's Civil Rights Program. We commend him on his refusal to compromise on this program. Truman has braved the wrath of bigots in his own party to prove his devotion to the cause of civil rights and free opportunity for all. **For this uniquely brave stand he deserves and is entitled to receive our support in this campaign.**

Truman vetoed T-H. He has sought to restore effective price controls. He has pleaded for sound and far-seeing housing legislation. He has called for extension and improvement of our social security structure. He has vetoed measures enacted by the Congress taking away much-needed social security benefits from hundreds of thousands of American workers.

On the other hand, Gov. Dewey is committed to his own party's special interest platform. **He is the candidate of Big Business.**

In light of these plain facts, and in view of the record, the CIO indorses Harry S. Truman for President.

PAC—The Better 'Ole

The whole issue of political action was thoroughly discussed in three items posted on the bulletin board of the Wayne university associate unit of the CIO Newspaper Guild.

Members of the unit posted a tear sheet from the Michigan CIO News showing the voting record of Michigan Congressmen.

The next day a notice appeared under it protesting against alleged "biased and partisan" material on the board.

The following day this notice appeared:

"There will be a meeting of the ostriches at 8 p. m. Bring your own hole."—From Guild Reporter.

CIO INDORSES TRUMAN, BARKLEY

THE CIO Executive Board, meeting for three days last week in Washington, made a number of major decisions. They include:

• An indorsement of the Democratic nominees, Pres. Harry S. Truman and Sen. Alben W. Barkley (Ky.). The vote was 35 to 12.

• A pledge of its "honor to the great and humane endeavor" known as the Southern Organizing Drive—Operation Dixie. Unanimous vote.

• A broad program designed to beat inflation, assailing Congress' failure to attack this issue properly. Unanimous vote.

• Adopted a broad legislative program for the American people, commenting that "we have demonstrated our effectiveness at political action before. We must, and we will demonstrate it again." Unanimous vote.

The board meeting was preceded by a meeting of the president, secretary and vice presidents of the CIO. All the actions of the board came as a result of recommendations made by the officers.

Following the CIO board meeting, the executive board of the CIO Political Action Committee met and formulated plans for the coming campaign.

Excerpts from Executive Board texts are on this page and on pages 2, 8 and 9.

The CIO Repeats:

Wallaceites Trying To Beat Liberals

By ARTHUR RIORDAN

C. B. BALDWIN, Henry A. Wallace's campaign manager, has accused the CIO of being "false and reckless" in charging that Wallace's Progressive Party is bent on defeating liberal Congressmen.

Last week, the CIO Political Action Committee collected facts which speak for themselves on just who is being "false and reckless."

Baldwin had declared that of 56 Congressmen whom the CIO News rates as 80% liberal or better, "there will be few whom we will oppose."

Well, take California, for example. There, the Democrats have a number of outstanding liberals in their ranks. Two such are Rep. Helen Gahagan Douglas and Rep. Chet Holifield. Baldwin says in a publicity release that California is "another example of accommodations being made by the Progressives to secure unity. Rating 12 Democratic Congressmen in California liberal, the Independent Progressive Party invited all of them to cross-file on the IPP line, although several of them differed with the Progressives on various issues, notably the Marshal Plan."

"Mrs. Douglas and Holifield refused to cross-file and the Progressives filed candidates to protect their place on the ballot," Baldwin declared.

(In Pennsylvania, the Progressives did not seem so worried about "protecting their place on the ballot." In the 33d (Pittsburgh) District last week Thomas Fitzpatrick, an official of the CIO Electrical Workers, withdrew as Wallaceite candidate against liberal Rep. Thomas Buchanan (D.). A day or so later, the Gallup Poll showed that Wallace would get only about 3% of Pennsylvania's vote, which may or may not have been a coincidence.)

Mrs. Douglas is opposed by Progressive Sidney Moore and Republican W. Wallace Braden. In 1946, she won by about 9000 votes.

Holifield has as his opponents GOP J. F. Quigley and Progressive Jacob Berman. In 1946, Holifield had both GOP and Democratic nominations.

OTHER California liberals who have Progressive opposition are Richard Welch (R.), opposed by Charles R. Garry; Frank Havenner (D.), by Francis McTernan (in 1946, Havenner won by about 6000 votes); George P. Miller (D.); and Harry Sheppard (D.).

In the 23d District, the incumbent, Charles Fletcher (R.) has been blamed for —and boasts about it—the wrecking of effective rent control. Political observers felt that Fletcher's Democratic opponent, Clinton MacKinnon, had a fair chance of winning. MacKinnon is not rated completely liberal, but has pledged himself to fight for effective rent control and other benefits. Yet, the Progressives have entered Harry Steinmetz. They do not explain why they failed to enter a candidate in the 22d, where Rep. John Phillips (R.) is seeking reelection, running on an extremely "wrong" voting record.

In California, it is interesting to note that the founders of the IPP stated that one of the major factors in the formation of their party was the California law which allows cross-filing, thus enabling a man to win both major nominations. In the past—and this year, too—this has benefitted both parties (King and Welch, for instance, won both nominations). But, despite that stated reason, the Progressives have at least three instances of cross-filing.

(Also, Baldwin states: "In eight California districts Republicans won both the Republican and Democratic nominations and that without Progressive candidates in the field, voters in those districts would now be denied even the choice between Republican Tweedledum and Democratic Tweedledee."

(Well, how does that shape up with the fact that Rep. King won both nominations and yet has a Progressive opponent? And with Welch? Don't try to tell us, Beanie, that King is Tweedledum and Welch is Tweedledee.)

THEN, there is New York—where the Progressives admittedly have their greatest strength. Under the banner of the American Labor Party—from which most CIO unions have disaffiliated—the Wallaceites have two ALP members of Congress—Vito Marcantonio and Leo Isacson.

"In New York," the Baldwin release said, "the Wallace forces had endorsed six Democratic Congressmen."

(Baldwin is slightly mixed up. ALP has indorsed four, not six—Democratic incumbents. He apparently is referring to ALP indorsements of Reps. John Delaney, Emanuel Celler, Arthur Klein and Adam Powell and to ALP indorsements of would-be Congressmen Paul O'Dwyer and George Rogers.)

But—and this is a big BUT—the Progressives have entered candidates and in some Congressional races have made the election of reactionaries almost certain against such liberals as (all Democratic except Javits):

Eugene Keough (by Murray Rosof); Andrew Somers (by Mrs. Ada Jackson); Daniel O'Toole (by James Chiesi); Abraham Multer (by Lee Pressman); Sol Bloom (by Eugene Connolly); Jacob Javits (by Paul O'Dwyer); Walter Lynch (by Len Strauss); Charles Buckley (by Albert Kahn).

And, even where a liberal Democrat has a fair chance of nosing out a conservative Republican, the ALP has entered candidates. Take the 26th District as an example. There, the incumbent is David Potts (R.) whose record is consistent with that of most Republicans in the 80th Congress. The Democratic candidate is Christopher McGrath, whose record as a judge has been so liberal that the Republicans have tried to smear him by calling him the "red judge." But, a Wallaceite, Nicholas Cairns, is opposing him.

THE Baldwin release had nary a mention of Illinois, where the Progressives are opposing such tried and true Democratic liberals as Paul Douglas, who is trying to unseat Col. Robert R. McCormick's man, Sen. C. Wayland Brooks (R.), and Adlai Stevenson, who is up against incumbent Gov. Dwight Green, keynoters of the Republican convention.

Douglas' bid is being opposed by Progressive Curtis McDougall and Stevenson's by Grant Oakes. The candidacy of Oakes, president of the CIO Farm Equipment Workers, has been repudiated by the State CIO and PAC, who are backing Stevenson and Douglas.

And, there are situations in other states:

IDAHO: Here, in the home state of Wallace's running mate, Sen. Glen Taylor, there are two typical 80th Congressers named Goff and Sanborn, Republicans. Yet, the third party has entered candidates, imperilling the chance of Democrats to unseat these men. The Progressives are Tom Wood and C. D. Dill.

The same situation exists in the Senatorial race, where Sen. Henry Dworshak (R.) is opposed by Democratic Bert E. Miller—and, of course, by a Progressive, John Derr.

MARYLAND: Last year, CIO Pres. Philip Murray made a test of the Taft-Hartley law—subsequently won in the Supreme Court—by ordering the CIO News to print an indorsement of Democratic Candidate Edward Garmatz in a by-election. This year, a Progressive, Edward Kolinski, is opposing Garmatz.

MISSOURI: John D. Sullivan, outstanding liberal who fell in the 1946 Republican landslide, is attempting a comeback. Yet, the Progressives are in there with Margaret Bush.

MICHIGAN: The Progressives here have invaded the Democratic primary to oppose Congressman John Lesinski, whose performance is perfect in the CIO News Voting Record. Opponent: Stanley Nowak.

NEW JERSEY: Here again, Baldwin's gets kind of fuzzy in his release. He says that "the CIO is running trade union leaders in district where there is no liberal candidate and, in the two districts where friends of labor are running, was supporting Mrs. Mary Norton and Edward J. Hart."

That just isn't so, Bro. Baldwin.

No. 1, the CIO is NOT running any trade union leaders in any of New Jersey's 16 districts.

No. 2, it has not yet indorsed either Mrs. Norton or Rep. Hart. The only labor leader it may indorse is Democratic George C. Miller, a rail brotherhood man who is opposing Rep. Charles A. Eaton (R.) in the 5th.

Two union members who are running on the Progressive ticket— Philip Van Gelder and Addie L. Weber, will NOT receive CIO or PAC support.

OREGON: Mrs. Evans Carlson, Progressive, has been entered in the race against incumbent Rep. Homer Angell (R.)—who incidentally voted to uphold Pres. Truman's veto of Taft-Hartley—and Democratic Roland Bartlett.

PENNSYLVANIA Progressive Thomas Fitzpatrick has withdrawn against Buchanan, but there has been no withdrawal of Wallaceite Joseph Rainey, a latter day public advocate of liberality, in the 4th, where young liberal lawyer Earl Chudoff, who has a good record in the State Legislature, is trying to unseat Franklin Maloney, who has slavishly followed the GOP line in the 80th. This is a close district.

Nor has there been any withdrawal of one Philip Stern, Progressive, in the 5th, where William Green, Jr., who had a perfect labor voting record in the 79th Congress, is trying to unseat Rep. George Sarbacher, Jr., (R.), youngest member of the 80th, who voted as wrong as the oldest Republican member.

NORTH CAROLINA: The CIO helped J. M. Broughton win the Democratic nomination for U. S. Senator from incumbent William Umstead. But, the Progressives have put up W. T. Brown.

And so it goes.

CIO Rides Freedom Train To Get Out Registration

By GLORIA CAPLAN

ARRIVAL of the Freedom Train in Port Huron, Mich., meant something more than a sightseeing trip for union members in St. Clair county. It resulted in the highest registration for the primary elections ever chalked up in the county.

As the train headed toward their area, the St. Clair County CIO, AFL and employers got together and formed a joint labor-management committee to promote the pilgrimage to the freedom document-bearing visitor.

And then the CIO, itself engaged in a register-vote campaign, got a bright idea. What better way, it figured, to demonstrate democracy in action than to combine the Freedom Train's visit with the registration drive?

So under the auspices of the joint committee, 10,000 questionnaire cards were distributed in the plants. They contained four queries:

1. I accept the Freedom Pledge. Yes..... No.....
2. I am a registered voter. Yes..... No.....
3. I am not a registered voter, but will register. Yes..... No.....
4. I will vote for the candidate of my choice in the coming election. Yes..... No.....

Of the 8,000 cards returned to the St. Clair CIO office, about 30% were from persons who had not registered but promised to do so.

THEY must have kept their promise, for when registration booths closed Aug. 25, about 95% of the county's eligible voters had registered, St. Clair County CIO Council Pres. Charles Harris reported.

To Harris the success of the Freedom Day campaign was good news for two reasons. It indicated more active participation in self-government, especially on the part of the 10,000 CIO members in the county. And it boosted the CIO Council's hopes of defeating Rep. Jesse Wolcott in the Republican primary on Sept. 14.

As chairman of the House Banking & Currency committee Wolcott engineered the defeat of the Taft-Ellender-Wagner housing bill, battled efforts to obtain price control legislation.

FOR the first time in his 18-year Congressional career, Wolcott has serious opposition in the primary this year. His opponent, Thomas Woods, a political science teacher at the Port Huron Teachers College, has served eight years on the City Commission and eight years on the County Board of Supervisors. In his campaign he is hitting Wolcott where it hurts most—the Congressman's record on housing and price control.

A staunch TEW and price control advocate, Woods has the endorsement of the St. Clair County CIO.

The CIO council knows it has an uphill fight. About one-fourth the potential voters in St. Clair county are CIO members—Auto, Paper, Rubber, Chemical and Utility workers. But St. Clair is only one of the seven counties in Wolcott's district.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

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THEY SLIP UP ON YOU

You know how it is when you work in a store. Every once in a while you take inventory—find out where you are, what you've got, where you've been, where you may be going.

Today—the 66th anniversary of the nation's first Labor Day celebration—seems like a good time for labor to check up on itself.

First, let's accentuate the positive.

The average American worker is a lot better off than was his counterpart back on Sept. 6, 1882, when a group of unionists paraded up New York's Broadway to Union Square in the country's first Labor Day celebration.

Yes, a lot better off!

And the conditions under which he works and lives are much better than those found in any other nation in the world.

The good things which came to American workers didn't arrive overnight. They weren't handed out on a silver platter.

There was careful planning . . . and bloodshed . . . and sweat . . . and luck. . . and sacrifice . . . and fierce determination in the struggle to improve the American standard of living.

Men were beaten with clubs and blackjacks and other men were shot to death in the founding and building of the labor movement.

Men were blacklisted and evicted and starved in the battle to establish collective bargaining firmly on the American scene.

Despite the hardships and the heartaches, labor moved forward—slowly, gradually. The pace of its progress speeded considerably during the late 30's and the war years. And then—

ENACT LAWS TO HINDER UNIONS

A concerted campaign to curb trade unions was launched almost before the shooting in the Pacific had stopped. It moved quietly at first, then noisily and recklessly—and there's no indication that those waging the campaign will halt it of their own volition.

The old, old practice of hiring armed thugs and goons to work over those who got enthusiastic about unionism was largely abandoned and a new practice instituted.

The new practice was known as legislative union busting.

How far has it gone?

Congress enacted the Taft-Hartley Act. Thirty-six state legislatures passed anti-union measures. There are many indications new "teeth" will be put in these laws if additional anti-labor lawmakers are elected in November.

And American workers, while fighting to stave off Taft-Hartleyism, were subjected to a high prices squeeze that has hurt millions.

NEW TREND FRIGHTENING

Bit by bit—here and there—anti-labor forces have been chopping away steadily at unionism and at the very foundations of democracy and real free enterprise. The trend as a whole is much more frightening than any of its individual parts.

Industry, now more powerful than ever before, has a loaded gun aimed at the trade union movement. The trigger hasn't been pulled yet, but who knows what may happen the minute there's a surplus of workers and products workers produce?

And what follows inflation?

And can democracy long endure if civil rights continue to be trampled?

And what happens to competitive enterprise if the trend toward monopoly continues to eliminate competition?

Things that are bad—like things that are good—slip up on you and change your life almost before you know it.

How about taking an inventory of yourself and your union today?

CIO Takes Political Stand

Executive Board Indorsed Truman In Four-Sided Presidential Campaign

By ALLAN L. SWIM

DRAW up a chair, neighbor, while we tell you about one of the darndest political set-ups you've heard about in years.

In many respects it's as cock-eyed as a well-soused bar-fly and as entertaining as a four-ring circus.

It's likely to turn into a noisy, verbal slugfest with Truman and Dewey shooting strong words at each other—and with Wallace and Thurmond yelling at the top of their lungs on the sidelines.

On the surface it may appear to be just another political show with a couple of new elements added.

But underneath will be a deadly serious struggle for power in a campaign that may bring about new and desirable political alignments.

LET'S start with Henry A. Wallace, the Iowa dreamer who has been unjustly accused by the Republicans of plowing under every third pig—or something like that.

Wallace bolted the Republican Party a number of years ago, pledged undying loyalty to the Democrats, bolted the Democratic Party and became major domo of the Progressives.

In his bumbling way he's campaigning on the illusion that the European Recovery Program is a bad thing and that he's making a contribution to liberalism.

Actually he's helping to entrench the reaction which he professes to hate.

He and his colleagues aren't going to win friends and influence votes among those who believe in Taft-Hartleyism and follow the NAM line.

But they may cut the ground from under a number of liberal, pro-labor candidates.

NEXT there's Thomas E. Dewey, the bemoustached ex-gang-buster who makes beautiful radio speeches and wonderful political deals.

He's the fellow who was going to beat Roosevelt by out-New-Dealing the New Deal. Remember?

Ah, it was some campaign! Dewey was the polite statesman who was going to do everything that Roosevelt did but do it better.

Then, suddenly, he abandoned this line and started heaving mud—some of the dirtiest mud thrown in many years in a presidential campaign.

Now Dewey's back with a new theme song, "Communism vs. Republicanism," but the record of the GOP-controlled 80th Congress is going to force him to sing it to sour notes.

We can put Dewey in the proper category by saying he's the standard-bearer of the boys who have been kicking organized labor in the molars since they gained control of our legislative machinery.

STROM THURMOND is important largely because he heads the Dixiecrats—a group that opposes Truman because of his civil rights program.

He's the chief tub-thumper for the Southerners who in the past voted the Democratic ticket at home to elect men who voted like Republicans when they got to Washington.

Among his chief followers are those who preach race prejudice and the industrialists who have broken most of the laws of human decency in their fight against the CIO in the South.

Thurmond and his running-mate, Gov. Fielding Wright of Mississippi, aren't out to win anything; they're out to defeat Truman.

THEN we have the former haberdasher from Missouri — the little guy who keeps bouncing back after the "experts" count him out.

He's running on a Democratic platform that closely parallels the CIO's program for social and economic progress.

No President since Lincoln has taken a more firm stand on civil rights than has Harry S. Truman. On this issue he split the Democratic Party wide open and, perhaps, opened the way for a realignment of liberal forces under the Democratic banner.

At the recent special session of Congress he proposed a legislative program that might well have been written at CIO headquarters.

He vetoed the Taft-Hartley Act, the "spare the rich" tax measure and a number of other bills to which labor objected.

His fight has been largely against the forces which seek to curb the activities of trade unions.

THE CIO Executive Board last week voted 35 to 12 to indorse the candidacy of President Truman.

It did so because most Board members felt that Truman is waging an honest battle for the things for which the CIO stands.

His forthright position on civil liberties, his fight for inflation controls and his opposition to the Taft-Hartley Act counted heavily in his favor.

And the Board majority felt, too, that support for Truman would be a potent factor in the CIO's drive to change the complexion of Congress.

Hoffman Hails Labor's Support of ERP

Economic Cooperation Administrator Paul G. Hoffman has declared that "since the beginning of the European Recovery Program no group in the United States has given it more wholehearted support, has worked harder for it, or understood it better than the labor organizations of America."

Hoffman expressed these sentiments in a letter to Clinton S. Golden and Bert M. Jewell, ECA labor advisers. Golden represents the CIO and Jewell the AFL. Hoffman wrote:

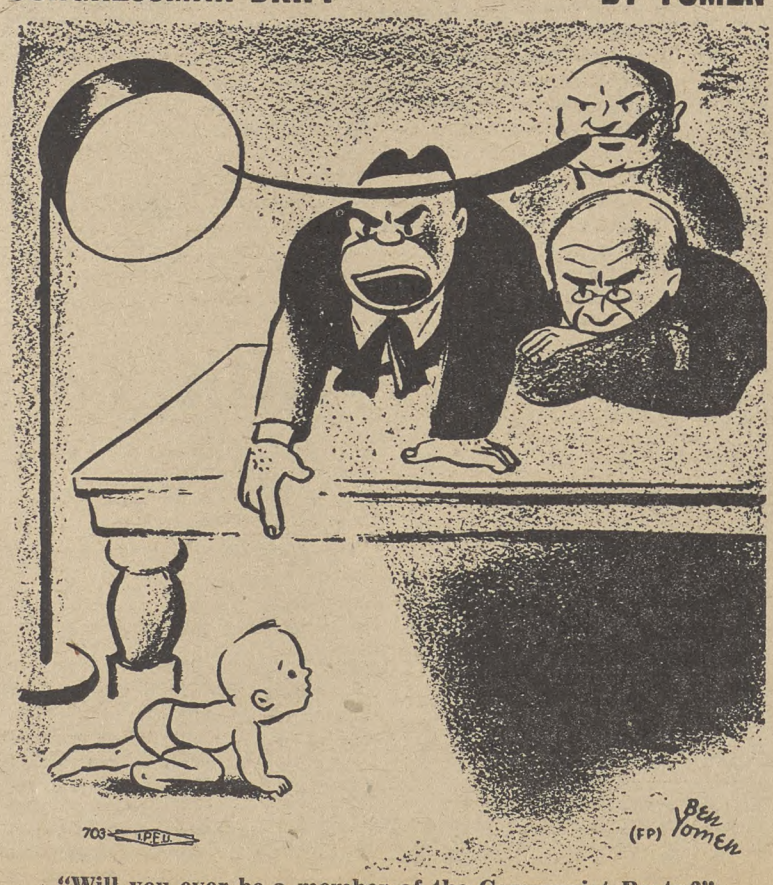
On the occasion of Labor Day, it appears to us appropriate to state again the part labor, at home and abroad, can play in the European Recovery Program. The establishment of labor divisions in both the Washington and Paris offices of ECA signifies, we believe, the importance of labor in the present crucial task of aiding in European recovery.

We can say that since the beginning of the European Recovery Program no group in the United States has given it more wholehearted support, has worked harder for it, or understood it better than labor organizations of America. What we have to do now is to set our sights higher. We must join in the mutual objective of recovery—not just recovery to an old standard, but a forward movement, a revitalization of the life of the free peoples of Europe with higher objectives than ever.

All organizations can play a great part in the European Recovery Program — farmers, businessmen, scientists and educators. In all these groups, the international labor movement can be of great assistance. It has been your tradition to step across state and country boundaries in your search for ways in which the standards and living conditions of labor can be improved.

America has offered aid under a four-year program. The time is short. The urgency is great. Our aim is for America to get out of extending extraordinary outside assistance at the end of the four-year term.

CONGRESSMAN DRIPP — BY YOMEN



"Will you ever be a member of the Communist Party?"

He Had A Dream That Came True

DREAMS, those flimsy things upon which empires, great enterprises and dismal failures are built, sometimes come true.

Take, for example, the dream of the New Yorker who was forced to quit school at the age of 12 and go to work in a drygoods store.

He had a vision of a great nation paying open tribute to those who toiled with their hands.

He had the energy and the courage to turn the vision into a reality, but he did not live long enough to witness really widespread acceptance of the idea he was promoting.

THERE are many stories—both true and false—about this dreamer, to whom America pays annual tribute.

One of the false but oft-repeated ones is that he was an immigrant who came to the U. S. as a boy, made a bit of a name for himself in the union movement, was forgotten by all but a few and then died in misery and poverty.

Actually he was born in New York City and he was an active and well-known union organizer at the time of his death.

One of the rather amazing—and true—stories about him reveals that he spoke to workers' meetings in every state of the Union and in several Canadian provinces. He made more than 2,000 union speeches.

THE man who dreamed of a greatly improved way of life for working people didn't have an easy life for himself.

He became a full-time jobholder at the age when modern youngsters join the Boy Scouts.

Before long he became an apprentice carpenter, learning his trade at nights at Cooper Institute after his day's work in a drygoods store was done.

At the age of 20 he joined a local union—and soon became convinced that what working men needed was a union of local unions. To this end he began working.

In 1881, while living in St. Louis, he started operating a four-page journal which advocated consolidation of the various scattered groups of organized carpenters.

Three months after the journal was established the Brotherhood of Carpenters was formed at Chicago. The dreamer served for 20 years as its general secretary.

THE Big Dream of the dreamer was that the nation should set aside one day each year on which to pay tribute to labor.

He proposed such a holiday in May 1882 during a meeting of the Central Labor Union of New York City.

Four months later—on the first Monday of September—a group of unionists paraded down Broadway to Union Square and then went to a park for picnics and speechmaking.

This was the country's first Labor Day celebration.

Later Congress and every state Legislature in the country enacted laws making Labor Day a legal holiday.

THE dreamer died in Philadelphia in 1906 at the age of 54 but he will remembered as long as there is a labor movement in this nation.

Some will think of him as the founder of the Carpenters' Brotherhood. Some will think of him as an officer of the AFL.

But he will be remembered best as the founder of Labor Day—the man who saw his Big Dream come true.

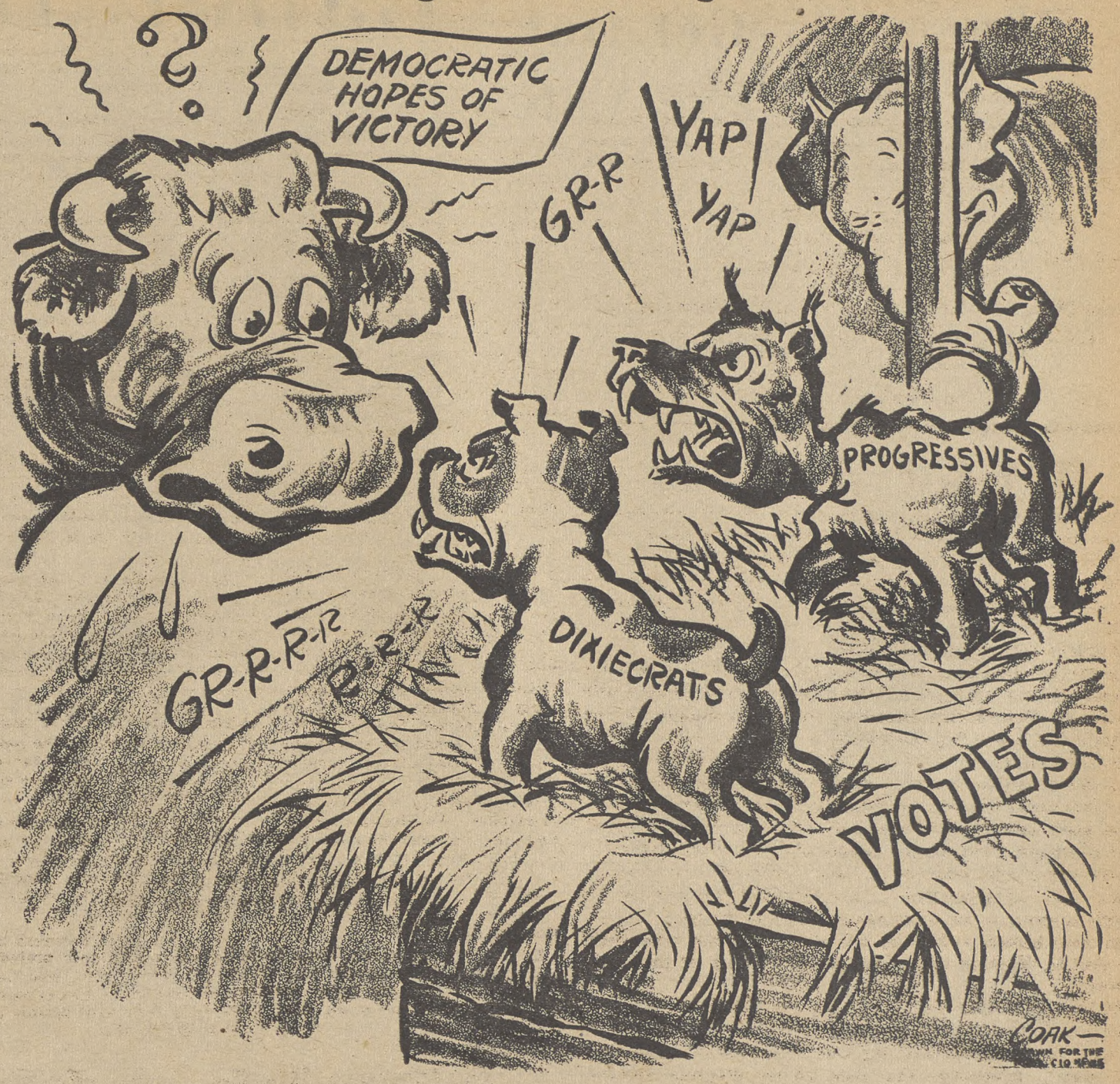
Many men have used many words to pay tribute to Peter J. McGuire, the "daddy" of Labor Day.

One of the best-known tributes came from a labor speaker in St. Louis, who declared:

"If there is a closed shop in Heaven, Peter J. McGuire organized it."

A. L. S.

Dogs in the Manger



Carey: 'We've Got The Reds On The Run'

Here are pertinent excerpts from an article, "We've Got the Reds on the Run," written by CIO Secy.-Treas. James B. Carey and appearing in the current issue of The American Magazine:

The big news on the labor front—at home and abroad—is that the Communists are on the run.

In this country democratic trade unionists have given the party-liners a vigorous heave-ho.

Walter Reuther has routed the Communists in the million-member United Auto Workers. Joe Curran has smashed their long-time control of the strategically important National Maritime Union. Mike Quill has trounced them in the Transport Workers. In the national CIO office a thorough house cleaning has recently been completed.

In Europe, the democrats have turned back the totalitarian assault on the World Federation of Trade Unions.

* * *

The Communists went into every meeting with prearranged plans and a tight caucus—a "fraction," in their esoteric parlance. And they always attended meetings, arrived early and stayed late, whereas the average unionist was more interested in bending an elbow or taking the missus to the movies.

If any hardy soul dared challenge their political wisdom, he was denounced as a Red-baiter, a tool of the bosses, and a traitor.

The average union member had to learn about these tactics the hard way. So did I. My years in the United Electrical Workers, which I headed from its origins in 1933 until 1941, provides a case history of successful Communist infiltration.

We got along well enough until the Nazi-Soviet pact in 1939. Then my leftist associates laid off Hitler and started ranting about the imperialist war. Not understanding the dialectical profundities, I didn't change my line—and I suddenly found myself isolated in my own union.

For two years I fought back, but my improvisations were no match for the Communists' machine. Yet the comrades bore no grudges; at the 1941 convention I twice had to reject Communist offers of support in my re-election campaign, in return for future good behavior. After my refusal I ran anyway, and was defeated in a close race.

By tactics such as these the Communists fastened their pincers on many another international union and on innumerable regional CIO councils. But today the totalitarian wave has been reversed.

In short, democrats must be as vigorous and tough-minded as the Communists. And democrats can achieve this military stance without sacrifice of principle.

* * *

AS welcome as these developments has been the eclipse of fellow-traveling influence in national CIO headquarters. For years, Len De Caux, editor of the official CIO paper, and Lee Pressman, chief counsel—together with their underlings—composed a dangerous listening post within CIO headquarters. During the course of the CIO's fight to extend democracy, De Caux, Pressman, and their associates all resigned.

The Communists in the city and state councils are now in full retreat.

Considerable success can also be reported in the fight against Communist domination of the world councils of labor.

This was the situation: The WFTU had been organized in the winter of 1945 to provide a common meeting place for the trade unions of the world—a sort of labor U.N. But the WFTU fell on evil days once the East-West rupture appeared.

I flew to the Paris meeting of the executive bureau to present CIO policies in support of the ERP over the objection of the Communists.

The Communist press launched an all-out campaign of vilification against CIO leaders supporting ERP.

I flew to Moscow with Michael Ross, CIO international affairs director, for a session with Vasili Kuznetsov, head of the Soviet unions. I was in no mood for diplomatic niceties. In effect, I warned that either he called off his dogs in the WFTU or we would get out.

Kuznetsov issued a formal statement agreeing that the unions of each country were wholly autonomous and could take whatever position they favored on ERP. Round one for our side.

Round two came when delegates from federations in the 16 Marshall Plan countries conferred in London in March. Both the AFL and CIO were represented.

Round three: Rome in May, the long-postponed executive meeting of WFTU. I stated flatly that the CIO would pull out unless the administration were overhauled, and all attacks on our organization and our ERP policies stopped.

When the sessions were over, we had what we wanted: The Communist attacks would cease.

A Year's Review

Domestic Highlights Of Past 12 Months

DEWEY
Pre-Campaign Pose

MARSHALL
CIO Hears Him on ERP

TYPOS STRIKE
Blame T-H For This

CONGRESS BALKS
Earns Do-Nothing Title from Truman

ADA CONVENTION
L. to r., AFL Pres. Green, Minneapolis' Mayor Humphrey, UAW Pres. Reuther

Kroll:

Get Out The Vote

CIO-PAC Director Jack Kroll took the occasion of Labor Day to call on "every political action committee on every level . . . to bend the utmost effort to recruit additional blockworkers and to assure a maximum registration and vote." Partial text of message:

In less than two months the people of America will go to the polls to select a President, a Congress and state and local officials who will guide our destiny for the next few years.

On this Labor Day, 1948, we find ourselves a nation strong with the power of a victor in a mighty war, yet we are fearful of the future. We find ourselves a nation equipped with the mightiest productive machine ever devised by any group of people, yet many of our people are without the means to buy the products of that machinery and the number is growing steadily larger.

We find ourselves a nation in which organized labor is at the peak of its capacity to contribute to our nation's welfare, yet organized labor is subjected to an increasing number of attacks from giant industrial corporations and the legislative branch of our government itself. We find ourselves a nation which has spent much of its blood and treasure to preserve the democratic faith, yet a nation in which the application of that democratic faith is sometimes weak and faltering.

THESE are the problems with which the men the voters select on November 2 will have to deal. These are the problems they will have to solve if we are to justify and hold our place as the mightiest nation in the world.

Specifically, on this Labor Day of 1948 we find prices nearly double those of 10 years ago while profits are running at the fantastic rate of $20,000,000,000 a year.

We find the need for 10,000,000 dwelling units to house our people in decency virtually untouched.

We find a Taft-Hartley Act on the national statute books and little Taft-Hartley Acts in 23 states of the union.

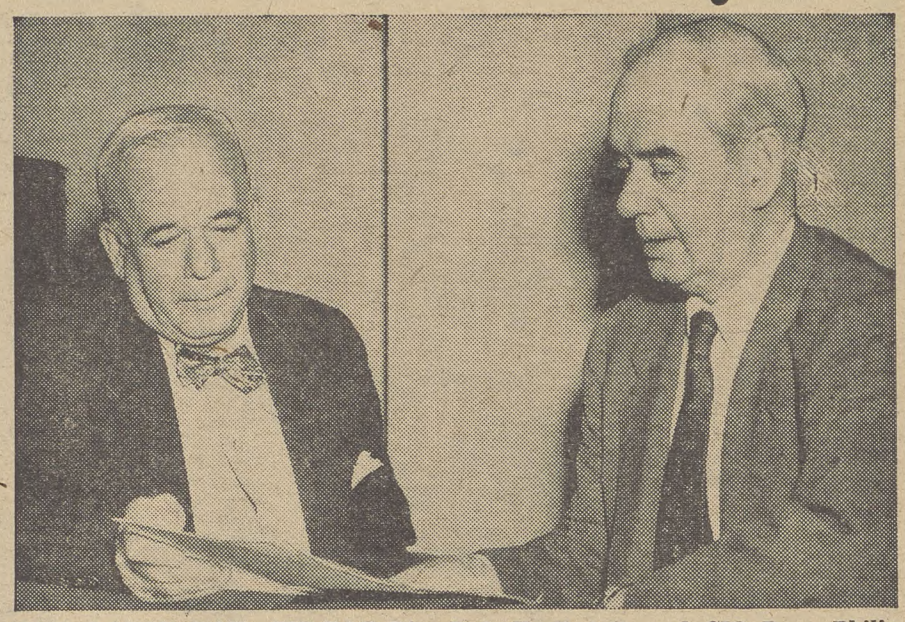
We find an 80th Congress that cynically and ruthlessly ignores our headlong plunge toward another depression.

The CIO-PAC has faith in the wisdom of the people. We are confident that if they go to the polls they will exercise sound judgement.

We, therefore, urge on this Labor Day of 1948 that every political action committee on every level —local, county, congressional district and state—bend the utmost effort to recruit additional blockworkers and to assure a maximum registration and vote. We urge every blockworker and every precinct worker to spare no effort to make sure that every person on every block goes to the polls on election day.

The choice we make on November 2, 1948, will determine whether America will fulfill her promise of security, peace and progress for us all.

Labor Day—Get



HAIL LABOR DAY: CIO-PAC Dir. Jack Kroll, left, and CIO Pres. Philip Murray check their Labor Day statements before issuing them to the press.

Catholics Say:

Year of Taft-Hartley Shows Law 'Not Constructive'

THE Social Action Dept. of the National Catholic Welfare Conference, in its Labor Day statement, called for the repeal "of the cumbersome and obstructive provisions of the T-H Act," declaring that the labor movement is setting its own house in order. The statement said in part:

There is reason to believe, too, that these defects, e.g., Communist infiltration—are being remedied from within the movement itself more rapidly and more effectively than they could be remedied by punitive legislation . . .

Accordingly, we repudiate as ill-advised and discriminatory the efforts of those who, not content with the disruptive effects of the Taft-Hartley Act, are clamoring for further restrictions on the labor movement.

We call attention in particular to the baleful influence of certain types of punitive legislation at the state level which are calculated to foster rather than diminish industrial strife.

In addition we recommend that the Taft-Hartley Act itself be reconsidered by the Congress of the United States, and that the cumbersome and the obstructive provisions concerning the labor movement itself be eliminated. At the same times its socially beneficial features should be retained . . .

The chronicle of its (T-H's) day by day enforcement during the past year indicates that the measure was not sufficiently constructive and reinforces our conviction that the Congress ought to dig deeper in its inquiry into the underlying causes of industrial unrest.

At the same time we call upon rank-and-file members of the labor movement to take a more active interest in the day-to-day affairs of their unions.

The record indicates, however, that segments of the organized labor movement which are at long last coming into their own after having had to struggle desperately for their very right of existence have repeatedly invited American industry to discuss with them the establishment of an Industry Council system. Unfortunately, their overture in that direction has been ignored and in some instances openly rebuffed or caricatured irresponsibly as socialistic or worse.

(Ed. Note: A year before Pearl Harbor, CIO Pres. Philip Murray proposed to Pres. Roosevelt the inauguration of the Industry Council plan, which aimed at the democratic planning of the nation's industrial life. Similar plans for speeding war production were made by several CIO international unions.)

The Catholic message continued:

But the time has come to repudiate empty phrases, including the empty phrases of individualism on the one hand and those of collectivism on the other. "Surely it ought to be plain today," the American Bishops tell us pointedly, "that there is no remedy for our economic evils in a return either to nineteenth century individualism or to experiments in Marxianism." We are called upon to establish a new system of economic collaboration in the spirit of genuine democracy.

Foreign Unions Greeted By CIO

CIO leaders have sent Labor Day greetings to the 68 national union centers affiliated with the World Federation of Trade Unions, and pledged the CIO to work "unceasingly to insure" that the European Recovery Program will be carried out in the interests of democracy and economic betterment for people throughout the world.

The letter was signed by CIO Pres. Philip Murray and by CIO Secy.-Treas. James B. Carey. Carey will leave for Paris about Sept. 11 to attend the next meeting of the WFTU executive bureau.

Text of the letter dispatched to foreign union organizations follows:

"On this Labor Day, the traditional holiday of all American workers, we send you our fraternal greetings—to workers throughout the world. The six million members of the CIO are hopeful that this coming year will bring a world of peace, stability and major progress toward economic recovery and strengthening political democracy.

"We regard the European Recovery Program as a prime device for helping attain these goals. We pledge ourselves to work unceasingly to insure that ERP will be administered everywhere and at all times in the interest of true democracy and economic betterment for peoples everywhere."

Whitman on Labor

"Ah, little recks the laborer,
"How near his work is holding him to God,
"The loving Laborer through space and time."
Walt Whitman—Son of the Exposition

Murray:

T-H Syn

CIO Pres. P Labor D that "those who charge extortion responsible for price control and the Taft-Hartley follows:

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Set For Nov. 2

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IN A FIGHTING MOOD: This is the spirit that President Truman is expected to take on his campaign tour which opened Labor Day at Detroit.

Protestants Urge:

Living Standard Sufficient For Health, Culture, Hard Luck

SIX principles which should guide Christians are set forth in the Labor Sunday message of the Federal Council of Churches (Protestant):

1. There should be a minimum standard of living to which every person has access. Such a minimum should be sufficient for health, cultural growth, and protection against hardships beyond one's control. It must be recognized that such a minimum standard will be conditioned by the relation of production to population.

2. All persons have the moral right to equal opportunities to develop their capacities. To make equal opportunities available to all children and youth is therefore a special responsibility of the Christian community.

3. Every able-bodied man and woman has the moral right and duty to serve the community in the home, through work under conditions that assure fair compensation, and in voluntary community service.

4. Economic decisions are in large measure group decisions for which both political and economic forms of organization are necessary. The Christian's responsibility includes his taking a vigorous part in those political and economic activities which hold the greatest promise for the realization of Christian objectives. All persons have a moral right to such participation regardless of race, creed, color, or sex.

5. The churches have been right in giving encouragement to the development of the labor movement, both as an instrument for the securing of greater economic justice and as a source of both dignity and morale for workers. Yet, in specific issues that may today separate labor and management, the Church should not prejudge the rightness of either group. While making judgments in particular cases, it should concentrate on the encouragement of all those processes which are in harmony with its ministry of reconciliation.

6. Every national policy must be judged by its consequences for the lives of people in all lands and by its effect upon the economic basis for a peaceful world. There should be tolerance toward the economic experiments and institutions of other peoples, though these must be judged by the same moral principles as our own.

Labor Sunday presents a clear call to every Christian to consider earnestly the possibility and the means of attaining a more Christian economic life than now exists. It summons him to reexamine his own relationships as employer or employee, as buyer or seller. It requires each Christian to revaluate his position on the grave economic issues that have emerged upon the field of political action.

Labor Sunday calls him to ask of himself and to give answer—after rigid self-analysis — concerning his economic activities: Am I right or wrong?

Moscow or Washington

Gov. Dewey said in his Labor Day proclamation:

In so far as we in New York have been able to manage our own affairs, we have achieved what is perhaps the best example of peace on a front where diverse interests must always be reconciled if free labor and free government are not to be suppressed. As the nation's leading industrial state, New York's strike record is second to none. Where we have had trouble, the sources of it may be traced to tap roots which are fed in Moscow or in Washington or in designs of selfish men ruthlessly pursuing power or wealth.

Workers Lauded As True Patriots

"No greater tribute could be paid to the workers of the United States than to credit them for the part they have played in creating the industrial spirit which helped win two World Wars and, at the conclusion of World War II, placed us in the postion of leadership for the establishment of world peace."

With these words the new Secretary of Labor Maurice J. Tobin greeted Labor Day. He continued:

The program that labor has espoused is one of progress and betterment . . .

But the fact remains that the passage of State and Federal legislation restricting labor's hard-won rights, and striking at the very foundations of free collective bargaining, leaves the future welfare of the workers on dangerous quicksands.

The U. S. Department of Labor's appropriations have been cut and important manpower and industrial relations functions taken away. Nothing has been done effectively to curb inflation. Social security benefits have not been increased to meet the cost of living or extended to millions of workers not now covered.

Truman:

Curb Prices Halt Crisis

PRESIDENT Harry S. Truman in his Labor Day statement called for a curb on inflation, a decent minimum wage, adequate social security, national health insurance, an adequate integrated Labor Dept., better labor-management legislation and repeal of the T-H Law without mentioning it by name.

Partial list of Truman's message follows:

The fourth Labor Day since the war affords us an opportunity to pay tribute to the achievements of American labor in the tremendous task of recovering our economy to a peacetime basis.

The skill and energy of American workers have played a major part in the national effort which has resulted in today's all-time high records in employment, production, income and profits.

Free collective bargaining and our free enterprise economy have proved their strength during these trying years and the production of national efforts to bring about world recovery and prosperity and a lasting peace. American labor has never wavered in its support of our bipartisan effort to win peace by aiding other nations in their effort toward industrial recovery.

OUR GOAL now is to continue to increase our production and our standard of living.

Equally important, we must improve the fairness of the distribution of the fruits of our labor.

Our American way of life is the best way of life in the world. But we can and must improve it. Some workers see their actual earnings reduced, despite pay increases, by the rising tide of inflation. We must act to end this economic dislocation. We must curb inflation before it leads us to economic disaster.

Some workers lack the protection of a decent minimum wage. We must relieve such injustice and increase the minimum wage level from 40 cents an hour to at least 75 cents an hour.

Too many workers lack the protection of adequate social security and a national health insurance program. We must provide this security for them.

All American workers lack the services which should and could be provided by an integrated Department of Labor provided with adequate staff and adequate funds. This situation must be remedied.

Finally, there is at present on the statute books a law which unfairly restricts labor unions and their members. It should be repealed.

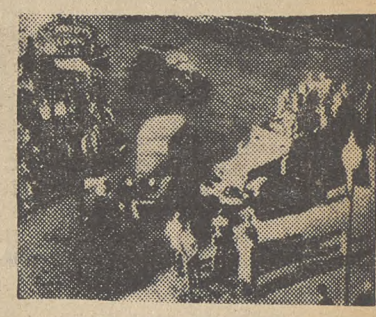
This year labor, always interested in good government, is making great efforts to get out the vote in November. It is to be hoped that every eligible voter—not just the customary minority of those eligible—will go to the polls and register an opinion on what course the United States should take in the days ahead. Then, the outcome will be the decision of all America.

A Year's Review

Domestic Highlights Of Past 12 Months

HIGH PRICES
Rep. Helen Douglas Demonstrates

BRUTAL COPS
Pickets Beaten in Wall St.



STRIKE "DUTY"
Guardsmen vs. CIO Packinghouse Workers

AUTO INDUSTRY GIVES IN
Chrysler Strikers Read: GM Settles

MORE VIOLENCE
Farm Striker Shot

CIO Legislative Program

"For General Welfare of American People"

THE CIO executive board last week adopted a legislative program. A partial text follows:

The 80th Congress clearly failed to meet its obligations to the American people. Because of the do-nothing policy of the Congress on a wide range of domestic problems, the welfare and security of our people have been seriously impaired.

The Congress ignored the cries of the people for assistance in lowering the cost of living and providing shelter, in strengthening civil rights, in establishing needed social reforms, in improving the status of labor and of the collective bargaining process.

Such refusal to act leads to disillusionment with popular democratic institutions. Unless the new Congress meets the needs of the people, it may set in motion a dangerous trend towards loss of confidence in the machinery of our American democratic government. Responsible members of Congress and an enlightened citizenry must act to change this trend; to remove the legislative body from domination of the special interest lobbies which make Washington responsive only to the will of great corporations; and to restore Congress to the control of the American people.

BAD RECORD: The do-nothing record of the 80th Congress would be serious at any time. Its effect, however, was even more drastic because of the accumulated problems which have arisen during the past 10 years. Substantially, no important reform or progressive measures have been added to the statute books since 1938. In part this was understandable. The necessary mobilization of the country's resources on an emergency basis to carry on the great struggle against our nation's enemies had first precedence during the war years.

The legislative program of the CIO during the post-war period has encompassed not only the interests and needs of union members and their families, but of all the population. Our legislative program has been a program for all America.

THE record of the 80th Congress was one of complete and abject failure on all important domestic issues. If offered no hope to America.

The 80th Congress passed the Taft-Hartley Law over President Truman's veto; and it obstinately refused to consider repeal of that anti-labor legislation. It wrote crippling amendments into the Fair Labor Standards Act, but it refused to lift the minimum over the now outworn 40c an hour level, or to to extend coverage of the Wage-Hour Law. The 80th Congress all but crippled the U. S. Department of Labor, both by cutting its appropriations and by transferring many of its functions to other government agencies.

The record of Congress on the fight against inflation is almost blank. The Congress refused to take those steps necessary to control prices and ration scarce goods. It enacted a "spare the rich" tax law while refusing to pass excess profits taxation to protect national economic stability from the dangers of super-high profits. Its record on civil rights is equally bad. The Republican-Dixiecrats coalition worked together to prevent passage of the Anti-Polltax Bill. Proposals for anti-lynching legislation, for an FEPC, and for anti-segregation policies in the armed services were ignored.

The leadership of the House continually placed roadblocks in the path of the Taft-Ellender-Wagner housing bill and prevented our Representatives even from voting on it. Rent control, although extended, was weakened. The social security system needs broadened coverage and substantially increased benefits, but the Congress preferred instead to make drastic cuts in the number of people who are covered by Social Security.

Federal aid to education, necessary to enable our school systems to meet the challenge of high costs and enlarged population, was withheld. National health insurance was not even considered by this Congress. Likewise, it declined to act on a bill to give equal status to women in industry and in our society.

In every case, the Congress preferred to heed the appeals of the special interests rather than of the American people.

CIO's EFFORT: Since the last meeting of this Executive Board in January 1948, the CIO exerted every possible effort to place our program before the Congress and to bring the record of Congress before our members.

We have testified before agencies of the Congress. We have written letters and sent telegrams. We have issued press statements, spoken on the radio, distributed pamphlets. We have called meetings and conferences.

The CIO functioned as an effective instrument devoted to focusing attention on the people's demands.

At the end of the regular session, The CIO published a special 12-page 1948 Voting Record, describing the results of the Congressional session, listing the votes of each Senator and Representative on 16 key issues, and pointing out the necessity of labor political action to change the complexion of Congress. This Voting Record has been printed in well over a million copies.

There follows a partial listing of the communications from the Legislative Department to CIO affiliates.

PROGRAM: The CIO will continue to voice the demands of the American people for legislation to meet the needs of our times and our society. Our legislative program is one around which every American — worker, farmer, small businessmen, professional man—can rally.

Here is our domestic legislative program for 1948 and 1949:

1. Repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act, and re-enactment of the Wagner Act.
2. An anti-inflation program to roll back prices to reasonable levels and to recapture excess profits.
3. Passage of a comprehensive housing program along the lines of the Taft-Ellender-Wagner Bill.
4. Enactment into law of the recommendations of the President's Committee on Civil Rights. These include:
   (a) passage of the anti-polltax bill;
   (b) passage of the Fair Employment Practices Commission bill;
   (c) passage of the anti-lynching bill;
   (d) elimination of segregation in the armed forces;
   (e) passage of a home rule for the voteless District of Columbia.

   In addition, we oppose all bills and executive orders to limit constitutional rights of American citizens and curtail the right of organization and association.
5. Improvement of the Fair Labor Standards Act, with a minimum wage of at least $1.00 an hour, and improved coverage of workers not now protected.
6. Strengthening and improvement of our Social Security program, including improved coverage and substantial increases in benefits.
7. An adequate national health insurance program.
8. Federal aid-to-education, properly financed, and an effective labor education extension program.
9. Restoration and strengthening of the U.S. Department of Labor and the return to it of its legitimate functions.
10. Veterans benefits adjusted to meet present high costs.
11. Support of the Tennessee Valley Authority, and other river valley developments, and public power and reclamation projects designed to protect and conserve our national and human resources, to promote our national security and to prevent disasters such as the Columbia River tragedy.
12. A farm program geared to a full economy including reasonable price support, farm credits, soil conservation, and improvement of rural living standards.
13. Extension of the Reciprocal Trade Agreement authority on a long-range basis, to promote national economic stability and encourage international trade.

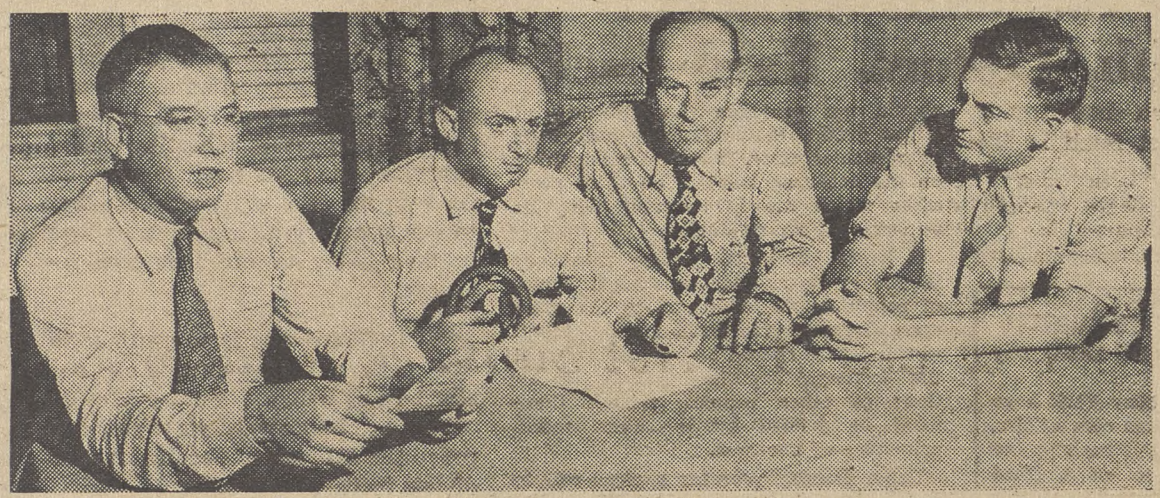
The CIO has fought vigorously for this program. We shall continue to fight for it in the election campaign ahead . . . We call upon and authorize the CIO Political Action Committee to implement this program . . . We feel that if the people vote, representatives of the people will be elected and the program enacted . . . We have demonstrated our effectiveness at political action before. We must, and we will, demonstrate it again.

NAM Admits Poll Favors Controls

More than half the American people want price control and rationing in order to keep prices down.

That fact was announced on the radio last week by—of all people — the Natl. Association of Manufacturers! The NAM, sounding a little embarrassed, said "an impartial public opinion poll" shows 56% of the people favor price control.

NAM's radio spokesman hastened to add that NAM—with 17,000 corporation members—doesn't agree with the nearly 79 million people whom the poll shows in favor of strong anti-inflation measures.



CIO FIGHTS FOR VET: The New Jersey CIO joins in the fight to win the reinstatement of Joseph Kutcher, legless war veteran, fired from his job at the Newark, N. J., Veterans' Administration office because of his membership in the Socialist Workers' Party. (l. to r.): Sec. George Novack of the Civil Rights Defense Committee; Kutcher; Pres. Carl Holderman of the N. J. CIO Council, and Rev. John I. Daniel, chaplain of the Newark Area council of the American Veterans Committee.

PAC Heartily Concurs

FOLLOWING is a partial text of the statement of the CIO-PAC Executive Board:

The CIO Executive Board has clearly and in detail pointed out the choice that lies before the nation. It has indorsed Harry S. Truman for President and Alben W. Barkley for Vice-President.

CIO-PAC heartily concurs in that decision. It pledges the full support and energy of the PAC organization toward making that decision effective.

The platform of the Democratic Party is one that can command our enthusiastic approval. The platform of the Republican Party condemns itself.

We shall measure all candidates for such offices in both major political parties by their record of support or opposition to the CIO program. Those who are responsive to the needs of the people we shall indorse. Those who serve the forces of greed and privilege we shall oppose.

THERE are already over 400 state and local political action committees. Each of these committees is hereby called upon to mobilize all of its resources and direct all of its efforts along the organizational lines which have been successfully developed in the past two years.

These include:

1. An intensive campaign based upon the issues which are today the concern of millions of our fellow citizens.
2. Thousands of blockworkers will carry our stand and the record to the voters of the nation. The already sizeable number of such blockworkers must be increased until there are a sufficient number to cover every block in every precinct and ward in the industrial areas of the nation.

   Blockworkers are the foot-soldiers of CIO-PAC. Their ammunition is facts. Their target is the doorbell.

   Detailed plans for election day must be put into operation. These include transportation for those who would otherwise have physical difficulty in getting to the polls; the distribution of sample ballots; the provisions for poll watchers; checking of laggard voters; baby-sitters for mothers who would otherwise be tied to their households, and all the other important details that will insure a maximum vote.
3. The drive for individual contributions to the Political Action Committee will be accelerated.
4. Intensified attention must be paid to the contests involving state and local office.
5. The final objective of the campaign to be conducted by the CIO Political Action Committee is a record vote of 60,000,000. A vital preliminary is registration, for unless people are qualified to vote there will be no use in getting them to the polls on election day.

WE believe that the judgment of the American people is sound. History shows that our government had fallen into incompetent hands only when a majority of the people failed to exercise their hard-won right to vote. We believe that the platform of the Democratic Party and the record of Truman and Barkley are deserving of the enthusiastic support of every member of organized labor, as well as the supporters of liberalism in other walks of life.

PAC believes that members of organized labor as well as farmers, small businessmen, white collar and professional workers, are by now fully aware of the dangers presented by the tactics of division and disunity practiced by the so-called Progressive Party.

With the loyal and tireless efforts of every member of the CIO devoted to the task, we will secure a vote of 60,000,000 *and obtain a victory for the people, in the Congress and in the White House.*

Statement On Inflation

'Desire For Profits Causes Much Hardship'

THE partial text of the CIO executive board's statement on inflation follows:

THERE can be little question but that inflation is here and will grow worse in coming months—"A dollar ain't a dollar anymore." Wholesale prices hit an all high again last week according to official figures of the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the Dept. of Labor. Retail prices soared to a new high according to the BLS announcement covering the period up through the middle of July, 1948.

Over the past year living costs have increased almost 10% and since the demise of OPA have increased over 30%. In other words it now takes $1.30 to buy what $1 purchased in mid 1946. Food prices have increased even more rapidly. It takes almost $1.50 today to buy the food that $1 would buy in mid 1946. This is inflation.

The outlook for the coming months is not good. There is little indication that prices, generally, will come down. All the pressures seem to be for continued rising prices. In terms of the Wholesale Price Index and the Retail Price Index we have not yet felt the entire impact of the steel, coal, non-ferous metals, electrical products, automobiles, clothing and shoe price increases of the past few months, to mention only a few. These price increases have occurred for no conceivable reason. They were completely unjustified. However, industry unilaterally decided that prices could be increased further in mid 1948 and proceeded to do so.

THERE are those who say that wage increases have been responsible for these price rises in recent months. Wages have not been the cause. As a matter of fact, wages have just been used as the "scapegoat" excuse for further price increases. Industry could have absorbed out of its exorbitant profits the additional cost of the 1948 wage increase.

For example, in the steel industry this year, wage increases will cost the industry about $160 to $175 million. Yet the price increases already announced will increase revenue by $640 million. Revenues from sales as a result of increased prices will be four times the amount of the wage increases.

This vicious practice of American industry in 1948 to once again unjustifiably increase prices will make the corporate profit level of $18 billion in 1947 after taxes look small. Current reports indicate that American corporations will be making $20 billion, after taxes, or $33 billion, before taxes, in 1948. This level of profits, both before and after taxes, is more than five times the level of average profits in the pre-war years and more than double the average profits during the war years.

This trend of profits soaring to new exorbitant levels each year carries within it the implications of serious economic consequences for American life. The share of our national income going to profits increases while the share going to the recipients of wages and salaries decline.

INFLATION: This greedy desire for profits has caused much hardships in recent years. Wages have not kept pace with rising prices. In the past two years average weekly earnings in manufacturing industries increased 22% while retail prices increased over 30% and profits, after taxes, of all corporations increased 60%. The consequence has been declining living standards. To maintain certain levels of living, many American families have been forced to cash in their savings bonds which were purchased quite universally through the payroll deductions plan during the war. Current reports of the Federal Reserve Board indicate that more than one-fourth of our American families in 1947 spent more to live than they actually earned. Many families have been priced out of the market for many items.

The present wage levels are inadequate to maintain even a minimum standard of living of health and decency. The Department of Labor's minimum adequacy budget recently published, if brought up to date, would require for a family of four an annual income of over $3,500 or $68 a week, assuming the individual head of the family worked 52 weeks a year. The current average wage in manufacturing industries is about $55 a week. American families are $13 short of earning enough to maintain themselves at the minimum adequacy levels of the Department of Labor's budget.

PROGRAM: Over the past decade wages have been raised considerably through the strength of trade unions and the use of effective collective bargaining. During the war years a major contribution was made to the living standards of American workers. Wages moved up more rapidly than did prices. Between 1939 and 1945 real earnings, that is, wages of American workers after adjustments were made for rising prices, increased 52%. This meant better living conditions for American workers—a basic and fundamental contribution to the life of American workers through the activity of trade unions. Then came 1945 and the end of the war and the shift from war to civilian goods industries and the elimination of overtime combined with runaway prices to reduce living standards from the high peak reached in 1944 and 1945. Nevertheless, American workers are still 30% better off today than they were in 1939. This is a major success of the trade union movement. This is in line with the basic objective of the American trade union movement to improve living standards of the American people.

It has been the forceful presence of strong trade unions that has prevented living standards from declining further. It would be well to compare the accomplishments of the past decade with the previous period of prosperity, that is the 1920's. During the 1920's, from 1924 to 1929, wages increased by 5%—the equivalent ½c per hour per year for each of the years. This compares with the increase in average hourly earnings of over 100 per cent in the 1940's.

The existence of weak and ineffective trade unions in the 1920's permitted industry to succeed in its practice of no wage increases. We in the CIO, through our leadership and militancy, have reversed the practices of the '20's and have made a basic contribution in this period of the '40's. We shall continue to strive for improvements in the living standards of our people. However, in the past three years we have been losing our battle against price inflation. Our gains in improving living standards have been slipping away from us.

PROGRAM: Unconscionable profit taking which, in the main, is responsible for current inflation and declining living standards must be stopped. It must be stopped if we are to avoid the calamities of an economic depression . . .

These points constitute the basic CIO program to control inflation:

1. Enactment of excess profits tax legislation.
2. Price control of basic commodities.
3. Authority to allocate and ration commodities in short supply.
4. Control of bank and consumer credits.

CIO's FIGHT: The Congress rushed to eliminate the excess profits tax after the war. The CIO pointed out that this was a dangerous move for the government to take. We pointed out that it was too early for the elimination of the excess profits tax.

The CIO also opposed the removal of allocation controls over building materials. Our position on this question was completely justified in the light of the fact that controls over building materials were reimposed a few months following their elimination.

In early 1946 when the Congress was debating whether OPA should be continued, the CIO repeatedly warned of the dangers of not continuing effective price and rationing controls. We urged upon the Congress that every effort should be made to maintain authority over prices, rationing and allocation. However, the voice of the NAM and not the voice of the CIO was listened to in the halls of Congress. The NAM's position that "If OPA is permanently discontinued . . . prices will quickly adjust themselves . . ." was accepted by the Congress, but instead of prices coming down, they mounted to new all time highs.

Since the elimination of all price and rationing controls, authority over allocations and inventories, the CIO has repeatedly called upon the Congress to act promptly. We joined in urging the President of the United States to call a special session of Congress in both 1947 and 1948. However, the Congress, acting in the interests of big business, flatly rejected action to stem the tide of rising prices and stop the decline of living standards of the American people.

ACTION: Therefore, the CIO now calls upon all its members and all of its affiliated bodies to carry on an anti-inflation crusade to bring to the attention of the American people the basic position of the Congress of Industrial Organizations in its fight against inflation. We call upon all our people to sponsor frequent meetings in their own locality to bring to the attention of the public and of the candidates for Congress the need for action to stop inflation.

The CIO, therefore, proposes to conduct an anti-inflation crusade to be carried on by its regional directors, councils, national and international unions. We propose:

1. That there be mass meetmeetings of labor organizations and other interested groups in all localities throughout the nation.
2. That joint consumer committees be established to conduct such meetings.
3. That CIO regional directors cooperating with PAC committees and other CIO groups take the initiative in creating such committees and in sponsoring such meetings.
4. That political candidates and incumbents be invited to speak before such meetings and be urged to support a sound, constructive and well coordinated anti-inflation program such as that advocated by CIO.

How successful we are in stopping inflation will be contingent upon how successful we are in our anti-inflation crusade in confronting candidates for public office with the issues and solutions and electing the proper senators and representatives.

Southern Drive Statement

'We of CIO Are Not Summer Soldiers'

THE CIO Executive Board last week adopted a statement supporting the Southern Organizing Drive. A partial text follows:

The Southern Drive has recently entered its third year. It is appropriate at this time to review the record of our achievements during this period. It is likewise appropriate that we reiterate our determination to carry on and intensify this campaign for human freedom.

The object of the drive was, and it still remains, to organize the unorganized in the South regardless of how long it takes. . . . We knew that the road would be long and the way would be hard. This is still true, but we of the CIO are not summer soldiers. We are enlisted for the duration of this war.

When the Southern Drive began two years ago the CIO membership in the South was about 400,000. Today it exceeds 800,000. During this short period more than 800 new local unions, affiliated with the CIO, have been established. We have grown in the South as much in the past two years as we did in the preceding 11 years.

FOR LIBERTY: Statistics alone, impressive as they are, do not, however, tell the entire story or significance of the CIO's campaign in the South. In our Southern Drive we are striking an important blow for human freedom. The activities and presence of the CIO in the South are a daily and a living testimonial against discrimination and against bigotry. We do not merely preach; we practice democracy. We are organizing the working men and women in the South regardless of race, creed, or color.

The economic impact of the CIO's campaign in the South has been far-reaching. Wages have been substantially increased. Conditions of employment have been materially improved. Industrial peonage has been virtually eliminated. By insisting upon equal pay for equal jobs regardless of race or color, the CIO has improved the economic status of Negro workers in the South and thereby placed them in a position to improve their health, housing, and well-being.

The benefits derived . . . extend throughout the nation. . . . The CIO knows full well that wage standards of unionists throughout the country remain in jeopardy as long as a North-South wage pay differential exists.

Our campaign in the South has throughout been predicated upon true trade union principles. As President Murray has said: "We are going down there on a simple, pure, unadulterated campaign of trade union organization to improve conditions of employment, to increase wages, and to bring about conditions that will be socially better for the people living in the South."

POLITICS: Yet as an inevitable consequence of our trade union achievements in the South, the political impact of our Southern organizing has already become evident. . . . We have won allies among the clergy, the professions, the faculties of schools of learning, public officials, and small businessmen. We have even awakened a measure of response from the Southern press. We have played a part, a vigorous part, in the defeat of reactionary candidates and in the election of liberal officeholders in Florida, North and South Carolina, Alabama, Tennessee, and other Southern states. These are only the forerunners of other political victories that will follow. We will not permit any coalition of Dixiecrat politicians and hardbitten industrialists to stand in the way of political and economic progress in the South.

When our drive first commenced dozens of organizers were arrested and union meetings were prohibited under restrictive ordinances and statutes designed to impose servitude upon the working people in the South. Largely through legal tests, initiated and financed by the CIO, many of these laws and ordinances have been ruled to be unconstitutional abridgments of freedom of speech, press and assembly. In many towns and cities where organizers were formerly molested and beaten, they now operate without legal hindrance or restraint.

AND BITTNER: Director Van A. Bittner, his colleagues on the Southern Organizing Drive, and his hard working staff are to be congratulated upon their record of achievements. Despite tremendous obstacles they have completely justified the faith which the CIO placed in this Organizing Drive. They are entitled to, and they will receive, our full support and cooperation.

The CIO inaugurated the Southern Drive as a crusade; a crusade against poverty, hardship, suffering and economic bondage; a crusade against terrorism, racial intolerance and bigotry. We are pledged to a continuation of this crusade. We have made a good beginning. We are still far from our goal.

We shall continue the good fight. The welfare of workers North and South depends upon this. The welfare of our nation and our democracy depends upon this. We have pledged our honor to this great and humane endeavor. We shall not fail to keep our pledge.

In Pennsylvania Park

Collect $35,000 For PAC As Murray Hits Reds

CIO Pres. Philip Murray last week-end told 30,000 persons in Hershey Park, near Harrisburg, Pa., that he will continue to fight against "Commie" encroachment in the trade union movement in America.

Thirty-five thousand dollars were collected for PAC at the meeting, sponsored by District 11 of the CIO Steelworkers.

"God forbid that the day should come when the Communist Party should become a potent influence in America," he said. "And I am sure that the thousands—yes millions—of honest Americans affiliated together in the trade union movement feel the same way about the matter."

He condemned the "unholy alliance" of reactionary Republicans and Dixiecrats teamed up with the Communist Party against the CIO and its Political Action Committee.

"I urge you with all my strength to join with your union in fighting off this group," Murray said. "Join with your CIO Political Action Committee to perform a real service on behalf of all the people in America."

MURRAY pointed to the PAC as "the only political organization in the nation" making any kind of substantial fight to correct the abuses of inflation and the suffering it is imposing on the American people.

"I am not a red-baiter," Murray said. "I am a simple American devoted solely to the interests of the people of America. But I do not like splinter movements that are being used to weaken the trade union movement. I have therefore publicly condemned the Progressive Party because I believe it was born in a state of sin. It was brought into being by a few leaders of the Communist Party at a secret meeting in New York.

"Trade union leaders were not consulted about forming any new party, because these few men knew that if the labor movement was brought into any new party that party would grow from the grass roots, from the people in the mills, factories and mines, and not imposed on them by an organization whose motive is to undermine and sabatoge American institutions."

The American people, Murray said, "do not want to have the Communist Party control or dominate their lives, and as a leader of labor in America I shall devote my life fighting the encroachment of the Commies into any trade union in this country."

MURRAY recalled the early days of the war when communists were picketing the White House and denouncing President Roosevelt for his preparedness program while Hitler was sweeping over Europe. He pointed out that the Communist Daily Worker was castigating him for supporting the FDR program.

"Yes," he added, "at that time they were also denouncing and castigating Henry Wallace."

"Then I can remember, too," said Murray, "when Hitler turned on Russia. The very next day the Communist Party announced that the war was no longer an 'imperialist' war. It had suddenly become a 'people's war.' Franklin Roosevelt was transformed into veritable sainthood and Phil Murray suddenly became a great citizen."

"Tomorrow, if it suits their purpose, the Commies and the Daily Worker will come out once again proclaiming that Phil Murray is an outstanding citizen.

"It's all a matter of expediency. You are a hero or a traitor, from day to day, wholly contingent on the Party Line from Moscow. What Uncle Joe thinks in Moscow the Commies here in America think. What Uncle Joe says, they echo. It's to hell with you and to hell with America.

"And I say from this public platform that I am going to fight the hell out of them!"

Elect Textile Man To S. C. House

Eugene C. Neal, an employe of "The Bleachery," has been elected to the South Carolina House of Representatives.

The Bleachery is the Rock Hill Printing and Finishing Co. Neal is a shop steward and member of CIO Textile Workers' Local 710 executive board. Members of the local raised funds so he could file his candidacy and support also came from four other TWUA locals. In the first primary he came within 63 votes of nomination. In the runoff he won by 800 votes. A native of Rock Hill, he served in the Army for five years. Last spring he was a delegate to TWUA convention.

30,000 Walk Off Job

Pacific Maritime Strike On As Injunction Ends

UNION predictions that the T-H injunctions which barred a West Coast maritime strike since June 15 would succeed only in lengthening the period of unrest and postponing settlement were substantiated last week when 30,000 Pacific Coast dock workers and seafarers walked off the job.

Immediately on expiration of the 80-day injunction period and the official lifting of the strike ban by the Federal district court, the marine workers in five unions began leaving the ships and docks.

Involved in the walkout are the Longshoremen, Marine Cooks & Stewards, Marine Engineers Beneficial Association, American Radio Association—all CIO—and the independent Marine Firemen, Oilers, Watertenders and Wipers.

An agreement was reported to have been reached by MEBA shortly before the strike began, but the union joined the walkout as part of the "one-for-all" policy. Each of the unions had pledged to walk out unless agreements were signed with all five organizations.

ILWU Pres. Harry Bridges said the unions were warming up their soup kitchens for "a strike that may last three months."

The highly explosive hiring hall issue had been settled prior to the strike deadline, and wages and other conditions remained the only points in dispute.

ELECTRICAL: Western Electric, one of the last holdouts in the CIO Electrical Workers' 1948 wage campaign, has come through with wage boosts ranging from 9 to 14c an hour for its more than 3000 UE employes.

The new increases apply to Western Electric plants at St. Paul, Minn., and Allentown, Pa.

AUTO: The 16-day strike by CIO Auto workers at seven Intl. Harvester plants ended last week as an agreement on grievance procedure, piece work and apprenticeship was reached.

In Milwaukee UAW officials accused the Allis-Chalmers plant of "arbitrary" action in unilaterally announcing an 8% wage boost just as the union local announced negotiations were at a stalemate. The wage grant "does not relieve them from the responsibility of bargaining collectively," said UAW Reg. Dir. Pat Greathouse.

TEXTILE: The NLRB has ordered the Atlanta, Ga., Aldora Mills of the General Tire & Rubber Co. to bargain with the CIO Textile workers, to reinstate four workers with back pay and to cease interfering with the rights of employes to be union members.

Kenneth Douty, TWUA state director, estimated that the four employes would each be entitled to about $1500 back pay.

According to the union, all the houses, the school and church in the mill village are owned by the company. Village officials, appointed by the district judge, include two top mill officials and a bank president, none of whom live in the village themselves.

When employes began attempts to organize in 1945, the union said, a TWUA organizer was arrested on order of the mill manager for distributing handbills. In April of this year the union won an NLRB election at the plant, but it was three months before TWUA could get the company into negotiations.

NLRB Blesses Strikebreaker

YOU can't vote in an NRLB representation election if you're in the midst of a strike for a higher pay and a strikebreaker is filling your job. But the strikebreaker can vote.

That's the latest ruling of the NLRB under the Taft-Hartley Act, which, its sponsors claimed, was passed to give workers a break.

It was the first time the Board has ruled in connection with Section 9 (c) (3) of the T-H Law, which states:

"Employes on strike who are not entitled to reinstatement shall not be eligible to vote."

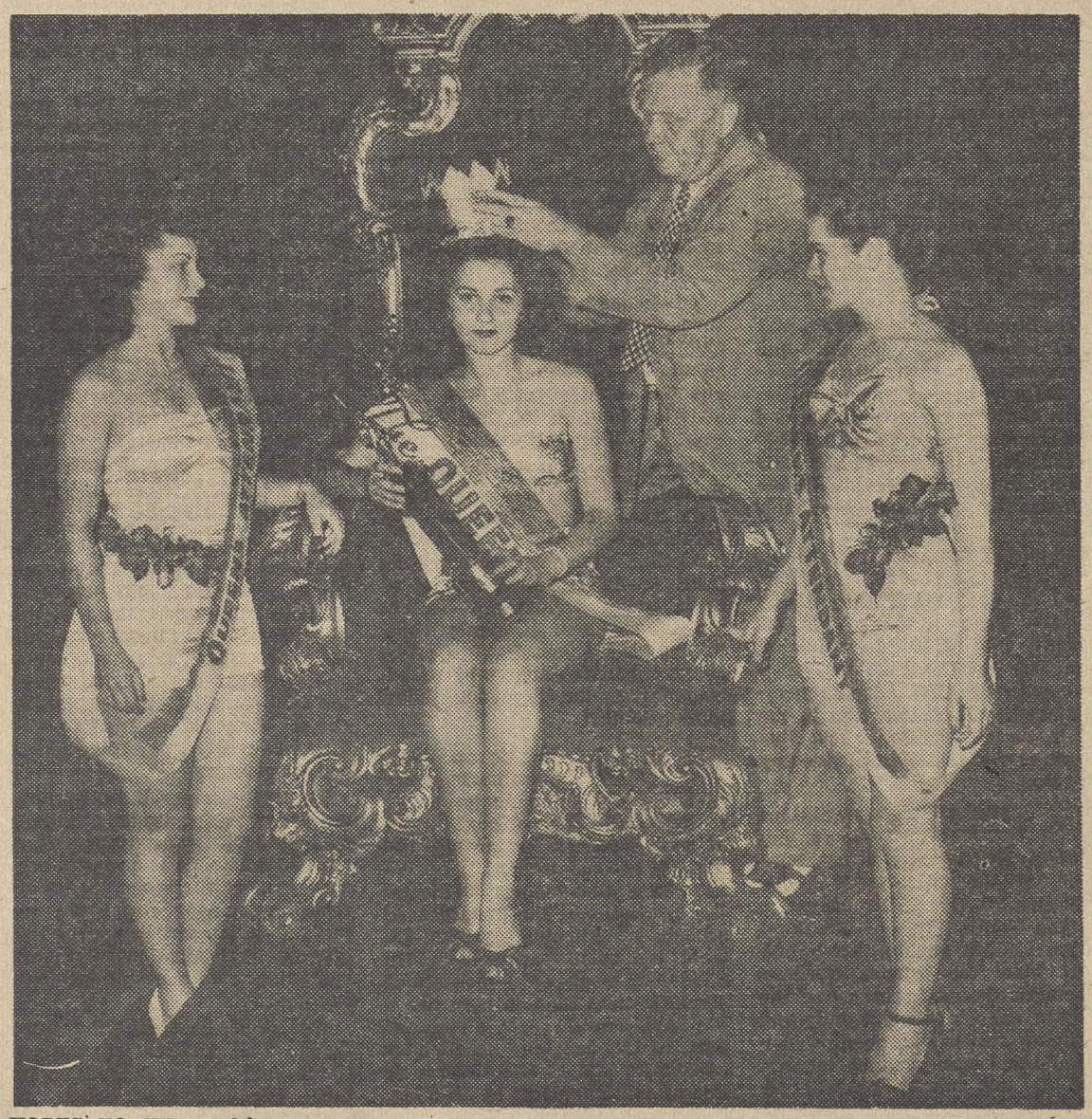
Immediately on announcement of the decision, CIO General Counsel Arthur Goldberg pledged that the "CIO will lend every support to court action to reverse this decision."

The ruling, he said, demonstrates again the "inherent unfair character of the Taft-Hartley Act. Under this decision strikebreakers are permitted to vote and tip the scales in a Labor Board election against actual employes who by their ballots have demonstrated their confidence in their union and their desire to continue to be represented by it."

The decision applied specifically to a local of the CIO Retail, Wholesale Employes, which had a contract with the Times Square Corp., a New York City chain of retail stores. Nine days before the contract expiration date on Aug. 30 an AFL union asked for recognition. Two days later, the employer requested an NLRB election. On that day, the CIO union, which had been seeking wage increases and a new contract, called a strike. Shortly thereafter six CIO members, acting as individuals, filed charges of unfair labor practices against the company. But the NLRB regional director dismissed the charges on grounds that the six were agents of the local, which has not filed financial data and non-communist affidavits.

The CIO union was barred from the ballot, strikers replaced by outsiders were prohibited from voting, and the AFL union won the election.

In another case before the NLRB, the Board reversed some of its earlier decisions to rule that an international union could act in behalf of its locals as bargaining agent if both the local and international have fulfilled T-H requirements.



HOPES TO WIN, TOO: Exec. Secy. Thomas H. Burke of the Toledo CIO Council, who is the Democratic candidate for Congress from the 9th Ohio District, crowns Margaret Sabo, who will reign as Queen of the CIO Labor Day parade. Second choice was Miss Allene Gaiman, left, a Champion Spark Plug worker, and third place was won by Miss Irene Bates, right, of AirWay Electric. The latter two shops are affiliated with Local 12, CIO Auto Workers. Burke is Vice-Mayor of Toledo.

3 Former Officers Expelled By NMU

A membership meeting of the CIO Maritime Union has voted 1462 to 523 to expel three former officers, the NMU has announced.

The three men ousted are: Ferdinand Smith, ex-secretary; Howard MacKenzie, ex-vice president, and Paul Palazzi, ex-New York port agent. They were accused of mishandling funds and conspiring to disrupt the union. All denied the charges, but a trial board report which found them guilty was backed by the meeting. They have the right to appeal to either the NMU Council or next year's convention.

THE ADVENTURES OF JIM BARRY

A CLEANER'S TAG ON A TORN LINING OF A JACKET... BUT IT'S THE ONLY CLUE THAT WILL LEAD TO THE KIDNAPPERS OF OLD POP STORM!

WHEN YOU ACCIDENTALLY TORE THE KIDNAPPERS JACKET, WOODY, YOU GAVE US THE BREAK THAT WILL SAVE POP...

WE HOPE!

OKAY, JIM! I'LL MAKE A STACK OF ENLARGEMENTS OF THIS LABEL.

PRESENTLY...

HERE'S THE FIRST BATCH, JIM. I'LL HAVE MORE PRINTS FOR YOU, SOON!

SWELL, WOODY!

HELLO, MARTIN? GET ALL YOUR BLOCK CAPTAINS TOGETHER! WE NEED THEM FOR AN EMERGENCY!

KEEP ON MAKING PHOTOS OF THE LABEL, WOODY! I'M GOING OUT TO GET THE BALL ROLLING! COME ON, PEG!

OKAY, JIM... BUT THERE SURE ARE A LOT OF CLEANERS IN THIS TOWN!

WOODY'S RIGHT, JIM! HOW ARE WE GOING TO FIND THIS ONE PARTICULAR STORE FROM WHICH THIS TAG COMES?

IT WOULD BE DARN NEAR IMPOSSIBLE, PEGGY, IF WE TRIED TO DO IT ALONE.... BUT WE'RE NOT ALONE! WE'VE GOT THOUSANDS OF DOOR-BELL RINGERS .... BLOCK CAPTAINS .... ELECTION WORKERS...

AND THEY'RE CANVASSING EVERY HOUSE IN EVERY NOOK AND CORNER OF THE CITY... REMINDING PEOPLE THAT IF THEY DON'T REGISTER -- THEY CAN'T VOTE! AND REMINDING PEOPLE THAT A SPECIAL CONGRESS WAS CALLED TO DO SOMETHING ABOUT PRICE CONTROL AND HOUSING -- AND CONGRESS DID NOTHING!

SURE... BUT WHAT HAS THAT GOT TO DO WITH FINDING POP?

EVERYTHING, AND OUR ONLY HOPE! WE'RE GOING TO GIVE THEM PHOTOS OF THE LABEL -- AND ASK THEM TO VISIT THE TAILOR SHOP OR CLEANING STORE IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD THEY CANVAS!

AT THE MEETING OF BLOCK-WORKERS...

YOU'RE GOING INTO PEOPLES' HOUSES AND REMINDING THEM THAT VOTERS AREN'T GOING TO BE KIDDED BY A POLITICAL PARTY'S ADOPTING PROGRAMS AND THEN IGNORING THEM! AND WHILE YOU'RE DOING THAT -- REMEMBER THAT THE STORE-KEEPER ALSO HAS A VOTE... AND THAT WHAT'S GOOD FOR LABOR, IS GOOD FOR HIM, TOO!

PAC

AND WHEN YOU COME INTO A TAILOR STORE, CLEANERS, OR ANY KIND OF STORE THAT MIGHT DO CLEANING -- SHOW THEM THIS PICTURE AND ASK IF THEY RECOGNIZE THE NUMBER ON IT!

USA-CIO

USA-CIO

USA CIO

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WE'LL PHONE YOU THE MOMENT WE GET A LEAD ON THIS CLEANING TAG, JIM!

I'LL BE WAITING. GOOD LUCK!

CIO Gives $10,000 To CARE

A THOUSAND union families in 13 war-torn countries will receive CARE food packages on Labor Day — thanks to the CIO.

CIO Pres. Philip Murray last week presented a check for $10,000 for the food packages to Murray Lincoln, head of CARE and president of the Ohio Farm Bureau Federation. The donation was made at the end of the CIO board meeting.

"Members of the CIO are proud to send these CARE packages to unionists overseas," Murray told the CARE official.

"It is a small token of the goodwill and fellowship felt by American workers towards the common people in other nations. We hope that through these gifts we can contribute in some degree to the well-being of families in the nations wracked by war. Hunger, like disease, knows no national boundaries.

"The CIO has supported the European Recovery Program with the same interest in promoting recovery and improving human welfare. For that reason, we will continue to buy CARE packages; and we urge our affiliates and members to purchase CARE packages to the limit of their resources."

At the same time, Vice-Pres. Dorothy Rockwell of the Newspaper Guild presented a check for $500 on behalf of the union to buy 50 CARE packages for needy journalists in Austria, Germany, France and Greece.

THE CIO presentation was arranged by Irving Abramson and Leo Perlis, chairman and director, respectively, of the CIO Community Services Committee. The packages will be distributed by the Committee through its labor trustees overseas.

Present at the ceremonies when the check was handed over to CARE by Pres. Murray were Ivor Thomas, deputy labor attache of the British Embassy, and Marcel Flory, labor attache of the French Embassy.

CIO's gift packages—with their contents of hard-to-get, high-calory foods—will be given to workers in Austria, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Finland, Hungary, Italy, France, Greece, Netherlands, Poland, Great Britain, Germany and Japan.

CARE packages are sold for $10 apiece. Purchasers can designate who should receive them, leave the arrangements to the CARE organization, or make arrangements with relief organizations to distribute them.

CIO's total purchases amount to over 50,000 food and clothing packages, at a cost of more than $500,000.

A CIO gift of 100 CARE Italian food packages for needy families in Foggia, Italy, was accepted last week at City Hall by Council Pres. Vincent Impellitteri on behalf of the CARE Committee for Italy.

Carey, Fitzgerald Tell Committee

House Probe Won't Help UE

A HOUSE Labor sub-committee heard seven hours' conflicting testimony about the affairs of the CIO United Electrical Radio & Machine Workers last week, and then recessed until after the UE's convention.

Witnesses at the hearing were CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey, UE president until 1941; and UE Pres. Albert J. Fitzgerald, his successor. Both agreed that the hearings—presided over by Rep. Charles Kersten (R., Wis.) — would be of little value to the UE or its members. On most other points, their views were in considerable conflict.

Brought to the hearings by subpeona after he had declined an invitation from Kersten, Carey said:

"I doubt if the proceedings of this Committee will be of help to union members in clarifying their own affairs."

Under questioning. Carey said he "is not, never has been and never will be" a Communist. But Communists have long sought to infiltrate into the UE and its locals, he testified.

He charged that Fitzgerald, Sec.-Treas. Julius Emspak, Director of Organization James Matles, the editor of the UE paper, the organizing staff and the office staff of the union follow the Communist line. Carey said he had "no evidence of their membership in the Communist party," but that their policies on many problems—foreign affairs in particular—follow those of the Communists.

Differences with this group sharpened after the Soviet-Nazi pact in 1939, Carey said. His belief that locals have the right to bar communists, nazis and fascists from leadership posts led to his defeat in 1941, he said.

He charged that some corporations prefer Communist union leaders because their politics keep them from being "aggressive"—and ascribed the firing of anti-Communist UE members to their criticism of UE's leadership.

Carey hailed the program of the UE Members for Democratic Action, with which he is associated, as leading to a clean up of the union's affairs and the return of its direction to the members.

FITZGERALD, following Carey to the witness stand, voiced "serious doubt" about the ability of the sub-committee to conduct a fair investigation. He noted that the UE had opposed both Kersten and Rep. Kearns (R., Pa.), and that a UE official running on the Democratic ticket is now opposing Kearns in the elections.

Fitzgerald said he believed that the UE constitution's "no discrimination" clause bars any local or the national union from barring communists, fascists or nazis from office. He added that he opposes penalizing any person for his political beliefs.

Closely questioned by the Congressmen, Fitzgerald said the union would not permit a member of the "Russian secret police" to join the UE or continue membership, and that it would turn him over to the police authorities when discovered. He cited the union's constitution permitting expulsion of any member acting against the interests of the union or the government, and said it would be used against spies or saboteurs.

The House Committee, he charged, has failed to offer any evidence of such activity.

Fitzgerald said he did not know if Communists hold top positions in the union; that any law-abiding member may hold office if elected by the membership; and that he could not judge, on the basis of conflicting news reports whether the Communists constitute a political party or an international conspiracy.

He charged that "99% of the stuff in the papers" against UE is propaganda circulated by people who aspire to office in the union, and said he "deeply resents" the smear campaign. Fitzgerald denied collusion or non-militancy by the union in its relations with industry, and cited long strikes in 1946 as evidence.

Give Me Liberty —Or Gravel

Residents of Stonewall Heights, CIO Textile Workers' housing project overlooking Front Royal, now know that political freedom comes high in Virginia.

State officials last fall notified the union that Virginia had taken over the maintenance of the 1800 feet of road between the main highway and the project.

A couple of weeks before the recent Democratic primary, a rumor reached the state highway department that the union's Local 371 might support the candidate of the dominant Byrd machine for U. S. Senate, A. Willis Robertson, instead of the insurgent candidate, Colonel Hart.

State workmen began laying gravel on the road. Two days before the election, the local's Business Agent Charles Leadman formally announced he was supporting the labor-sponsored, anti-Byrd slate.

The next day, the highway department announced that it had run short of gravel and left 200 feet of the road unfinished.

ORGANIZATIONALLY SPEAKING

By Allan S. Haywood

Millions of men and women are gathered today at rallies, meetings and picnics. Many millions more are sitting at home and resting or taking a trip somewhere with the family.

Those at the meetings, the rallies and the picnics are listening to speakers, great and small, from the President of the United States and CIO President Philip Murray to the president of their own local union, proclaiming the cause of Labor. The ones at home or on trips, as they turn the dials of their radios, are reminded from time to time that today is Labor Day. Some may even listen to a full program on the subject.

Yes, Labor Day is an accepted and comfortable thing. Our Unions are big and respected and reckoned with. Organized labor has 15,000,000 members.

But, when Peter J. McGuire, the father of Labor Day, on May 8, 1882 proposed a fete day for "those who from rude nature have derived and carved all the grandeur we behold, the common man, the working man," it was a very different picture.

There were few Unions then and they were weak and struggling. Each battle meant death and privation to the workers involved. Those were the days followed by the Haymarket riot, the Pullman strike, frame-ups, injunctions and blacklists. In those days workers were just beginning their fight for the 8 hour day. McGuire preached "8 hours for work, 8 hours for sleep, 8 hours for natural improvement." Employers were accustomed to exploiting their workers from dawn to dusk (in the steel industry even the 12 hour day was vigorously opposed by the employers).

One of today's meetings, smaller than most and more reverent, is taking place on a cemetery in Pennsauken township, N. J. Pennsauken has now almost been absorbed by Camden. It is there that Peter McGuire lived, died and was buried. He was born in 1852 in a tenement section of New York's East Side, son of Irish immigrant parents. At 11 he was compelled to support the family. McGuire worked 10, 12, 15 hours a day and attended school at night. He devoted his life unselfishly to the cause of the working man.

When he first proposed a Labor Day and when two years later Congress enacted it, there was not much unionism around Pennsauken. If McGuire could rise from his grave and look around the community he once lived in he would witness one of the wonders of the world. The huge RCA Victor plant is in that city. Its thousands and thousands of employees are members of the CIO, UERMWA. Other thousands are employed by the Campbell Soup Co. and are members of the CIO-FTA. Many thousands more, members of the CIO Shipbuilders Union, work in the shipyards in the community.

Nearly every CIO and AFL Union has a local in this city. Nearly every worker is a union man or a union woman. Here we find a cooperative housing project for the shipbuilders—model low cost homes with playgrounds and green fields for the kids. Here we have a cooperative store and a union owned and operated store which combat the rising cost of living. Here one of the showplaces of the community is the Shipbuilders Union Hall—once the Fairview Country Club. Here we find political office held by workers elected from the ranks of Labor by their fellow workers.

All of the unions have combined to set up the Union Organization for Social Service, an agency which aids union members in solving all of their out-of-plant health and welfare problems; an organization which is building better local communities and developing the abilities of union members through participation in community life. Here we have many other things too numerous to mention.

Peter McGuire, seeing all this, might feel that his dream had come true. We who live and participate in the struggle today know that there is still much to be done. Economic gains through collective bargaining are still a daily need. Civil rights must be extended and guaranteed to all. Our program for social legislation has only begun to be realized.

There is only one way to accomplish these things. We must organize and build more and stronger unions. Through and from these unions will stem our political action. These unions are our cornerstone of civil rights, spreading them through the South and preserving them in the North.

There is no shortcut to this goal. There are no magic formulas or magic words which will bring it into being. No hokus-pokus of political parties will realize our future aims. Only building unions, strengthening unions, organizing workers, will continue in the future the miraculous progress that has been made since Peter McGuire's time and to which he made such a mighty contribution.

SOUTHERN CAMPAIGN

CIO affiliated unions gained 13 new locals as the result of activities of the CIO Southern Drive during the last half of August, it was reported by Van A. Bittner, national director of the CIO Organizing Committee. The Auto Workers and the Woodworkers each won four with one each going to the Textile Workers, Retail-Wholesale, Steelworkers, Oil Workers and Stone & Allied.

Paul B. Christopher, **Tennessee** Director, reports in Florence Stove Co., **Lewisburg,** USA-CIO 187, AFL, 115; General Dry Cell Storage Battery Co., **Memphis,** UAW-CIO, 65, AFL 25; Kimberly-Clark Corp., **Memphis,** TWUA-CIO, 340, AFL, 172.

Carey Haigler, **Alabama** Director, reports Sheffield Iron and Steel Co., **Sheffield,** UAW-CIO, 30, AFL, 23; Allis Chalmers Manufacturing Co., **Gadsden,** UAW-CIO, 171 IAM, 65.

Robert W. Starnes, **Mississippi** Director, reports The Flintkoke Co., **Meridian,** IWA-CIO, 256, AFL, 189; Hattiesburg Building Supply Co., **Hattiesburg,** IWA-CIO, 39, AFL, none, No Union, 13. Morgan Taxi Co., and the Yellow Cab Co., **Laurel,** both recognized the union without resort to the NLRB and contracts have been signed with the IWA-CIO.

Charles Gillman **Georgia** Director, reports Armour Fertilizer Co., **Columbus,** Stone and Allied, 40, AFL, 2.

William Smith, **North Carolina** Director, reports Blue Channel Corp., **Belhaven,** URWDSE-CIO, 120, no union, 43.

Charles L. Cowl, **Florida** Director, reports Aircraft Service, Inc., **Miami,** UAW-CIO, 38, no union, 23.

Robert Oliver, **Texas** Director, reports Warwick Wax Co., **Kilgore,** OWIU-CIO, 7, no union, 1.

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LAYS IT ON LINE: Harry S. Truman figuratively rolled up his sleeves and started slinging haymakers at the "reactionary Republicans" as he opened his campaign for re-election on Labor Day. He called for repeal of Taft-Hartley Act, termed 80th Congress a "do nothing" Congress. The political season was on in earnest—but Tom Dewey remained silent. He'll start campaigning next week. Henry Wallace, returning from South that alternately gave him cold shoulder and rough treatment, spoke at UE convention in New York. Shown above are part of huge crowds that heard Truman in Michigan and quotations from his Detroit address. Story on politics—and GOP defense of T-H—on page 2.

Opposing Viewpoints—

Truman Hits T-H Act, Stassen Praises It

THE silent Mr. Dewey will speak his piece next week.

The New York governor, who has been quiet on a dozen major issues during the past year or more, will open his campaign with a farm speech in Iowa.

The Republican labor speech was left to Harold Stassen—perhaps because Dewey has little hope that the Republicans will win any substantial number of votes from union members.

Stassen spoke to 3,000 people at the Masonic Temple in Detroit. Pres. Truman had spoken to at least 125,000 in the same city the day before.

The President went down the line for the type of program endorsed by the CIO.

He reminded his CIO-AFL audience that past gains must be protected from "heavy attack by the spokesmen of reaction." He reviewed the record of the "do-nothing" 80th Congress—and he warned that the Taft-Hartley Act is only a "foretaste of what you will get if the Republican reaction is allowed to continue to grow."

IN fact, the President said, if Republican reactionaries get complete control of this government, "I would fear not only for the wages and living standards of the American working man, but even for our democratic institutions of free labor and free enterprise."

Stassen, by contrast, thought that everything that happened during the 80th Congress was all for the best.

The Taft-Hartley Act, he said with a straight face, wasn't anti-labor at all! In fact, unions have fared better, he added, since T-H was passed.

Sky-high prices, said the man who lost to Dewey's machine at the GOP convention, have nothing to do with the end of price control. At one point, Stassen claimed the way to cut prices is to produce more (output is at record levels); at another place in the same speech, he blamed high prices on international developments.

Spokesman of the party which passed the T-H law against labor, Stassen accused Pres. Truman of inciting "class hatred" at variance with the American tradition!

Stassen admitted that "housing is a sorry problem"—but he failed to mention either the Taft-Ellender-Wagner Housing Bill or the Republicans' major role in preventing its passage at the last session.

MEANWHILE, the CIO Textile Workers Union lashed out at Third Party splitting activities.

In a pamphlet entitled "Third Party: Red Ally of Reaction," the TWUA reviewed, state by state, the efforts of third party candidates for President, Congress and state offices to split the liberal vote and thereby insure the election of reactionaries.

TWUA Pres. Emil Rieve, in an introduction to the pamphlet, said the union hopes to "open the eyes of those well-meaning citizens who have been too dazzled by the universal yearning for 'peace and prosperity' to see the third party as it really is.

"At every point in its development, and most strikingly at its convention, the third party machinery has been tightly in the grip of Communists," Rieve declared.

"THIS is not merely the observation of newspaper reporters, some of whom may fall short of accuracy; it is the reasoned conclusion of all intelligent liberals, including an observer from our union . . .

"On foreign affairs it is a direct parallel of the Communist platform. Sometimes the same words and phrases are used. I do not think anyone can claim this is a coincidence."

The textile union booklet discussed situations in 12 states—California, Illinois, Indiana, Maryland, Minnesota, Missouri, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Washington, Wisconsin—where third party races endanger the victory of liberals or insure the election of reactionaries.

The facts, it concluded, show "that the third party is seriously hampering the effort to elect liberals to the 81st Congress. This is no accident; it was planned that way . . .

"Communism can win only if blind reaction strikes at freedom and destroys hope. The Communists know this. The preliminary triumph of reaction is part of their classic plan. A reactionary government, elected by a minority while the majority wars within itself, is a recipe for chaos.

"And chaos is essential to the rise of Communism, here and everywhere. That is why there is a third party today."

T-H Fails To Halt Oil, Longshore Walkouts

THE magic and elaborate strike-settling machinery of the Taft-Hartley Act seemed to be sinking into disrepute last week as two big strikes for higher pay tied up the oil industry and shipping on the West Coast.

Involved in one walkout were 15,000 members, employes of the nation's wealthiest industry—oil. Some 30,000 workers in five unions are involved in the shipping tie-up—CIO Longshoremen, Marine Engineers, Marine Cooks & Stewards, American Radio Association and the independent Marine Firemen, Oilers, Watertenders and Wipers.

The Oil Workers walked out Sept. 4 after seven California companies refused to equalize their pay scales with those of Texas and the East. These companies produce 95% of California's oil.

The cost of living is going down, they argued, standing pat on their refusal to discuss an increase of more than 12½c an hour.

Just before the strike date, the union slashed its demand from 30c to 21c. After negotiations broke off, efforts of the state conciliation service and of the union to resume talks were balked by the employers who at first rejected the conciliator's proposal.

Shortly thereafter Shell Oil agreed to resume talks, with Standard Oil, Texas, Richfield, Union, Lloyd and Rothchild following suit.

AS the Longshoremen moved into their second strike week, the union conducted a referendum among its 14,000 members on whether to accept the employers' final offer and whether to file non-communist affidavits under the T-H Act, as demanded by the employers.

Earlier the union had boycotted an NLRB-sponsored poll on the employers' last offer. The official NLRB figures on the vote:

Eligible employes	26,965
Ballots marked "yes"	0
Ballots marked "no"	0
Total ballots cast	0

Union officials had objected to the last offer on grounds that the proferred 10c wage increase was not made retroactive, approximately one-fourth the union's membership was excluded and no wage reopening was provided. East Coast maritime settlements provided retroactivity for the increase.

Mich. Court KO's 'Tripp' Labor Law

MICHIGAN'S Bonine-Tripp law—one of the worst of the state anti-labor statutes passed last year—is lying unmourned on a judicial scrap heap.

The state's Supreme Court threw out the law—lock, stock and barrel—on grounds of unconstitutionality.

In its decision the court hit primarily at a compulsory arbitration clause in the 1947 act. But it went on to say that that section, clearly unconstitutional, was "inseparably involved" with every other clause of the statute.

Target of the court's decision was a no-strike provision providing for compulsory settlement of all disputes in public utilities and hospitals. The law also prohibited mass picketing, and set up an elaborate system of pre-strike elections by union members and a procedure for carrying out collective bargaining in every type of case.

The knock-out decision arose from a petition by Local 170, CIO Transport Workers, demanding that a judge be prohibited from sitting as arbitrator in a dispute between the union and the Flint Trolley Coach Co.

CIO To Run Special To Convention City

A SPECIAL deluxe "CIO train" will leave Chicago Nov. 18 to carry delegates to the CIO's tenth convention, which opens at Portland, Ore., on Monday, Nov. 22.

Arrangements have been made with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad for the special train, which leaves Union Station, Chicago at 10:00 PM, CST, on Thursday, Nov. 18. The train will make intermediate stops at Milwaukee, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Butte, Missoula, Mont., and Spokane, Wash. It will arrive in Portland at 7:00 AM, PST, on Nov. 21.

There is no extra fare on the special train, which will be available to convention delegates, their families and friends.

Reservations for the special train can be made by contacting V. L. Hitzfeld, general agent, passenger department, The Milwaukee Road, 200 W. Monroe St., Chicago, Ill., or through local Milwaukee Road agents.

The special train will carry a variety of accommodations: lower berths, sections, compartments and drawing rooms. It will also have a tavern car, serving soft drinks and less soft drinks; a lounge car; and diners.

The schedule from Chicago is arranged to provide a maximum of good scenery. On the first day it will travel through the farm country of Minnesota and South Dakota. The next day it will pass through the mountain valleys and gorges of Montana Canyon.

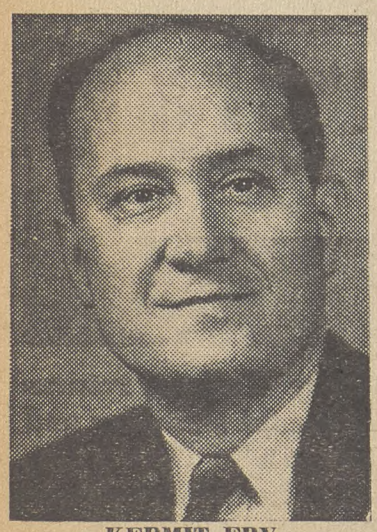
Delegates taking the special train will arrive in Portland a full day before the convention opens on Nov. 22.

The CIO Executive Board will meet in the Oregon city on Nov. 17, and some committee meetings will be held between that date and the opening of the convention. The sessions are expected to end on Nov. 26.

Sessions will be held at the Masonic Temple, and CIO headquarters will be located at the Heathman Hotel, two blocks away.

It will be CIO's first western convention since 1939, when sessions were held in San Francisco. Last year's meeting was in Boston, and Atlantic City was the scene of the 1946 convention.

Eby Resigns As CIO Research Head, Ruttenberg Succeeds Him



KERMIT EBY
Retired as CIO Research Head

CIO Pres. Philip Murray last week announced the resignation of Kermit Eby as CIO Director of Education and Research and the appointment of Stanley H. Ruttenberg as his successor.

Eby resigned to accept a post as associate professor in the division of social sciences of the University of Chicago.

An alumnus of North Manchester College, he took graduate work at the Univ. of Chicago and taught high school until 1937, when he became executive secretary of the Chicago Teachers Union, AFL.

In February, 1943, Eby was employed by the CIO as assistant director of education, becoming director of the entire education and research dept. in 1945.

In accepting the resignation, Murray said:

"The CIO Dept. of Education and Research has made steady progress during the years you have been with us. I quite agree with your expression that strong unionism is dependent on an educated, informed and democratically motivated membership."

SAVE for an intermission of four years during three of which he served in the Army, Ruttenberg has been continuously employed by the CIO since his graduation from the Univ. of Pittsburgh 11 years ago.

His first job with the CIO was as field representative under Paul Fuller, CIO regional representative in Cincinnati. He was employed for a year at Hull House, Chicago settlement house, where as an assistant to Charlotte Carr he helped set up a workers' education program.

Ruttenberg returned to CIO in November, 1939, to assist Ralph Hetzel director of the economic division. After Hetzel left the CIO, Ruttenberg continued to be employed as an economist under Raymond Walsh, the first CIO director of education and research.

From May, 1943, to July, 1946, Ruttenberg served as first lieutenant in the Army. Upon his discharge from the Army, he was reemployed in the Education and Research Dept. as associate director of research. He is married and is the father of two children.

STANLEY H. RUTTENBERG
New CIO Research Head

PAC Backs 4 Liberals In New York

"WHOLEHEARTED" support for four liberal Congressmen from New York City districts was announced last week by the New York Regional CIO PAC committee on endorsements.

Pres. Louis Hollander of the state CIO Council made public the endorsements—for three Democrats and one Republican. The announcement preceded by three days a special New York State PAC convention held in Syracuse Sept. 10-11.

Given the nod by the PAC group were four Congressmen running for re-election: Jacob K. Javits (R), in the 21st District; Sol Bloom (D) in the 20th; Abraham J. Multer (D) in the 14th, and Donald O'Toole (D) in the 13th.

All four had excellent voting records during the 80th Congress. Javits, an untypical Republican, took the lead in fighting for the Taft-Ellender-Wagner housing bill, voted against Taft-Hartley, and voted right on a variety of civil rights tests.

In New York's tangled political situation, Javits is being opposed by a Democratic-American Labor Party candidate, Paul O'Dwyer. O'Dwyer is a brother of New York's labor-supported mayor.

Bloom is ranking member of the House Foreign Affairs Committee. Multer, elected to fill a vacancy at a special election in 1947, will be running on the Democratic ticket and will be unopposed by either the Republicans or the Liberal party. His opposition will come from Lee Pressman, former CIO counsel, who has the ALP nomination.

O'Toole, who rolled up a large number of "right" votes in Congres, will also have ALP opposition.

The state CIO-PAC said that all four candidates receiving the endorsement are men "worthy of full support of the CIO in this area. It said "their opponents are men who have no public records and whose views on many issues are unknown."

Murray

Too Many Office-Seekers Work For Vested Interests

HERE are excerpts from Pres. Murray's Labor Day speech, broadcast over the CBS network.

Our nation has gone through three wars since the first Labor Day celebration in 1882. Each has left deep scars on us. We fought these wars to establish democracy and peace throughout the world—but today we do not have peace, and we have too little democracy.

Most of us feel like we are sitting on a powder keg and that, perhaps, the fuse has already been lighted.

We have built great industrial enterprises. We have stretched great ribbons of concrete from one side of our nation to the other. We have sent out airplanes hurtling around the world, and made our soil produce great quantities of food and fiber.

We have outstripped the world on production. And yet today millions of our people are sorely pressed in their struggle to obtain the bare necessities of life.

★ ★ ★

PLEASE do not misunderstand me. I am not saying—or even inferring—that the United States has not made a magnificent record of achievement. It has! No other nation has gone so far in such a short time. No other nation has provided so many good things for so many people.

We have made great strides in many fields—**but we have not done enough. We can do much more for our people!**

We, as a nation, have often placed too much emphasis on property rights and too little emphasis on human rights.

Too frequently we have permitted the wealthy and the powerful to trample on the poor and the weak.

Our giant industrial enterprises too often have treated their employes like machines instead of like human beings.

Too many of our office-seekers now work for the vested interests and too few for the great masses of our people.

We—the American people—are largely to blame for these wrongs.

WE can remedy them. We can make the needed repairs on our political and economic machines. We can make the United States what we want it to be—what the United States should be.

We have the right and duty to go to the ballot boxes next November 2. We must vote into office men and women who will seek to make the American dream of peace, prosperity and equality come true.

We must stamp out segregation and other forms of discrimination. We can remove the voting limitations imposed by the poll tax. We can give real meaning to the civil rights provisions written into our Constitution.

We have the power to curb inflation, to solve our vexing housing problem, to provide all our people with decent medical and educational services.

Power and the intelligent use of power, however, are two entirely different things.

CONCENTRATED in the hands of the few, power is dangerous. Distributed among the many, it is desirable.

It is the concentration of power in the hands of the few which gives me deep concern for the future of our country.

The monopolists are on the march, and make no mistake about it! They have been gobbling up independent factories and business houses at an alarming rate during the past eight years.

Their spokesmen dominated the 80th Congress—the Congress that made no real attempt to curb inflation, to increase the minimum wage, to broaden social security, to provide for slum clearance and real low-cost housing.

★ ★ ★

I believe I would be remiss in my duties as an American citizen if I failed to call attention today to the sensational investigation some Congressional committees have been staging.

They say their "investigations" are designed to rout disloyal people from governmental agencies—and I'm in favor of routing disloyal people from government.

I have no complaint to make about their stated objective because it is a commendable one. My complaint is against the manner in which the committees have abrogated the civil rights of the accused and have engaged in character assassination on the basis of rumor and evidence which no self-respecting court of law would accept.

My complaint, too, is against using this investigation as a smokescreen behind which some political leaders hope to hide their "do-nothing" record on pressing domestic problems.

★ ★ ★

In this country, the people will surely work out their problems in a thoroughly American, democratic manner. We can improve our own conditions, we can strengthen our own institutions, we can expose to the world the falsity of the cold-war propaganda directed against this country—propaganda sometimes, unfortunately, repeated by Americans who should know better.

There are not many countries in the world where the right of free elections is still enjoyed by the people. In the United States, where we accept freedom of the ballot without a second thought, only 34% of the eligible voters took part in the 1946 elections. Our democracy, to be effective and representative, requires that more than one-out-of-three voters use his ballot.

GOP Labor Drive Head Union Foe

THEY'RE scratching their heads in Missouri over the Republicans' new "labor campaign chairman."

Selected by Gov. Tom Dewey's "streamlined" organization to head its labor set-up was Barak T. Mattingly of St. Louis, a lawyer and GOP big-wig.

He was named—said GOP Chairman Herbert Brownell—because of the "mutual respect and confidence" between Mattingly and both CIO and AFL.

The St. Louis CIO Council quickly issued a "who, me?" statement about the Republicans' labor chief.

"We in the labor movement know of no connection that Mr. Mattingly had with us, and it is the first intimation we have that he has any knowledge or sympathy for our problems," declared Secy. Oscar Ehrhardt of the St. Louis CIO Council.

Mattingly has been Republican national committeeman for Missouri for the past 10 years, and more recently has served as general counsel of GOP headquarters. He's listed in Who's Who as president of an airline and vice-president of a laundry.

IN appointing Mattingly to the Republican labor post, GOP Chairman Brownell talked soothingly of his hopes that labor support for Tom Dewey would be welded into an effective political force.

But the reaction of the CIO Council in Mattingly's home town seems to point in the opposite direction.

The St. Louis Council statement said the appointment was received with "feelings of incalculable surprise and astonishment."

The CIO Council statement added:

"Mr. Brownell, the national chairman, is quoted as having said that Mr. Mattingly has the respect and confidence of the representative leaders of the American labor movement.

"Undoubtedly Mr. Brownell believes that Mr. Mattingly's activities in behalf of the passage of the vicious anti-labor King-Thompson Bill and the Madison Act by our Missouri legislature in 1947, and the nomination in 1948 of his hand-picked stooge, Thompson, as a candidate for governor on the Republican ticket, whose name is connected with and stands for the most reactionary anti-labor legislation ever put upon the statute books of any state, reflect the prevailing opinion on labor policy of the Republican high command.

"The nearness of Brownell and Mattingly to Gov. Dewey makes us believe this may become the national labor policy of our government."

PA. To Progs: Why Not Quit?

CHAIRMAN HARRY BOYER of the Penna. PAC used the CIO News Voting Guide in an attempt to convince the Progressive Party to withdraw candidates.

Boyer, who also is president of the Penna. CIO Council, wrote J. W. Gitt, York publisher and Progressive Party chairman in the Keystone state:

"Enclosed are the voting records of the present members of Congress. By this you may really see that in Pennsylvania the Republicans are quite solidly reactionary, while the Democrats are liberal. Yet Third Party candidates are running against some of these . . . "

Boyer said that in the State Senate 34 "reactionary Republicans" were lined up against 16 "liberal Democrats," and that the situation was similar in the lower house.

"Not one solitary Congressional or state Legislative district can a third party candidate carry," Boyer wrote. "But in a close contest he could take votes from a proved liberal and help to elect a reactionary. I do not want to believe that you will indirectly, but nonetheless effectively support the reactionaries to tighten their stronghold in Pennsylvania."

Survey Shows Most Signers of Petition Oppose Wallace

PERHAPS you've wondered just why people sign petitions putting "third" parties on the ballot.

This year, the signing of petitions becomes more important because of the Wallace Progressive Party is attempting to get on the ballot. The party says it will qualify in some 44 States, actually has made it in between 10 and 20 so far. In Missouri and Illinois, though the party is crying "we was robbed," the states say it was unable to get enough signatures.

In Massachusetts, the Progressives made it, however. Somewhat startled by the news that 85,000 persons had signed Wallace petitions, the Boston Herald decided to make a spot check of the reasons for the signatures.

As all political observers know, Massachusetts is traditionally Democratic around Boston and other industrial areas and Republican generally on a state-wide basis. In Presidential years, however, it has gone Democratic every year since it gave its electoral votes to Al Smith in 1928.

THE Herald selected two of its best reporters, Catharine Coyne, winner of a number of awards for journalistic endeavors, and John O'Connor, to make the check. From the petition, they chose from 25 to 40 names at random from addresses in South Boston and 16 other communities. Every person selected was interviewed carefully.

The reporters found that a majority of the signers announced they had no intention of voting for Wallace. And, to charges of Wallace backers that such statements were made because of fear of punitive publicity, the two reporters say they'll bet their well-rounded experience that the answers are truthful.

Why did people sign? Well, a large percentage did it because someone asked them to—someone they knew and for whom they figured they'd like to do a favor. Also, some, though vowing they'd have no part of Wallace or his party, felt that it ought to get on the ballot if it wished to.

Others expressed surprise that their names were on a Wallace petition, then recalled that someone had asked them to sign a petition protesting high prices or demanding better housing, an old trick among politicians, both of the left and right.

ONE housewife said the carrier of the petitions was "a nice looking boy." Some signed to get rid of a "nuisance." Some Republicans gleefully said they had signed because they figured that Wallace would take enough votes to ensure a GOP victory come November.

In suburban Waltham, the reporters interviewed 23 women. All said they had signed at the request of "an old woman." Three said they knew exactly what they were doing and would cast their ballot on the Wallace party line. The other 20 were burned up.

Mrs. Hilda Kelly gave a typical answer:

"I was in Wheeler Square on the way to a restaurant when this old woman came up to me with a paper and asked me to sign for some benefit. I forgot what it was now, but I signed. Later, a man told me I had signed Wallace papers. Well, maybe I wasn't mad!"

Mass. Supports Truman, CIO

Pres. Joseph Salerno of the Massachusetts CIO Council sees the Presidential race as a struggle for supremacy between two camps with widely divergent views.

"The camp led by Dewey," Salerno said, "is the same group that supported the Taft-Hartley law, inflation, high prices and has set the pace for anti-labor legislation throughout the nation. The other camp, led by President Truman, has fought for lower prices, inflation control, minimum wage laws, better housing and social security laws and defeat of the Taft-Hartley law."

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

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Vice Presidents: L. S. Buckmaster, Joseph Curran, Albert Fitzgerald, John Green, Allan S. Haywood, O. A. Knight, Walter P. Reuther, Emil Rieve, Frank Rosenblum.

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RUNS TRUE TO FORM

There's one thing you can say for the Republican's labor policy. It's consistent.

Take the appointment of Barak Mattingly of St. Louis as an example of what we mean.

Mattingly was chosen to direct the labor activities of the GOP because he has "the respect and confidence of the representatives of the American labor movement."

Or at least that's what GOP Chairman Herbert Brownell said.

However, the St. Louis Industrial Union Council, takes a different—much different—view of the matter. The Council issued a statement saying:

"Undoubtedly Mr. Brownell believes that Mr. Mattingly's activities in behalf of the passage of the vicious anti-labor King-Thompson Bill and the Madison Act by our Missouri Legislature in 1947 and the nomination in 1948 of his hand-picked stooge Thompson as a candidate for governor on the Republican ticket, whose name is connected with and stands for the most reactionary anti-labor legislation ever put on the statute books of any state, reflects the prevailing opinion on labor policy of the Republican high command."

This at least would indicate Brownell made a slight mistake in phraseology. What he should have said, perhaps, was that Mattingly was selected to direct the anti-labor activities of the GOP.

* * *

THEY ARE NOT HELPING LABOR

Those of us who live in Washington and work for the CIO have been discussing the advisability of launching a campaign to get Congress to change the names of the "labor" committees it has established.

We found—without doing any difficult checking—that the "agriculture" committees work for the interests of the farmers and the "business" and "commerce" committees work for the interests of business and industry.

But the "labor" committees, consistent with GOP policy, follow an anti-union, pro-Taft-Hartley line.

We think, frankly, that our campaign, if launched, would fall flat on its face.

And we know it would be much better for labor to change the make-up of the committees than to change their names.

That's a job that can be accomplished only at the polls.

* * *

JUST WHO IS LABOR?

Some editorial writers who profess to believe that the Taft-Hartley Act is just simply wonderful have written a new theme song which they probably will sing from now until election day in November.

They haven't given it a title yet but it goes like this:

"Union leaders don't represent labor.

"The workers—the good, honest-to-God American workers, that is—think T-H is a fine law, but the union bosses oppose it because it threatens their stranglehold on the country."

Now, really, doesn't that raise an interesting point? Who—or what—is labor, and who can speak for labor?

Somehow or other we got the idea that the 15,000,000 unionists in the U. S. were entitled to speak of themselves as "labor."

We seem to recall that each year there are thousands of democratically-conducted union elections throughout the country.

And we don't remember a single instance in which an anti-union editorial writer was chosen as a spokesman for labor!

Truman Comes Out Slugging

Tells Workers They Can't Stay At Home and Elect Liberals

By ALLAN L. SWIM

IT'S the beginning of the 10th round and the odds are against the fellow in the far corner.

Up till now he hasn't looked too good—and he's been taking a pretty bad beating.

His style has been mediocre. His punches have lacked power. Occasionally he has swung when he should have ducked.

The bell rings and the fellow who looks like a loser rushes from his corner. He comes out slugging.

He starts hitting where it hurts—and hard.

Now it looks like a fight—not a dance marathon—and the crowd's interest is revived.

THAT'S about the way it's been with Harry Truman, who got into the championship ring in the first place as a result of Roosevelt's death.

For some time he looked like a fellow who should be fighting the semi-final and not the main bout.

He threw some good punches—and he threw some bad ones, too.

He took a bad beating from the GOP-controlled Congress at its regular session and some folks thought he'd be wise to toss in the sponge.

Then came the big battle at Philadelphia—a battle in which he swung a couple of nifty civil rights uppercuts at Southern dissidents in his own party.

TRUMAN'S next major bout was with Congress at its special session—and here he took another beating.

But this time he fought with a new style and he put steam behind his blows.

He stood on the Democrat's pro-labor platform and flailed away with both fists.

Spectators who had been a bit bored up to this point said, "Wait a minute! Maybe this guy's got something!"

And quite a few folks who had been cheering him half-heartedly became enthusiastic and started shouting, "Give 'em hell, Harry!"

ON Labor Day in Michigan Truman let fly a series of haymakers that left no doubt about the kind of battle he intends to wage between now and Nov. 2.

The Taft-Hartley Act, he declared, should be repealed.

He termed the 1948 type of Republican reactionary a man "with a calculating machine where his heart ought to be."

The nation, he said, is threatened by a boom-or-bust cycle.

"You can already see signs of it," he said. "The boom is already on for them (Republican reactionaries) and the bust is on for you."

He spoke of the 80th Congress as the "do-nothing" Congress.

TRUMAN put it right on the line when discussing the possibilities of electing a liberal Congress in November.

"You men of labor can expect to be hit by a steady barrage of body blows," he said. "And if you stay at home on election day you deserve every blow you get.

"It doesn't do any good to talk about voting if you're not on the books. It doesn't do any good to talk about voting if you sit around on election day, too lazy to turn out.

"The interests of this great nation of ours are such that every man and woman of voting age should turn out and vote in November.

"You can elect a reactionary administration and Congress and go into an era of fear, or you can elect an administration and Congress which stands ready to play fair with every American and enter an era of hope."

TRUMAN has told close associates he plans to carry his fight to "every whistle stop in the country."

He has informed them privately he intends to budge not one inch on his forthright civil rights program—not even if his firm stand means defeat in November.

He is campaigning as the leader of a party which has adopted a program the majority of unionists heartily indorse.

And from where we sit it looks like he decided some time ago to quit shadow boxing and start slugging for liberalism.

It's a good fight to make.

'Watchdog Committee' Has Plans For You

Just in case you think things can't be worse, here's an excerpt from a Wall Street Journal story about the plans of the T-H "watchdog committee" headed by Sen. Joseph Ball (R., Minn.):

"You probably won't hear much about what the Ball committee has in mind until after the election, but amendments are already shaping up to:

"Require more union "officers" to take the anti-communist oath, including members of all policy-forming and governing bodies and union representatives who exercise administrative, disciplinary or negotiating authority.

"Empower the National Labor Relations Board to require unions to pay willing workers for time lost because of force and violence in picketing which kept them off their jobs.

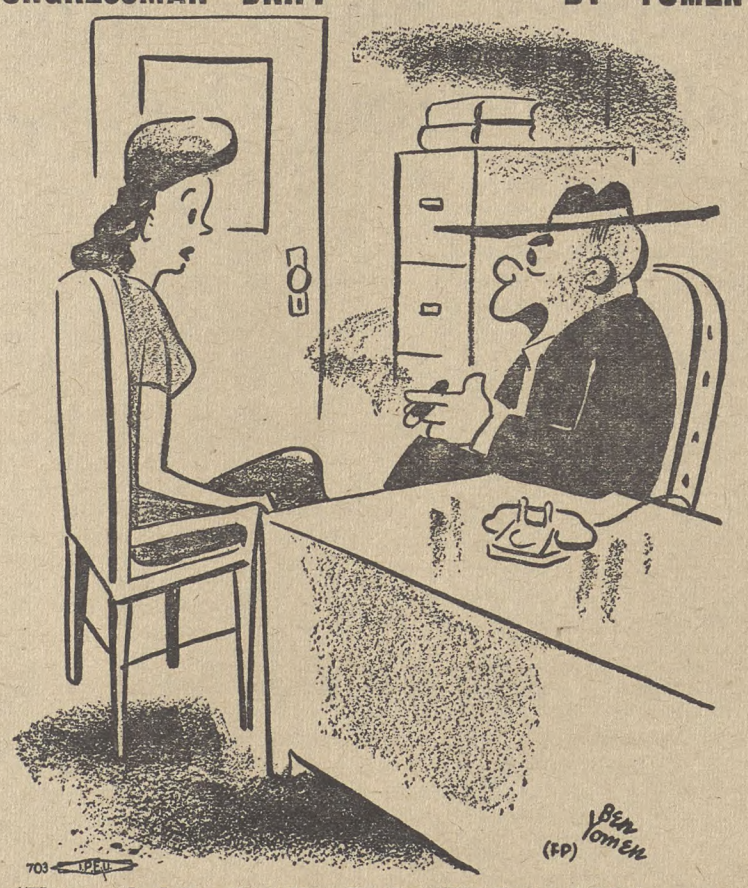
"Outlaw strikes against an employer to compel him to sign a contract which violates the Taft-Hartley law.

"Ban or further restrict the use of collective bargaining in deciding employer contributions to union welfare funds.

"Protect anyone who files charges or testifies against a union. The law already affords this protection for those who complain against an employer.

"Exclude businesses 'local in character' from NLRB's jurisdiction."

CONGRESSMAN DRIPP BY YOMEN



"You worked for that New Deal outfit! I'm not hiring any foreign agents!"

Guild Sends CARE Packages To Europe

Members of the CIO Newspaper Guild have contributed more than $5,700 in less than a year to send CARE food parcels to European newspaper people who are on a semi-starvation diet.

After having sent $4,200 worth of food parcels overseas, Guild members embarked on a new campaign to raise $5,000 for food packages by Christmas. So far more than one-fourth of this amount has been raised through voluntary contributions of Guild members.

Seeks Congress Post

J. Carl McGuigan, Democratic candidate for U. S. Representative-at-Large in Delaware, is a State Senator from Wilmington.

McGuigan, who is business representative for the AFL Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employes, also has served the people of Delaware as a representative in the General Assembly. He is highly respected at the State Capital in Dover for his crusade for legislation affecting welfare and social gains. He has the full support of CIO-PAC,

He Said Only A Few Words, But --

HE was one of those exceptionally smart guys who could act extremely dumb if the occasion called for it.

His apparent lack of knowledge about certain subjects at certain times often tripped up his opponents. After they climbed way out on the limb because of his "stupidity" he'd quickly chop it off.

Frequently they didn't know what had happened to them until it was too late.

He used this technique time and again when dealing with the two groups which he disliked most—chiseling employers and the Communists.

THE CIO was organizing workers fairly rapidly in the city in which the "dumb guy" was located.

The Communists were attempting to do the same thing, but were making little progress.

The "dumb guy" kept getting in their way. Without making much noise and without engaging in much Red-baiting, he chopped the limbs off behind them and cut the ground from under their feet.

The Commies tried to get him over a barrel, to get him fired, to disgrace him.

But he was either too dumb—or too smart—to step into any of the traps set for him.

AS THE organizing drive of the CIO progressed a union was set up among a group of poorly educated, devoutly religious Negro woodworkers.

They were men who had worked under exceptionally bad conditions for extremely poor pay. They had been victimized by the race prejudices which abounded in the city.

The "dumb guy" helped them set up their union and was greatly pleased by the way they "took to" unionism.

Then he got tied up by a strike and other pressing matters that kept him from devoting any time to the union.

At this point the Communists moved in.

THE Commies took full advantage of the "race problem" and the poor conditions under which the new unionists lived and worked.

They said the CIO was a good thing but that the Communists were the only "real friends" of the Negroes.

Only the Communists, they said, could bring about the uprising which would give the Negro his rightful place in the sun.

The party boys worked hard and fast. They talked long and convincingly. They gave much advice to the officers and committeemen.

They were making converts—or so it seemed.

THE union got into serious negotiating difficulties, and the "dumb guy" stepped in and pulled them out of a hole.

During this period he learned the Reds were trying to take over the union. This he didn't like.

So it wasn't entirely by accident that he wandered into a meeting of the new union a short time later on an evening when the Communists were holding a strategy session elsewhere.

He was invited to speak to the group, so he moved to the front of the room. "Suppose you folks just ask me questions about things that are troubling you," he began.

QUESTIONS, dealing mostly with immediate problems of the union, were shot at him thick and fast. He answered as best he could.

A member rose to his feet and said, "I've been hearing reports the Commies are trying to take over this local. Can you tell us about the Commies?"

The "dumb guy" hesitated a minute and then replied:

"Well, I don't know much about 'em—but the one thing I KNOW FOR SURE is that they don't believe in God."

That was years ago. The union is still strongly right-wing. A.L.S.

BOOMERANG!

Right Wingers Win Control of Wayne County Council

TWO tumultuous days of the Wayne County (Mich.) Council convention preceded the seizure of the council by CIO Natl. Rep. Adolph Germer, acting on behalf of the national CIO.

Germer said that the seizure resulted from the violation by the former council officers of the convention call, to which they and the national CIO officers had agreed.

Germer, who took over the council during the convention, described the following elected by the convention of the reconstructed council as right wingers: Pres. Mike Novak of the Auto Workers; Secy.-Treas. Al Barbour and Exec. Vice-Pres. Alex Fuller of the Steelworkers.

The ousted officers, characterized by Germer as left wingers, were Pres. Tracy M. Doll, Secy.-Treas. Samuel Sage and Organizational Director Coleman Young.

The issue came to a head after the credentials committee refused to seat delegates of disaffiliated locals under terms stipulated in the convention call.

Germer said that the committee had refused to make a report to the convention for two days and that he was pleading with it to report when the convention was recessed five minutes early.

GERMER said that he persuaded most of the convention delegates to meet immediately in another hall in the same building. This meeting was continued the next day, he said.

The next day at a readjourned meeting of the old council, the credentials committee finally reported, the national CIO representative said. He declared that the committee violated the convention call by not giving more than one vote and ond delegate to each disaffiliated local which had paid four month's per capita tax.

Germer said that the convention call provided for giving full voting strength to the locals if they paid the four months' tax. Three months of these taxes were to be sent to the national CIO office, to be held in escrow until new officers were elected.

GERMER said that the failure of the committee to report before the recess was "typical of Communist Party tactics to delay with the hope of taking over after most of the delegates had left."

He added that the old officers were so determined to control the convention that they had authorized the employment of 77 sergeants-at-arms at $20 each per day.

Even when the old council convened after the recess, an overwhelming majority of the delegates voted to attend the CIO-recognized council convention.

Transport Workers Local For Truman

New York Local 100 of the CIO Transport Workers has taken the following action:

- Indorsed Pres. Truman for reelection.
- Dismissed Harry Sacher as counsel (Sacher, who retains his post as counsel for the national TWU, accused TWU Pres. Michael Quill of a frameup. Quill declared Sacher had followed the Communist line.)
- Ousted National officers Douglas MacMahon and John Santo, charged with promoting Communist Party interests within the union.

Local 100 is TWU's largest.

Political Action is Theme in Three CIO Schools

Political action was the theme highlighted at the three CIO regional leadership training courses held in the East, Midwest and Rocky Mountain region the latter half of August.

The schools, sponsored by the National CIO Dept. of Education & Research, brought together CIOers from different states, unions and councils for the discussion of CIO policies and programs.

CIO General Counsel Arthur Goldberg and Education & Research Dir. Kermit Eby led discussions at the term at New Windsor, Md., Aug. 16-21 for CIO members from Virginia, West Virginia, Pennsylvania and Maryland.

At the Midwest school at Kimmswick, Mo., Aug. 22-28, discussion leaders included Stanley H. Ruttenberg and Frank Donner of the National CIO. The course for CIO members in the Rocky Mountain area was held at Estes Park, Colo., Aug. 29-Sept. 4, with Natl. CIO Assoc. Education Dir. George Guernsey in charge.

The last of the regional schools, for CIO members in the South, will be held Sept. 19-Oct. 2, at Highlander Folk School, Monteagle, Tenn.

The Old South . . .

Familiar Dixieland Scene—Picking the 'White Gold' Known as Cotton

Symbol of Easy Living in a Region Where Too Many Have Too Little

THAT'S WH
ABOUT TH

By ARTHUR RIORDAN

CHARLES MASON and Jeremiah Dixon didn't know what they were doing.

They thought that when they were laying out the Mason-Dixon Line they were settling an argument between the Calverts of Maryland and the Penns of Pennsylvania over just where the Commonwealth left off and the Free State began—or vice versa.

But, few are there today who know that the Mason-Dixon Line is the actual boundary between the two states. To millions of Americans—and for generations, too—the Mason-Dixon Line has symbolized the place where the Northern enunciation ends and the Southern accent begins.

Or, the line of demarcation between the industrial North and the Agrarian South.

But, there is a change occurring in Dixieland. And, we don't mean the motley Dixiecrats. We mean in the financial status of the good people of the South, who too long had trailed far, far behind the rest of America in average income.

Now, don't jump too fast to conclusions. The South is still —most of it, anyway—still behind in average income, but the gap has been narrowed considerably.

THERE are a lot of factors involved in this change, But, the CIO can safely say that our Operation Dixie—that mighty crusade to free the South of financial backwardness — has been an important factor.

Average income, in brief, means the total income received by people of any given area or place—total income including wages, salaries, profits, interest, etc.—divided by the number of persons living in that area.

Operation Dixie—officially the CIO's Southern Organizing Drive—is under the direction of Van A. Bittner, beloved veteran of many years of fruitful service for the working men of America, Canada and the whole world. Operation Dixie was launched in June, 1946.

OPERATION Dixie covers Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Florida, Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas.

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Two years of Operation Dixie:

CIO membership in the South has more than doubled.

In fact, the CIO grew as much in the South in the last two years as it did in the previous 11 years.

The CIO has struck mighty blows for civil liberties in many areas, and is gradually wiping out further examples of denial of those rights.

The "traditional" wage differential between North and South has been narrowed, and in some cases eliminated. The economic status of workers has been improved.

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710	182
1104	134
885	181
892	150
659	226
890	182
775	172
916	189
1120	173
1064	136

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A STUDY of Dept. of Commerce statistics makes interesting reading for Northerners, Southerners and Southerners who have left Dixie.

In 1947, aggregate individual incomes of the South were one-fifth larger than in 1944. While the South has lost a number of Government projects which were moved there from crowded Washington during the war—and also has lost a large number of job openings at government airports—employment in plants and factories (and the number of plants, too) is up sharply.

Says the U. S. Commerce Dept.'s Survey of Current Business: "Of considerable imporance in the relatively large advance of private income payments in the Southeast from 1944 to 1947 was a 12% increase in factory payrolls.

This gain is in constrast with small increases or marked declines in other regions. (That 12% rise means in the total payroll, and obviously is bolstered by the several wage increases won by Operation Dixie—and is held down by unorganized plants.)

In North Carolina, for instance, manufacturing payrolls were up 37% in the 1944 to 1947 period.

The Commerce Dept. says further, "The fact that after the war the Southeast retained most of its war-period relative income gains is evidence of considerable strength in postwar income flows."

It is also interesting to note that the Southeast as a unit in 1940 had $9,041,000 in total income payments to individuals. In 1947, that had risen to $25,-723,000—higher than the peak war year of 1944, when the total was $21,475,000.

THE CIO is proud to have been of such service to the people of the South. And, it will continue to help increase the wages and improve the lot of the South.

Oh, the magnolias still bloom in the South and the Spanish moss still hangs languidly and picturesquely from the trees. All the old color and glamour of the South remain, but there's something new.

It's the economic improvement which makes the South's magnolias and Spanish moss even more picturesque.

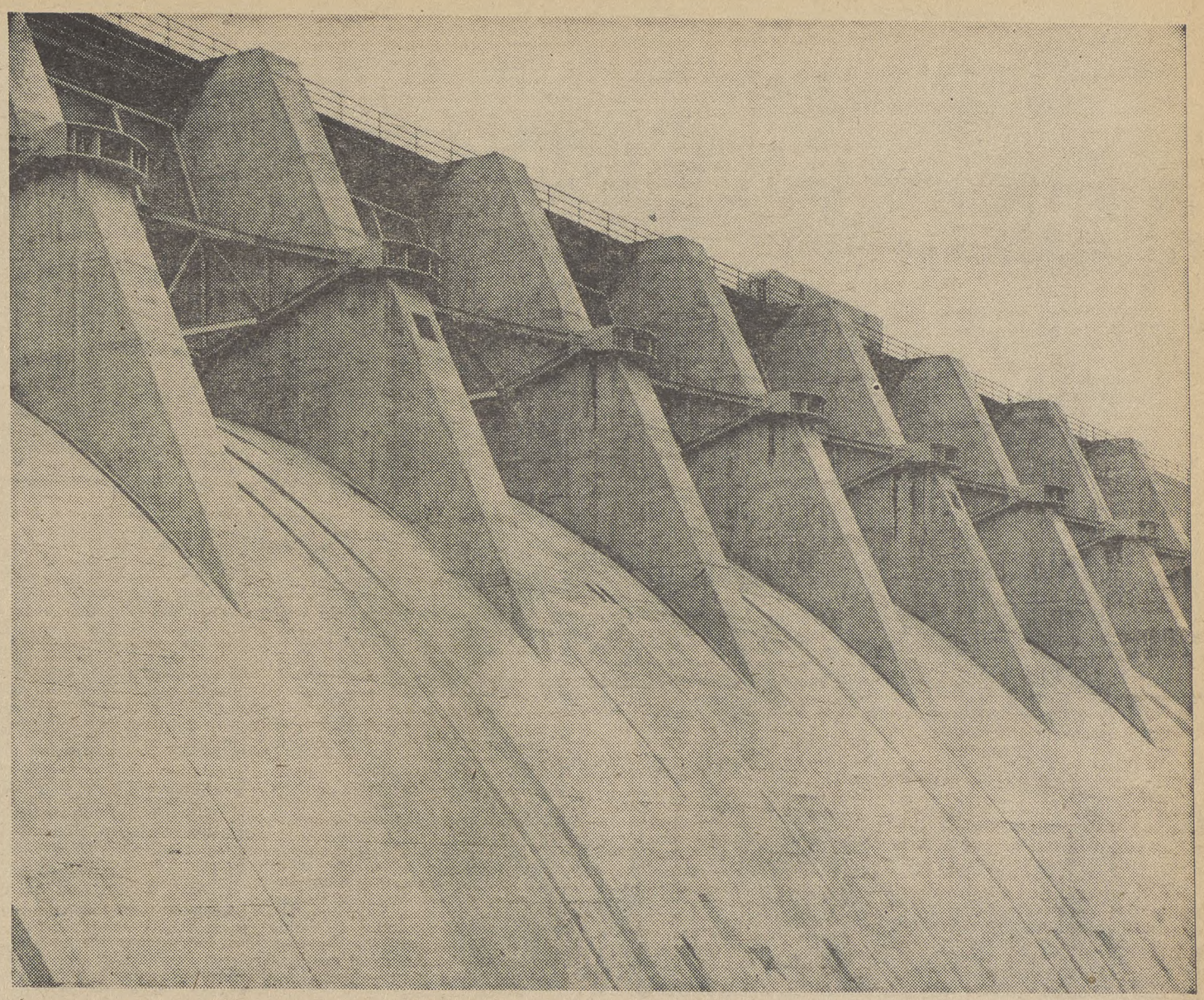
Good luck to you all.

ed Our Honor
e Endeavor'

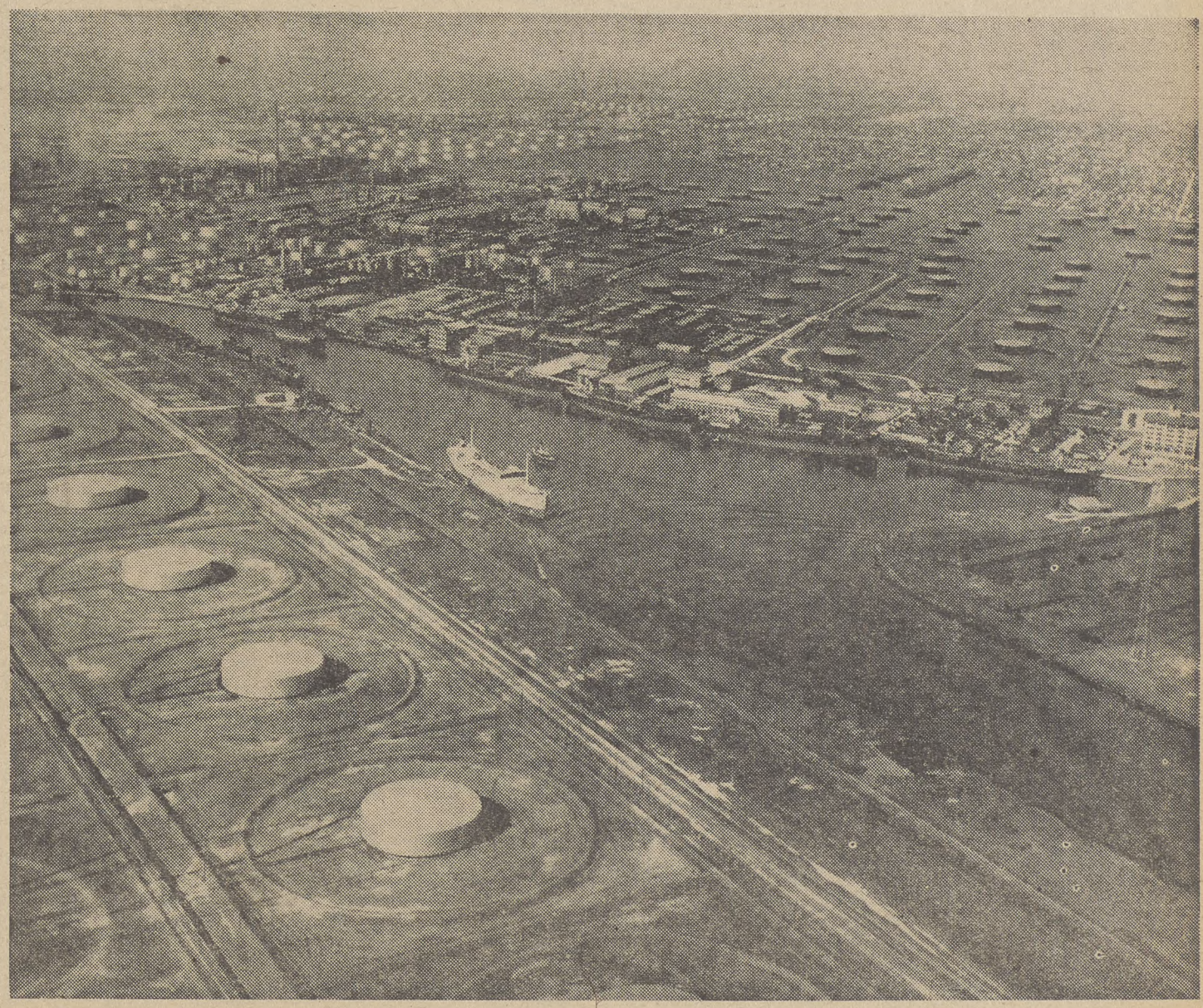
In the words of CIO Pres. Philip Murray: "We are going down there on a simple, re, unadulterated campaign of trade union ganization to improve conditions of em-yment, to increase wages, and to bring out conditions that will be socially better the people living in the South."

In the words of the CIO Executive Board: "We shall continue the good fight. The lfare of workers North and South de-nds upon this. The welfare of our nation d our democracy depends upon this. We ve pledged our honor to this great and manе endeavor.

. . . And The New



Huge TVA Dams Provide Power for Part of South's Expanding Industry



The 'Black Gold' Known as Oil is Refined in Bustling Dixie Cities

Who Said T-H Doesn't Hurt Unions?

By GLORIA CAPLAN

"IT IS a nonsensical piece of legislation, not only vicious but foolhardy. Nonsensical, and I believe that time will prove it is not workable." Philip Murray in his opening address before the 9th CIO convention, Oct. 13, 1947.

Almost a year has passed since Murray predicted the Taft-Hartley Act wouldn't work.

More than a year has passed since the Act took effect, and on its first anniversary the nation's press and industry spokesmen took a quick look around, discovered the labor movement was still in existence, even growing, noted that there were fewer strikes this year than last, and shouted "Hallellujah!"

Typical of the editorial celebrations was one staged by the New York Daily News. The editorial pointed out that there are no labor concentration camps yet, more people belong to unions than ever before, unions have just won a round of wage increases—and more workers seem to feel "safe now from their leaders' tyrannies."

WHY, then, did workers at Labor Day rallies throughout the country consume so much time lambasting the Act and its sponsors?

"If all this is slavery, we're in favor of its continuing indefinitely; and so, we believe, are most American working men and women," chirps the News.

In the Nation's Capital today there are some 1500 Negro cafeteria workers who could tell the News differently. Their pay averaged $21.90 a week when they asked for a raise. The company's reply: "Taft-Hartley." They lost their strike.

In Nashville, Tenn., today employes of the Nashville Corp. would disagree with the News. They had shown their preference for the CIO Steelworkers in an NLRB election—a 2 to 1 preference. And to their repeated efforts to negotiate a contract, the corporation replied: "Taft-Hartley." It was a long and bitter strike. The workers lost it—and their union.

In California today there are 1500 AFL workers who have been locked for almost a year in a bitter strike on the 20,000-acre DiGiorgio ranch. The NLRB told them they weren't covered by the Law, and so it couldn't order the employer to bargain. But the NLRB did decide that the workers could be subjected to the severe penalties of the Law. The NLRB obtained an injunction against them.

IN Chicago there are several hundred printers who could tell the News a thing or two. Their union, one of the oldest in the country with a long history of stable bargaining relations, is the venerable Intl. Typographical Union. Their prolonged strike is a direct result of Taft-Hartley. To date it has cost the union $7 million dollars, and ITU members throughout the country are paying 5% of their earnings each week to finance their strike-ridden brothers. Don't tell them about Taft-Hartley.

In upstate New York there are several thousand Remington-Rand employes who, after many long and bloody struggles, finally won contracts in six plants about seven years ago. Today, after seven years of bargaining, the company has a new weapon—Taft-Hartley. Because the CIO Electrical Workers has declined to comply with the T-H filing requirements, Rem-Rand considers itself absolved from any obligation to bargain.

Shortly after the Law became effective, it posted notices that agreements, reached only a few months before, were void. The U. S. Government no longer protects these workers' precious right to organize. Under T-H no employer holds are barred when it comes to a non-complying union. And the union hasn't the right even to complain.

IN Seattle, 15,000 Boeing Aircraft workers, now in their fifth strike month, have felt the T-H whip. The walkout was called after 14 months of fruitless negotiations and after workers had gone two years without a raise. Immediately T-H was flung in their faces. Because they did not formally file 60-day strike notices, the company announced it had no obligation to bargain any longer under T-H.

A U. S. District Judge upheld this company view in denying a request for an injunction to force the company to bargain. Subsequently an NLRB trial examiner ruled that prolonged negotiations can substitute for the "cooling-off" period, and pronounced Boeing guilty of unfair labor practices.

But the issue will be tied up perhaps for years in litigation, for the company announced it would fight the case up to the Supreme Court if necessary. Meanwhile, Boeing has filed a federal suit against the union—under Taft-Hartley—for $2,250,000 damages. And, using T-H, the AFL Teamsters are helping crack the strike by raiding the striking union membership.

These cases are but a small sampling of the unions, which in the first year of Taft-Hartley, have been victimized.

Why don't unions like the T-H Act? Here are some of their reasons:

• Before the law was enacted, unions charged that there would be a revival of government by injunction.

Under T-H the NLRB has secured 17 injunctions against unions. On the state and local level use of the injunction has been so revived that hardly a strike has occurred since T-H in which the employer has not succeeded in obtaining an injunction against the union. Injunctions have even been obtained to halt practices later declared to be legitimate. But by the time the union is vindicated, the damage to the strike has been done.

• Unions charged that the law was biased on the side of the employer.

Under T-H, employer charges of unfair labor practices get priority. Meanwhile, hundreds of union charges lie buried in the NLRB's snowballing backlog of cases. If, in the face of an employer's refusal to bargain, the union files an unfair labor practice charge, both the employer and the union know it may be a year, maybe two, before the NLRB gets around to "protecting the workers' right to organize." By that time, the union may or may not still be in existence.

• Unions charged the law is punitive.

Strikers are punished for striking by being denied the right to vote in a representation election if they have been replaced by strikebreakers. Thus, on the one hand picket lines are pruned down by injunctions so that the strikers have no defense against incoming strikebreakers; and then, when sufficient replacements are inside, the NLRB stages an election at the employer's request, in which most of the strikers are prohibited from voting. The strike is effectively broken, and the striking union is ousted.

• Unions charged the anti-Communist affidavits provision constituted denial of the freedom of conviction to union leaders, abridged the right of workers to select officers and unions of their choice.

Many known anti-Communist trade union leaders have refused to sign the "I'm not a Red" affidavits in defense of a principle, one of the principles on which the union movement was founded.

Said Philip Murray at the 1947 CIO convention: "I stated I was unwilling to file an affidavit that I was not a Communist. That is a matter of principle. I do not know why the Congress of the United States should require me to do that, as a citizen. I think the Congress is very presumptuous, because I think if they could do that to me about this question of Communism, they could do it with any other citizen about any kind of issue . . .

Why did not this Congress incorporate in this legislation a provision asking a member of a union holding office if he is a member of the Ku Klux Klan? They did not do it. Or the Silver Shirts, or the Black Shirts or any other type of organization? The Congress did not do it."

(Murray's union, the Steelworkers, has adopted a constitutional amendment barring Communists from union office.)

As bad as the violation of a constitutional right, unions argue, is the discriminatory character of the provision against a single segment of the population. The Wagner Act, and supposedly the Taft-Hartley Act, were adopted to protect a fundamental—not a Congress-granted—right: the right of workers to organize.

Thus, the Steelworkers, the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, the Intl. Typographical Union, the Electrical Workers and numerous other unions are in effect told by the government which is supposed to dispense its protections and benefits to all the people: "We do not recognize your fundamental right to organize, and an employer may freely engage in illegal acts against your members. We will do nothing about it."

• Unions charged that the provision permitting employers to file damage suits in Federal Courts against unions for acts—whether authorized or not—of their "agents" would lead to endless litigation and raids on union treasuries.

To date about $15 million in damages have been filed against unions, with the amount still growing.

This provision of the law was widely represented as a move to make unions "responsible." Unions reply that they have never attempted to shirk responsibility for their acts. They do object, however, to being held responsible for actions of their members committed without the union's knowledge or against its will. They object to being dragged into Federal Courts for actions which, on the part of any other American, would normally be subject to local law enforcement.

They object to this added employer weapon for harassing striking unions. They object to the road it opens for company stooges within the union to commit illegal acts—start a picketline skirmish, say, or throw a brick through a window—in order that the company may file damage suits against the union.

• Unions charged that the ban against the closed shop would stir up labor strife and that the union shop election requirement would cause a useless deluge of cases for the NLRB, under which it would completely bog down.

THE Intl. Typographical Union and the maritime unions are the best examples of unions victimized by the closed shop provision. The ITU's many years of peaceful relations under a closed shop came to an end with the T-H act. The maritime unions, whose members had spilled precious blood in the '30s to oust the oppressive, graft-ridden "shape-up" system of hiring, now find their hiring hall declared illegal under T-H. Even the ship owners have admitted that the hiring hall produced stability and eradicated the old corruption on the waterfront.

As for the union shop elections, based on the theory that workers were being railroaded into unions by labor bosses against their will—98% have been won by the unions, despite the law's unique requirement that a majority of those in the bargaining unit, rather than a majority of those voting, must vote for the union shop. The 12,150-case backlog confronting the Board at the end of March attested to the avalanche under which the Board was buried.

• Unions charged that the so-called "free speech for employers" provision would amount to permitting employers to intimidate workers attempting to form a union.

TECHNICALLY, employers are permitted to say what they will on the subject of unions—provided they do not coerce or bribe or threaten employes. Unions argue that the NLRB has interpreted this provision in such a way that employers are permitted to effectively intimidate workers by innuendo.

For example, in the Wrought Iron Range Co. case, the employer, on the eve of the election told workers that it was their "bargaining agent"; warned them that the election results would "bear directly on your welfare and the welfare of those dependent on you"; said "the Company means to win this election"; urged employes to consider their "own future welfare" and mailed sample ballots to workers marked "'No' votes against the union." The board found none of those acts coercive or interfering with the election.

In the Babcock & Wilcox case, the NLRB ruled it legal for an employer to force his workers to listen to anti-union tirades. The employes, in effect, are denied the right not to listen.

• Unions charged that the T-H Act would create an atmosphere which would give rise to lawlessness against unions and their members.

Such instances have been numerous. Perhaps the most blatant example occurred in Kansas City, Kans., where police, at the prodding of the Chamber of Commerce, were instructed to "crack heads" of CIO Packinghouse Workers on strike at the Cudahy plant. At the time of the unprovoked police attack, there were 15 pickets on the line, there was no picket line incident, and there was no injunction in effect against the strikers. Strikers standing idly by on the sidewalks were clubbed and chased into the union hall. Others—some non-strikers—were pulled out of a restaurant and clubbed. Having fled into the union hall, workers were beaten to the floor. The union hall was wrecked.

IN NASHVILLE, TENN., Steelworkers striking at the Nashville Corp. experienced similar attacks. In Rome, Ga., CIO Textile Workers on strike at the Anchor Duck mill discovered that the company had obtained about 30 pistol-packing permits for its officials and strikebreakers. Two strikers have already been seriously wounded by these "toys."

• Unions charged that the T-H provisions banning expenditures for political purposes is unconstitutional.

The Supreme Court has already ruled that the Law cannot ban union publications from printing political material. The court has not yet ruled on the constitutionality of the section as a whole. In the process of obtaining the right to a free labor press, the CIO was forced to spend over $100,000 in legal and related expenses. And there are court tests still to come.

• Unions charged that the power to prevent a strike meant the power to reduce labor to involuntary servitude.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ *Newspapers Please Copy*

In defense of the T-H Act, newspapers pointed to the decrease in man-days lost due to strikes in the first half of this year, compared with the first half of last year. What they did not mention was:

(1) That there is no great virtue in forcing workers to take "no" as an answer to legitimate demands and to work against their will.

(2) That the number of strikes to force recognition — indicating the increasing number of employers who refuse to bargain—grew, as unions predicted they would, from 56 in the first quarter of 1947 to 80 in the first quarter of this year under T-H.

(3) That about half of the man-days lost in the first half of 1947 were due to the nationwide telephone strike. The absence of such an enormous toll in the first half of this year was due not to Taft-Hartley, but to numerous other factors. At this moment the telephone workers, after months of fruitless bargaining, are threatening another walkout. That they did not strike earlier in the year was not due to T-H.

Another large group of workers —the Steelworkers — were bound by a two-year contract with a no-strike clause. That they did not strike was not due to T-H. Had either of these unions walked out in the first half of this year, the figure for time lost during this year's first 6 months would have been far greater than last year's corresponding figure. In other industries the current period of business prosperity, prompted employers to come through with wage demands rather than force a walkout and miss out in production.

UE ADMINISTRATION WINS OVER CRITICS

By ARTHUR RIORDAN

THE 13th convention of the CIO Electrical Workers, held last week in Manhattan Center, New York City, backed the policies of the union's administration in an intra-union row over UE's program.

The 1000-delegate convention took these major actions:

1. Adopted, 3484 to 912, with some abstentions, a resolution entitled "Presidential Election, 1948," which indorsed no candidate, though UE Gen. Pres. Albert J. Fitzgerald is co-chairman of the Wallace Progressive Party. Fitzgerald spoke for the resolution, declaring that any indorsement would "split UE wide open."

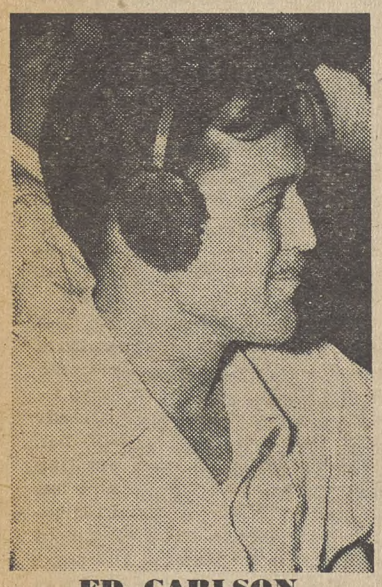
The action automatically killed a substitute resolution by Delegate James B. Carey, who is a member of Local 101, is the UE's former President, and who is also secretary-treasurer of CIO. Carey wanted UE to indorse CIO's national policy, which includes an indorsement of Pres. Truman.

2. Adopted by a voice vote a resolution entitled "Exposure of James B. Carey," which accused Carey of joining Reps. Charles Kersten (R., Wis.) and Carroll Kearns (R., Pa.) "in defaming the UE," of adding "to their slanders of his union," of lying "under oath to do so," and directing that the resolution be sent to CIO and its member unions and to the World Federation of Trade Unions and its members "so that all working people with whom he may have dealings may know of his acts". (Daily newspaper reporters estimate the vote was about 4 to 1.)

Having been apprised of the convention's attack on Carey, the executive board of Local 101 immediately went to New York, inviting Fitzgerald and Matles to appear before it and make their charges against Carey. Both failed to appear.

The board then announced: "In the absence of accusation by those who claim to know the facts, the board has decided unanimously that the public charge has no content; that they are rooted entirely in a campaign of slander and intimidation directed at any and all who dare oppose the prostitution of our union into an agency of Soviet foreign policy . . . The board expresses its full and complete confidence in the integrity of Carey."

3. Adopted a resolution which accused other CIO unions of raiding UE and stated "that the CIO must take steps at once to halt the raiding of one CIO union by another." Reporters estimated the vote was about 6 to 1. This automatically killed a substitute by Carey that would have urged locals which left UE to come back and which also assailed raiding.



ED CARLSON
This delegate to the UE convention wore ear muffs so he wouldn't have to listen to Henry Wallace.

Everybody Wrong

One delegate at the UE convention just couldn't be pleased.

He criticized the union's official organ, the UE News, because, he said, it bears too heavily on news about Henry Wallace—and criticized the CIO News because, he said, it bore too heavily on news about Pres. Truman.

4. Reelected Fitzgerald to his eighth consecutive term; Gen. Secy.-Treas. Julius Emspak to his 13th consecutive term and Dir. of Org. James J. Matles to his 12th consecutive term. The roll call margins were about 4 to 1 or better in each case.

5. Heard Henry A. Wallace read a speech in which he accused labor leaders who have indorsed Pres. Truman for re-election of "following a policy of appeasement." (He did not mention by name CIO Pres. Philip Murray, who is supporting Truman.)

The convention, before Wallace appeared, voted down a resolution to have a representative of CIO state its position to Wallace. Fitzgerald, in opposing such an invitation, said he did not wish to embarrass Pres. Murray and that, anyway, Carey could state the position of the majority of the CIO Executive Board.

6. Adopted, on a voice vote, a resolution assailing the peacetime draft, accusing it of being "part of a 'guns, not butter,' plan to force a war economy upon this country. It is an attempt to build a reserve of soldiers to be used as strike breakers against the interests of the unions and the people."

After a heated debate, the vote was taken and reporters estimate the count was 5 to 3 in favor, closest vote of the convention. Many delegates cried "roll call," but Fitzgerald urged that those which wished to be recorded as voting no, turn their names into the convention proceedings. Carey rose and supported Fitzgerald on this suggestion. Carey said he opposed the convention resolution because it departed from CIO policy in many respects.

Fitzgerald defeated Harry Block, a former vice president of UE, a member of Local 101 and now secretary-treasurer of the Pennsylvania State CIO, by a vote of 3652 to 719.

Emspak won over Anthony Cimino, of Local 202, Springfield, Mass., by a vote of 3614 to 838.

Matles was victor by a 3827 to 594 count over John Duffy, of Local 613, Pittsburgh.

Last year, Fitzgerald defeated Block, 3941 to 493; Emspak defeated James Click, 3872 to 787, anad Matles defeated Bart Enright, 3953 to 504.

THE convention opened with an officers' report on the year since the last convention, which told of a total membership of 570,000; of wage gains of $104,000,000—with $33,000,000 now being negotiated; of 400 locals in 29 states and Canada; of attacks by employers under Taft-Hartley—coupled with accusations of raiding;

Of an advance from 84% of its members to 91% of those who receive at least six paid holidays a year; of 306,000 employes who will get three weeks' vacation after 20 years, compared to 246,000 last year; of 461 contracts carrying group insurance.

There were 1501 plants covered by contract.

Two other incidents occurred during the convention:

● The U. S. Immigration authorities allowed only seven of 18 elected Canadian delegates to cross the border to attend the UE convention. Authorities also arrested UE Vice Pres. C. S. Jackson as he landed at LaGuardia Field after an airplane hop from Canada, and took him to Ellis Island.

On being told that his hearing would not be held until after the convention, Jackson waived a hearing and flew back to Canada.

● Fitzgerald first ordered from the room and then barred from the convention a Life magazine photographer and researcher who said they were taking a picture story of the convention. The photographer, Tony Linck, said his camera had been damaged, some film taken from him and that he was "manhandled" by some delegates and sergeants-at-arms. Fitzgerald accused the two of violating a pledge not to take pictures on the floor.

THE debate on the Presidential election was led by Carey and Fitzgerald.

Carey pleading for CIO's program, accused Wallace of giving "lip service" to civil liberties, citing several instances to emphasize his point.

He recalled that he and George L-P Weaver, director of the CIO Committee Against Discrimination and a Negro, had, during Wallace's term as Secretary of Commerce, ordered meals while waiting for a plane at the Washington Natl. Airport (the airport, which is in Virginia, is under the jurisdiction of the Commerce Dept.).

The waitress took their orders, but when the food arrived, only one meal was brought, that for Carey. Carey and Weaver protested and she brought the manager, who ordered Weaver to leave, because the manager said, his presence was in violation of the laws of Virginia.

He threatened to bring the police. Carey dared him to bring the Natl. Guard, since this was government property, but the manager stalked away and the two CIO men shared the one meal. A protest visit to Wallace, Carey said, brought the statement that we've got to operate under the laws of Virginia.

But, Carey said, Secy. of War Stimson, "not a vocal opponent of discrimination," had ordered the end of cafeteria segregation at the Pentagon, also in Virginia, where the restaurants are also operated by private enterprise.

FITZGERALD stated that the majority resolution had two broad principles (1) allows free political expression and (2) decides the issue of whether or not UE should indorse a candidate.

There is a wide difference of opinion in UE, in the labor movement and in the country at large in this year's campaign, he declared. "Speaking for the general officers," he said, "we feel each member should be permitted to vote his own conscience. Some have questioned my right to be a leader of the Progressive Party. If they try to take that right from me, you are denying free political expression.

"Our majority motion is not an indorsement of anyone, including Wallace. Anyone who interprets it to be an indorsement is a damnable liar. As long as I hold office, I retain the right to be independent politically.

"There must be no regimentation in CIO."

Mine Host

Though the UE convention was held in New York City, which is part of District 4, the official host for the gathering was District 3, upper New York State.

Reason: convention was originally slated for Buffalo, was transferred to New York.

OPPONENTS: **James B. Carey (left) smiles at cheers and boos from the delegates to the UE convention as UE Pres. Albert Fitzgerald informs the gathering Carey is about to speak.**

IN THE debate over the resolution against Carey, the accused stated his own position. He pointed out that he had refused to appear on invitation before the House Labor Sub-committee of Reps. Kersten and Kearns, and that he finally appeared on subpoena. He denied violating any UE rules or harming the union.

He challenged the convention to send the issue "to the proper level," which is the local union level, he declared. He said he was willing to submit his case to a trial committee of his own local, 101, and also of Fitzgerald's local, 201. "If I am guilty of anything," he asserted, "it is of being anti-Communist, for I believe that Communists will do business with anyone, even Hitler."

Fitzgerald declared he had agreed to appear on invitation before the subcommittee because "I will go anywhere in the U. S. to defend our union.

"I accuse Carey of a sinister plot to force several companies to quit dealing with UE and, if they don't, to force them to do so by adverse publicity. We won't let that happen.

"As to Carey's invitation to appear before my local, I don't want him to, I don't want him to contaminate them.

"I am no kind of a Communist, an anti-Communist or any other kind. I think there was deliberate collusion between Carey and the subcommittee."

Several speakers took the floor to deny Carey's charges that Westinghouse and RCA had fired employes because they were anti-Communists and also his charge that companies would rather deal with pro-Communist UE leadership because such a leadership would be more apt to go easy.

Carey repeated his charges.

ON THE raiding issue, Marie Reed, a delegate from Cleveland, accused CIO Reg. Dir. Sam Sponseller of aiding and abetting raiding. Vice Pres. Ernest DeMaio of Chicago accused Carey of company unionism.

Matles ridiculed reports that UE would leave CIO. He declared this "cannibalism" of raiding within CIO must be halted or CIO cannot survive. He assailed what he called the "swivel chair" attitude of some CIO officers.

WALLACE, when he appeared in the hall, was greeted with cheers intermingled with boos, both of which continued throughout his talk. A large number of delegates took part in neither.

He did not depart from his prepared speech, even where it stated that "of the 56 candidates that the CIO rates as 80% liberal or better, there are very few whom we will oppose."

(CIO-PAC has analyzed the areas in which the Progressives have Congressional candidates and found that the statement concerning the 56 candidates, first made by Wallace's campaign manager, C. B. Baldwin, is far from accurate.)

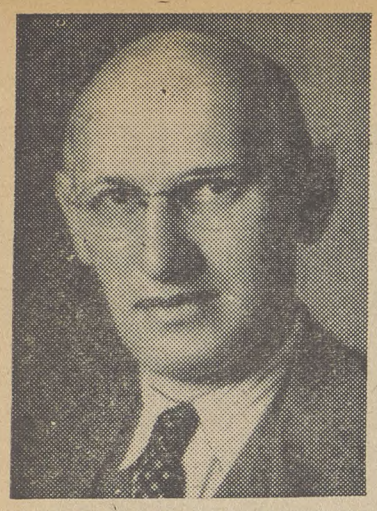
Wallace also assailed labor leaders who back Truman's "bipartisan foreign policy."

"But he who supports Truman on grounds of foreign policy," he said, "supports a policy which would regiment American workers in a labor front led, not by Mr. Murray or by Mr. Green, but by the gauleiters of big business, by the American Robert Leys."

Danger

UE Pres. Albert Fitzgerald, recalling that Rep. Kersten had started to read excerpts from Stalin to him during the hearing over UE's internal policies, declared:

"If those Congressmen don't stop reading Stalin, they may find themselves in the Communist Party."



ATTENDS PARLEY: Frank Rosenblum, secretary-treasurer of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers and CIO's member of the executive bureau of the World Federation of Trade Unions, who will attend the WFTU meeting in Paris starting Sept. 17. CIO Secy.-Treas. James Carey and Intl. Affairs Director Michael Ross will also be present at the Paris meeting.

NCSC Ousts Mills; 'Lies,' He Says

Saul Mills, secretary of the Greater New York CIO Council, has been removed from membership in the Natl. CIO Community Services Committee, the committee's chairman, Irving Abramson, has announced.

Abramson said Mills was accused of disloyalty to the committee and to CIO (the New York City CIO Council has refused to follow CIO policy against the Progressive Party); non-cooperation with the committee; failure to carry out committee decisions; violation of the committee's program and sabotage of its work; contempt for CIO's rules and policies.

Mills, in reply, charged the accusations against him were "lies."

Names

The Oil Workers' International Union has had three names.

When it was formed in 1917, it was called the Oil Field and Gas Well Workers, AFL. Later, the name was changed to Oil Field, Gas Well and Refinery Workers. In 1937, when the union helped found CIO, the name became OWIU.

Vic Reuther Says:

Marshall Plan Endangered By Confused U. S. Policy

- American policy in Germany must learn to distinguish between true democrats and "Nazis on the rebound."
- If we fail to give help to true democrats, our Marshall Plan aims and our firmness against Communist challenges are likely to fall by the wayside.

These were the conclusions voiced in a radio speech last week by Victor Reuther, CIO auto union education director, just back from a month's visit to Germany and Austria. He talked with numerous union officials and with American military government officers during his travels.

"The Marshall Plan is in danger," Reuther—a brother of the UAW president—declared. "It is threatened as much by the confusions of our own European policy as by any current or impending Communist efforts to discredit it or impede it."

If we really want to stop Communism, Reuther said in a Mutual radio network talk, we must help "the forgotten men of Berlin"—veteran foes of Nazism—"develop in Germany a democratic alternative to Communism."

DEMOCRATIC leadership can best come from the German union movement, which is larger now than before the rise of Hitler. Its leaders, who have fought every move towards dictatorship, are not being listened to enough by American policy makers, the UAW official charged.

Germany is the "key to European recovery, and therefore to the success of the Marshall Plan," Reuther said, but there is serious conflict between our aims under the Plan and the "day-to-day operation of our policy in Germany."

"As a result of this conflict, our best friends in Germany—those who fought Hitler yesterday and who are fighting Stalinism today—are hurt and bewildered, while our enemies, both Communists and former Nazis, are comforted in their struggle for power," he asserted.

WELCOME TO UAW: Victor Reuther, education director of the CIO auto union, was welcomed to Vienna by Johann Boehm (left), head of the Free Austrian Trade Union Federation. Reuther, brother of the UAW head, toured Austria and Germany for a month, meeting with labor union officials.

America's big problem is how to use German industry to promote European recovery while "guarding against the revival of Germany's war-making power," Reuther declared.

"We cannot resolve this dilemma until we learn to distinguish our friends from those who are not our friends in Germany."

HE said that we are going to have to choose between "reprisal and reconstruction," and that the latter choice will be the wise one. Our policy, he added, should be directed to all-out production, and end to wholesale dismantling of factories and machines, and a firm stand against returning controls to former Nazis who keep their old viewpoints.

"We must make a clear-cut choice between business and professional men who supported Hitler and those trade-unionists, and other democrats, who fought Hitler and landed in Dachau for their pains," Reuther said.

But in the western zones, controlled by the American, French and British, we saw "an unmistakable trend towards reviving the social and economic groups that supported the Nazis and who formed the respectable core of Germany's aggressive nationalism."

While this group increases its privileges, organized workers are being kept from policy decisions; their unions are being harassed; and we are letting down our best friends in that country.

If the American people do not force a change in policy, another war in Europe may be the result, Reuther predicted.

Tempers Flare Over WFTU Resolution at TUC

SHARP tension between a big right wing and a small but vocal left wing marked the annual convention of the powerful British Trades Union Congress last week at Margate, England.

In an atmosphere of unprecedented bitterness against some Communist delegates, the right wing carried test votes by margins ranging from 15-1 to 25-1. The 800 delegates represent some eight million organized British workers.

Left wing efforts to push through a program boomeranged at several points. Most dramatic was an effort to tie the TUC to a statement of full support of the World Federation of Trade Unions and the actions of all its representatives.

The resolution touched off an explosive speech by Arthur Deakin, secretary of Britain's largest union — the 1,300,000-member Transport & General Workers—and president of the WFTU. After listening to speeches by Deakin and others, the resolution of support to the WFTU was voted down.

THE action, however, does not remove the British group from the WFTU, but it appears to give authority to the TUC leadership to dis-affiliate if they so decide. Deakin said he would remain as WFTU president until his term expires in December, and that he would preside at the WFTU executive bureau meeting at Paris starting Sept. 17.

(CIO will be represented at the meeting by Frank Rosenblum of the Clothing Workers, a WFTU vice-president; Sec.-Treas. James Carey, and Intl. Affairs Director Michael Ross.)

Deakin charged that the two unions — engineers and tobacco workers—who sponsored the resolution on the world labor group were "trying to put him on the spot." Leaders of Communist labor organizations which are WFTU members, Deakin said, would try to use such a statement of all-out support against him at WFTU meetings.

SPONSORS of the resolution, "who take their orders from Moscow," would like to see that happen, Deakin said.

The resolution, in addition to supporting the WFTU, would have committed the British unions to resisting attempts to destroy unity of the world labor group. Russian and other Communists in the WFTU have used this charge against spokesmen of both the CIO and the British in their efforts to prevent Communist domination of WFTU policies and practices.

Reported statements by Deakin that the WFTU is Communist-dominated are at odds with the attitude of CIO Secy.-Treas. Carey, who has reported that efforts by non-Communists have thwarted attempts to make the WFTU an instrument of Soviet policy. Carey has urged a strong and positive program to follow up victories over the Communist bloc at recent WFTU meetings.

THE TUC convention also voted down resolutions calling for immediate nationalization of the iron and steel industry and for withdrawal of armed forces from Greece. Delegates also voted condemnation of "wildcat strikes," whose number has been increasing in recent months.

Miss Florence Hancock, TU chairman, said that unofficial work stoppages might sometimes be justified, but that magnification of petty grievances by "mischief makers" should not be permitted to hold up production.

Problems of labor's economic needs in a country controlled by a Labor Government and facing a high quota of goods for export were also discussed at the convention.

Sir Stafford Cripps, the Labor government's economic chief, appealed for support of the administration's wage-price-profit stabilization program, but leaders of about 20 unions said they would continue to press for pay boosts.

H. Talmadge, Civil Rights Foe, Wins

HERMAN TALMADGE, bitter foe of the President's civil rights program, will be Georgia's next governor. He won nomination—to the accompaniment of ugly reports of anti-Negro pressure—in the state primaries, and is assured of election in November.

Georgia's voting was heavy, thanks to abolition of the polltax a few years ago and lifting of restrictions on Negro voting in the Democratic primaries. More than a million people were registered, and about 75% of them apparently went to the polls.

Talmadge's victory over Gov. M. E. Thompson was substantial, but not nearly as decisive as the "unit vote" indicated. Georgia operates under a county unit system like the U. S. Electoral College, with the winner in each county getting all the unit votes from that district. The system cuts down the influence of big cities like Atlanta, and gives added voting strength to back-country rural areas.

Seven of Georgia's Congressmen and Sen. Russell—an ardent anti-Trumanite — were unopposed in the primaries and thus guaranteed election in November. In three other contests, incumbent Congressmen won re-nomination.

Although a record-breaking 141,000 Negroes were registered, they were placed under heavy pressure. Ku Klux Klan crosses blazed in three counties, 558 names of Negroes were struck from the voting list in Griffin, and in Augusta only three Negroes were permitted to vote every hour.

In three western state primaries, voting varied from light to heavy.

UTAH: Rep. Walter Granger (D) was unopposed in his bid for renomination from the state's first district. Granger, a strong Congressional liberal, voted against the Taft-Hartley Act and supported a progressive program.

He'll be opposed in the elections by Republican David Wilson, a lawyer.

Democratic Gov. Herbert Maw took an easy lead in the race for renomination. He'll be opposed by GOP candidate J. B. Lee, who gave Maw a close fight four years ago.

NEVADA: Only 30% of the registered voters went to the polls in sparsely-settled Nevada to vote for candidates for the state's one Congressional seat. Rep. C. H. Russell (R), who supported T-H, was unopposed in the GOP primary. He'll run against Walter S. Baring, Reno Democratic city councilman, in the elections.

ARIZONA: Arizona's primary was marked chiefly by votes of several thousand reservation Indians, voting for the first time—thanks to a Supreme Court decision knocking out a state law which had barred them from the polls. Nearly two-thirds of the registered voters turned out.

Rep. John Murdock (D.), who voted against T-H, led a field of three in the contest for renomination in the state's first district. Rep. Harless (D), another opponent of T-H, trailed in the race for Democratic nomination for governor.

THE ADVENTURES OF JIM BARRY

IN AN EFFORT TO TRACE THE LONE CLUE TO POP STORM'S KIDNAPPING, JIM HAS DISTRIBUTED PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE LAUNDRY TAG TORN FROM THE KIDNAPPER'S JACKET TO ELECTION DOORBELL-RINGERS....

THEY'LL COVER EVERY HOUSE AND STORE WITH ORGANIZED LABOR'S ELECTION PLATFORM.. AND OUR PHOTOGRAPH! IF THAT SUIT WAS CLEANED IN THIS TOWN...WE'LL KNOW WHO KIDNAPPED POP PRETTY SOON!

LOCAL 418

CIO

LET'S KEEP OUR FINGERS CROSSED, JIM!

I DON'T SEE ANYTHING MORE USELESS THAN KEEPING MY FINGERS CROSSED, PEGGY. WE'RE GOING TO DO A BIT OF CANVASSING, TO!

BUT WHERE, JIM?

I'VE GOT A CARD HERE... FOR THIS HOUSE! START CLIMBING STAIRS, PEG.... IF YOU'RE UP TO IT!

HAH! IF A COUPLE THOUSAND UNION MEMBERS CAN DO THIS... TRY AND STOP **ME**! COME ON, SLOW-POKE!

TROUBLE WITH YOU, JIM, IS THAT YOU HAVEN'T BEEN DOING ENOUGH DOORBELL RINGING YOURSELF! GOOD EXCERCISE... AND GOOD FOR YOUR MORALE!

OKAY, EXPERT, WE'LL START AT THE TOP AND WORK OUR WAY DOWNWARD!

RRRRRRRRRNG!

GOOD AFTERNOON!

IF YOU'RE SELLING ANYTHING, YOUNG MAN, I AIN'T BUYING! NOT WITH PRICES THE WAY THEY ARE!

YOU'VE BEEN SOLD ALREADY, MISTER! I'M NOT SELLING ANYTHING...I JUST WANT TO GIVE YOU A COPY OF LABOR'S POLITICAL PLATFORM...

NOW WHAT'S THE GOOD OF POLITICAL PLATFORMS, SON? A SPECIAL SESSION OF CONGRESS IS CALLED TO DO SOMETHING ABOUT PRICES--AND THEY JUST GIVE US DOUBLE-TALK AND HOT AIR! CAN'T LIVE ON THAT!

WHERE'S YOUR MANNERS, CHARLES? ASK THE YOUNG FOLKS TO STEP IN!

THANK YOU, MA'AM!

NO NEED TO THANK ME, SON, IF YOU COME TO TALK POLITICS--YOU'RE MIGHTY WELCOME! THAT HUSBAND OF MINE'S BEEN NAGGING ME ABOUT WHAT I DO WITH MY HOUSEHOLD MONEY...

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WELL, I PUT A STOP TO THAT, SON! I MADE HIM GO SHOPPING TODAY! AND HE SURE LEARNED A THING OR TWO ABOUT PRICES! IF MORE HUSBANDS PUT IN A DAY SHOPPING FOR THE HOUSE EVERY MONTH--- MAYBE THEY'D DO SOMETHING ABOUT THAT NO GOOD, DO-NOTHING CONGRESS WE GOT!

AL

900 People Die Needlessly Every Day

By HENRY C. FLEISHER

Let's assume that every man, woman, and child in Rochester, N. Y., were to be killed the day after tomorrow.

The nation would be shocked. Doctors, nurses, health services, relief and sanitation experts would be rushed to the scene. There'd be probes, investigations, and action. The American people would demand that there be no repetition of such mass death.

Yet every year in these United States, some 325,000 people—about the number who live in Rochester—die needlessly. They don't have to die. There's medical and scientific knowledge to prevent their deaths—yet little is done about ft.

Last week Federal Security Administrator Oscar Ewing set forth a plan for halting the needless killing of Americans—young, old and middle-aged.

In a history-making report to the President, Ewing surveyed the country's resources, its health needs, and the means at hand to improve the health of the people. The report is certain to be attacked by Republicans and vested-interest groups.

BUT despite these attacks, it's also certain to be a permanent milestone in the country's effort to achieve decent health for every citizen.

"Every year, 325,000 people die wh[illegible] we have the knowledge and the skills to save," says the FSA report. "Every year, the nation loses 4,300,000 man-years of work through bad health.

"Every year, the nation loses $27 billion in national wealth through sickness, and partial and total disability. . . .

Death, of course, is inevitable. But death can be postponed to a "normal" age. We've already made a first step in that direction.

TODAY'S baby can count on living 20 years longer than a baby born at the turn of the century. Sweeping epidemics, bringing death in their trail, have been "virtually eliminated." We've learned ways of taking better care of ourselves, and of treating diseases which once meant a certain call for the undertaker.

But even with all these improvements, 900 people will die today who could and should have been kept alive. One out of four deaths still can be prevented.

What do we need to keep those 900 people alive?

The nation's health report spells it out:

1. Health insurance—"to make it possible for everyone to have comprehensive care without worrying about meeting sudden bills out of current pay, without exhausting savings or going into debt, and without being dependent on charity care."

2. Eniugh doctors and dentists to meet local needs and make their services available at hospitals, clinics, offices and homes.

3. Community health programs—covering food inspection, sanitation, control of pests, etc.

4. Community clinics—particularly important for smaller towns and farm areas.

5. Community hospitals—large enough to care for all ordinary needs.

6. A system of district and special hospitals to provide services that are not available in the smaller community hospitals.

7. Medical centers—at least one in every state, for research, refresher courses, training in new methods, etc.

AT present, we're lagging behind on all seven needs.

Most serious is the high cost of medical care.

The U. S. report says this:

"Perhaps the basic lack of our entire health effort is the absence of any method that would permit the individual, regardless of the level of his personal income, to obtain the kind of services he needs to achieve better health.

"A scant 20% of our people are able to afford all the medical care they need. About half our families—those with incomes of $3,000 or less—find it hard, if not impossible to pay for even routine medical care.

"Another 30% of American families with incomes between $3,000 and $5,000 would have to make great sacrifices or go into debt to meet the costs of a severe or chronic illness."

Spending of $4 billion a year—by the federal, state and local governments—will produce "an annual return—in national wealth—of several times that amount. The returns to the nation in terms of human welfare, of added national strength and vitality, are beyond dollar value."

THE goal set forth by the FSA report to Pres. Truman is simply this:

"To assure for every individual his utmost degree of health . . . through providing complete health and medical services to everyone in the nation; to do this for every man, woman and child, without regard to his race or religion, the color of his skin, his place of national origin or the place he lives in our land, and without regard for his personal economic status."

To reach that goal, the Ewing report recommended immediate legislation, to be followed by a three-year "tooling up" period and completion of all aspects of the program within 10 years.

The health insurance set-up outlined by Ewing calls for each person to pay one-half of one per cent of his income—up to a total income of $4,800—to the health fund. After three years, these dues would be increased as more health facilities came into use.

A PRIME feature of the program would be guarantees to the patient as to choice of doctors, dentists and hospitals; and similar assurances to doctors that they would not be "regimented" into operating under the plan, or of having patients "forced" on them.

"I recommend that the President continue to urge upon the Congress the earliest possible enactment of government health insurance in some such terms as outlined in this report," Ewing concluded.

Similar—though less detailed—recommendations were made to the 80th Congress, but Congress refused even—to consider them.

And the 900 needless deaths continue every day.

CIO'S GIFT TO CARE: A $10,000 check—to buy 1,000 food packages for workers in foreign countries—was presented to Pres. Murray Lincoln of CARE by CIO Pres. Philip Murray last week. In all, CIO Community Service Committee has handled purchases of over $500,000 in CARE packages. At the presentation ceremony in Washington were: Marcel Flory, French embassy; Irving Abramson, head of CIO-CSC; Pres. Murray; Murray Lincoln; Ivor Thomas, British embassy; Leo Perlis, director of CIO-CSC. The presentation ceremony was at the Washington Hotel.

More Aid Urged For Needy Kids

ANOTHER report urging steps to cut out the decay in the country's social security system came last week from a 17-man Senate advisory committee.

Like two earlier reports, the statement spotlighted weaknesses in Uncle Sam's handling of care and insurance for the aged, dependent kids, and the sick and disabled.

The 17-man group—on which CIO was represented—serves as an Advisory Council on Social Security to the Senate Finance Committee. The group is headed by Edward Stettinius, Secretary of State during the late years of the war.

Top suggestion in the third report was for an increase in aid payments to needy, dependent children. It called for U. S. payments to the states on a dollar-for-dollar matching basis with state expenditures—to give dependent kids an income along the lines of those now made for the needy aged and blind.

IT urged that Uncle Same give the states $15 for each $20 in average monthly payments for this group of children, and that it provide 50-50 payments over that figure.

A second major recommendation in the Council's report called on the federal government to bear part of the cost of general relief payments now made by the states. It pointed out that insurance is the foundation of the social security system—but that relief is essential for those who can't qualify for the insurance benefits.

Relief payments are slumping at the present time, the Council said, because state governments tend to put their money into programs where they can receive U. S. aid payments.

If earlier recommendations to strengthen social security had been adopted, the Council said, there would be a greatly reduced need for relief.

"Employed and self-employed persons would (if social security were improved) earn protection for themselves and their families while working, and—in the event of old age, permanent and total disability, or death—they or their families would receive insurance benefits," the Council pointed out.

CIO's representative on the Council is Pres. Emil Rieve of the Textile Workers Union. Other members of the group come from industry, agriculture, universities and civic organizations.

ORGANIZATIONALLY SPEAKING

By Allan S. Haywood

CIO Reg. Dir. Frank Bonacci reports the Amalgamated Clothing Workers won an NLRB election at the American Linen Supply Co., Salt Lake City, Utah. The ACWA received 96 votes. 26 were cast for no union.

George Brown, CIO Woodworkers Director of Organization, reports victories at the Wine Glass Ranch Lumber Co. at Bonner, Mont., and the Longbell Lumber Co., Longview, Wash. The Bonner election was for collective bargaining certification and the Longview election was for union shop.

CIO Reg. Dir. W. B. Taylor reports that the Woodworkers of America won an NLRB election at Mengel Co. of Louisville, Ky. For the past eight years the AFL Carpenter's Union was the bargaining agency at this plant.

CIO Reg. Dir. Delmond Garst reports the following union shop victories for the CIO Shoeworkers in plants of the International Shoe Co.: St. Clair, Mo., 310 for, 12 against; St. Genevieve, Mo., 143 for, 7 against; Madison and Jefferson, Mo., 231 for, 34 against; Easton Boot and Shoe Co., 103 for, 1 against; Higginsville, Mo., 373 for, 4 against; Quincy, Mo., 440 for, 24 against; Quincy, Mo., 440 for, 24 against; Dexter, Mo., 226 for, 32 against; Jefferson City, Mo., 204 for, 61 against; Florida, Ill., 215 for, 7 against; Cape Girardiau, Mo., 1025 for, 95 against. Dave Wilson of the Shoe workers union was in charge. Director Garst also reports that the CIO Chemical Workers defeated the AFL in an NLRB election at the Laclede Gas Company, St. Louis, Mo., by a vote of 1121 to 773.

Pres. Harry Sayre of the CIO Paperworkers reports a victory in an NLRB election in the J. N. Deutsch Co., Reading, Pa. Area Dir. Charles Bridgewater and Rep. Ernest Kornfeld were in charge. The following union security elections were also won by the Paperworkers: Shellmar Products Co., Mt. Vernon, Ohio, 475 yes, 2 no; Shellmar Products Co., Zanesville, Ohio, 71 yes, 4 no; Robert Gair Co., Tonawanda, N. Y., 206 yes, 13 no; Mengel Co., Fulton, N. Y., 41 yes, 5 no; Hinde & Dauch Paper Co., Buffalo, N. Y., 48 yes, 3 no; Clifton Paper Board Co., Clifton, N. J., 195 yes, 2 no; Gebhardt Folding Box Co., Dayton, Ohio, 62 yes, 2 no; Sonoco Products Co., Garwood, N. J., 84 yes, 1 no; J. C. Blair Co., Huntingdon, Pa., 252 yes, 1 no; Milprint, Inc., DePere, Wisc., 92 yes, 2 no; Oxford-Miami Paper Co., West Carrollton, Ohio, 346 yes, 8 no; Pioneer Paper Stock Co., Chicago, Ill., 271 yes, 2 no; Milprint, Inc., Stoughton, Wis., 14 yes, 5 no; National Envelope Div., U.S. Envelope Co., Waukegan, Ill., 189 yes, 18 no; Luke, Md., and Williamsburg, Pa., mills of West Virginia Pulp & Paper Co. voted 1609 yes, 128 no.

CIO Reg. Dir. George Craig reports the CIO Chemical Workers won collective bargaining rights at the Foote Mineral Co., Exton, Pa. CIO received 70 votes in this election to 20 for no union. William S. Rittenberry was in charge for the Chemical Workers and was assisted by CIO Reps. Victor Ulivitch and Ben Stahl.

UAW Rep. A. L. Patton in charge. Dir. Miley also reports an election victory at the GM Euclid Station Wagon plant with 392 of the workers voting for the UAW and only 9 against. UAW Rep. John Troeter was in charge and was assisted by Charles Beckman, John DeVito and Bert Foster, officers of UAW Local 45 and David Better, chairman of the bargaining committee of the Euclid plant.

CIO Reg. Dir. Edward McCrone reports that in a NLRB election the employes of the Royal Typewriter Co., Hartford, Conn., voted 4954 for UAW to 381 for no union. The campaign was under the direction of UAW Reg. Dir. Charles Kerrigan.

CIO Reg. Dir. Chester C. Dusten reports the employes of the Great Lakes Carbon Corp., Terrobone, Oreg., voted 32 to 1 in favor of a union shop.

CIO. Reg. Dir. Roy W. Atkinson reports the CIO Steelworkers won an election in the Tacoma, Wash., plant of Permanent Metals. The vote was USA 129, AFL 85. Hugh Matthews, Steelworkers' representative, was in charge of the election.

CIO Reg. Dir. George DeNucci reports a 3-to-1 election victory for the Retail, Wholesale & Department Store Union at the Logan Milk Co., Logan, Ohio. Intl. Rep. Jerry Hughes was in charge.

Thomas J. Gallagher, Director of Organization for the CIO Shipbuilding Workers Union, reports winning a union security election at the Dravo Shipyard, Wilmington, Del., by a vote of 137 to 4.

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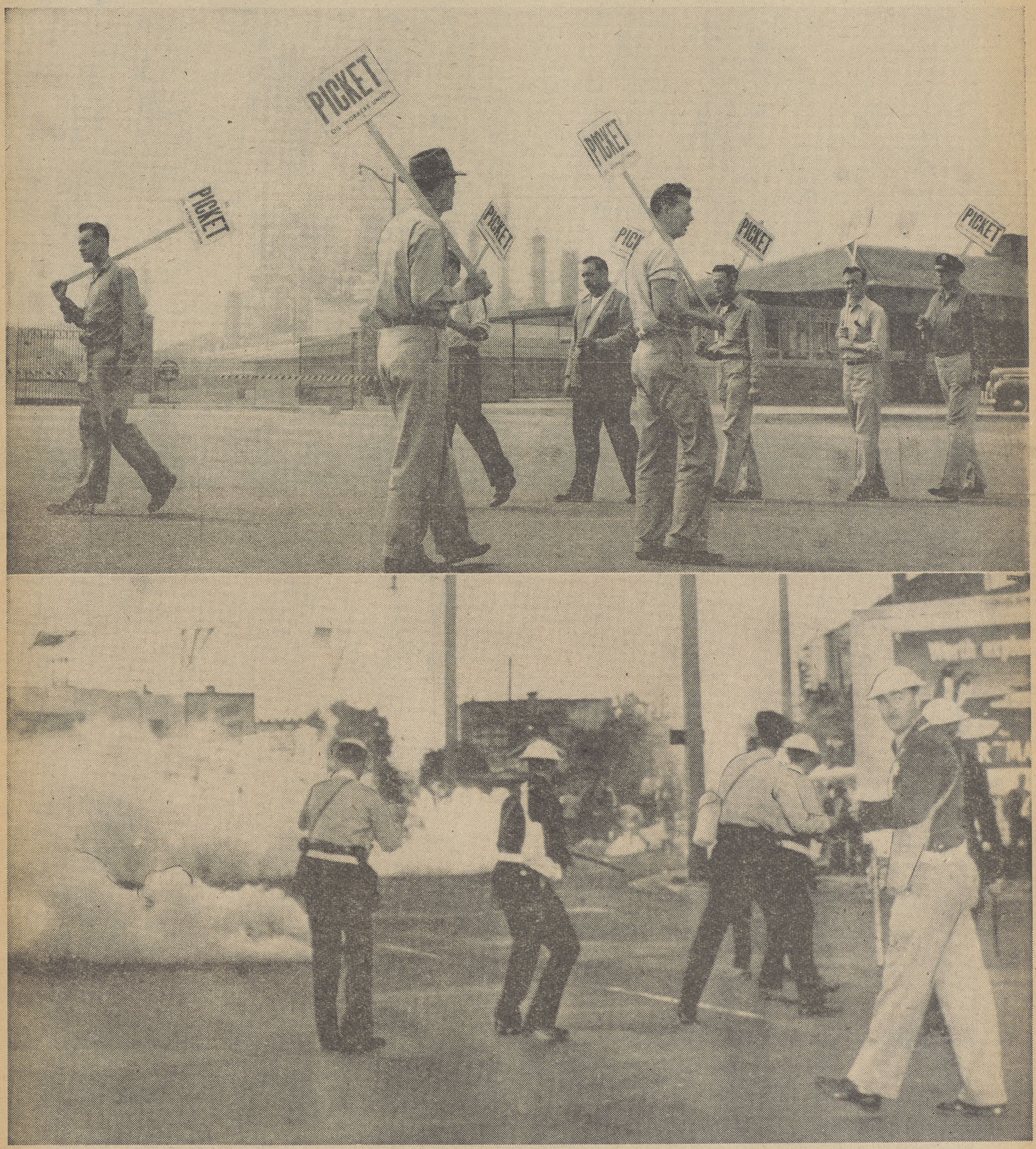
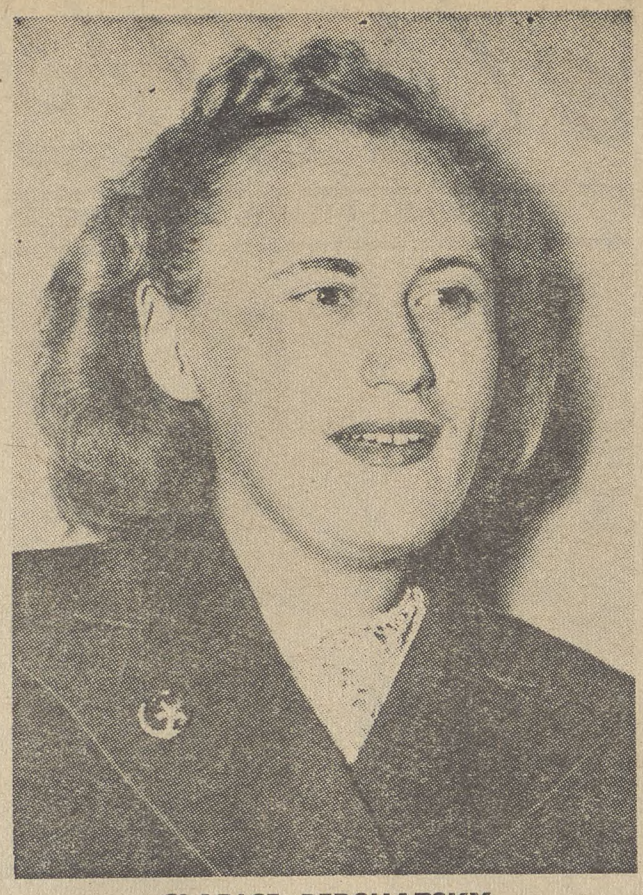


TROUBLED OIL: Top photo shows the kind of peaceful picketing the CIO Oil Workers want at the plants of the six California companies where they were forced to strike to protect pay gains won in Texas and the East. Lower photo shows how police made peaceful picketing impossible at the Richmond, Calif., plant of Standard Oil by tossing tear gas bombs at the pickets. The police started the fracas by helping AFL maintenance workers in an attempt to cross the picket lines.

In New York, They Don't Like Dewey

VIN SULLIVAN
President, City CIO Council
SYRACUSE

*"Everybody's working on the elections in Syracuse—CIO, AFL, railroad brotherhoods, District 50 of the miners. It's a joint action program—and we're going to ring plenty of doorbells. We're supporting Dick Mosher (Democratic war vet) for Congress and we're going to really work at it. Rep. Richlman's record is **!&xx!"*



CLARICE BERSHATSKY
Clothing Workers' Local 400
NEW YORK CITY

"I'm a shop steward at the Howard Clothes plant. We've already been ringing doorbells in Brooklyn. Most of the people I talk to are for Truman. Our local's getting its real PAC campaign under way—and when our 700 members get down to work, we'll get plenty of results. We know there's a big job ahead, but I think we'll get it done."

WILLIAM HENDERSON
Steelworkers' Local 2601
BUFFALO

"We're organizing on a block basis. We're raising dollars for PAC. We're aiming for high registration and to get out a big vote. I think the results will be tremendous. I don't think Tom Dewey will get many votes in our plant. With organization, we'll get a tremendous vote for Truman."

By HENRY C. FLEISHER

UNIONS up in New York state want a little sympathy from CIO in the rest of the country.

The Empire State unions don't want Tom Dewey in the White House. But if Tom doesn't get to the White House, he'll spend another two years in Albany as governor of the country's most populous state.

Win or lose, says New York CIO leaders, they'll be stuck with Dewey. They'd like the rest of CIO throughout the country to appreciate their efforts to spare the nation a reign of Dewey-ism.

Last week, at a state PAC conference in mid-state Syracuse, some 600 delegates from locals of all but one CIO national union in the state got down to the business of mapping their campaign for the November elections.

- The New York state unionists want Harry Truman to serve another term as president.
- They don't like Tom Dewey's record in the state, they don't like his silence on important national issues, and they don't want him in Washington to run the government.
- They don't like Henry Wallace's third party and its splitting tactics. It could result in throwing the state to Dewey, in causing defeat of liberal Congressmen, and preventing the election of liberals to some seats now held by anti-labor Republicans.
- They're ready to work—on a ward and precinct and door-by-door basis—to win votes for Truman and other CIO-supported liberal candidates.

Without dissent, the two-day convention enthusiastically endorsed Pres. Truman for re-election and voiced its strong belief in Dewey's "unfitness for the highest office in the land."

The state CIO indictment of Dewey said labor knows the governor as "the boastful author of the Condon-Wadlin Law, which deprives our teachers and all of the other state and municipal employes of basic democratic rights—a law which reduces them to the status of second-class citizens.

"Labor in New York State knows Thomas E. Dewey as the governor who again and again refused to grant our school-teachers essential cost of living salary increases, and who has consistently opposed measures designed to improve our educational system...

"Labor in New York State knows Dewey as a governor who has resisted all attempts to provide adequate state housing, desperately needed."

And, the state PAC pointed out, he "remained silent" on important national issues—wage-hour law, Taft-Hartley, price controls, housing.

Political Prize

New York's 47 electoral votes—out of a national total of 531—are a rich political prize.

Four years ago, FDR carried New York with 3,304,000 votes. Dewey got 2,987,647.

In the 1946 Congressional elections, the New York vote slipped from 6.3 million to 5 million.

This year, says PAC Director Jack Kroll, the New York vote must be "at least seven million" to carry the state for Pres. Truman. That's "not too much to ask"—for in 1944 less than 70% of the eligibles voted.

"The people will not be fooled by this silence," the convention said. "The people know that Dewey and the Republican Congress see eye to eye. The people know that Dewey in accepting the nomination of the Republican party accepted that party's Congressional record."

The resolution of support to Pres. Truman was patterned after the CIO Executive Board statement. It noted failures of the 80th Congress, contrasted Pres. Truman's program with that of the Republicans, praised the President's civil rights stand and pledged active union backing to his campaign.

The Third Party campaign was subject to bitter criticism by the speakers. They charged it would split the liberal vote throughout the nation—and particularly in New York, one of the centers of Wallace's voting strength.

Comments from some of the CIO leaders:

Louis Hollander, State CIO President: "Henry Wallace has shown most clearly in his utterances . . . that he is a spite candidate with personal grudges to settle . . . If there is to be an independent political party of labor, it will come from labor itself, not from the peeve of a single person."

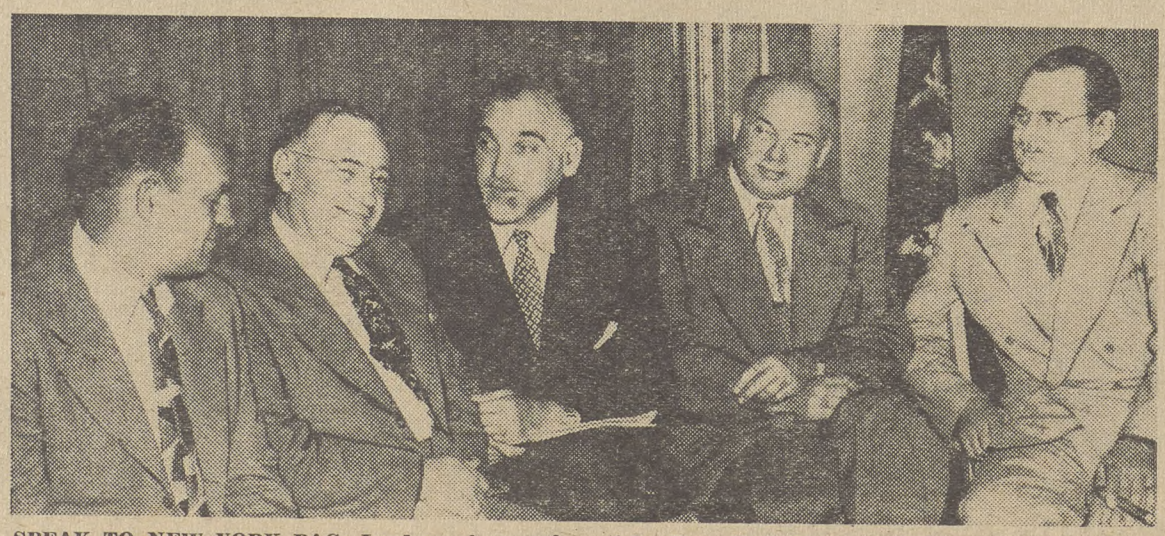
Jack Kroll, director of CIO-PAC: "In 85 instances (of Congressional races) the only function of the Third Party is to split whatever liberal vote there is . . . There they are—all bouncing around on the same mattress—Tom Dewey and Henry Wallace and Strom Thurmond, Joe Grundy and Beanie Baldwin, John Rankin, Fielding Wright and Glen Taylor. They all have the same dream—the defeat of Pres. Truman."

Jacob Potofsky, president of Clothing Workers: "I don't care what the polls show—they indicate only lethargy among the people, not what the people can do and will do if they vote . . Who dares call Philip Murray a misleader of labor because he refuses to support Wallace? Phil Murray is a great leader. I'll stake everything I have on Philip Murray . . . And I call on Henry Wallace to do a service to the common man by withdrawing from the Presidential campaign."

CIO Secy.-Treas. James Carey charged that Wallace, as vice-president and secretary of commerce, failed dismally to practice the anti-discrimination policy that he now preaches.

Pres. Michael Quill of the Transport Workers said the union's 55,000 New York members are solidly for Truman. He revealed that a trio of Communist leaders had demanded last year that Quill and the TWU support Wallace "even if it splits the union down the middle."

Pres. Emil Rieve of the Textile Workers said Truman's record is good as FDR could have done "with the millstone of the 80th Congress"; and **Pres. Joe Curran of the Maritime Union** warned that labor should prepare, in this election, for the "toughest fight in 50 years—a fight for survival."



SPEAK TO NEW YORK PAC: Leaders of several big CIO unions addressed the New York state CIO-PAC conference in Syracuse. Some of them, on the speakers' stand, l. to r.: Pres. Joe Curran, maritime; Pres. Emil Rieve, textile; Pres. Jack Potofsky, clothing; Pres. Louis Hollander and Sec.-Treas. Harold Garno, state CIO council. Delegates, without dissent, indorsed Truman for President.

Truman Calls Taft's Attempt To Put Heat on NLRB 'Entirely Improper'

"The Executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America." — Art. II, Sec. 1, U. S. Constitution.

UNDER the Constitution, the administrative agencies of the federal government are responsible to the President. Congress passes laws and sets policies—and the executive agencies carry them out.

Last week Pres. Truman cracked down hard on an effort by Sen. Taft and others to not only to make policy but to direct how government agencies should carry out their business.

His action involved the Natl. Labor Relations Board and the Congressional Joint Committee on Management-Labor Relations, set up by the Taft-Hartley Act. The committee has been called a "watch-dog" group to report on labor-industry affairs and to recommend new legislation.

When the group went beyond its Legislative powers, the President stepped in.

THE incident started July 28 when Sen. Taft—a member of the joint committee—called three NLRB officials to his office. General Counsel Robert Denham was ill, but two assistants—David Findling and Winthrop Johns—showed up.

The two men had been told the meeting would discuss Taft-Hartley enforcement. When they reached Taft's office, they found present the publishers of four Chicago papers, according to a letter from Findling to the President. All four papers have been struck by the AFL Typographical Union for months, and NLRB cases against the union are in various stages of legal development.

Findling's letter said that Taft voiced concern that an NLRB injunction against the union was not being enforced, that a "serious breakdown of enforcement procedure" had taken place, and that the ITU case was a symbol of Taft-Hartley's power. As Findling reported the incident:

After Taft left the meeting, the newspaper publishers sat around discussing the case with the NLRB officials. They suggested that it might be well to strengthen the anti-union injunction to stop practices still going on, and the paper representatives said their newsapers would be represented at further talks.

NLRB AID TELLS STORY: Davied P. Findling, right, associate general counsel of the NLRB, admitted in a letter to President Truman that he and Winthrop A. Johns, left, another associate general counsel of the agency, attended a conference at the office of Sen. Taft when the Ohio senator indicated that the injunction obtained by the NLRB against the Typographical Union should be enforced. Also present were representatives of four Chicago newspapers, where the union has been on strike several months. Findling said that Robert N. Denham, NLRB's general counsel was not present because of illness.

PRES. TRUMAN, in a letter to Findling, minced no words in describing his views of Taft's meddling into the NLRB's handling of the case.

"It seems to me that it is entirely improper for any Senator, no matter what his rank in the Senate may be, to attempt to put the heat on one of the executive departments," the President wrote.

He recalled that when the new Labor Board was set up after passage of T-H, he had warned them to remember that the NLRB is responsible to the White House, and that they should be "immune to pressure from the legislative branch of the government."

Sen. Taft—ignoring the deep issues involved—tried to pass off the President's letter as a political attempt to "curry favor with the labor bosses who control the labor publicity to which he is looking for help in the election."

In a statement bristling with fury at unions, Taft charged that the President had been responsible for encouraging "open defiance" of T-H by "some of the more radical labor bosses."

Taft also voiced the "greatest confidence" in Denham, NLRB counsel, who often has been attacked by unions for hostility to organized labor.

ARTHUR J. GOLDBERG, CIO general counsel, said the correspondence in the case "fully substantiates" charges made by CIO that Republican members of the joint Congressional Committee have "used their offices to insure . . . that the Taft-Hartley Act will be applied and enforced against labor in the most restrictive way possible."

THhe CIO lawyer said the joint committee "has been used as an official mouthpiece of employers, for the purpose of intervening in labor disputes against unions."

He recalled that Sen. Ball (R., Minn.), head of the committee, had suggested that Denham should "clear" major decisions with the Congressional group, and cited pressure tactics used by committee members against an NLRB trial examiner.

"If the present trend continues," Goldberg said, the committee will "become purely a pressure agency for employers openly dedicated to making administration of the Taft-Hartley Act even more repressive than is warranted by the letter of the law."

Maine Voters Defeat Anti-Labor Bills

IF the nation goes as Maine goes, a lot of state anti-labor laws are headed for the trash-cans.

In Maine's Congressional elections last Tuesday, two severe bills aimed at crippling union activities were decisively beaten. They were the Barlow bill—which would have outlawed all forms of union security, secondary boycotts, sympathetic strikes, jurisdictional strikes and picketing on agricultural premises—and a similar Tabb bill.

Voters were given a chance to vote for either bill or to vote against both of them. Final tallies showed 107,000 votes against both bills, with only 42,000 for the Barlow bill and 13,000 for the Tabb proposals.

In addition, three union locals—one CIO, one AFL and one independent—spearheaded a successful fight to defeat Tabb for re-election to the state legislature, according to Scott Hoyman of the CIO Textile Workers.

The campaign against the anti-union bills was led by committees of CIO and AFL unions, which worked together on basic policy. George Jabar, head of the Maine CIO council, played an active part in directing the campaign.

UNIONS used eight billboards, distributed 250,000 matchbooks, bought four series of newspaper advertisements, and passed out thousands of leaflets. A Citizens Committee Against the Barlow bill—composed of professors, manufacturers, businessmen, lawyers and teachers—also distributed thousands of leaflets and voting instruction cards.

Unions endorsed no candidates in the Maine elections, and spokesmen of both parties criticized the anti-labor referendum proposals. Sen.-elect Margaret Smith (R) joined in the criticism. Although she voted for Taft-Hartley, Mrs. Smith has voted on the liberal side of many questions before the Congress.

SHOWS COLORS: Fred Cantarra, a member of the CIO Textile Workers in the Biddeford-Saco area of Maine, is putting a sticker on his car urging the public to vote against the Barlow and Tabb anti-union bills, both defeated in a referendum at the primary election last week.

Washington Post Criticizes Taft

A Washington Post editorial last week took Sen. Taft to task for his intervention in the administration of the T-H Act:

"Despite the pungent aroma of politics emanating from the interchange of accusations between President Truman and Senator Taft, an important issue is entailed . . .

. . . the Senator did talk to Govt. officials in the presence of the publishers' representatives and did impress upon them that he considered the typographical union case the most important proceeding that had arisen under the Taft-Hartley Act. . . .

"Mr. Taft . . . must recognize that the support of special claimants before a quasi-judicial agency such as the NLRB poses a serious threat to the impartiality and independence which should characterize the agency's judgments. Legislative intervention in issues before executive departments may be, as Senator Taft says, a common practice; but it is a highly dangerous one, threatening to subvert the separation of powers which lies at the heart of the American system of government."

SOLID BEHIND LEADERS: CIO Longshoremen in Wilmington, Cal., vote against signing non-communist affidavits and against accepting the employers' last offer. CIO Pres. Murray flayed the role of the Army, which announced its intention of hiring strikebreakers to handle Army cargoes. **(See Page 8.)**

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

Philip Murray President James B. Carey Secretary-Treasurer
Vice Presidents: L. S. Buckmaster, Joseph Curran, Albert Fitzgerald, John Green, Allan S. Haywood, O. A. Knight, Walter P. Reuther, Emil Rieve, Frank Rosenblum.

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ON AND ON AND ON AND ON!

One of our friends reports that one of her friends is in danger of losing a federal job because he was associated with her 15 years ago in an educational program during which she is alleged to have made a certain speech which she didn't make.

Our friend, strongly anti-Communist, was reported by a person, or persons, unknown to her—and to her friend—to have advocated that students read the Communist Daily Worker, which she violently dislikes.

Thus, because of a speech which our friend didn't make in which she didn't advocate the reading of a newspaper which she doesn't like, the economic security of our friend's friend is endangered.

This story, which is no more ridiculous than others along the same line which we've heard, illustrates the "Red-nutty" attitude which permeates much of the Washington atmosphere these days.

It would be easy for us to brush the matter aside—as many others have done—by saying that it's all the result of "post-war hysteria."

Because of this hysteria, advocates of the hysterical theory claim, many persons find it impossible to reason soundly on the subject of Communism.

No doubt that is an important point—but we're becoming more and more convinced that generation of the hysteria was part of a carefully planned campaign to destroy liberalism in the U. S.

JUST EXAMINE ALL THE FACTS

Without giving any aid and comfort to the Communists, whom we do not like and about whom we have considerable knowledge, we charge that the House Un-American Activities Committee has in many instances been as un-American as the subversives it claims it is trying to rout.

This committee has trampled on civil rights and it has not granted to some of the accused the legal privileges accorded an ordinary horse thief.

It has ignored the rules of evidence which are a solid part of our court procedure.

It has turned itself from an investigative body into a prosecution agency conducting a five-star inquisition.

And, to our knowledge, the committee has not been responsible for sending to jail a single person tried and convicted on a charge of engaging in subversive activities.

LET'S CHECK ON EXPENSES

During the first six months of 1948 the House Un-American Activities Committee spent three times as much money as was used by the House committees on Education and Labor, Veterans Affairs, Agriculture, Armed Services and Foreign Affairs. And the Appropriations Committee was the only House group with a larger staff than the Un-American Committee, which has 34 employes.

We'd say that every penny has been well spent if the Un-American group had made any real progress toward strengthening our democracy, making our civil liberties more secure or equipping the public with weapons with which to effectively combat Communism.

The committee can be given credit for none of those things.

But it must be credited with striking a powerful blow at the liberalism which brings progress. It must be credited with character assassination. It must be credited with stupidity.

At this point we pause to ponder whether this editorial will result in our being listed as a "No. 1 Subversive" by the committee about which we're talking despite our long anti-Communist record.

It wouldn't surprise us much if we were!

Hangovers and Their Cures

We've Got A Bad One Now, But The Future One Might Be Worse

By ALLAN L. SWIM

IT'S like waking up in the morning with one of those hangovers which make you wish you were dead.

After gulping down a generous amount of cold water and standing under a needle shower until you're nearly frozen you go to the kitchen and concoct your favorite hangover cure.

With shaking hands you mix together juices, sauces and spices. You grit your teeth, close your eyes, pinch your nose between your fingers and pour the nasty stuff down your throat.

You shudder, shout, "B-r-r-r!" and then you declare that you feel better.

And perhaps you do.

BACK in 1914-'18 a large part of the world went on a killing spree that history records as World War I.

That, you recall, was the war fought to preserve democracy. It was bitter and it was bloody.

After it ended, the U. S.—and the rest of the world—woke up with a bad hangover.

Some leaders got together and concocted a "hangover cure" called the League of Nations.

Some nations drank of this potion and some refused—but it neither cured the hangover nor prevented the big spree which began in the late '30s.

Today we have another world war behind us. We have two "hangover cures"—the United Nations and the European Recovery Program.

But we still have a terrible headache—and we do not have peace.

TODAY'S struggle is an ideological one involving strongly opposing concepts of how the world should be run.

It's a struggle entitled "Capitalism vs. Communism."

Russia leads the Communist bloc and the U. S. is the dominant power in the capitalist bloc.

Those who believe in democracy and the dignity of the individual man shudder at Russia's totalitarian approach to the pressing economic and political problems of the world.

And they shudder—but not so violently—at the approach taken by many of our own citizens to the same problems.

PERHAPS it's worse to disfranchise a man by sending him to a concentration camp than it is to prevent him from voting because of his color—but the results in both cases are the same.

Perhaps it's worse to confiscate a man's property for political reasons than to deny him use of property because of his racial background—but there's similarity between the two.

The Russian labor movement has virtually no freedom because it is completely controlled by the government.

The U. S. labor movement still has considerable freedom, but it has been sharply curbed by the Taft-Hartley Act and by 36 anti-labor state laws. The trend certainly is toward government control of union activities.

THE headlines tell the story when a couple of Red soldiers beat up some anti-Communist Germans in Berlin. The editorial writers become indignant.

But where were the headlines and the indignant editorials about the 21 CIO organizers beaten during the Southern drive?

And how about the Negro who was killed about 10 days ago because he voted in the Georgia primary election?

Congressional committees are trying to find a Red under nearly every bed in which a New Dealer ever slept.

But what about the Ku Klux Klan and the outfits which follow the Gerald L. K. Smith line?

Sure we get burned up about the way anti-Communists are treated in Eastern Europe.

But how about the treatment accorded Jews in many parts of the U. S.?

THE best way to combat Communism is to make our system of political democracy and economic capitalism work better than it has ever worked before.

This country needs to distribute its wealth more equitably among its people.

It needs to provide political freedom for all of its people, regardless of race, color or creed.

It needs to stamp out the economic and political quagmires in which the seeds of Communism grow.

And if we don't make real progress along these lines soon we're likely to wake up some morning in the future and find ourselves with a hangover that will make the current one seem like a mild headache by comparison.

'America Is Like a Mighty Train To Me'

"HAVE you ever ridden on a train, a mighty streamlined monster, bulleting its way over plain and mountain, and shrieking defiance to any obstacle which would hinder its progress?

"America is like that mighty train to me and the privilege to be a passenger on the greatest trip in all history is part of what America means to me."

This is the beginning of a delightful little book, "You and the Constitution of the United States," which extracts the essence of our American form of government in a few short pages so easy and pleasant to read that anybody, young or old, even if he knew nothing whatever about the subject, could quickly get a pretty good idea of its basic points.

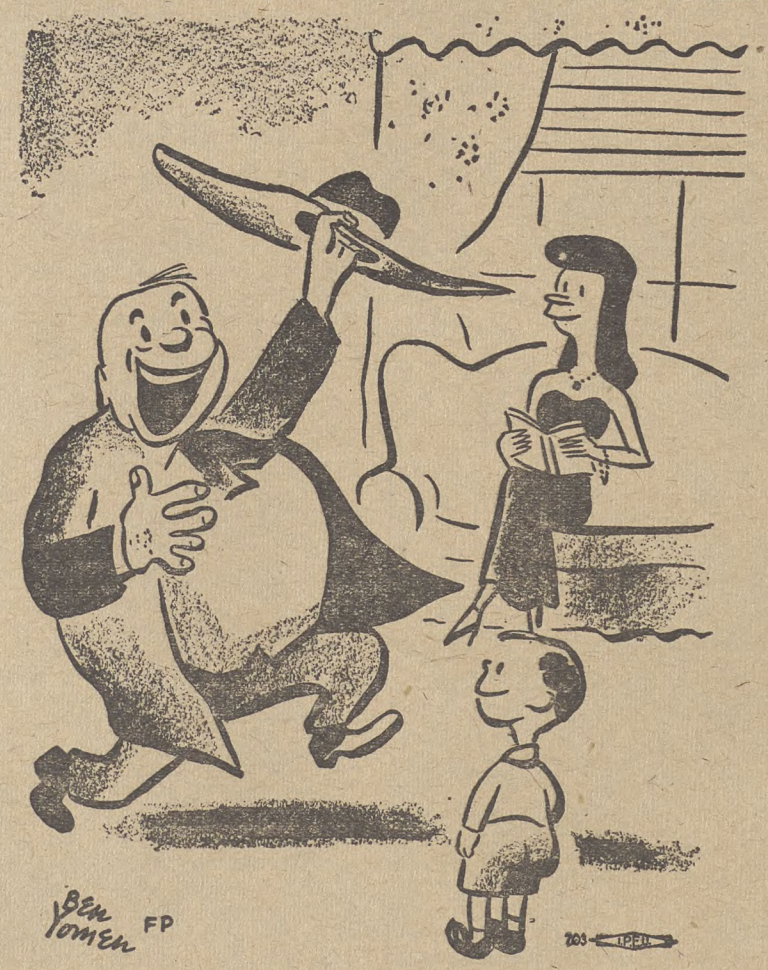
The first section of the book has the fresh touch of youth for it is a prize-winning essay by Graham Finney, high school senior of Greenwich, Conn., submitted in a contest sponsored by the Quiz Kids program on the topic, "What America Means to Me."

The book also gives the main events leading up to the drafting of the Constitution, including the main controversies and their solution; the substance of the seven original articles and the Bill of Rights in simple text and pictures; and the full text of the Constitution.

Part of the book's charm lies in the illustrations drawn by Lois Fisher, with their small humorous touches which the eye may miss at a first glance, and which seem funnier when they are suddenly noticed.

"You and the Constitution of the United States," published by Childrens Press, Inc., Chicago, appeared on Constitution Day, Sept. 17, as the second of a "YOU" series. The first of the series published last year, was "You and the United Nations" written and illustrated by Lois Fisher. It also gives a quick understanding of a timely subject.

CONGRESSMAN DRIPP — BY YOMEN



"Hallelujah! I'm the only one who registered to vote in my district!"

He Really Didn't Want Too Much

HE was affectionately known as Pot Belly and he had a hearty laugh you could hear for nearly a hundred yards.

He was more than six feet tall, weighed at least 260 and was as black as the ace of spades.

He could cook cat-fish and hush-puppies better than anybody else in the community and he could "kill" a quart of beer in a few big gulps.

Friends said Pot Belly could knock down the average man with a slap from the back of his hand. And he probably could.

But he wasn't a violent man. He was a philosopher who hated conflict.

POT Belly slipped into CIO organizing quarters a few nights after it was established and told a union representative, "I want to sign up."

"Let's talk about it a bit first," said the CIO man. "I want to be sure you know what you're doing."

Pot Belly threw back his head and laughed, and then, seriously, he said, "God bless you, mister, old Pot Belly ain't gonna sign up for something lessen he knows exactly what he's doing.

"Why, I've just been hanging on down here for a couple of years, waiting for the CIO to come. I could've gone up to Detroit or New York and made myself some real dough, but that wouldn't have done my people any good.

"Just sign me up and I'll help you organize the colored folks at the mill. I gotta be the first to sign up. You see, I'm the only guy down on the South Side who isn't afraid of the boss."

IT soon became apparent that Pot Belly was a "natural" organizer and that he wasn't afraid of anybody or anything.

He just shrugged his massive shoulders when told the mill superintendent had hired four or five men to beat up those who became too active in the union drive.

"He'd better hire a whole army if he intends to get old Pot Belly," he said. "But I won't be bothered, 'cause he knows that if anything happens to me every man who ever ate any of my cat-fish would join the CIO the next day."

He was not threatened or harmed although others were.

THE campaign was going badly and the organizers knew it—but there was little they could do.

Negroes, in a minority in the mill, were signing up rapidly, largely because of the leadership of Pot Belly. But the white men weren't.

An aged Negro preacher turned his church over to the organizers as a meeting place for members of his race and he spoke in favor of the union on numerous occasions.

However, it was impossible in the company-owned town that had practiced segregation for years to find a place for the white workers to meet.

Finally an election was held and the CIO was defeated.

SEVERAL of the organizers went to Pot Belly's shack before leaving town. They found him singing and frying cat-fish as they walked in.

They said they'd come to tell him goodbye and express regret they had been unable to establish a union.

"Now don't you fret about that—and don't you worry about me," Pot Belly said.

"It's all very simple. I'll get fired in a couple of days and I'll move on to another town and get me a job—and some day you'll show up and I'll sign up some union members.

"Then some day—before too long—I'll be up there standing before old Saint Peter. And when that happens I want to have a clear conscience. I want to tell Saint Peter I really tried to do something good for the colored folks down here in Alabama."

Pot Belly flipped over a piece of cat-fish with a fork and murmured, "M-m-m, shore smells good!"

A. L. S.

BLOCK WORKER

ACW: 'Workers Can Win Only If Truman Is Elected'

"THE common people and the workers of America can win in November only if Truman is elected," says an editorial in the Sept. 15 issue of The Advance, official organ of the CIO Amalgamated Clothing Workers. Excerpts from the editorial follow:

WE are for Truman. A careful analysis of the political scene makes our choice a clear one.

Dewey is completely enmeshed in the interests of Big Business and the National Association of Manufacturers. He has said exactly nothing on housing, nothing on price control, and nothing on civil liberties.

His mouth-piece, Harold Stassen, speaking with Dewey's full knowledge and approval, endorsed the Taft-Hartley Law. Dewey has shown neither the capacity nor the desire to disavow the abominable record of the Republicans under Hoover and their more recent performance during the 80th Congress. If there ever was any question that the Republican Party stands for big profits and low wages, the 80th Congress has removed the last doubt.

Wallace is preaching liberalism as if he had a patent on the word. Yet he represents a threat to liberalism that is second only to the avowed reactionaries supporting Dewey. Whether he knows it or not, or whether he intends it or not, Wallace is doing all that he can to defeat liberals for public office. When the Amalgamated withdrew from the American Labor Party in New York State, we issued a statement which said in part:

"A third party in 1948 must inevitably play into the hands of labor's enemies. In New York City alone, if it is effective at all, it will guarantee the election of reactionary Republican congressmen from a number of marginal districts. The same will be true in other parts of the country. This move can only serve the reactionary political and economic interests in this country and it comes at a time when contrary action is so obviously indicated. In our view, the reactionary elements responsible for the Taft-Hartley Act and the inflationary rise in prices should be soundly defeated, not aided and abetted."

Every word of that statement has been underscored by Wallace and his Third Party. Almost anywhere you look among the key areas, whether it be California, Illinois, New York or elsewhere, the same pattern has developed. The Wallace people are concentrating on splitting the liberal vote. In California, Helen Gahagan Douglas and Chet Hollifield would be virtually assured of re-election if Wallaceites were not supporting Third Party candidates. In Illinois Wallace cannot take a single vote from Curley Brooks or Governor Green. But his Third Party candidates, who have failed to qualify for a place on the official ballot, are working tirelessly to build up a large write-in vote and thus cut down the vote for Paul Douglas and Adlai Stevenson, both liberals of proven integrity. In Connecticut, Chester Bowles finds his way to the governship threatened by the Third Party's Thomas Emerson.

We do not pretend that we have approved of all of Mr. Truman's actions either on personnel or policy matters. Neither did we approve of all of Roosevelt's. But Truman has increasingly demonstrated the political daring, the flexibility, and the devotion to principle that, over the long run, can mean a growth of real democracy in this country. His calling of the special session was an act of imaginative daring in the best Rooseveltian tradition.

His quick recognition of Israel was a dramatic shift in approach that indicated a capacity to recognize bad policy and correct it just as Roosevelt did more than once. His position on Taft-Hartley and on civil liberties has carried the banner of high principle far beyond the requirements of immediate political expediency. We like his program. As between Truman and Dewey there can be no problem in choosing. The real tragedy of Wallace is that he has removed himself not only from the Democratic Party at a crucial time when every progressive influence was needed, but also from his real friends who would have welcomed a constructive opportunity to have him pull in harness with us.

The common people and the workers of America can win in November only if Truman is elected. And Truman can win only if the working people register and vote. Wallace's candidacy makes the fight harder. But it will take more than the Wallaceites and Dewey combined to kill the liberal spirit of America. We, along with the rest of the CIO, are committing ourselves to Truman.

Events Commend Truman

"EVENTS are committing Truman to us. It is to Truman's credit that Big Business, the real estate lobby, the Dixiecrats, and the labor baiters want no part of him. The labor movement is the only major force that is with him. His election in November will provide America with a President and a Congress committed to the common people by the strongest obligations that a democracy can impose—the obligation to heed the will and serve the needs of the majority."—The Advance.

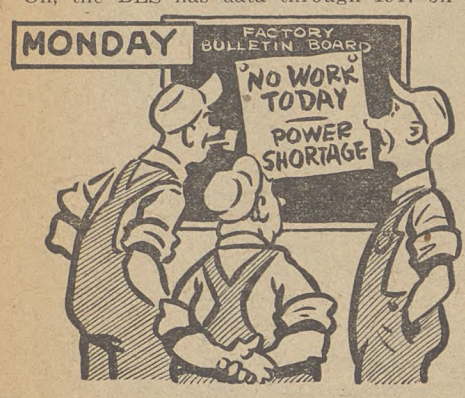
Production is Low, Infers N. Y Times, Ignoring Records in Most Big Industries

By GLORIA CAPLAN

BY the way, how's your productivity today?

Don't know, huh? Well, neither does the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics or the U. S. Dept. of Commerce—that is, not on a complete, industry-by-industry basis.

Oh, the BLS has data through 1947 on



31 industries—industries like "clay construction products," "ice cream," "leather," etc. But nothing big like steel, automobiles, rubber. At any rate, the BLS says it wouldn't dare try to hazard a guess at the national productivity level on the basis of its spotty information until its studies, now in process, are completed.

But the New York Times is much more daring than the BLS. Under the by-line of one of its economic specialists, Will Lissner, the Times recently published a series of six articles on productivity. A glance at two of the headlines indicates the reason for devoting all that space to a study which even the writer had to describe as "not a representative sample of the whole economy."

One headline read: "Unit Labor Costs Show Sharp Rises."

Another blurted: "Industry Studies Lag in Production."

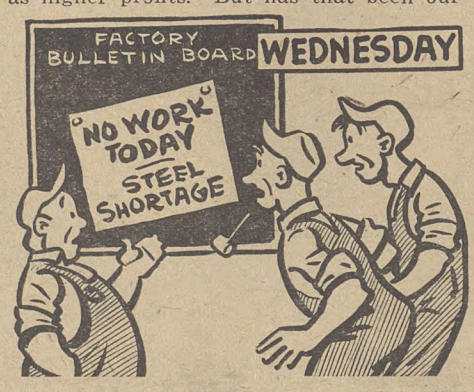
IF THE headlines are true, then the average reader can conclude but one thing: Since productivity is going down, and workers are squeezing raises out of their employers, the only thing a boss can do is raise prices. Thus, wage boosts are responsible for today's inflationary prices.

Ever since industry began its successful drive to kill price controls, it's been whooping it up for higher productivity. Given that, they cry, prices would automatically come down to normal levels.

Lissner contributed his share to this theory. "A general rise in productivity would help to stabilize prices and aid efforts to readjust them to needed levels," says he. "But there is no evidence in the data that such a rise is in the offing."

Labor economists would take sharp issue with both those statements. Their reply would run something like this:

Labor agrees that a rise in productivity is good for the economy—but it must be reflected in lower prices for the consumer and higher wages for the worker, as well as higher profits. But has that been our



experience, or have the gains from higher productivity been siphoned off into soaring profits?

IN THE period between 1920-22, as Lissner says, productivity rose 11% a year. That was high. But instead of sharing in the gains, workers saw their purchasing power actually go down the next two years—from 1923 to '25.

By 1929, productivity was soaring beautifully, profits were high, wide and handsome, prices were coming down because goods were rotting in the warehouses. Industry had forgotten it needed a market for its increased output—and wages hadn't been increased sufficiently to take the goods off industry's hands. Came the bust . . .

Has industry changed since then? Have prices gone down in those industries which have shown a marked rise in productivity? Not so in the three big industries for which the CIO News has some data—steel, oil and rubber. Not so in rayon, where Mr. Lissner himself notes, unit labor costs went down 10.1% between 1939-45.

Here is the story on two big basic industries not included in Lissner's study:

STEEL: According to the CIO Steelworkers research dept., which obtains its material from industry and government

sources, the number of manhours worked in the industry rose 40% from 1939 through 1947. And in the same period finished steel shipments went up 72.9%—indicating a substantial productivity rise. Did the price of steel decline as a result? On the contrary, steel prices climbed 39.6% in that period, plus an additional 7% for "extras." True, part of the increased productivity and prices went into wage increases. Wages rose 72.8% in those eight years. But mostly it went into higher profits, which increased 273%.

RUBBER: Figures from the CIO Rubber Workers research dept., also based on BLS and industry reports, follow the same pattern.

The average worker in the tire and innertube industry was putting out 15% more goods in 1947 than he had in 1946. The employe got a little hunk of it in the form of an 11c hourly increase. But tire prices went up $84 million a year—enough to pay four times the cost of the wage boost. Increased productivity didn't bring tire prices down—and wages can't be blamed for that.

AS FOR Lissner's conclusions that "there is no evidence . . . that such a rise (in productivity) is in the offiing," not only labor economists, but pro-industry and government sources refute that pessimistic view. Here are a few quotes:

Wrote Aryness Joy Wickens, acting Commissioner of Labor Statistics, in a letter to the Times protesting the Lissner series:

"The analysis was based almost wholly upon figures for manufacturing industries pertaining to the year 1945—a war year—yet the casual reader might have inferred that the reports were current . . .

"Although unit labor cost rose in a number of industries during the war, it should not be assumed that they increased universally. For many of the war industries—aircraft, shipbuilding, and munitions generally—output per man-hour rose so phenomenally during the war that it is likely that unit labor costs declined . . .

"Unfortunately, the list of industries for which reports are available is not representative of the whole economy . . . It is for this reason that the Bureau of Labor Statistics has included in all its recent releases on productivity a caution against attempts to generalize . . . for all manufacturing industries, and the bureau itself has issued no generalized statement."

THE pro-industry McGraw-Hill publication, Factory Management & Maintenance, in its current issue publishes a study it made among 610 plants, employing 1,397,864 workers. It discovered a 4.4% productivity increase during 1947. Says FM&M:

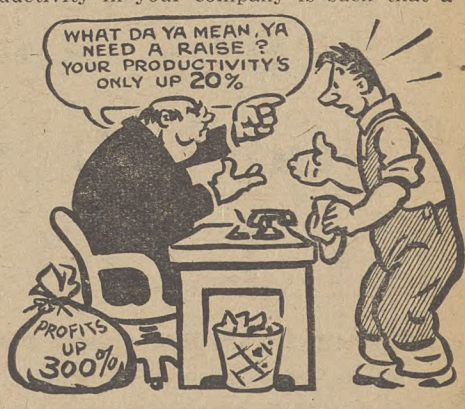
"Productivity is up for the second year running. And for the first time since the war the rate of increase clearly exceeds the traditional "3% per year" of the 1899-1939 period.

"1. Productivity is up—4.4% in 12 months.

"2. The rate of productivity increase is up—33% faster than in the previous 19 months."

How reluctant employers are to share productivity gains with their employes is seen in replies to this question FM&M asked:

"Do you believe that the level of productivity in your company is such that a



further increase in productivity will justify a corresponding increase in wages?"

Only 27% said yes.

—And that's why workers join unions!

Times Analyst Says Stories Not Flawless

Even New York Times analyst Will Lissner admits his series on labor costs and productivity could have been better.

In reply to a letter from Assistant CIO Research Director Katherine Pollak Ellickson, who protested that the series was "thoroughly misleading and unfair to the nation's workers," Lissner wrote:

"You will find me in complete agreement with your conviction that our series on labor costs and productivity could have been improved. Newspapermen work so regularly within limitations of column space and time that they need constant criticism to keep from making compromises at the expense of clarity and accuracy."

P. S. Lissner only used 178 inches—not counting headlines—of valuable Times space to develop his theory.

Business Group Says Production Is Up

The Natl. Industrial Conference Board is a big business research outfit not noted for its bias toward labor. Here's what the NICB says about productivity in the June 1948 issue of its publication Business Record:

"Some of the leading industries most heavily represented among the 67% reporting higher labor productivity than in 1947 are automobiles and equipment, industrial machinery, machine tools, office equipment, paper and steel."

It's Not News If There's No 'Red' Angle

THE nation's capital worked last week in a deep red haze.

Almost every major story in Washington had its "red angle"—and no story was worth its salt without such a "Communist" tinge.

ITEM: Fulton Lewis, anti-labor radio commentator, voiced serious doubts over the air whether Tom Dewey, if elected, should appoint John Foster Dulles—his foreign affairs advisor—as secretary of state.

Dulles, said Lewis with a sinister voice, recommended Alger Hiss for his job with the Carnegie Peace Foundation. Although nothing has been proved against Hiss, the mere charges seemed enough to Lewis to disqualify the eminently conservative Mr. Dulles from a government post.

ITEM: Some 33 top government scientific jobs—paying $10,000 a year—are vacant. The reason: leading scientists figure that Congressional "red spy" headline hunters can ruin their career with loud charges and no facts. And the risk isn't worth the money.

Harold Urey, Nobel prize winner and leading American atomic scientist explained why he's glad to be out of government: "I'm very fond of being at the University of Chicago. No one investigates me. They treat me just like a full-fledged American citizen."

ITEM: the House UnAmerican Activities Committe decided it would seek "repeal"— or at least new court interpretations—of the Constitutional clause protecting citizens from self-incrimination. The Committee got mad when Steve Nelson, a Pennsylvania Communist, refused to answer "most pertinent questions."

The Constitutional protection clause has been a thorn in the side of the UnAmerican Activities probers, who conduct not trials but investigations. A person answering the Committee's loaded questions can undercut his own defense at any subsequent trials, and his answers could be used as evidence against him.

ITEM: Sen. Taft, feuding with Pres. Truman about the Labor Board, brought in the Communist angle too. Taft maintained that Truman's veto of the Taft-Hartley law used many of the same arguments as those in a statement issued at the time by the "Communist sympathizer, Lee Pressman"—then general counsel of the CIO.

(Taft himself has been called "socialistic" by the real estate lobby because he helped sponsor the housing bill!)

WHILE all this was going on, two incidents occured in the U. S. which will furnish foreign Communists with more propaganda victories than they could get from three spy networks:

- In Georgia, a Negro—sitting on the porch of his home—was shot to death. His crime: he'd voted in Georgia's primaries.
- At the Daughters of the American Revolution hall in Washington, an usher removed the Ethiopian Minister from his box in the diplomatic section of the orchestra—just before Pres. Truman delivered a speech to a scientific convention.

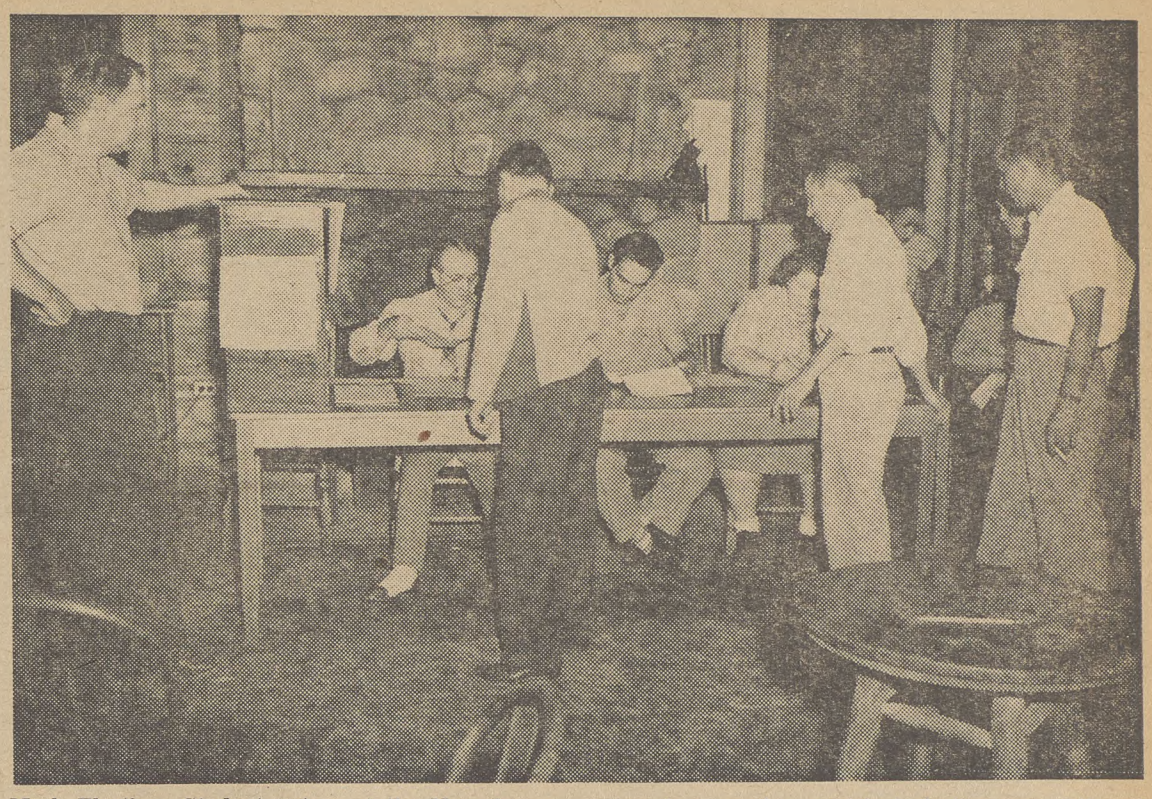
The scientists, angered by the report, apologized profusely and sought to find who had given the expulsion orders to the usher.

If you don't think that stories like those will make impressive anti-American propaganda on both sides of the Iron Curtain—in Asia, Africa and Europe—ask the experts at the State Dept.'s short-wave Voice-of-America section.

They can tell you.

EDUCATION, POLITICS GO HAND-IN-HAND

Wins Anti-Bias Award: New Jersey CIO Pres. Carl Holderman (right) receiving an annual award from the Natl. CIO Committee to Abolish Discrimination, presented to him by Committee Dir. George Weaver.



Mock Election: Student voters at the New Jersey CIO School cast their ballot for Camp Mayor under watchful eyes of election board officials. All the steps in a regular municipal election were followed in the practice election. They learned a lesson which should should serve them well.

Learn Technique of Doorbell Ringing At N. J. CIO School

By HOLLACE RANSDELL

A CAMP buried in the woods close to the lovely Jenny Jump Mountains in northern New Jersey was the site of the modest but unique CIO school held this summer by State CIO Councils.

The New Jersey school and similar ones sponsored by CIO Councils in Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Vermont and other states, all seem to indicate that a strong fresh wind is blowing toward the political scene from the labor front.

To eay that political action was the main theme of the discussion at these schools is an understatment of the truth. The union workers who attended were really steamed up about the coming election and what had to be done to get out the labor vote.

THE more than 60 typical union workers and faculty members who attended the school, sponsored by the New Jersey CIO Council Sept. 7-12 at the Stevens Institute camp, Johnsonburg, N. J., talked, and argued political action at classes, at meals, at play and probably in their dreams. Bright ideas popped out like lights on a busy switchboard.

Students came from locals affiliated with 10 CIO national and international unions and two councils. Unions represented included Textile, Steel, Clothing, Auto, Rubber, Electrical, Paper, Packinghouse, Playthings & Jewelry, and Telephone Workers.

The class program was set up around three subjects — political action, education and leadership, and public speaking—all focused mostly toward effective methods of convincing workers of the importance of voting and taking an active and intelligent interest in local, state and national governmental affairs.

Students signed up for one of the three topics, choosing the approach closest to their own special interest. Classes and workshops in the three groups met simultaneously. This three-group set-up was used as the framework for staging a mock political campaign and election which was the highpoint of the program.

ALL the steps in a regular municipal election were followed in a campaign for election of a "camp mayor." Charles Glovich, member of the Textile Workers, Freehold, N. J., who won the election over his two opponents, campaigned on a platform advocating "three square meals a day and eight hours sleep at night."

The CIO students packed a lot of moth seriousness and fun into the mock election, blasting campaign speeches over a loud speaker, drawing up platforms, and soliciting votes. The election results and other camp news was carried in a mimeographed newspaper issued by the education group. Election day brought out a 100% vote.

Earlier the students conducted a practice PAC "dollar" drive by soliciting dimes, and a registration drive in which cards made out incorrectly on purpose were checked for wrong addresses and misspelled names. Improperly registered voters were then visited, and other necessary steps taken to see that everybody was qualified to vote.

ANOTHER highlight of the week's session was a dinner attended by some 300 students and guests, in honor of New Jersey CIO Pres. Carl Holderman who was presented with a national award from the Natl. CIO's Committee to Abolish Discrimination.

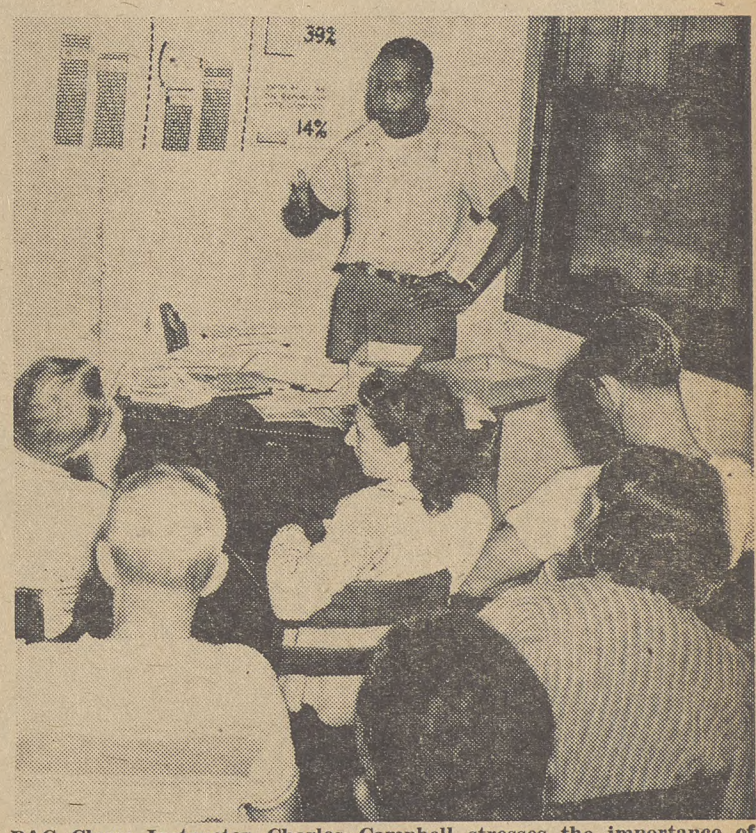
In presenting the award, George Weaver, the committee's director, cited Holderman's "long history of forthright protection and enhancement of civil rights." In addition to Holderman and Weaver, other speakers at the dinner included Leon Henderson, chairman, Americans for Democratic Action; Roy Wilkins, Natl. Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People, and Rabbi Kaufman, member of the N. J. Governor's Committee on Civil Rights.

The regular classroom and workshop courses at the school were conducted by both CIO and outside instructors. George Guernsey, Natl. CIO, assisted by Joe Glazer, Textile Workers, and Louise Chapin, Amalgamated Clothing Workers, led the education and leadership classes.

Political Action teachers were Charles Campbell, Natl. PAC; and Henry Shepherd, ACW. Public speaking instructors included August Claessens, Rand School; Hy Bookbinder, ACW; and Norman Dorfman, Rutgers University.

Harry Kranz, education and publicity director for the New Jersey CIO Council, was in charge of the school. The Natl. CIO Dept. of Education & Research cooperated in setting up the program.

Use of Films: George Guernsey from the Natl. CIO Education Dept. demonstrates use of film strip projector to students in the educational leadership course at the N. J. labor school.



PAC Class: Instructor Charles Campbell stresses the importance of getting out the vote on election day by organizing a detailed plan ahead of time. Students listened eagerly because they wanted to apply the lesson at home. The student body represented 10 CIO national and international unions and two councils. More than 60 workers and teachers were present.

In Longshoremen's Strike

Murray Blasts Army's Role

CIO Pres. Philip Murray has termed the army's announced intention to hire strikebreakers from the streets rather than obtain stevedores through the union hiring hall a move "on the side of the employers" in the strike of the CIO Longshoremen on the West Coast.

In a letter to Secy. of the Army Kenneth Royall, Murray noted that the striking union had offered on the first day of the walkout to handle Army and Navy cargoes, but the Waterfront Employers Association and the Pacific Shipowners Association turned down the offer.

In previous years and throughout the war, Murray pointed out, it was the Army's practice to obtain longshoremen through the Central Dispatching hall, so that the present refusal to do so is a "sharp departure from past Army policy," he said.

Murray urged that the Army rescind its order to hire men from the streets, obtain stevedores through the hiring hall and take "appropriate measures" to compel the steamship companies to live up to the terms of their contracts to move army cargoes.

Meanwhile, ILWU Pres. Harry Bridges urged Royall to use the big stevedoring firm of Griffiths & Sprague to load Army cargoes in San Francisco and Seattle. The company, largest in Seattle, has settled independently with the union for a 15c increase above the June 15 rates. The union, however, offered to supply men to work Army cargoes at Griffiths & Sprague at old rate.

The longshoremen and other West Coast maritime unions have been out since Sept. 2. Since then agreements have been reached with Alaska firms and Griffiths & Sprague. Steamship owners have refused to permit their ships to be loaded by these companies, however, with some few exceptions.

Textile Workers Back Truman

Pres. Emil Rieve of the CIO Textile Workers announced last week that the union's international executive council has unanimously indorsed President Truman for re-election in November.

Rieve said the action came "in recognition of the new liberal spirit which was infused into the Democratic party last July during the course of its convention in Philadelphia."

TWUA will back up its indorsement with intensive ward and district work in all textile areas, Rieve said. The union has a substantial PAC staff which already has produced good results in the registration of voters in many states, he said.

In California

Truce Ends Battle At Oil Refinery

INDEFINITE extension of a truce between the striking CIO Oil Workers and two other unions at the Standard Oil refinery plant in Richmond, Cal., brought peace back into the picture after an embattled few days.

Hundreds of striking CIO Oil Workers were teargassed and 12 injured Sept. 14 in an hour-long attack outside the Standard Oil refinery which started when police—in full battle regalia—attempted to escort AFL maintenance men past the picket line.

As the strikers attempted to prevent the maintenance men from entering the refinery, the steel-helmeted police donned gas masks and hurled round after round of teargas shells into the throng.

After an hour, the police opened a path for a few trucks carrying about 100 boilermakers, electricians, sailors, steamfitters, sheet metal workers, carpenters, bricklayers and machinists. Other drivers fled the scene.

No attempt was made Sept. 15 to pass the maintenance men through the lines and all was quiet at the strikebound plant. This was believed due in part to a protest from the oil strikers who, following their battle with police, marched in a body to the local machinists' hall from where the maintenance men had been dispatched. They demanded that their picketlines be respected and then marched on to City Hall where they lodged a formal protest with the mayor against the police.

The men walked out in a demand for a 30c hourly increase (later reduced to 21c) compared to "final" employer offers of 12½c.

CANADIAN LABOR FIGHTS PROVINCIAL T-H

By JACK WILLIAMS

CANADIAN labor, in both the federal and provincial fields, is carrying on a running fight against legislation which in some respects echoes the States' Taft-Hartley Act.

In Prince Edward Island (population 94,000) an act has appeared which out-Tafts the American legislation. The most drastic act of its kind ever introduced in Canada, the bill puts a complete ban on both national and international unions. The Canadian Congress of Labor is campaigning to have the legislation disallowed by the federal government.

(CIO unions in the Dominion belong to the Canadian Congress of Labor.)

A new federal code came into effect Sept. 1, but it applies only to a limited number of workers—railways, shipping, communications. Main criticism of this code by the CCL has been its inadequate coverage. CCL has maintained that such industries as steel and packing, which operate on a national scale, should be brought under the bill. Failure to meet that proposal has left the federal government without adequate power to cope with national disputes.

IRA MOSER
Pres., Canadian Congress of Labor

CCL also has urged that some form of union security and a check-off should be automatic with the certification of a union. The government has refused to provide automatic union security, although that was recommended by a parliamentary committee. The new legislation provides for police court enforcement, which has been strongly opposed by the CCL.

MOST Canadian workers have been left under provincial jurisdiction. The federal government has issued an open invitation to the provinces to adopt its new code, but Ontario so far is the only province which has indicated it will accept.

While Prince Edward is largely agricultural, the CCL has taken a serious view of the legislation because of the possibility that it may provide a pattern for other provinces.

The Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, representing AFL unions, and the railway brotherhoods, have joined the CCL in its application for disallowance of the P.E.I. Act. Decision was reserved.

The P.E.I. Act requires provincial unions to be licensed, thus giving the provincial secretary arbitrary power to grant, refuse or revoke licenses. Penalties are provided for persons representing themselves as acting on behalf of any unlicensed union. Fines run up to $100 with an alternative of 30 days imprisonment on default of payment of the fine.

Any attempt to organize a new union would almost certainly be regarded as infraction of this section, but so far there has been no test case. CCL unions are depending, first, on their effort to have the Act disallowed and, failing that, a test case will have to be pressed to show that the province has exceeded its powers.

The penalty provided for anyone representing an unlicensed union also has the effect of prohibiting representatives of national and international unions from agitating for repeal of the law. But railway workers, who come under federal jurisdiction, are exempt and the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employes and the Transport Workers, a CCL affiliate, have taken the lead in a move to have such action taken.

MEMBERSHIP of all licensed unions is restricted to "employes" and, as a result, any unions which submit themselves to the straitjacket legislation will be deprived of the services of full-time business agents and skilled negotiators.

The Act imposes compulsory arbitration and prohibits strikes and lockouts until the dispute has been submitted to arbitration with the finding binding on both parties. Thus, strikes are in effect outlawed. The closed shop is specifically banned. The wording of the section makes it apparent that the way is open for the legislation to be used to ban union shops and maintenance - of - membership clauses.

A Bright Spot

Only Canadian province where there is no anti-labor legislation is Saskatchewan. The party in power there is the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation, which was supported by the Canadian Congress of Labor. Legislation in that province is regarded as favorable to labor.

PAT CONROY
CCL's Secretary-Treasurer

Law Encourages Boss to Stall

A British Columbia employer may stall negotiations for a long time and then claim that the union no longer represents a majority of the employes. The provincial labor board then may cancel the certification if it considers that the boss' claim is true.

The B. C. (appropriate initials, don't you think?) board may allow an employer to make changes in working conditions during negotiations and compel strikers to vote on any settlement plan offered by management.

This board may revoke certification if it considers a strike illegal and establish any procedure it sees fit for negotiating settlement.

SET FOR ELECTION: These new members of the CIO Woodworkers who recently won a contract from their Louisville, Ky., employer are standing by the bus that took them to the registration office. Third man from the right is Woodworkers' Rep. William Beller. CIO-PAC's drive to swell the registration figures in Louisville and Jefferson County continued until the last registration day. CIO-PAC has provided buses to take workers to the registration office on many occasions during the drive.

Fines Are Used To Break Strikes

If an Alberta judge rules that a strike is illegal, the agreement held by the striking union, including the check-off clause, becomes null and void. Union officers and representatives are subject to a fine of $50 a day for a strike called in violation of the provincial act.

Any union is subject to payment of a fine up to a dollar a day for each member taking part in a strike three days after a judge rules that it is illegal.

If the fine is not paid within 10 days, the employer must check off union dues until he has sufficient money to pay the fine. Any officer, agent or representative of the union who took part in an illegal strike is liable to a fine of as much as $250 and costs or 90 days in jail.

PLAN UNITED ACTION: Representatives of more than 300,000 telephone workers met in Washington to plan joint action to get pay increases from the A. T. & T. and its subsidiaries. Left to right, seated, Sec-Treas. R. W. Long of the CIO Telephone Workers Organizing Committee; Vice-Pres. J. L. Crull of the independent Communication Workers of America; Pres. Margaret Kennedy of the Telephone Employes Association, New York; rear, Pres Howard Jones, Maryland Federation of Telephone Workers; Pres. Katherine H. Krug of Accounting Employes Organization of Pennsylvania, and William S. Leary, Pennsylvania Federation of Telephone Workers.

Detroit Free Press

CAN'T EAT HAY—If Michigan Bell Telephone Co. doesn't come through with a raise, at least most Detroiters will know about it. Members of Communications Workers of America drive a hay wagon through town advertising their plight. The independent CWA and the CIO Telephone Workers Organizing Committee are cooperating in a campaign to get wage increases from the Bell System. The CIO Communication Equipment Workers last week won an average 11c hourly increase from Western Electric, which may set a pattern for other telephone unions.

WE Offers 11c; Strike Averted

THREAT of a nationwide walkout by 25,000 CIO Communications Equipment Workers finally resulted in an offer of an 11c average hourly wage increase by Western Electric after five months of negotiations.

Had the ACEW struck there was the possibility of a nationwide telephone tieup by nonstriking telephone unionists who might have refused to cross ACEW picketlines. Western Electric is a subsidiary of the American Telephone & Telegraph Corp.

ACEW Pres. Ernest Weaver said the walkout was being postponed indefinitely "to give the members an opportunity to ratify the proposal made to us." He said the proposal is the best made by any company in the Bell system and predicted approval by the membership.

In addition to the wage increase, which ranges from 9 to 15c in some areas and 8 to 14c in others, the settlement provides the following gains:

- A $2 increase in the "mobility allowance"—per diem pay for workers sent out of town.
- Increase in the meal allowance.

The contract was extended until Nov. 30, 1950, with a wage reopening on Sept. 15, 1949. If no agreement is reached, the union is free to strike at that time without jeopardizing the contract.

The Western Electric settlement was expected to pave the way for agreements with other telephone unions which began wage talks Sept. 16. Unions now involved in negotiations include the long lines employes and other affiliates of the CIO Telephone Equipment Workers, most Communications Workers Association affiliates and a number of independent unions.

CIO Man Votes For Whole County

Here's how good CIO citizenship works.

Some weeks ago, the Jackson County, Texas, Democratic convention elected seven delegates to the state party convention. A majority of these delegates were of the Dixiecrat stripe.

One of them, however, was A. H. Brown, a member of the CIO Oil Workers union.

When the state convention opened, six of Jackson County's seven delegates were absent. They allowed business or personal reasons to prevent them from attending.

But Brown was there. He was there because 20 of his fellow CIO members passed the hat and collected expense money to send him to the convention. He laid off work to fill the civic post assigned to him.

Result: Brown cast the entire Jackson County vote in support of loyal Democrats who purged all Dixiecrats from the state organization.

Fur Union Probe Yields Little News

A HOUSE Labor Committee fishing in the affairs of the CIO Fur & Leather Workers Committee came up with little news after a week of hearings in Washington.

The committee found: (1) that some employers in the highly competitive New York fur industry don't like the union's rules and bargaining demands; (2) that some employers find the union leadership very "statesmanlike"; and (3) that Ben Gold, an admitted Communist, is indeed a Communist.

The hearing was conducted by Rep. Max Schwabe (R., Mo.) and Rep. Wingate Lucas (D. Tex.). Both voted for the Taft-Hartley bill and for Wage-Hour crippling amendments during the 80th Congress.

Pres. Ben Gold of the union admitted his Communist membership —though objecting to the committee's right to inquire about political affiliations of witnesses.

Questioned about his views on government and international politics, Gold said he hates war, but that he'd "fight to the death in defense of America." He described as "impossible" a suggestion that Russia would attack the U. S. and reminded Rep. Lucas that "you forget the Russians saved thousands of lives of American boys during the war."

He was complimented by Schwabe as a forthright and honest witness.

Union Flays Ban On Canadians

By MORRIS WRIGHT

THE CIO Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, at its 55th anniversary convention in San Francisco, sent a strong protest last week to President Truman and the Immigration Dept. against this country's refusal to permit Canadian Mine-Mill delegates to cross the border.

The letter said, in part: "The entire delegation from the largest local of the union at Sudbury, Ontario, has been denied entrance to the United States. Other delegates, including women of our auxiliary, nave been turned back.

"In so doing, our Immigration Dept. has acted as the abject and shameless agent of anti-union employers.

"Owners and representatives of business concerns travel with complete freedom across the United States-Canadian border.

"Aside from its flagrant violation of the traditional American sense of fair play, this act is the latest and most ominous in a chain of events which follows the pattern of the dreaded police state.

"When Intl. Vice-Pres. Reid Robinson was deported from Canada early this year we warned that the 'red' issue was only the opening shot in a war on all organized labor. Our warning was quickly substiantiated when Canadian delegates to a convention of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers were denied permission to enter the United States."

The convention also sent a telegram to CIO Pres. Philip Murray urging that the CIO withdraw its indorsement of President Truman unless he immediately reverses the strikebreaking order against the CIO Longshoremen's Union issued by Army Secy. Royall.

Speakers included Senator Glen Taylor, Progressive Party candidate for vice-president, Pres. Harry Bridges of the Longshoremen's Union, and Camilo Chavez, an officer of the Mexican Miners Union.

Full Recognition Asked For Israel

CIO has asked Pres. Truman to extend full "de jure" recognition to the new state of Israel.

The request was in the form of a wire from CIO Pres. Philip Murray, who urged that "consideration be given to the granting of a substantial loan to the new state."

In addition, Murray said "we believe that residents in displaced persons camps in Germany should be permitted to immigrate to Israel."

Ask Revocation of Greater New York Council's Charter

A PETITION to Pres. Murray to revoke the charter of the Greater New York CIO Council has received 2-1 endorsement by New York state CIO leaders.

Serious friction with the city CIO group developed early this year when it declined to support national CIO policy in support of the European Recovery Plan and against the Third Party. Shortly afterwards, a wholesale exodus of right-wing locals from the city CIO council got under way.

The city council was also jolted by the resignation of its president, Michael Quill, head of the Transport Workers.

Quill quit his post in the council last spring over differences in policy regarding the New York subway fare and the union's successful effort to win a 24c wage increase. Quill was succeeded in the city council by James Durkin, head of the Office & Professional Workers.

About the same time, national CIO-PAC made clear that the city CIO council had no official political functions in national elections and a right-wing CIO-PAC organization, affiliated with the state CIO council, was established. The city council has been supporting the American Labor Party, which is closely linked with the Wallace Third Party.

PRES. LOUIS HOLLANDER of the state CIO council says he is "confident" that a new city CIO group will be formed to "represent the interests of the members of CIO, not the interests of the Cominform." At a state PAC convention in Syacuse, he hinted that Quill would head the new city CIO council when it is set up.

The vote against the city CIO group was 315,476 to 164,236 in the state council executive board. Hollander said a committee would seek a meeting with Pres. Murray this week to press its charges and seek a new charter.

Secy. Saul Mills of the city group accused Hollander of maintaining a "center of disruption" against the city CIO council, but his charge was rejected by state leaders as "scurrilous, unfounded and not in accordance with the facts."

Martin Says:

Guild To Aid In Improving Publicity

"THE CIO has a good story to tell the public but doesn't always tell it well."

That's what Harry Martin, president of the CIO Newspaper Guild, said recently before leaving for Europe to take over an important Economic Cooperation Administration post.

"The Guild, because of the nature of its membership, should be in a position to help the CIO tell its story well," Martin said.

"That's why we—at our recent annual convention—decided to urge our members throughout the country to become more active in labor publicity and public relations work.

"Allan L. Swim, CIO publicity director, was selected as chairman of the Guild's Labor Public Relations Committee because of his familiarity with the need for such a program and because of his years of activity in the Guild."

Swim recently spoke at a meeting of the Pennsylvania-Ohio-Indiana Guild Council, urging delegates to set up a committee to work with CIO councils and local unions in the region on publicity and public relations problems.

"I AM not urging that you become propagandists for the CIO and I am not suggesting that you take advantage of your connection with the newspapers to serve as publicity men for the labor movement," Swim said.

"What I am suggesting is that you work with the general CIO movement in an effort to get the CIO's story presented honestly to the public."

The P-O-I Council selected Bill Davy, executive secretary of the Cleveland Guild, and Rollin Everett, Cincinnati city councilman and editor of a labor newspaper, to direct the publicity-public relations committee which it established at the meeting.

Davy and Everett said their first job would be to work with the Ohio Industrial Union Council in an effort to broaden and improve labor public relations throughout Ohio.

UE Brands ERP "Business Plan"

The CIO Electrical Workers, on the closing day of its 13th annual convention in New York City, branded the European Recovery Program as a "big business plan" to swell industrial profits and depress American living standards.

The resolution was passed by a vote of 2943-1265, closest vote of the entire convention. Last year the anti-ERP resolution glided through by an overwhelming majority.

Delegates also—

- Voted to continue refusal to comply with Taft-Hartley filing requirements but to stay within the law. Repeal of the entire law was urged.
- Called for abolition of the House Un-American Activities Committee and an end to government interference with rights of unionists and other citizens.
- Condemned the record of both the Republicans and Democrats, urging support for candidates "purely on the test of their ability and will to fight for the people's interests." The union's previous withdrawal from CIO-PAC, which has endorsed Pres. Truman, was thus approved by the convention.

A NATURAL: Milwaukee, the brewing center of the universe, was host to the CIO Brewery Workers Union convention last week, a "natch" if there ever was one. Here a group of delegates and members of the big Local 9 in Milwaukee sample the local product in a brewery, pronouncing it OK. That soft drink bottle intruding upon the scene is OK, too, for the union's membership in the U. S. and Canada includes thousands of soft drink workers, to say nothing of distillery workers.

Closing of Pharis Rubber: How Anti-Union Stories Start

SEVEN hundred workers—most of them with 15 to 25 years' service—and their families have had difficult days since the Pharis Tire & Rubber Co., Newark, Ohio, was closed by management last May 2.

The story is particularly worth telling since many newspapers throughout the country have printed news accounts blaming the closing of the plant on Local 21 of the CIO United Rubber Workers.

This story of what happened at Pharis Tire & Rubber Co. is based on an article by Editor Bob Cruden in the Sept. issue of the Rubber Worker.

Local 21 has long been known as a responsible union. Relations were so good that the National Planning Association in August, 1947, cited the union and the company for "their unusual record of successful stable industrial relations over a considerable period of time."

THE company claimed that it was losing money despite the fact that the report of the company president, Furber Marshall, on March 19, 1948, showed that the 1947 profits were $358,873 compared to the pre-war average of $203,090, an increase of 56%.

"If take-home pay looked high," wrote Editor Bob Cruden of the United Rubber Worker, "it was because production was the highest in the industry."

This was in accordance with an agreement made by the company with the union in 1946. The workers agreed that they would cooperate in an all-out production program. The company, in turn, agreed not to reduce rates as production rose.

The company knew that the workers had kept their part of the bargain. As late as April 6—just 24 days before the plant was closed—Vice Pres. H. I. Houlette of the company wrote Local 21 expressing "wholehearted appreciation of your cooperation in obtaining the high rate of production that has contributed so greatly to our competitive position in the past."

IN a full page ad published in the Newark Advocate the company complained that it was being forced out of business because the union would not accept a "reasonable proposal."

The "reasonable proposal" contained three main provisions:

1. Wage rates were to be reduced by 10%-35%. The company's own figures showed that the cut would reduce take-home pay by 7%-30%.
2. Seniority would be scrapped, with the company given the sole and exclusive right to hire, fire and transfer.
3. All gains made by the union through 15 years of bargaining would be wiped out.

The workers rejected this program four times.

The employes, through their union, were willing to make several concessions. They were willing to go back to work under the old contract until an impartial study could be made of the company's financial position. The union would also forego the 11c hourly wage increase and six paid holidays granted by the company's competitors until the financial study was made, thus saving the company at least $3,000 a week.

The union also proposed that after the plant was opened, the company and the union would cooperate in a time study of all jobs where rates were supposedly out of line, with adjustments to be made where necessary.

Civic Groups Try, But Fail

Several attempts were made by independent groups to keep the Pharis Rubber plant going. A citizens committee was fed with company propaganda, but withdrew after it heard the union's side of the story.

A ministers' committee also threw up its hands. It had agreed to poll workers on whether they would return to work. When the clergymen learned that the company had mailed out twice as many ballots as there were workers, they also gave up their efforts.

Various civic groups set up a "Keep Pharis Going Committee." Members of the committee sat in on negotiating sessions. In the presence of committee representatives, company officials rejected the union's concessions.

The efforts of Mayor Edwin J. Hayes of Newark to bring an agreement also failed.

Buckmaster On Production Council

PRES. L. S. Buckmaster of the United Rubber Workers will represent CIO on a newly-formed Anglo-American production council.

The group was established at the recommendation of ECA boss Paul Hoffman to seek means of lifting industrial output in Great Britain. Objective of the committee is to seek more efficient production without speed-up or cutting workers' living standards.

The committee comprises six British unionists and four American unionists, together with an equal number of industrial spokesmen. Other labor representatives from the U. S. are Pres. Harvey Brown of the Machinists (independent) and Lee Minton of the AFL Glass Blowers. A fourth man is yet to be selected.

American industrial representatives are Philip Reed of General Electric, Spencer Love of the Burlington Mills, Ira Mosher, former Manufacturers Association head, and Ernest Breech of Ford.

Joseph Scanlon, former steel union official who is now a professor of industrial relations at Mass. Tech and Otto Beyer, construction engineer, will serve as technical consultants to the group.

Clinton Golden and Bert Jewell, labor advisors to ECA, hailed formation of the joint production council as "irrefutable evidence that this is a recovery, not a relief program.

"The peoples of Europe want to get back on their feet, they want desperately to make their countries self-sustaining and independent. They are welcoming our advice and assistance to that end—we are eager and pleased to give them whatever help we can."

The Council's first meeting will be in London October 25. It will look over British industry, study bottlenecks created by shortages of raw materials, and probe methods for best spreading production know-how which has developed in the U. S. and may be useful to British industries.

Sub-committees will make special studies of various industries, and talk with industry and labor spokesmen about major output problems. The Council will report back to Washington late in the year with suggestions for future work.

Monopolies:

Bust 'Em Up, Boys, Says Tom Clark

THE U. S. Justice Dept. has gone into the Federal courts in an effort to force four giant meat packing and three top farm machinery companies to "break it up."

The seven companies are charged with "suppressing competition" in violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust Act—in other words, monopoly.

Atty. Gen. Tom C. Clark said the goal of the Justice Dept. is to have the meat trust divided into 14 separate and competing companies—Armour and Swift each to be carved into five separate companies and Cudahy and Wilson each into two separate concerns.

According to the complaint against Armour, Swift, Cudahy and Wilson, the companies control the supply of meat which each company obtains for sale by controlling the amount of livestock each will purchase. These four companies, the complaint alleges, accounted for 58% of the cattle, 54% of the hogs, 68% per cent of the calves and 79% of the sheep slaughtered under federal inspection during the past 10 years.

The packers are also charged with utilizing uniform cost formulas for setting prices, selling at "loading" rather than "delivered" weights and selling at substantially identical prices and sale terms.

If the Justice Dept. wins its case, the result is expected to be lower meat prices for the consumer.

"No avenue must be overlooked," Clark said, "to prevent the basic necessities of life such as food from falling into the hands of monopolistic groups."

Suits against the farm machinery manufacturers—Intl. Harvester, J. I. Case and Deere & Co., and nine of its subsidiaries—charge the companies with making agreements with retail dealers to prevent competing manufacturers from using them as outlets. With competition thus eliminated, the manufacturers presumably were able to keep prices up.

Anti-Picketing Law Ruled Illegal

The Pennsylvania 1947 labor picketing act has been ruled unconstitutional by Mercer County Court Judge George H. Rowley.

Acting on a test case of national interest, the jurist ruled the state had no right to forbid "organizational picketing" by nonemployes. Rowley said the law violates freedom of speech as guaranteed in the first amendment to the constitution and buttressed in the 14th.

The case, which is expected to be appealed to the state supreme court, holds national interest because several other states have since passed acts almost identical with that of Pennsylvania.

Back Truman, Garmatz

Baltimore CIO Council's PAC has streamlined its strategy to intensify its efforts for the reelection of President Truman and Representative Garmatz, and to elect candidates for Congress acceptable to PAC.

THE ADVENTURES OF JIM BARRY

A MERE PIECE OF CLOTH.... WITH A LAUNDRY MARK ON IT -- BUT THAT'S THE CLUE A THOUSAND DOORBELL RINGERS ROUNDING UP LABOR'S VOTE FOR THE ELECTIONS, ARE FOLLOWING! JIM AND PEGGY ARE ALSO CANVASSING.... AND FINDING OUT THINGS...

"WHAT D'YOU DO WITH MY PAY?" THAT'S ALL I USED TO HEAR FROM MY HUSBAND! BUT NO MORE! NOW HE'S GOING TO DO SOME OF THE SHOPPING.....

THAT'S A GRAND IDEA.....

I WENT SHOPPING... AND MY OLD WOMAN DON'T HAVE TO WORRY ABOUT NAGGING HER NO MORE!

I GUESS IT WON'T BE HARD TO TALK ABOUT PRICE CONTROL NOW... AND WHAT CONGRESS SHOULD DO ABOUT IT!

IT WON'T, SON, IT WONT! I GOT FIRST HAND INFORMATION ABOUT PRICES NOW!

WELL, HERE'S LABOR'S PLATFORM FOR THE COMING ELECTION! WE'RE BACKING CANDIDATES WHO ARE AGAINST THE TAFT-HARTLEY LAW... WHO WANT TO PUT A STOP TO RUN-AWAY PRICES!

WE WOMEN HAVE TO DO OUR PART IN THE COMING ELECTIONS... WE **REALLY** KNOW WHAT'S BEEN HAPPENING TO PRICES! WILL YOU TAKE A FEW MORE COPIES OF LABOR'S PROGRAM AND GIVE THEM TO YOUR FRIENDS?

I'LL BE HAPPY TO DO ALL I CAN! GIVE ME PLENTY OF THESE....

GOODBYE.... AND COME AROUND AGAIN!

WE WILL.... OUR BLOCK-WORKERS WILL KEEP IN TOUCH WITH YOU.....

OKAY, PEGGY. LET'S COVER THE NEXT FLOOR.....

OOPS! EXCUSE ME!

HEY! WAIT A MINUTE! WHAT'S THE RUSH?

GOTTA FIND A COUPLE OF FRIENDS WHO...

HUH? OH, JIM.... PEGGY! I CAME AS SOON AS I GOT THE MESSAGE!

WHAT MESSAGE?

DIDN'T YOU KNOW? OH... SURE.... YOU COULDN'T HAVE! I CAME TO TELL YOU! MIKE KUTLEW OF LOCAL 152 FOUND THE LAUNDRY WHERE THE KIDNAPPER HAD HIS SUIT CLEANED! HE RECOGNIZED THE LABEL!

GREAT! WHAT ARE WE WAITING FOR?

IT'S ON CORT STREET... NEAR HENDERSON.....

AND I'LL BET THE KIDNAPPERS AREN'T FAR AWAY FROM THERE! LET'S GRAB A CAB!

Labor's Friends Win Several Primaries

LABOR votes rang the victory bell last week in another of the series of state primary elections.

The victories ranged from industrial Michigan, where newspapers talked of labor's "political resurgence" to non-industrial Maine, where two antilabor referendum bills were handily defeated.

One major upset occurred in Michigan's 5th District—around Grand Rapids—where Rep. Bartel Jonkman's long string of "wrong" votes finally caught up with him.

Jonkman, a longtime isolationist and supporter of the Taft-Hartley Act, was snowed under in the GOP primaries by Gerald Ford, lawyer and onetime football star. Jonkman voted wrong 14 times, right only twice, in the CIO News Voting Record of the 80th Congress.

G. Mennen Williams — liberal and wealthy offspring of a big soap-and-shaving-cream family, won Democratic nomination for governor in Michigan, with strong CIO support. Williams, a 37-year-old lawyer and war vet, has been an active leader of the American Veterans Committee and supporter of New Deal programs. In Wayne County (Detroit), where Pres. Truman made his Labor Day speech, the Democratic vote surged way up, with Democratic primary winners polling 20% to 25% more votes than their GOP opposite numbers.

MORE SUPPORT: Pres. Jacob Potofsky of the CIO Amalgamated Clothing Workers calls on President Truman to assure him that he and the other officials of his union will do their utmost to obtain his re-election to the presidency.

MINNESOTA: Liberal, labor-supported Hubert Humphrey, mayor of Minneapolis and a sparkplug among the progressive forces at the Democratic national convention, romped to an easy victory in the Democratic-Farmer-Labor party primary. He snowed under the opposition of James Shields, Wallace supporter.

In the November elections, Humphrey will face Sen. Joe Ball (R.), one of the Senate's most ardent labor-baiters. With former Gov. Elmer Benson announcing he would not run as an independent in the elections, Humphrey's chances are strengthened considerably.

COLORADO: Democratic Sen. Ed Johnson, veteran isolationist who usually voted "right" on domestic issues, won a 5-2 victory in his bid for re-election to a third six-year term in the Senate. Johnson was opposed by New Dealer Gene Cervi. Both men had labor endorsement.

WASHINGTON: Gov. Mon C. Wallgren, former liberal Senator and friend of Pres. Truman, won the Democratic nomination for re-election. He'll have both Republican and Progressive opposition in the November voting.

Washington's six Congressmen —five Republicans, one Democrat —all won re-nomination. In the first district, Rep. H. R. Jones (R.), who voted against Taft-Hartley, will be opposed by liberal Hugh Mitchell, a former Senator.

MASSACHUSETTS: Secy. of Labor Maurice Tobin (D.), dropped out of the primary contest for governor when he was appointed to the Cabinet. Nevertheless, Tobin—who was governor from 1942 to 1944—polled a "popularity vote" of 66,500; but the Bay State Democratic gubernatorial nomination went to Paul Dever, running without real opposition. He'll run against incumbent Robert Bradford (R.) in the fall.

All Massachusetts Congressmen were renominated. Four of them —including Democrats McCormack and Kennedy, both liberals —were unopposed in the primary and will have no competition in the November elections.

With no real contest on either side for the nomination for governor, Dever polled 9,000 votes more than Republican Gov. Bradford. In addition, he'll probably pick up the Democratic votes cast for Tobin in last week's voting.

LOUISIANA: Miss Lucille Savoie, executive secretary of the CIO Textile Workers Joint Board in New Orleans, didn't succeed in defeating the Democratic machine, but she did succeed in polling three times as many votes as any independent candidate has ever won in a Congressional race in the district.

Miss Savoie, backed by the CIO, was running in the Democratic Congressional primary against Rep. Hebert, who consistently voted for Taft-Hartley and other anti-labor measures. She polled 15,000 votes, but Hebert, receiving 44,000 votes, won nomination, which is equivalent to election.

CIO Helps In Purge Of Dixiecrats

By RAY DAVIDSON

MARK Texas off the list of Southern states wherein the Dixiecrats have stolen the Democratic Party.

In the state party convention in Fort Worth last week, the Democrats of Texas — among whom were a number of CIO union members—purged their party of Dixiecrats all the way from precinct chairmen to national committeeman.

After all Dixiecrat delegations were driven from the hall in retreat, the Democrats remaining ordered that all party officers who refused to pledge support of the party nominees be removed from office.

Then the convention adopted a liberal platform which called for repeal of the entire list of anti-labor Texas laws and abolition of the poll tax.

It was not a convention dominated by union men. Among the 2200 delegates were approximately 150 CIO members and perhaps as many AFL and other unionists. But the union men merely played roles of good citizenship.

Defeat of the Dixiecrats was possible only through co-operation of union men, farmers, professional people and business men from all sections of the state who rebelled at seeing the big-money Dixiecrats steal the party ballot.

It was almost as if Franklin D. Roosevelt were alive.

CIO To Join In UN Day

CIO will play a prominent part in observances throughout the country on October 24 marking "United Nations Day."

The day is the anniversary of the effective operation of the United Nations Charter, and the UN General Assembly has called on member nations to celebrate the event.

In this country the National Citizens Committee for United Nations Day—which was appointed by Sec. of State Marshall—has set up a plan for community and national programs on Oct. 24. The organizing group is headed by Harper Sibley, and CIO Pres. Philip Murray is a member of the national committee.

"United Nations Day will be a day of international stock-taking," the Committee says, "to see what progress we have made, and of planning to see how we can accomplish what remains to be done.

"By itself, United Nations Day will not guarantee peace or solve problems of how to live and work together, but through it the people of the earth will be able better than ever to know and use their common will to achieve peace by making their United Nations stronger, sounder and more effective."

The committee is suggesting local meetings, to be attended by prominent citizens and representatives of all important civic groups.

The committee, with headquarters at 700 Jackson Place N.W., Washington, has also prepared lists of displays, movies, radio material, fact books and pictures which are available for use in connection with UN Day meetings.

ORGANIZATIONALLY SPEAKING

By Allan S. Haywood

Irwin L. DeShelter, CIO Regional Director for Southern California, reports that Packinghouse Workers have won two elections in Los Angeles. Workers at the Cudahy Packing Co. voted 554 for the CIO and 112 for the AFL. At the Liquid Carbonic Corp. the workers voted 12 for the CIO and 1 for the AFL. James Stanton, Regional Director of the Packinghouse Workers, directed the campaigns and was assisted by Reps. Sonny Morrison and Al Shippey. These elections are positive proof that the workers in that industry have not been deceived by the underhanded tactics of the AFL which precipitated their recent strike and have not been discouraged from loyalty to their CIO union by the severe resistance the strike met from reactionary employers, anti-labor courts and the police.

DeShelter also reports that the CIO Textile Workers won an election at the California Hand Print Co., Hermosa Beach, by a vote of 75 to 38. TWUA Area Dir. Harry Stillman was in charge, assisted by Anthony Ramuglia and CIO Staff Rep. George Douglas.

Reg. Dir. Frank Bender reports that the CIO Auto Workers have won a union shop election at the Fairchild Engine and Airplane Corp., Hagerstown, Md., by a vote of 1902 to 60 in the production and maintenance unit and 175 to 7 in the office and clerical unit.

Reg. Dir. George DeNucci reports that the CIO won an NLRB election at the Nelsonville Foundry, Nelsonville, Ohio, by approximately 2 to 1.

Reg. Dir. George Craig reports three CIO election victories in eastern Pennsylvania. At William Schofield and Co., Philadelphia, the Textile Workers got 19 of the 23 votes cast. The Paperworkers won collective bargaining rights at J. M. Deutsch, Inc., Reading. In Cornwall Heights the Glass Workers came out on top in the election at the Cornwall Chemical Corp.

Thomas J. Gallegher, Director of Organization for the Shipbuilding Workers, reports that in an election held at the National Gypsum Co., Dover, N. J., the IUMSWA received 101 of the 114 votes cast. At the Benrus Co., Waterbury, Conn., IUMSWA won by a vote of 305 to 28 for the AFL. At the Creamery Package Co., Ansonia, Conn., the IUMSWA got 24 of the 25 votes cast.

Reg. Dir. Michael Livoda reports that an NLRB election at the Harman Tailoring Co. in Denver, resulted in 97 votes for the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, 13 votes for no union. Earl Graham, ACWA Representative and Mrs. Nettie Sides, business manager of Local 263, ACWA, conducted the campaign. This company had viciously opposed the organization of its workers.

Intl. UAW Rep. William J. Beckham reports that the polishers and buffers at the Randall Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, voted in an NLRB election to become a part of the over-all industrial unit which is represented by the UAW rather than remain in the AFL.

* * *

WOMEN TAKE PART IN CIO

More and more women are becoming a part of our CIO movement each day. This is a natural outcome of the fact that more women are entering American industry and staying in it. No longer does marriage mean they will quit their jobs. No longer are they discriminated against and given inferior treatment.

Organization of industries which have vast majorities of women employes is adding to their ranks in the CIO. Retail establishments, offices and the telephone industry are among these.

We should look upon this influx as a source of new, vital, enthusiastic leadership. Women are known to be more emotional than men and this very emotionalism can give them the fire and power which will be of great benefit in our union's struggles and their day-to-day efforts.

Miss Florence Hancock recently completed a year as president of the British Trades Union Congress.

The TUC represents 8,000,000 British workers in mines, factories, shipyards, transportation, cotton mills, shoe factories and the clothing trades. Its decisions become directives for Prime Minister Clement Attlee's Labor Government.

At the age of 12, Florence Hancock, an orphan, was earning $1.60 a week as a cafe dishwasher. She had to support herself, her two little brothers and a small sister on that meager wage. From the cafe kitchen she went to work in a condensed milk factory.

There, awakened by her own suffering and privation and stimulated by her contact with the union in that plant, she began to realize the suffering, starvation and exploitation of the English poor. She became an active unionist.

The career of Miss Hancock, should serve as an inspiration and guide-post to every woman in the CIO. It should also serve as a talisman to all those men in the CIO who scoff at the idea of women in positions of leadership.

* * *

The writer last week visited the Brewery Workers at their convention in Milwaukee. While one of the older unions in the United States, it is one of the newer CIO unions. The Brewery Workers have brought to the CIO a wealth of tradition, prestige and stability, and in the CIO they have experienced the encouragement which has resulted in their becoming a growing union. They are a great bunch and I was proud to be with them and expect in the next few years to see really great things from them.

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The CIO News

Vol. 11 WASHINGTON, D. C., SEPTEMBER 27, 1948 82 No. 38

It's Politics . . .

Wherever you went — from the rock-ribbed coast of Maine to the sunny shore of California — it was the same. Folks were talking politics.

Major negotiators for a four-year contract with the White House—Harry Truman and Tom Dewey —were covering a lot of territory and making a lot of speeches as the campaign neared the final month before election day.

CIO was hardening up the muscle on its political arm—the PAC. The drive for bucks for PAC was picking up speed. Precinct and block worker organizations were growing. More doorbells were being rung.

'Way down east in Maine unions were feeling good over defeat of two anti-labor measures at the polls. This victory for labor required work—work of the type pictured top left, where Lucille Dubois, too ill to go to the city hall, was given instruction about absentee balloting by CIO Member John Pierce.

You can't vote if you don't register, said PAC. Textile Workers at Louisville, Ky., (center photo) agreed.

Truman and many unionists were shooting holes in the story that the Republicans "had a mandate from the people." Steelworkers, meeting at Dayton, were shown chart (lower right) that in an Ohio district the only "mandate" the GOP got came from stay-at-home Democrats.

Our Story

CIO's views on the political campaign and its issues will be well known to millions before election day rolls around.

Four radio shows—on prices, housing, Taft-Hartley Act and civil rights—will be available to CIO's 443 state and local Political Action Committees throughout the country. There'll be spot announcements on registering and voting, too.

Nearly 2,000,000 PAC pamphlets and about 1,500,000 copies of the CIO News 1948 Voting Record have been distributed, and orders for more copies are still coming in.

And thousands of CIO officials will make political speeches between now and Nov. 2 Through these various mediums of expression millions in the nation will hear our story.

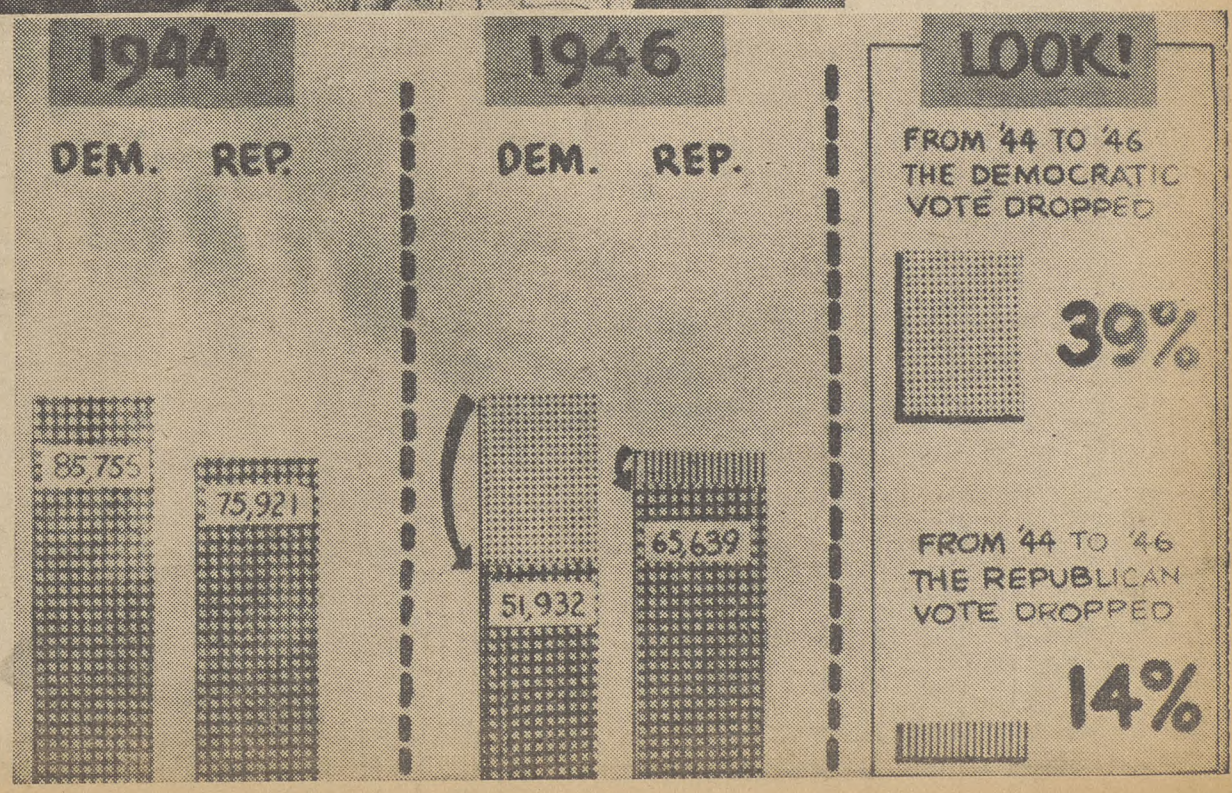
NAM Tries A Dodge

The National Association of Manufacturers is planting among club women speeches, ostensibly prepared by women who have standing in the community, the CIO Newspaper Guild reports. These speeches give all the NAM arguments for T-H, says the Guild. (See Page 2)

★ ★ ★ ★

Modern Samaritans

District 25 of the CIO Steelworkers sponsored a conference at Dayton, Ohio, to tell CIOers the advantages of the CIO Community Services Committee counselling plans. When sickness, accidents and other misfortunes strike, the CIO counsellors tell where to go for help. (See Page 6)



'The voice is the voice of Jacob, but the hands are the hands of Esau.'

Speeches on T-H for Women's Club Speakers Written by NAM (If You Examine Closely)

"PLAYING on the credulity of club women, the National Association of Manufacturers is engaged in an ambitious propaganda drive plugging the Taft-Hartley act with an artful campaign of deceit and misrepresentation," according to the current issue of the Guild Reporter, publication of the CIO Newspaper Guild.

"This campaign is more than a propaganda drive; it's a swindle.

"The NAM propaganda is planted among club women as 'speeches,' ostensibly prepared by women who have standing in the community—as the studied opinions of the speakers.

"Instead, these 'talks' are canned NAM propaganda to drum up sentiment against labor."

Excerpts from The Guild Reporter story follow:

Banking on the idea that preparing a program and speeches involves a certain amount of work, research and preparation, the NAM has ground out its own special speeches labeled "program notes for women's clubs."

It's a slick job—neither accurate nor honest; it's the same job done by a carnival spieler, but more polished.

The canned NAM speeches do not depend on facts to impress an audience. Instead, the speeches by the NAM ghost use slick slogans, artful adjectives, and appeal to prejudice by shifty selection of a few horrible examples, or careful use of half-truths.

A yellow folder labeled "program notes" is sent to club women, on the apparent theory that the busy club woman will be delighted to make use of ready-made speeches.

The propaganda folder has the by-line, "Marian Read," and is addressed to women's club program planners.

There is no NAM by-line on the ready-made speeches to show they are an NAM product. The talks are made to appear to be the work and opinion of the speaker.

Inside the folder is the NAM imprint, and there is a six-question questionnaire from the NAM; otherwise the NAM carefully conceals its connection with the propaganda.

The folder has five speeches; questions (with answers) for each speaker, to be planted in the audience; short introductions and summations for the moderator; invitations to be sent to "club members and friends"; and sample releases to go to the newspapers before and after.

THE NAM has done a slick job not only in getting club women to peddle NAM ideas as measured opinions of club speakers, but also in artful and deceitful propaganda.

One of the major obstacles in attempting to expose half truths and falsehoods is that the NAM trickery needs many words to do a proper expose, to combat untruths with facts. The longer an explanation must be, the faster one loses the audience.

As Mark Twain once expressed it, a lie gets around the world while truth puts its boots on.

ONE of the questions apparently to be planted for the speaker to answer (NAM supplies the answers too) is: "Is the law hurting unions?"

And the NAM answer for the club woman goes like this:

"I think it is obvious that unions are not being handicapped by the act . . . Furthermore, there has been no wage cutting under the law, and none of the industrial strife and chaos which its opponents predicted . . ."

1. Obviously the speaker didn't answer the question.

2. The T-H act doesn't prevent wage cuts; these are prevented by no-pay-cut clauses in union contracts.

3. As to strife and chaos, look around. The United Mine Workers, ITU and maritime strikes were directly a result of the T-H act and its operations.

Another question is: "What is the attitude of employers toward the act?"

And the canned answer reads: "Generally speaking, the attitudes of employers have been moderate, and reasoned . . . Employers have shown little inclination to take advantage of legal technicalities . . ."

Here is an open admission that there are legal technicalities in the act which employers can take advantage of, and the not too subtle implication is that when the economic scene shifts, or when the employers' position changes, they will be quick to take advantage of these technicalities.

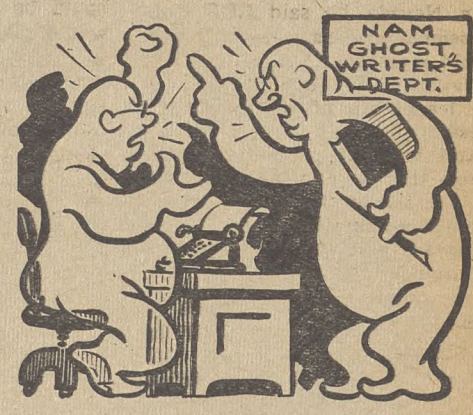
These NAM ghost writers ought to get together. In one speech the argument is advanced that the closed shop should be abandoned because, he says, the argument that it helps maintain union discipline is cockeyed. He says discipline is the role of management.

But in another speech for the club women the argument is presented equally fervently that it is proper to impose financial liability on unions for failing to maintain this discipline!

There is one honest little gem from the NAM propaganda mill, in the speech for the second speaker:

"The number of false statements concerning the provisions of the Taft-Hartley law are legion."

And the NAM certainly proved its point and added to the list with its collection of five speeches (and questions and answers) on tap for the club women of America.



NAM Pressure Plus GOP Congress Equals Setback For People

The 80th Congress has been called the "NAM Congress."

Latest lobbying figures filed by NAM give at least a partial explanation.

During the first half of 1948, the NAM spent $75,269 on activities which "might be considered" as influencing federal legislation.

The legislative figure was only a drop in the bucket of NAM's overall spending. The employers' outfit, with its 17,000 corporation members, took in $1,636,327 during the first six months of the year. It spent, altogether, some $2,049,208.

The $75,269 figure was reached by some complicated arithmetic on the part of NAM, which estimated that legislative expenditures are only 1.9% of its entire program.

Of course, $75,269 doesn't "buy" a Congress—at least not at 1948 prices. But expenditures of NAM and other business groups interested in legislation ran into big money.

Pressure of these expenditures, combined with type of Republican Congressmen elected in the light-vote 1946 elections, paved the way for setbacks on a score of people's legislative programs.

Bargaining For Pensions Upheld

UNIONS have a right to bargain collectively on pension and retirement plans, the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals ruled last week in the first major decision so far made on the subject.

The ruling upheld an order issued by the Natl. Labor Relations Board in a case involving the CIO United Steelworkers of America and the Inland Steel Co. On the basis that neither pension nor retirement plans were subjects for bargaining under the Taft-Hartley Act, the company had refused to discuss such matters with the union.

CIO Pres. Philip Murray called the decision "a great victory" which upheld a position long held by the United Steelworkers.

"This decision will have a salutory affect throughout American industry," Murry declared, "and will give great legal impetus to bargaining on these issues. Now that the courts have decided, we will expect employers to live up to the decision and negotiate reasonable and substantial plans with unions representing their employes.

"We are entirely confident that if the company appeals, this judgment will be affirmed by the Supreme Court."

Referring to a second part of the decision, however, upholding the provision of the Taft-Hartley affidavits, Murray said: "We will promptly appeal this aspect of the case through the Supreme Court. We expect that arguments on this appeal will be heard this Fall, and that the Supreme Court will hand down a decision shortly thereafter."

Although the Court's decision on pension and retirement plans was unanimous, the judges split two-to-one on the second phase of the case involving the constitutionality of the Taft-Hartley requirement that union officers file non-Communist affidavits.

Judge J. Earl Major dissented from the majority opinion upholding the constitutionality of the provision, pointing out that the law was directed not at unions as such, but at individual officers, anyone of whom could, he declared, "stymie the entire bargaining process and thus deprive the union of its right to act as bargaining agent."

He declared that the requirement for non-Communist affidavits "is a direct and serious impairment upon the constitutional rights of both the employes and the union. The rights of the former to organize, select a bargaining agent of their own choosing and elect officers of the union have been reduced to a meaningless gesture."

3 TWUA Members Win in Maine

Maine may look like a Republican stronghold this year, but—

Four members of the CIO Textile Workers recently were elected to the Maine House of Representatives on the Democratic ticket.

Three of them—Eddie Dostie, Omer Gauvin and Leo St. Pierre—belong to TWUA at Lewiston, which has five House members in the Legislature. The fourth is Edward McEnery of TWUA at Saco.

Standard Stalls Oil Negotiations

NEGOTIATIONS in the West Coast oil walkout came to a standstill as talks with Standard Oil broke off indefinitely and other struck companies awaited outcome of the Standard talks.

The CIO Oil Workers has scaled its original demand for 22¢ an hour down to 17½c, retroactive from July 3 to Sept. 1, and 19c thereafter. The union claims that a 22c hourly raise is required to bring California scales up to those in Texas and in the East. Standard Oil, bellweather for the industry, is standing pat on its refusal to go above 12½c.

Intensified efforts of the Union Oil Co. to get workers back into the refineries has resulted in the shooting of a 20-year-old picket at Rodeo, Calif., and the ambushing and beating of a picket at the company's Oleum refinery.

The union has taken to the air and sea in efforts to spot and prevent delivery of supplies into refineries by waters. Sixty small boats, some equipped with a loudspeaker, and two airplanes have been hired.

IN a letter sent each of its employes, the Union Oil Co. on Sept. 17 warned workers to return to work on or before Sept. 24, 1948" or suffer "whatever action (the company) deems appropriate . . "

Union Oil also mailed to workers a reprint of an editorial printed by the "Argonaut," accusing OWIU Pres. O. A. Knight and union District Director Elro Brown of calling the strike "in defiance of the wishes and interests of the oil workers." Both the company and the newspaper conveniently neglected to mention that the walkout was called after 94%—and above in some plants—of the Union Oil employes voted to strike. Lowest percentage approving the walkout in any plant was 86%.

Truman Says

1948 Issue: 'Special Interests Against People'

By ALLAN L. SWIM

FOUR traveling men—Harry Truman, Tom Dewey and Alben Barkley and Earl Warren — packed their suitcases, boarded trains and headed across the nation.

They were the country's top salesmen for two entirely different lines.

Truman and Barkley had a "New Deal, pro-labor" label on the goods they were trying to sell the voters.

The package Dewey and Warren were trying to get the public to buy was labeled "anti-New Deal, anti-labor."

A couple of lesser salesmen—Henry Wallace of the Progressives and Strom Thurmond of the Dixiecrats—were calling on the "prospective customers," too.

Wallace and Thurmond were featured only in the sideshow—but it was a sideshow that could greatly affect the outcome of the performance in the main tent.

TRUMAN, following a schedule that would have driven an old three-a-day vaudeville performer to distraction, was making good on his promise to "visit every whistle-stop in the country."

He was on a barnstorming tour, taking his message to the folks, talking "off the cuff" at railway stations, telling audiences large and small that the Democratic Party was the party of the people and not the privileged few.

Out in California he stated this idea in a few simple words by saying that the top issue of 1948 was "the special interests against the people."

In Nevada he said GOP Congressional leaders were a "bunch of old mossbacks living in 1890."

He lashed out time and again at the leadership of the 80th Congress.

And he kept pounding at the theme that he and his party will be victorious in November if there is a heavy vote.

Dewey, who for a long time maintained almost complete silence on all of the important issues of the campaign, finally opened up in Iowa's tall-corn country.

There, in a speech reminiscent of a high school commencement oration, he said he had faith in the nation and its people and he promised to "unite us as we have never been united before."

He spoke as though he already were President.

"There are some difficulties that confront us," he said, adding that the election of an administration which could unite the people would be the "greatest single step toward solving these problems."

As he reached the west coast he started calling for less government spending and lower taxes as a means of cutting the cost of living.

He attempted to place blame for inflation on the doorsteps of the Democrats, charging that they for years had been "moving Heaven and earth trying to bring on just such an inflation."

Barkley, speaking at a union-sponsored rally at Wilkes-Barre, Pa., chided the Republicans for assuming they already had won the election, then declared:

"Labor will vote in the coming election because it has seen its rights and privileges, fought for and obtained over the long stretch of the years, attacked and reduced by a Republican-dominated Congress.

"Labor will vote because labor knows that only the presence of a Democrat in the White House prevented the destruction of even more of the rights and privileges than they witnessed in the last two years."

He said profits had gone up much faster than wages in recent years and charged the GOP with refusal to take concrete action to curb inflation.

WARREN, in a mood of sweetness and light, stumped 10 states in a week and made one big pledge to the people.

He said his party, if victorious, "will never forget the importance of flood control, reclamation, irrigation and hydroelectric power development."

He echoed the Dewey theme of "unity" and said Dewey "believes in" the principle of farm price support.

But mostly he talked about water, the lack of which is a major problem in arid regions of the West.

His theme was pitched mainly on the line that the GOP would help the West achieve its rightful place in the nation's economy.

THE CIO's political arm—PAC—threw a couple of short jabs at the Republican candidates.

Dewey, PAC said, must assume responsibility for the way the leadership of Congress behaved at the special "Turnip Day" session called by Truman.

"The Republicans dominated both houses and they looked for guidance to their party leader, Governor Dewey," PAC said. "What he told them was, 'Stay around a week or so—and then go home.'

"The CIO-PAC is shocked by Warren's proposal that the campaign pass over the real issues. He would like, he said, a campaign without discussion of the high cost of living, or the housing shortage, or the relations between management and labor, or the peace of the world."

Wallace kept hammering away on the points of the program he outlined weeks ago.

And the Dixiecrats continued their drive to cut the ground from under Truman below the Mason-Dixon line.

Roll On Primary Victories

'We've Got the Ball and Can Score'

By DILLARD STOKES

LABOR showed its muscle in recent primaries, turned out huge blocs of new voters in critical districts and won half a dozen hard-fought nominations for its candidates.

Republican editors who had been forecasting pushovers for their party in November took one look at the primary totals, gasped and sharply changed their tune. Now they are predicting close races in Massachusetts, Michigan and Washington.

But even the most friendly experts agreed that labor's battle was far from over. The primaries, they held, proved the election could be won but that doing it would take two things:

1. Using every precious day before the deadline on registration to qualify the millions of union members who have not yet registered.

2. Hammering away at house by house, block by block campaigning, to make sure that all the newly registered voters, and all those whose ballots nailed down the primary victories, go back to the polls on Nov. 2.

"We've got the ball now and we know we can score," said Jack Kroll, director of the CIO Political Action Committee. "But if our block workers let up in the next five weeks—that's all brother!"

Here are the results by States:

WASHINGTON — PAC-backed Gov. Mon. C. Wallgren piled up a victory over former Gov. Clarence Martin for the Domocratic nominations for Governor. Former Sen. Hugh Mitchell took the Democratic nomination for Congress in the First District and Rep. Henry M. Jackson was nominated in the Republican primaries by 25,000, reflecting the get-out-the-vote drive of PAC and other labor agencies.

MICHIGAN — PAC spadework was credited with adding 20 to 25% to the primary total vote, which showed the Democrats about neck and neck with the Republicans, instead of heavily behind. PAC-backed G. Mennen Williams topped two opponents by a narrow margin for the Democratic nomination for Governor. Former Congressman Frank Hook, PAC indorsed, was unopposed for the Democratic nomination for Senator and will oppose Sen. Homer Ferguson, Republican, in November.

PAC candidates ran well in the Congressional races. Congressmen George Sadowski took the First District Democratic nomination. In the Fifth District, Gerald R. Ford Jr., a PAC candidate, wrested the Republican nomination from Congressman Bartel J. Jonkelman.

MASSACHUSETTS — Another show of labor strength put the Democrats ahead of the Republicans in Massachusetts. Although he had dropped out of the race to be Secretary of Labor, Maurice Tobin drew 66,570 votes for the Democratic nomination for Governor, which went to Paul A. Dever, who piled up 218,570.

CONNECTICUT — the State Democratic convention was a PAC walkaway. Nominated for Governor was Chester Bowles, former OPA administrator. Nominated for Congress were: 1st district, Abraham Ribicoff; 2d district, Mrs. Chase Going Woodhouse; 3d district, John Maguire, 4th district, William Gaston, and 5th district, Vincent Kiernan.

MINNESOTA — Forecasts of Third Party strength in the Democratic primary fizzled out when the votes were counted. PAC backed Mayor Hubert Humphrey of Minneapolis swamped Jim Shields, the Third Party entry for the Democratic nomination for Senator, by 10 to 1. Former Gov. Elmer Benson, who has been slated to run for the Third Party in the general election, threw in his towel and left the race between Humphrey and Republican Senator Joe Ball. Ball polled a heavy vote in the Republican primary and the PAC and other labor groups faced an uphill fight to beat him in November.

WISCONSIN — Former Rep. Andrew J. Biemiller, PAC indorsed, walked away with the Democratic nomination for Congress in the 5th district. Also nominated was Clement Zablocki, indorsed by the PAC in the fourth district.

COLORADO—Sen. Ed. Johnson won the Democratic nomination for Senator over Eugene Cervi. Both men were approved by the PAC. Four PAC-approved candidates won the Democratic nominations for Congress.

Pa. PAC Gives Truman 'Energetic Support'

Pennsylvania's CIO-PAC—at a meeting at which the Progressive Party wasn't even mentioned—voted unanimously for "energetic support" of President Truman.

Truman, says a resolution adopted by about 100 Pennsylvania CIO leaders, "has persistently urged Congress to enact the great liberal and humane legislation which came from the statesmanship of President Roosevelt for the common advantage of our nation."

Natl. PAC Dir. Jack Kroll told the group that "registration of voters has been pushed most vigorously, voluntary donations of dollar bills have been received from every member in many unions, and the practical organization in the precincts is going ahead at a swift pace.

"We certainly count on many districts reversing the awful results in 1946, when only about one-third of the voters went to the polls and we got a reactionary Congress and state legislature."

Secy.-Treas. Dave McDonald of the Steelworkers urged greater participation in politics and said his union was "going all-out" in the current campaign.

Mayor Lawrence of Pittsburgh and State Democratic Chairman Matthews expressed appreciation of CIO indorsement of their party's candidates.

The group commended Ramsey S. Black, Democratic candidate for auditor general, and W. J. Lane, Democratic candidate for state treasurer.

It was announced at the meeting, at which State PAC Chairman Harry Boyer presided, that indorsements of candidates for the Legislature would be handled by local CIO unions.

Four Progressives Withdraw in N. J.

New Jersey's top PAC leader made a "they're damned if they do and damned if they don't" attack on the Progressive Party in his state.

Chairman Stephen J. Moran told the 78-member State PAC at Newark that——

1. Withdrawal of four Progressives from races in New Jersey "is an indication both of the weakness of the Progressives and of their continued double-talking insincerity.

2. The candidacy of Progressives who have not withdrawn is "either a deliberate attempt to elect reactionaries or an indication of personal political ambition on the part of Mr. (James) Imbrie and his Communist cohorts."

Imbrie is Prog chairman for Jersey and a candidate for the U. S. Senate. Concerning him and his followers Moran said:

"These bat boys for reaction have failed to get a single local union in the entire state to endorse Third Party candidates. On the contrary, the overwhelming majority of CIO members and local unions have voted support for CIO policy in opposition to the Third Party."

Just Like Hot-Cakes!

About 100,000 copies of the CIO News 1948 Voting Record rolled off the presses in July.

Orders started pouring in to the CIO News—and within a short time a half million copies of the Record had been printed and distributed to CIO members throughout the country.

Orders continued to pour in. Several CIO newspapers ran the Record as a supplement.

Approximately 1,500,000 copies have now been distributed—and at the rate they're going, distribution probably will reach two million or more.

Copies of the Record can be secured from the CIO News, 718 Jackson Pl., N. W., Washington 6, D. C. Prices are 5c a copy, 100 for $4, 500 for $16 and 1000 for $22. Quantities of 5000 or more, $20 per 1000.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

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DIXIECRAT DOUBLE-TALK

The Dixiecrats, who lost their shirts at the Philadelphia Democratic convention, began dealing some fast ones from the bottom of the deck after they returned home.

They began building a political organization of their own on the cockeyed premise that their beloved "states rights" took precedence over the civil rights guaranteed by the Constitution.

They announced they would have candidates of their own running for president and vice president. This, they said, would give Southerners an opportunity to show how they felt about that rebel Harry Truman and his dad-blasted civil rights program.

Then they began a campaign to keep Truman's name off the ballot!

Temporarily, they have succeeded in Alabama and Louisiana.

We say "temporarily" because there's a chance legal action can be taken to get Truman's name on the ballot.

The Dixiecrats, who had full opportunity at Philadelphia to vote on the party's nominee, are trying to deny citizens of two states the right to vote on the man the party nominated.

This disgraceful behavior goes with the double-talk about "rights" which has been coming from Dixiecrats.

So there will be no misunderstanding, we state flatly that we feel the same way about those who seek to keep Henry Wallace's name on the ballot. ★ ★ ★

OH, SO IT IS SILLY? One of our staff members, who sometimes prefers the ridiculous to the sublime, suggested the other day that it might be a good idea to try to get Congress to establish a National Management Relations Board with a pro-labor attorney as its general counsel.

"Under such a set-up," he said, "the officers of all corporations would be required to file 'non-subversive' affidavits and file financial information with the government before they'd be permitted to use NMRB in their dealings with labor.

"Managerial groups would have to be approved by a majority of all stockholders in government-conducted elections before they could represent the stockholders in collective bargaining.

"There would be an 80-day 'cooling-off' period for corporations whose decision to close plants temporarily menaced the public health or welfare.

"And if you think I'm crazy just go through my plan carefully and see if it isn't almost a Taft-Hartley Act in reverse."

We did. It was. ★ ★ ★

THIS DOESN'T MAKE SENSE A labor reporter for one of the nation's leading newspapers tells us that he and a friend now know a lot more about "Red hysteria" than they did a couple of weeks ago—and they are both angered by the manner in which they acquired their knowledge.

The reporter and his friend, a girl still in her teens, joined a California campus organization because both liked the anti-race prejudice program the new group said it would conduct.

A short time later they learned they had joined a Communist "front" organization and they immediately resigned.

That happened a number of years ago and neither thought their actions would have serious consequences, but——

"This girl got a job with the Economic Cooperation Administration about the time it was set up," the reporter said.

"ECA officials learned a short time ago about what had happened out in California—and the girl was fired. It doesn't make sense to me."

Nor to us either.

There's A Revolt On Down South

Mighty Struggle For Power Behind Scenes As Dixie Expands Industrially

By ALLAN L. SWIM

THERE'S a quiet revolution going on down in Dixie, where the sweet magnolias bloom and foul-smelling smoke belches from industrial smokestacks.

It's a region where you can find the best that tomorrow offers and the worst that yesterday left behind.

It's a part of the country in which some men live in unpainted wooden shacks and work with the world's most modern atomic energy equipment.

It's a section where many men take equal pride in their coon dogs and their ability to produce fine synthetics.

IN the midst of the revolution—which is merely high-speed evolution—the CIO launched a membership campaign in the summer of 1946.

Those wise to the ways of the South said nobody should expect overnight organizational miracles.

Look instead for steady progress, they said, and do not try to judge progress by membership gains alone.

Perhaps there have been no miracles, but the CIO has made a real contribution to the welfare of the South and, indirectly, to the entire nation.

Some of these contributions can be measured in dollars and cents. Others can be measured only in terms of increased human dignity and a stepped-up trend toward real democracy.

FOR years the South has been plagued by low wages and an influx of "runaway" industries which moved Southward in a quest for cheap labor.

The CIO has completely eliminated the North-South pay rate differential in some industries and has narrowed it in others.

It has played an important part in drying up the major sources of cheap labor.

It has done more than any other organization to bring about improved relationships between whites and Negroes.

It has given thousands of men and women a voice in determining the conditions under which they work and live.

THE cold statistics show the CIO has more than doubled its membership in the South since the summer of 1946 and that there recently has been a sharp increase in the establishment of new CIO unions in the region.

But there are no statistics by which to measure one of the most important contributions the CIO has made to the Southern revolt.

This contribution was in the field of civil liberties, the foundation-stone of democracy.

CIO attorneys have gone into court many times to fight against curbs on the civil rights of Southern organizers and union members—and they haven't lost a single case!

Thus they made more secure the right to free speech and free assemblage which mill owners and local law enforcement officers sought to abridge.

YES, there is a quiet revolution going on and its consequences will be far-reaching.

Big mechanical cotton-pickers and flame cultivators are beginning to take over the back-breaking jobs that gave employment to thousands of poorly paid Negroes.

Big industrial plants, which will provide work for many of those forced to leave the farm, are being built all the way from Virginia to Texas and from Kentucky to Florida.

Men and women who learned as children how to plow and hoe are now learning to operate drill presses and lathes.

Dixie is balancing its agriculture with industry.

BEHIND the scenes there is a mighty struggle for power below the Mason-Dixon Line—a struggle between liberals and reactionaries—a struggle between political bossism and those who believe in real democracy.

The CIO is in this struggle up to its neck.

It has aligned itself with the under-dog—the worker who has felt compelled to think as the boss thinks and vote as the boss

It is operating on the theory that Southern wage-earners will achieve political liberty if they can obtain a reasonable measure of economic freedom.

It is trying to destroy the race and religious prejudices which employers exploit to keep wages low, which demagogs exploit to gain political power.

Yes, more—much more—than wages and working conditions are involved in the CIO's Southern campaign.

Pamphlet Finds Civil Rights in Danger

SOME of the gravest danger to civil liberties today comes from those who claim to be protecting the American way of life, warns Dr. Robert E. Cushman in a pamphlet, "New Threats to American Freedoms," just published by the Public Affairs Committee, 22 East 38th St., New York 16, N. Y.

Dr. Cushman, professor of government at Cornell University and a leading authority on civil liberties, describes the present threats to our fundamental rights as more serious than any faced by the American people "at almost any time during their entire history."

"We have learned in two world conflicts that war, by its very nature, is a menace to civil liberty," Dr. Cushman says. He finds progress, however, in the fact that the mistakes made in World War I when freedom of speech and of press were ruthlessly limited and several thousand persons prosecuted for unlawful speeches or publications, were not repeated in World War II.

Less than a hundred people were sent to prison for sedition during the last war, and no witch hunts were conducted, he says.

"We were, however, guilty of an assault upon civil liberty, new in method, and of appalling brutality in its effect upon its victims," Dr. Cushman maintains, in throwing 70,000 native-born American citizens of Japanese ancestry into concentration camps.

Dr. Cushman cites four main postwar dangers to civil liberty: fears arising out of a "cold war" with Russia; the fact that we possess the secret of the atomic bomb; failure to realize that the civil liberties of all groups, even those that seem "queer" or "undesirable" must be protected; and confusion arising from indiscriminate use of such labels as "Communist," "subversive," or "fellow traveler."

Since most of us never suffer any attacks upon our civil liberties, Dr. Cushman says, we tend for this reason, "to associate the term 'civil liberty' with unpleasant people or events."

As a basis for a better understanding of the basic American freedoms, the pamphlet gives a detailed analysis of the federal Bill of Rights and the safeguards afforded by the states.

CONGRESSMAN DRIPP **BY YOMEN**

"If that union delegation calls again, don't be afraid to use those words I taught you!"

Cops Decide It, Legally, Was A Parade

IT WAS one of those delightful bull-sessions that you hold in somebody's hotel room late at night after the mimeograph is quiet and the handbills are ready for early-morning distribution.

Organizers, some of them with shoes off to ease their aching feet, were draped ungainly about the room—some on the bed, some in chairs and a couple on the floor.

They, as was natural, were discussing the membership campaign in which they were engaged.

Finally their conversation on this subject ran thin and the talk turned to strikes.

"SAY, did I ever tell you guys about the way they slapped injunctions against us down in Georgia?" one of the men asked.

He didn't wait for anybody to answer. He told the story in considerable detail.

The high point dealt with a strike at a textile mill, where a temporary injunction was slapped on the workers just as soon as they formed a picket line.

Following that there was the usual court battle, which resulted in modification of the original injunction.

The judge ruled that the union could picket the mill. He placed no direct limitation on the number of pickets but said that when marching they had to remain at least 10 feet from each other.

"The pickets had a lot of fun over this provision," the organizer said. "They used to show up with tape measures and make a big pretense of trying to determine whether they were violating the injunction when they found two pickets only nine feet, six inches apart."

THE group had hardly started chuckling over the story when another organizer cut in with, "Say, that reminds me . . ."

He told of a tough situation in which he had been involved a number of years ago.

The plant on strike was in a town which knew little about unions and seemed to care less. Those in charge tried a number of stunts in an effort to gain public sympathy.

"Finally somebody hit on the idea of the pickets bringing their young sons along with them when they walked the line," the organizer said.

"The boys carried small signs saying 'Daddy needs more pay to he can take better care of me' and things like that.

"Boy, it seemed to be going over big—and then the cops arrived and arrested the pickets on charges of contributing to the delinquency of minors!"

AN organizer, stretched out on the bed, said, "That's a pretty good story but I can tell you a better one.

"The unusual thing about this strike is that the cops were on the side of management and the judge seemed to be on our side.

"We'd hardly begun walking the picket line before somebody ran to the Circuit Court judge for an injunction. He refused to grant one, holding that we were conducting a peaceful strike and had a right to picket.

"This made us feel awfully good and temporarily we forgot about the cops. Then it happened.

"The boys in the blue uniforms showed up one morning, got out of their car and walked toward the picket line. They called the fellow at the head of the line aside and placed him under arrest. They did the same thing with each man as he became the lead man in the line.

"They arrested about 10 guys before we learned they were being charged with 'leading a parade without a permit.'

"The rest of us formed a circle in a hurry—and they didn't arrest anybody else because you can't figure out who's leading a circle!"

A. L. S.

THE CRUSHER

Why Not Send Labor Leaders As Ambassadors?

AMERICAN labor leaders should be U. S. ambassadors because when they talk about our democracy to folks abroad, they are likely to be believed, says Eric Johnston in Chapter 8 of his forthcoming book, "We're All In It." Former president of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, Johnston is now president of the Motion Picture Association of America.

The book will be published Nov. 8 by Dutton & Co., N. Y. C. Excerpts from Chapter 8 — "Ambassadors From Labor"—follow:

IMAGINE the stir in this country if the morning papers announced that Philip Murray, president of the CIO, had been named our ambassador to France! And David Dubinsky of the AFL Ladies' Garment Workers as our ambassador to Italy!

Sounds startling, doesn't it?

We accept as the normal, unexciting thing the appointment of the lawyer, the businessman, the newspaper publisher, the soldier or the public career man to various high governmental posts both abroad and at home. Lewis Douglas, business executive, as ambassador to England, makes not a ripple of excitement.

But Murray to France—Dubinsky to Italy! Incredible!

But is it so startling?

The battleground for the new world of today is at the worker level. We are up against the task of adjusting our foreign policy to deal with a world of swirling masses and a world seething with new ideas. The old-fashioned diplomat is out, along with crowned heads and entrenched governments. He doesn't fit this picture. He doesn't know it yet, but he's extinct, all ready for stuffing and mounting beside the Dodo bird and dinosaur.

As we adjust our foreign policy to the new shape of the world, we'll obviously adjust the personnel to make it click. In dealing with people as no other leading power had to do, we need among our emissaries men and women who know people best and are the closest to them.

Labor leaders can bring special equipment to an assignment like that. They are used to dealing with people. When they tell the facts about America's democratic capitalism to other peoples they are more likely to be believed in the circles where it counts.

There is no mystery to the friendly reception American labor leaders get wherever they go. They may not speak the tongue of workers everywhere, but they speak a common language. Shop talk is an easy route to understanding among men in any field.

WHEN the Kremlin passed out the word to Communists to attack the European Recovery Program, Communist-dominated unions everywhere began to fall in line. The Kremlin, indeed, had hoped to use the World Federation of Trade Unions, which includes some so-called "unions" behind the iron curtain, to spread the big lie that American recovery aid to Europe was a Wall Street plot aimed at capitalist domination of the continent.

James Carey, CIO secretary-treasurer, nailed that story for the lie it was at a Paris meeting of the World Federation when he said:

"Was it Wall Street that fought and made the sacrifices and paid for the war? Was it Wall Street that provided lend-lease to the Soviet Union? Has it been Wall Street that has provided relief to the world since the end of the war? It was the people of America, all the people—all the taxpayers.

"We have no American ideologies to export; I'm talking in terms of food and coal and fertilizer, agricultural machinery and power plants; transportation and cotton and steel.

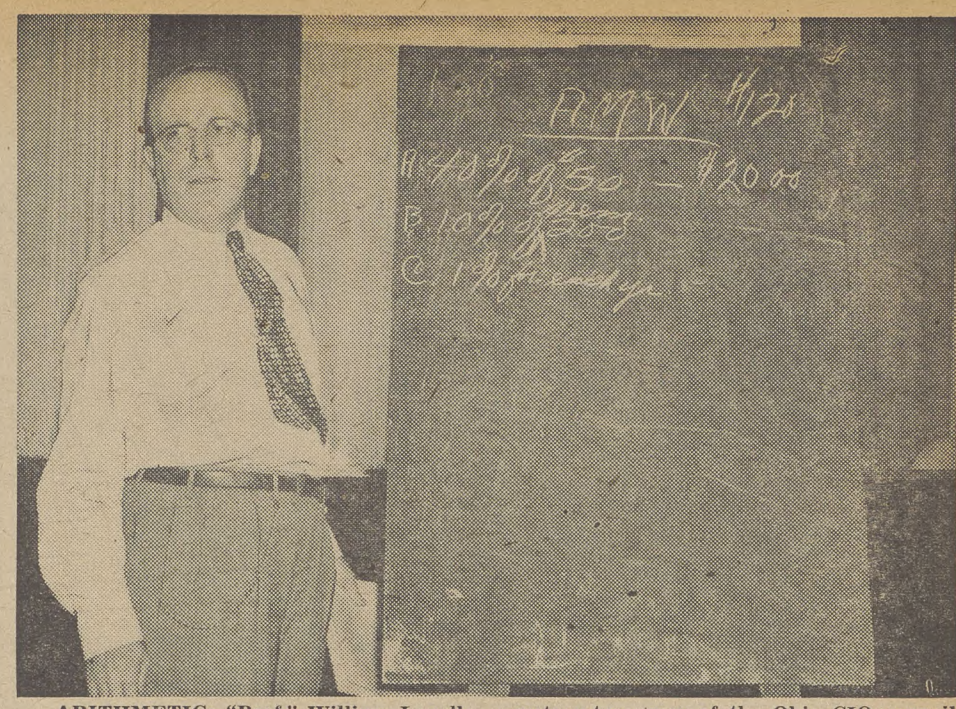
"These are the things you want; they are the things the people of America want to provide, to get your industries going, enable you to raise your standard of living and become self-supporting."

Nobody but a labor leader could so effectively have made that speech about America's purpose before a labor meeting abroad.

Golden Praised

Eric Johnston in his forthcoming book "We're All In It" credits Clinton S. Golden, an ECA labor advisor and former vice president of the CIO Steelworkers, with introducing collective bargaining into Greece. Johnston said that before Golden and his colleagues from American industry arrived, the Government told the unions and industry what terms should apply to the workers.

TRY ON FOR SIZE: These Steelworkers, members of the Community Services Committee in the American Can plant at Cincinnati "model" the official CSC counsellors' badges at the Community Services' Clinic held at Dayton, Ohio, by Steelworkers' District 25. They have not yet taken the course, hope one will be set up in Cincinnati soon. Left to right: Emerson Mahan, Irwin A. Lauck and J. B. Posey.



ARITHMETIC: "Prof." William Lavelle, secretary-treasurer of the Ohio CIO council Lavelle is showing how the amount of an unemployment compensation check is computed. In Ohio, he said, so many monkey wrenches are thrown into workers' way, that last year 25% of the applicants for jobless pay were disqualified. Answer is political action, says he.

MODERN SAMARITANS

By GLORIA CAPLAN

WE HOPE it never happens, but . . .

● Suppose your home burns down, leaving you destitute. No Rockefeller in your family; almost nothing in the bank. To whom do you turn?

● Or suppose you have an illness—say tuberculosis—that requires prolonged rest and expensive treatment you can't afford. What can you do—besides forget about it? And who will provide for your family?

● Or again—if a wage earner in your family dies or loses a limb on the job, what assistance can you expect from the government? What do you do to get it?

These are but a few of the questions plaguing workers that were answered at a Community Services Clinic conducted by District 25 (19 counties in southwest Ohio, seven counties in northern Kentucky) of the CIO Steelworkers in Dayton, Ohio, Sept. 18-19.

And they are likewise just a minute sampling of the questions that trained CIO Community Services counsellors are answering in local unions dotting the country. Aim of clinic was to promote the use and stimulate the growth of counselling.

COUNSELLING is a relatively new union service. It grew out of a wartime survey in Detroit which disclosed that absenteeism was largely due to health and welfare difficulties at home.

Since then, under the guidance of the national Community Services Committee, locals in a number of cities have sponsored six-weeks courses—complete with professional instructors—in how to assist union members in obtaining help. Graduates of such courses receive certificates and credentials attesting to their official status as union counsellors.

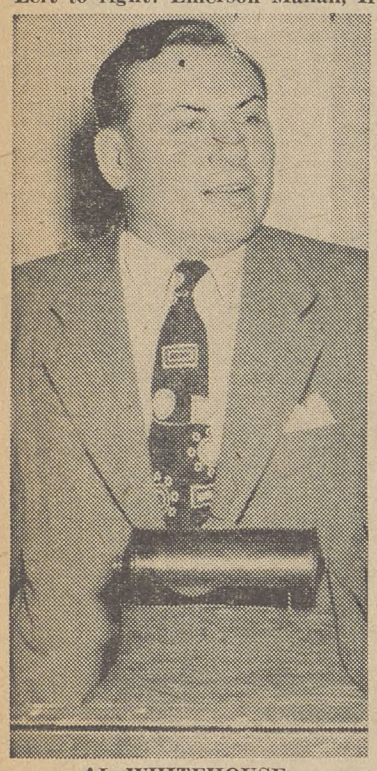
What do they "counsel" about? Any individual or community problem that can possibly be solved by outside assistance. A New Jersey worker's daughter needed a brace for her leg which the worker couldn't afford. The counsellor was able to refer her to an agency which supplied the brace free.

An electrician in an Ohio steel plant died of a hernia. His wife received a $4200 compensation check through the efforts of the union. In Chicago during the Packinghouse Workers strike counsellors were able to refer needy strikers to welfare agencies where they obtained immediate assistance.

Counsellors are trained to know what services are obtainable from what agencies and how: welfare assistance, workman's compensation, unemployment insurance, family and child welfare, hospitals and clinics, veterans' rights, and legal assistance.

"Our union is not just a bread and butter union," says Al Whitehouse, District 25 director of the CIO Steelworkers and Kentucky State CIO Council president. "We're concerned with making the community a better place in which to live and with helping our members, when they're in need, obtain the services to which they contribute."

That was why big Al set up a two-day clinic for steelworkers in his district. It was the opening gun in what is to be a nationwide drive to establish Community Services Committees in every CIO local and counselling courses in every major CIO town.

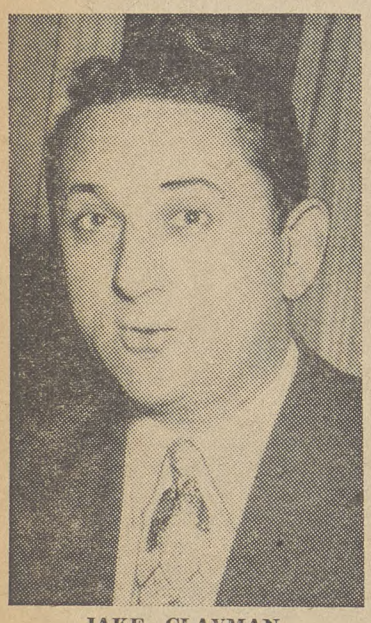


AL WHITEHOUSE

Steelworkers district director, he called the two-day "clinic," reminded his steelworkers they were losing thousands of dollars through ignorance. CSCs, he said, saved the international union about $250,000 in strike benefits in 1946.

LEO PERLIS

Natl. director, CIO Community Services Committee, he told participants that 325,000 people die annually who could have been saved by proper care. One of CSC's jobs is to help bring that care to workers.



JAKE CLAYMAN

Counsel for the Ohio CIO council, Clayman explained Ohio workers' compensation rights. He delighted the audience by speculating on his own right to compensation if he dropped Whitehouse's watch and the Steelworkers director popped him in the nose. Group decided in Clayman's favor.

Ask Your Barber

One of these days, something'll be bothering you and you'll just casually mention it to your barber or beautician as you relax in the chair. Then you'll get a surprise.

He, or she, will suggest you go into a little more detail. It won't be prying, either. It will be an offer of real help. There will probably be a framed certificate on the wall to inform you that you're talking to a graduate of a CIO course in counseling, taught by experts in the social welfare field.

This will mark the latest extension of an experiment launched three years ago by the CIO Community Services Committee.

Now, after conferences between Leo Perlis, national CSC director, and Lilyan Moscowitz, secretary-treasurer of the CIO Barbers and Beauty Culturists, the union counselling program is taking another step forward. It is extending to the general public a service until now limited to CIO members.

Under the new plan, the 7,000 members of BBCUA, including 3,000 in New York locals, will be offered a course equipping them to serve their customers not only with shaves, haircuts, facials and permanent waves but with skilled guidance to agencies that hold the solution to a variety of problems.

The courses will be given in classes of no more than 50 members each, meeting two evening hours a week for a period of six weeks. The instructors will be drawn from various social service agencies, and the matters to be dealt with include child welfare, family relations, marriage problems, legal aid, workmen's compensation, unemployment insurance, medical care, hospitalization.

EAGER TO LEARN: Part of the 100 Ohio and Kentucky Steelworkers who pumped eight guest speakers full of questions about unemployment insurance, workmen's compensation, community services—and booed mention of Taft and Dewey. Counselling courses are being started in Zanesville and Warren, O. Others are expected to result from workers' enthusiasm at Dayton clinic.

Buckmaster Victorious In Rubber Union Row

By ARTHUR RIORDAN

THE 13th annual convention of the CIO United Rubber, Cork, Linoleum and Plastic Workers of America, meeting last week in Omaha, Neb., voted by a narrow margin to back Pres. L. S. Buckmaster in a dispute between him and the majority of the general executive board.

On a roll call vote, the delegates cast an 818 to 788 ballot to "adopt" a report Buckmaster had made to the convention in his opening address. The vote came after three days of long and at times bitter debate.

Buckmaster nosed out George Bass for the presidency by a vote of 810 to 808. Bass is from Local 5, Akron, Ohio.

Following the vote, Buckmaster declared that "Bass is a man of principles and a man who has always played straight across the table." Both indicated a desire to forget differences and work together for a better union.

Bass then told the CIO News that he is "100% against the Wallace Third Party."

For the general vice presidency, incumbent H. R. Lloyd defeated Joseph Childs, Local 9, 811 to 807. Incumbent Secy-Treas. Charles Lanning, Local 3, won reelection over Floyd Gartell, Local 43, by a vote of 859 to 752.

In Memoriam

A striking memorial service was held by the Rubber Workers' convention for 700 members who had died during the year since the previous convention.

Buckmaster, in his report, had accused the board majority of: (a) Setting up a political machine within the union; (b) of illegally reappointing Organizational Director N. H. Eagle after Buckmaster had nominated someone else for the post; (c) of failing for a long time to back CIO policy in favor of the Marshall Plan; (d) of giving the impression that the URCLPWA was a Communist-led union by failing to repudiate directly the third party of Henry A. Wallace.

Numerous speakers joined in both sides of the debate, which had been made a special order of business. A motion to bar the press was roundly defeated. Main speakers in reply to Buckmaster's charges were Eagle and Vice President H. R. Lloyd. Both denied his charges, declared there was not a trace of Communist influence in the union and accused Buckmaster, who is a vice president of the CIO, of being too conservative.

L. S. BUCKMASTER
Wins By Two Votes

Alabama Bound

Said Rubber Workers' Pres. L. S. Buckmaster when a speaker dwelt long on the fact she had been born in Alabama:

"We are allowing a lot of latitude in this debate (on the controversy between him and the Executive Board) but I'm asking you one thing: let's get out of Alabama."

All factions roared laughing.

Other features of the convention, which had the unusual slant of being held in a city in which there are no rubber workers:

1. An accusation by CIO organizational Director Allan S. Haywood that George Morris, labor editor of the Communist Daily Worker, was in effect a strikebreaker. Haywood referred to a column written by Morris, and distributed as a pamphlet to striking CIO Packinghouse Workers, which Haywood declared, was aimed to undermine the strikers' confidence in their union and the CIO.

2. A CIO Political Action Committee "pitch" by Assistant PAC Director Tilford Dudley, in which more than $500 was collected for PAC in less than 10 minutes.

3. An address by Omaha Mayor Glenn R. Cunningham in which the youthful official declared he was proud of having been accused during his campaign, of being the "darling of the CIO."

4. An address by Rep. Walter Huber (D. O.) who represents the Akron region in which there are thousands of Rubber Workers, in which the congressman declared "there is only one thing to do with the Taft-Hartley Law—repeal the whole kaboodle."

BUCKMASTER had actually fired the first shot in his campaign against the executive board in the September issue of the United Rubber Worker, which carried his annual report. "In the Field of Civic and National Affairs," he wrote, "I regret to report that the international executive board has failed to give our membership emphatic and vigorous leadership."

He further stated, "This failure of the board to act decisively (on the third party issue) has left many of our members and the nation as a whole with the impression that our union actually supports the third party, which, I believe, is a tool of the Communist Party."

In his address to the convention, he revealed that the board had refused to repudiate the third party in the language used by the CIO Executive Board, but had instead, after a long delay, voted to back any candidates indorsed by PAC. This he said, gave the impression that URCLPWA might be following the party line, though, he said, he knew of no board member who had any Communist leanings.

He pointed out that under the union's constitution the organizational director must be appointed by the general president, with the approval of the board, and serves for a one-year term.

He said that he had decided last December not to reappoint Eagle because the director was engaging in a campaign of political dealing, intimidation and disruption. Buckmaster instead nominated Rex C. Murray, a district representative, who was rejected by the board. Two other Buckmaster nominations were rejected, he said, and then the board proceeded on its own initiative to rename Eagle.

BUCKMASTER also dealt at length with charges of some of his opponents that he had failed to press industry-wide bargaining. He declared the wage policy conference, held in February, had not proposed industry-wide bargaining, that the various commitees set up by the conference and the board had not called for industry-wide bargaining.

"The issue here is not militancy," he asserted. "The real cause of the division within our ranks is in the record of those who seek control. It is in the record of the organizational director and his political machine, which is irresponsibly dividing us because a small group of wilful people wish to divide us. The choice is not militancy, but whether we have a clean union or a bombastic political machine. It is either left or right, right or wrong."

Open Door

L. S. Buckmaster: "We didn't want to slam the door in Henry Wallace's face, but we would like to slam it at him."

Vice-Pres. H. R. Lloyd, saying he spoke for all the board members except Buckmaster and two others, said: "With all the honesty I can muster, I deny that I am a Communist, ever was one or ever expect to be. All of us have signed the non-Communist affidavit required. Under the Taft-Hartley law, our constitution bars Communists from membership.

"I, as a member of the CIO executive board, voted for the anti-third party and pro-Marshall plan policy. Not a single Rubber board member voted against the ERP.

(He revealed that the board had voted seven in favor, three to defer, one indefinitely and two not voting.)

"I think that the sole motivation behind Buckmaster is that he is afraid someone will steal his job."

HE also read a letter from Buckmaster to the U. S. Rubber Co., concerning an "illegal" strike—which Lloyd agreed was illegal—and accused Buckmaster of putting ideas in the company's head of how to punish the illegal strikers.

Eagle declared he was convinced that Buckmaster's charges "were designed to divert attention from the real issue. There are no basic facts behind the accusations".

Several opposition speakers made much of the fact that William B. Allen, staff assistant to Buckmaster, was a "Harvard boy."

POLITICAL ACTION: Asst. PAC Dir. Tilford Dudley and Rep. Walter Huber (D. O.) are shown just after they addressed the CIO Rubber Workers convention at Omaha, Neb.

Boys' Town

Rubber Workers' delegates, at the invitation of Father E. C. Walsh, visited Boys' Town, near Omaha. Father Flanagan, famous Boys' Town director had accepted an invitation to address the convention, but died recently. Father Walsh succeeded him.

A number of local delegates took the floor to accuse Eagle of interference with their locals and with threats.

Buckmaster explained that his letter forestalled a heavy damage suit by the company. He called for unity and said he prayed that "whoever is elected president will have better backing than I have had in the past 12 months." He declared his leadership had been aggressive, not conservative.

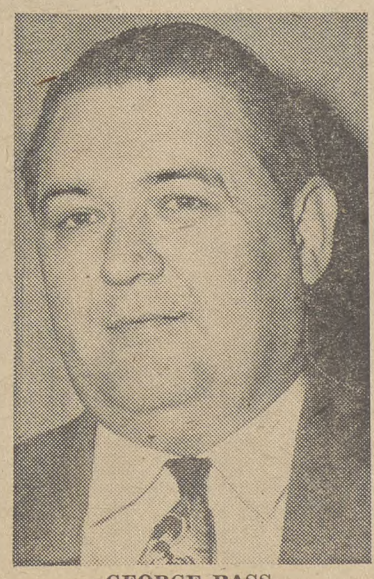
The officer's report to the convention showed that contractual gains for employes of the "Big Four" and smaller companies had generally followed an 11c pattern and a third week of vacation after 15 years of service. There also were major gains in holiday pay.

The report also showed that during the past year 40,843 had entered the union and 60,340 had left, most of them with transfers to other unions. The total membership as of June 30, 1948, was 189,436. A serious problem was noted in the decline of employment in the industry.

The PAC "pitch" by Dudley was a popular highlight of the convention. Contributions were mostly of $1, but there was at least one of $20 and several other high ones.

George Roberts, PAC director in Southern California, who is a member of the Rubber Workers, assisted Dudley. Good crack by Dudley: "In New York they say: You have to know Tom Dewey to dislike him."

He declared that the CIO hadn't deserted Wallace, but that Wallace had deserted CIO. "Why, he didn't even bother to ask our advice about launching the third party."



GEORGE BASS
Loses By Two Votes

AT&T Offer Not Enough, Says Union

The American Telephone & Telegraph Corporation's first offer of from zero to $6 weekly increase has been termed "highly unsatisfactory" by an official of the American Union of Telephone Workers, CIO.

Affiliated with the CIO Telephone Workers Organizing Committee, the union bargains for 25,000 long lines employes.

In addition to omitting entirely several groups of employes, the wage offer was termed unsatisfactory because it "ignored cost of living factors" and failed to conform to the national wage pattern, according to the union spokesman.

New CIO Pamphlet Explains Draft Law

If you're between the ages of 18 and 26, the new CIO pamphlet, "Are You Going to be drafted?" means you.

Simply and briefly told, the brochure outlines general provisions of the Selective Service Act, describes your job rights on returning, recommends action that local unions can take in their community.

Unions are urged in the pamphlet to seek positions on the various citizen boards and agencies created by the draft act, and to insert military service clauses in contracts when they reopen.

Priced at 5c a copy, $3 for 100, the pamphlet may be ordered from the CIO Publicity Dept., 718 Jackson Pl., N. W., Washington, D. C.

Esposito, Bail Reelected

Playthings Union Indorses Truman

By Alice Skodzus

TEN years of progress as a CIO affiliate were celebrated by 200 delegates to the Fifth Biennial Constitutional Convention of Playthings Jewelry & Novelty Workers International Union.

Indorsement of President Truman for reelection, opposition to communism and full support of the Marshall Plan and military preparedness highlighted the political decisions of the delegates.

The convention also urged repeal of Taft-Hartley, enactment of civil rights legislation, increased social security benefits, federal aid to housing, and rebuilding of the Department of Labor, which Congress has stripped of many of its functions.

The convention reelected Anthony H. Esposito by acclamation as international president for a fifth term. He has served the union in that capacity since its founding. Alex Bail was reelected by acclamation as secretary-treasurer for a third term.

Delegates recalled that the organization was granted a charter by the first convention of the CIO in 1938, upon petition by the Toy and Novelty Workers Organizing Committee, which had 4,819 members.

Now representing approximately 50,000 workers in the toy, jewelry and novelty industries, the union reviewed 10 years of organizational progress. Wage levels in the industries within its jurisdiction are now four and five times the open shop scales of a decade ago. Job security has replaced terrorism. Every contract provides vacations, holidays, and welfare benefits. And the industry which was once characterized by its fly-by-night enterprises now operates with stability built on known labor costs, a sound labor market, and standardized procedures of production.

Eleven delegates to the tenth aniversary convention had been among the 47 delegates to the founding conference of the Toy and Novelty Workers Organizing Committee. Among these were Pres. Anthony H. Esposito, Emanuel Diana, Harry Damino, Bob Juliano, Sam Liberman, Morris Malmignati, Anthony Mobilia, Albert Perrone, Alfonso Pallone, Tony Verdibello, and Natale Zaita.

Against Dewey

One of the delegates at the convention—an old timer—laughed sourly during a discussion of the GOP stand for a return to the "good old days." "Maybe that's for Dewey," he said, "but it's not for me. Back in those days, too, I worked in a doll shop, and conditions were so bad that they even kept the bathrooms locked, for fear that some workers would cheat them of a minute's work. Nobody could drag me back to those times!"

CIO Rail Workers Win on Santa Fe

CIO Railroad Workers have beaten back efforts of an AFL union to capture bargaining rights for close to 13,000 maintenance-of-way and miscellaneous employes on the Santa Fe Railroad in a Natl. Mediation Board election.

The CIO union, a division of the CIO Shipbuilding Workers, had held a contract with the company for two years when the AFL Brotherhood of Maintenance-of-Way Employes attempted to make inroads.

CIO regional directors in states along the line and six Natl. CIO organizers plunged into the "keep CIO" campaign that preceded the election. A. B. Martin and W. M. Sheets headed the campaign, which culminated in a 7271 vote for CIO to 4213 for the AFL.

What Makes Union Leaders Tick is Theme of Novel

"BY decision he had rejected his individual past, and had chosen instead common hungers and the common past. And he had chosen, too, the way that was not opposition to any single oppressor, but war with the many tyrannies . . ."

That was Mark Shearer, labor leader, vice president of a large international union, hero of a new novel, "Sir and Brother."

CIOers will recognize in selfless, hard-hitting Shearer many characteristics common to most of their union leaders. They will find in "Sir and Brother" a warm understanding and sympathy not only for the labor leader, but for the ordinary Joe on the picket line and the objectives of the union movement as a whole.

Author Harry Lee sets out to answer the question: "What makes Mark Shearer tick?" What prompts a man to forego the ordinary comforts of life, to neglect his family and health, forget meals and recreation? What impels a man of outstanding qualities of leadership, intelligence, farsightedness, and ingenuity to choose the union instead of industry, where presumably great wealth and position would await him?

UNFORTUNATELY the book falls short of answering the question. It is as though Lee were embarrassed to offer as one of the explanations the most obvious—a sincere dedication to the betterment of human lives. In fact, he shies away from that crusading spirit to such an extent at times, that occasionally the labor leader almost becomes a cool manipulator—just for the sake of manipulating.

Despite its few shortcomings, the book is highly readable. The plot moves swiftly and very realistically through the union's battle with a giant corporation, Shearer's convention and pre-convention fight with the communists, and Shearer's gripping love story.

Immediately the reader finds himself wondering after whom the characters are patterned and trying to find real-life parallels to situations in the book. It's not hard to do. The union is the spittin' image of the UAW; the economic theory promoted by Shearer has a resemblance to Walter Reuther's during the 1946 General Motors strike—and since. And we have heard it rumored that Shearer himself absorbs a good bit of the personal characteristics and much of the biography of CIO national Community Service Committee Director Leo Perlis. Perlis was the author's boss during the war when Lee served as public relations director for the CIO War Relief Committee.

The title of the new book should ring a familiar note in the ears of any unionist—the traditional salutation at the beginning of a union letter. The story is as steeped in the flavor of unions as the title.

Sir and Brother, by Harry Lee. 302 pages. Appleton-Century-Crofts, Inc. Price $3.

Constitution Altered

Brewery Workers To Have President

BY EMIL BEINECKE

THE CIO Brewery, Flour, Cereal, Soft Drink and Distillery Workers at their 30th convention at Milwaukee altered their constitution to create an office of general president.

Nominated for the post are William J. Kromelbein, present general secretary-treasurer, and Karl Feller, present general corresponding secretary. The membership will elect the president in a referendum Nov. 10-Dec. 10.

The convention also created a new position of general recording-corresponding secretary. The present general recording secretary, Edward Hughlett, was nominated for this position without opposition.

Joseph Hauser, veteran business agent of Brewers Local 6, St. Louis, is unopposed for general secretary-treasurer. Also nominated without opposition were General Organizer Charles Lindberg and Co-ordinator of State Councils Joseph Brady.

The union also abolished the 62-year-old system of weekly executive board meetings to direct affairs of the union, endorsed new contracts, etc. Authority remains vested in the board, with the general president reporting to board members throughout the country.

MOST of the incumbents for the general executive board (one from each district) and the 10 alternates, were nominated without opposition.

Asst. Sec. of Labor John Gibson's address was a high spot of the convention. CIO Vice-Pres. and Director of Organization Allan S. Haywood kept the delegates alternately laughing and cheering as he tore into AFL craft unionism, John L. Lewis and communism.

With the spectre of prohibition always before them, the delegates welcomed assurances of spokesmen representing the anti-prohibition departments of the brewing industry and beer wholesalers' national association that their groups would cooperate in the union's campaign against local, state and national prohibition.

This campaign during the past 15 years has already seen the establishment of State Councils of Brewery and Distillery Workers in many states and has won the support of both city and state CIO Councils in many areas.

A CALL for closer relations between management and labor in the brewing industry was sounded by one of the two industry representatives, Bruce Berckmans of the U. S. Brewers Foundation. James Shakman of the Pabst Brewing Co., Milwaukee, speaking on trends in the industry, predicted a large increase in beer production capacity by 1960 to meet the ever increasing demand for beer and other brewery products.

Every delegate pressed forward to shake hands with Gibson, former president of the Michigan CIO Council, when he finished a fighting speech in which he blasted the Taft-Hartley law, particularly its "preference" for craft bargaining units. He said that because the act favors craft bargaining units, it "is undoubtedly going to lead to more jurisdictional disputes and chaos in a number of industries."

Popular Speaker

Editor Bob Hansen of the Eagles Magazine, national publication of the Fraternal Order of Eagles, was a popular speaker at the CIO Brewery Workers' convention. It turned out that Bob had many fraternal brothers among the delegates—the Eagles being primarily a working men's organization—and they all wanted to shake his hand after he concluded his remarks.

GIBSON said: "Those who framed this infamous act have the nerve to tell the American people that this vicious legislation was passed to protect the workers from their unions and their union leaders. The Taft-Hartley Act does offer protection, but not to the workers.

"It offers aid and comfort to the so-called rugged individualists who fought the right of workers to join unions and bargain collectively in keeping with the provisions of the Wagner Act. The workers of the country have answered the question of whether they want unions by their votes in the union shop elections since the Taft-Hartley law was passed."

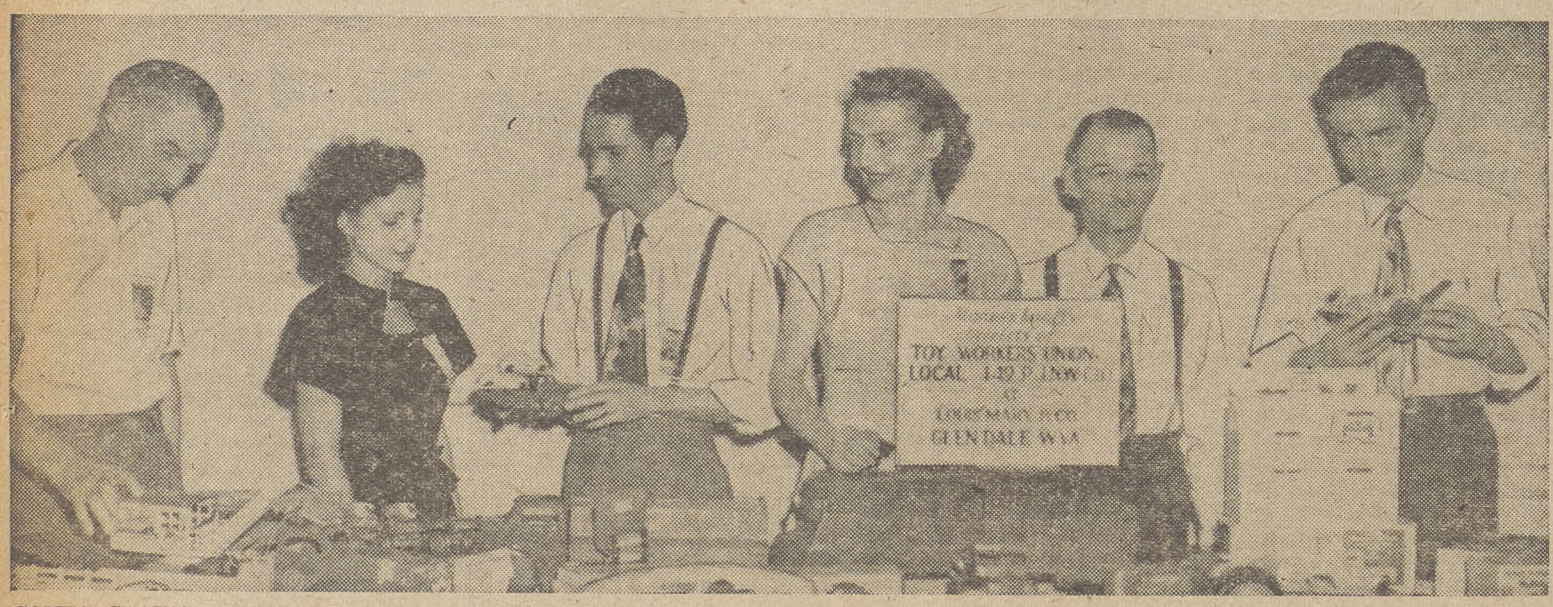
Gibson also hit at the 80th Congress for slashing to the bone the appropriations for the Dept. of Labor, asking, "What sort of protection do you think the Dept. of Labor can give to more than 61,000,000 workers with a staff that has been cut to 3,300 employes?"

The Convention also:

- Set up a five-man committee to investigate the feasibility of a pension and retirement plan, to be embodied in union contracts.
- Approved legislation by the state and federal governments to alleviate the housing shortage, an increase in federal minimum wage standards and retention of the 40-hour week.
- Demanded the repeal of the Taft-Hartley Law.

(The delegates' temper on the Taft-Hartley Law was shown in the bitter denunciation of the havoc it has created, in some instances, in an industry where the closed shop had become traditional.)

- Established a research and education department.
- Increased the per capita tax by $4 a year—from $6 to $10. The delegates accepted without question the explanation by the International officer that the increase in service to the local unions could not be continued without additional funds.



SANTA CLAUS' HELPERS: These members of Local 149, CIO Playthings, Novelty and Jewelry Workers, Glen Dale, W. Va., brought the toys they make to the union's fifth biennial convention at Atlantic City. Officers reported that the union, which is ten years old, represents 50,000 workers in the toy, jewelry and novelty industries and that the wage levels in the categories in its jurisdiction are four and five times the open-shop scales of a decade ago. Eleven of the delegates had participated in the union's founding convention.

Labor Group Scores Failure To Encourage Unions

German-Soviet Alliance Is Feared

"AN alliance between an extremely nationalistic Germany and Soviet Russia" is likely because the U. S. military occupation authorities are favoring former Nazis and ignoring the trade union movement and other democratic forces."

That is the warning sounded by the subcommittee of the Labor Dept.'s Trade Union Advisory Committee on International Affairs. The CIO was represented on that committee by Intl. Affairs Director Michael Ross, and the AFL by Irving Brown and Henry Rutz.

They were accompanied on their visit to Berlin and the most important centers of the three Western zones by Arnold Steinbach of the Labor Dept. Office of Intl. Labor Affairs.

Bureaucracy Is Feared

A leading demand of the German unions is labor-management control of industry, the Labor Dept. subcommittee on International Affairs declares.

The subcommittee reports that "socialization is an immediate problem in the coal mines . . . Trade unions and their leaders fear that the development of a new economic bureaucracy will crush them or prevent their functioning as effective and free representatives of the economic interests of the workers."

Suggestions To Aid Economy

In addition to several steps aimed at giving the unions a larger role in the German economy, the report of the subcommittee of the Labor Dept.'s Trade Union Advisory Committee on International Affairs recommends:

1. An occupation statute defining the powers of the military and civil authorities.
2. Re-establishment of the post of top adviser on labor affairs to General Clay.
3. Extension of collective bargaining.
4. Improvement of housing.
5. Determination of the extent of dismantling.
6. Extension of the Smith-Mundt bill to occupied territories so that there could be an exchange of trade unionists.
7. Establishment of a joint committee of the military government, the American trade union movement, the German administration and the German trade union to probe the re-entry of the Nazis into leading positions in the German bureaucracy.

The subcommittee's report is similar, in many respects to that of Victory Reuther, CIO Auto Workers' education director, who said recently after a visit to Germany, "We are hurting our true friends — the democratic trade unionists—and aiding our enemies, the former Nazis and the Communists." The subcommittee reported:

"Resentment and criticism throughout our zone, whether justified or not, are rife to such an extent that one can generalize by saying that no German political leader can afford to become too much identified with occupation policy and administration.

"Yet it is true to state that the way in which we hand back our controls will determine economic and political conditions far into the forseeable future."

THE U. S. trade union representatives said they found that most of the German union members and all democratic forces in Germany "fear annihilation if military government disappears.

"They are unanimous in charging that under present conditions military government is handing Germany back to the same forces in the economic and political life of Germany who were mainly responsible for the rise and maintenance of a Nazi Germany."

The report says that "the occupation forces will have to remain not only to prevent the new democratic forces from being strangled by a new nationalism but also to prevent Russia's exploitation of this new nationalism to crush all Germany.

"An alliance between an extremely nationalistic Germany and Soviet Russia is one of the outstanding dangers."

Although food, machinery and raw materials are vital factors in developing future democracy and in increasing production, the subcommittee reports, increases in production depend on "the future ownership and workers participation in the controls of industry and the economy."

Readiness of the leadership of the German trade union movement to assume its share in building a democratic Germany was seen by the committee in the union's handling of the Ruhr crisis.

(Industrial peace was maintained in the Ruhr although there was an acute shortage of food.)

"The trade unions," the report states, "constitute one of the greatest democratic forces in Germany and unless they are given a larger role in the German economy they will atrophy . . . and the resentment of workers will turn against the unions."

The report praises "the heroic struggle waged by the Berlin trade unionists against the rule of the communist leadership.

"The refusal of these leaders to accept the result of the elections which gave the democratic groups in the Berlin unions a majority, has led to a split in the Berlin trade union movement." The unity of the Democratic Socialist and the Catholic trade unions against the Communists is lauded.

The American military government is praised for protecting the democratic unions against the defeated minority and the Soviet military government.

The report is critical of the failure of the U. S. military government to return Nazi-confiscation property to the unions and to put social security plans into operation. Also criticized is the occupation authorities' "unreal concept of wages which has made collective bargaining impossible."

The subcommittee also reports that "the influence of labor within the military government has distinctly declined" since the return to the U. S. of Joseph Keenan, former labor adviser to Gen. Lucius Clay, head of the occupation forces.

Make Survey Of Civil Rights

Roger N. Baldwin and Arthur Garfield Hays of the American Civil Liberties Union and Editor Norman Cousins of the Saturday Literay Review are making a survey on which to base recommendations for civil rights in the American occupation zones of German and Austria.

Baldwin—who is ACLU director—said that he would confer not only with occupation authorities but also with German and Austrian officials and the leaders of democratic agencies. Gen. Lucius Clay, commander of U. S. occupation forces, invited them to make the survey.

"One of the best antidotes to communism is civil liberties," Baldwin declared. "Their promotion in occupied areas is one of the tests of our democratic goals abroad. The present moment may seem unfavorable for such an effort, but this is a long-range task."

Rieve Tells Subcommittee:

Textron Mill Closings Part of Firm's "Racket"

By JOHN A. McCARTHY

THE ruthless manner in which 10,000 textile workers have been left jobless by the shenanigans of Textron, Inc., has ben revealed to a Senate subcommittee in Nashua, N. H.

The spark which set off the hearing was the sudden closing on Sept. 8 of the Nashua and Jackson mills which employed 3,500 workers. Previously the company closed mills in Dover, N. H., Manville and Esmond, R. I., Taunton, Mass, and Waynesboro. Va.

Textron Pres. Royal Little late last week offered a bone to workers protesting the company's mill closings.

Little offered to keep operating the Jackson mill at Nashua, provided 700 workers turn out the same production now done by 1,500, and provided he makes a 10% profit. The other Nashua mill which makes blankets, employing 2,500, is expected to be closed down by the end of the year.

Sen. Charles W. Tobey (R., N.H.) who heads the special subcommittee of the Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee, last week began to investigate the financial manipulations of Textron, Inc. and its president, Royal Little, at the request of the Textile Workers Union of America, CIO.

Little's contention that he closed the mills because he can get more produced for less pay in the South and in Puerto Rico was refuted by Emil Rieve, TWUA general president.

Rieve bluntly accused Little of placing the blame for his actions on New England workers in an effort to "throw a smokescreen around speculations which are undermining the entire textile industry."

REVIEWING the history of Textron, the TWUA president showed how Little developed a small rayon company into a textile empire with an annual business of $100 million by buying healthy mills, milking them of their assets and then dumping them on the market piece-meal.

"I cannot even begin to describe all of these transactions and what they mean," Rieve told the subcommittee. "I do not even pretend to understand all of them. This is a job for expert investigators who have the power of subpoena. We have asked for this investigation in the hope that your committee will undertake the job—not for us, but for the American public."

Outlining the methods by which Textron acquired the Nashua mill for $10½ million (it had a book value of $12 million) and within a few months took $9½ million out of it, Rieve said the profits, surplus and working capital of the

EMIL RIEVE
Flays Mill Owner

mill went for speculation elsewhere.

"Mr. Little has not used Nashua as a mill," Rieve said. "He has used it as a mine—a gold mine. He has mined and stripped it. Now he is ready to kill the whole enterprise, and destroy the city of Nashua, for a few dollars more.

"DO not be deceived by Mr. Little's statement that he now wants to sell the mill as a unit. If you had not started this investigation there would not have been such talk from him.

"His own original statement said the property would be disposed of in the way which produced the most money. This would mean that by now the title of Nashua's machinery would be held by mills in Zanzibar or Guatemala. The real estate would already be pledged for use as a warehouse or cowpasture."

To prove his point, Rieve recounted the histories of other mills bought, milked and scrapped by Textron. He also warned both the South and Puerto Rico against being taken in by the talk of Little.

"I would not feel free to come here today if Mr. Little simply transferred his operation from one section to another—from north to south, for instance. If the threat of death to Nashua meant a breath of life to some other city, my concern would be help for Nashua, not an attack on mill management.

"But this is a different issue here. The operations of Textron are a very different matter. We have, in Nashua, not a city threatened by competition, but a city about to be crushed by a by-product, an incident, in the financial manipulations of one man.

"There is no 'empire building' in Textron, except an empire for Roy Little. His kind of profit-seeking does not produce jobs for others—it destroys them."

Rieve, calling Textron "a racket," asked the Senate subcommittee to check the operations for legality and, if it found the operations to be legal, to decide whether legislation is necessary to curb such practices in the future.

Mayor Oswald S. Maynard and other citizens of this town of 35,000, which is just 40 miles north of Boston, feel that they have won an initial victory through the investigation forced by TWUA.

They point out that Little originally planned to sell the huge mill piece by piece but has been stopped by the current investigation and another threatened by Sen. Kenneth S. Wherry (R., Neb.) who heads the Senate Small Business Committee.

Wherry has expressed a desire to go into the closing of other mills by Little and find out what effect they had upon the small businessmen and merchants whose customers were deprived of jobs.

SEN. STYLES BRIDGES (R., N.H.) a ranking member of Wherry's committee has also threatened to investigate the movement of Textron to Puerto Rico where the company has committed itself to a $12 million dollar expansion plan and will erect five mills.

"I am going to find out how Puerto Rico, where American tax dollars have been poured for years, can lure away American business, leaving stranded thousands of employes who have served as good citizens."

School's Theme Is Politics

"MOST successful to date." That was the stamp of approval placed on the Fourth Annual Ohio CIO Council Summer School which held a week-long session at Tar Hollow Group Camp at Chillicothe.

An all-time record number of students attended, with the registration list showing 10 states, seven CIO International Unions, and a number of CIO Councils represented.

Emphasis was on political action with all of the courses dovetailing into the need for strong PAC work by the members of CIO.

The school had two highlights—a forum on political action conducted by Jack Kroll, president of the Ohio CIO Council and director of CIO-PAC, and a forum at which members of the State Grange and the Ohio Farm Bureau were guests of the Ohio Council in a complete discussion of the joint problems facing agriculture and labor.

KROLL pointed out that "when unions were weak, the bosses did not bother about legislation. But when unions grew strong and made great gains through collective bargaining, then the bosses took their money-bags to the halls of Congress and the state legislature, and you know the results.

"Victory for the liberal candidates endorsed by CIO-PAC from President Truman right down the line can, should, and must be attained. Certainly it is going to be a tough job, but when did we in the labor movement ever get anything the easy way? We didn't get our unions the easy way, and we certainly won't keep them if we are afraid of a tough job."

Continuing the emphasis on political action was a course taught by Secy.-Treas. William Lavelle of the Ohio CIO Council and Ohio CIO-PAC, who stressed the why and the how of effective political action.

Nearly 30 farmers, Grange and Farm Bureau members, engaged in a spirited discussion with CIO on the joint problems facing labor and agriculture, and the means for combatting those problems. Joseph W. Fichter, Master of the State Grange, hailed the forum as an outstanding achievement, and called for many more discussions between the farmer and the worker.

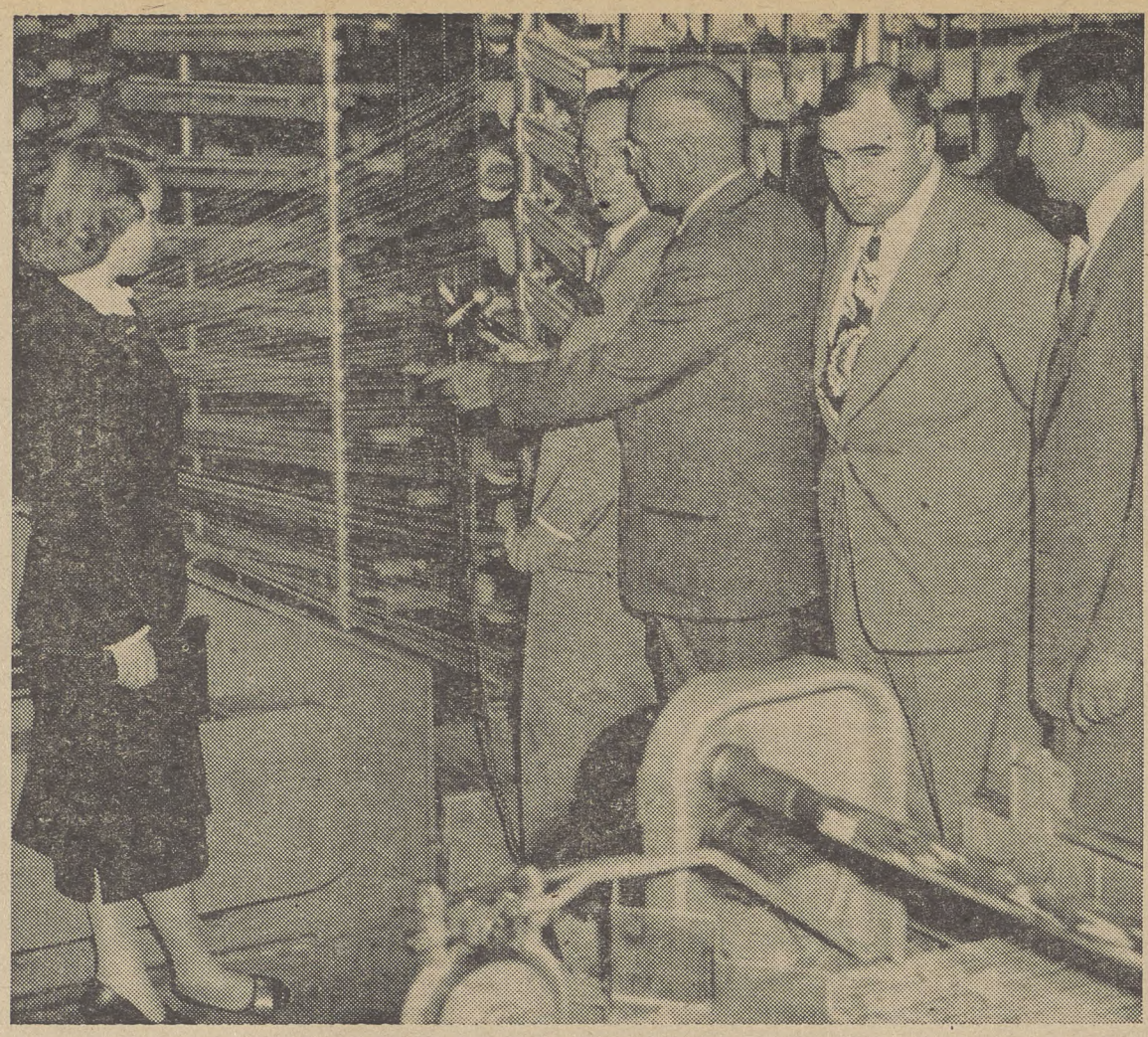
UAW Liquid Assets Total 2 Million

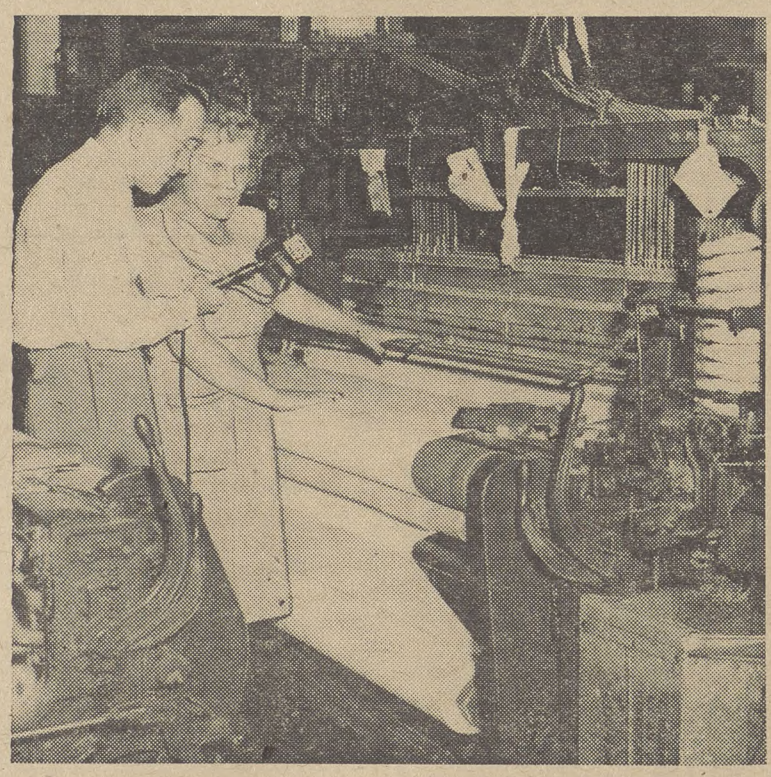
With liquid assets totaling $2,032,391.02 on August 31, the CIO Auto Workers is in the "soundest financial position it has been in a great number of years," according to UAW-CIO Sec.-Treas. Emil Mazey.

Mazey made public the union's quarterly financial report for the quarter ending Aug. 31.

The total liquid assets of the union improved during the quarter by $585,437.80, Mazey said. During July the union purchased $500,407.06 worth of U. S. Certificates of Indebtedness, bringing the total amount of union funds invested in government bonds to $801,521.97.

Good Labor Relations Go on Air





The Columbia Broadcasting Co., left the ranting about a few strikes to others and focused its "Cross Section—USA" program on a good example of happy relations. The Forstmann Woolen Mills, Garfield, N. J., under contract with the CIO Textile Workers, was the scene of the last "Cross Section" broadcast of the season. Winding up the broadcast from Washington, D. C., CIO Publicity Director Allan L. Swim and Chamber of Commerce representative Reuben Siverson commented briefly.

ABOVE: CBS Producer-Master of Ceremonies Dwight Cooke (second from left) learns the answers from (l. to r.) Alice Beardslee, TWUA education director; Herbert P. Smith, Forstmann Labor relations director; Werner Haardt, company safety & health dept. manager, and Charles Stettler, TWUA local business agent.

AT RIGHT: At a "drawing in" frame Cooke interviews a weaver who has been with the company 21 years. Her father was a weaver in Hungary; her son and daughter are both Forstmann weavers.

Decertification is Defeated By Textile Union in Crucial Poll

CIO Textile Workers last week won an NLRB decertification election by a vote of 671 to 484 at the key unit of the big Cone chain, Proximity Mill, Greensboro, N. C. This is the first decertification election held in the textile industry in the South.

Agitation by employers for decertification has been fairly widespread in the South. It is expected that the victory at the Proximity Mill will slow up this type of anti-union activity. The following facts on the background of the election were reported by TWUA Exec. Vice-Pres. George Baldanzi.

Herman Cone, head of the chain, has built a big reputation in the industry as a paternalistic type of employer. The day before the election at Greensboro, Cone shut off machines on all three shifts and called all hands to a meeting where he almost tearfully told the crowd that if they voted for the TWUA they would be voting against "friendly" relations with the company.

Although Herman Cone himself and his various relatives, all officers of the Company, have not openly indulged in anti-union propaganda, his superintendents and foremen have exerted all kinds of pressure on individual employes to quit the TWUA. A well-financed outfit with headquarters in Greensboro, calling itself the "Stoogies", engages in elaborate anti-union propaganda, including circulation of the now completely standardized incitations to racial and religious prejudice which almost all Southern employers now use.

The Cones, an orthodox Jewish family, have never protested or taken steps to prohibit the circulation among their employes of literature containing anti-semitic smears directed at TWUA and CIO officials.

New PAC Filmstrip Shows How It's Done

A new sound filmstrip—Election Day is the Pay-Off—which tells local PAC people exactly what to do on election day, has been produced by the National PAC and is being distributed by the CIO Dept. of Education & Research, 718 Jackson Pl., N.W., Washington 6, D. C.

Army Will Use ILWU Labor

STRIKING West Coast CIO Longshoremen scored a victory over the Waterfront Employers Association when the Army backtracked on its threat to recruit non-strikers from the streets and accepted the union's offer to supply stevedores through the union hiring hall.

The struck employers association, clinging to its new slogan, "No more business with Harry Bridges and communist party-line leadership," has refused to carry out its contracts with the Army. The union offered to loan military cargoes handled by non-association concerns. By-passing the Waterfront Employers, the Army accepted the suggestion.

Meanwhile, the union is pressing for immediate action in ILWU Pres. Harry Bridges' $750,000 libel suit against the WEA and the Pacific American Shipowners Association.

The suit states that "By referring to plaintiff in the context of said statement . . . it was the purpose and intention of said defendants to publicly impute membership in the said Communist Party to plaintiff herein."

Bridges has been cleared of such charges in two deportation hearings and by the U. S. Supreme Court.

Statement of the ownership, management, and circulation required by the Act of Congress of August 24, 1912, as amended by the acts of March 3, 1933, and July 2, 1946 (39 U. S. C. 233)

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2. The owner is: (If owned by a corporation, its name and address must be stated and also immediately thereunder the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding 1 percent or more of total amount of stock. If not owned by a corporation, the names and addresses of the individual owners must be given. If owned by a partnership or other unincorporated firm, its name and address, as well as those of each individual member, must be given.) Congress of Industrial Organizations, 718 Jackson Place, N. W., Washington, D. C.; Philip Murray, Pres.; James B. Carey, Sec'y.-Treas.; Vice Presidents: L. S. Buckmaster, Joseph Curran, Albert Fitzgerald, John Green, Allan S. Haywood, O. A. Knight, Walter Reuther, Emil Rieve and Frank Rosenblum.

3. The known bondholders, mortgages, and other security holders owning or holding 1 percent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: (If there are not any, so state.) None.

4. The two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company but also, in cases where the stockholder or security appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

5. The average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed, through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the 12 months preceding the date shown above was: (This information is required from daily, weekly, semiweekly, and triweekly newspapers only.) 134,712.

(Signed) ALLAN L. SWIM, Editor

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 14th day of September, 1948.

Marguereta N. Carroll, Notary Public.

(My commission expires Dec. 14, 1949)

THE ADVENTURES OF JIM BARRY

THERE'S MIKE KUTLEW... HE'S THE ONE WHO FOUND THE TAILOR SHOP WHICH CLEANED THE KIDNAPPER'S SUIT!

MIKE! MIKE!

WHILE CANVASSING HOMES WITH LABOR'S ELECTION PROGRAM, JIM AND PEGGY ARE INTERRUPTED BY WOODY'S ARRIVAL WITH A VITAL MESSAGE.....

GLAD YOU CAME RIGHT OVER, JIM! THE TAILOR IS JUST DOWN THE BLOCK!

LET'S GO SEE HIM!

THIS IS JIM BARRY, MR. STEETCHER! HE'LL EXPLAIN WHAT THIS IS ALL ABOUT!

GLAD TO MEET YOU, JIM.... READ PLENTY ABOUT YOU. HOPE YOU UNDERSTAND WHY I CAN'T JUST GIVE OUT NAMES AND ADDRESSES WITHOUT....

I UNDERSTAND... AND AN EXPLANATION IS DUE YOU! THEN IT'LL BE UP TO YOU TO DECIDE TO HELP US OR NOT!

FAIR ENOUGH....

POP STORM.... BECAUSE OF HIS EXPERIENCE AND SELF-SACRIFICE AND HONESTY.... IS THE REAL SPARK BEHIND OUR ELECTION CAMPAIGN IN THIS COMMUNITY.... WELL-- HE'S BEEN KIDNAPPED BY CERTAIN UNKNOWN PEOPLE IN ORDER TO CRIPPLE LABOR'S ELECTION CAMPAIGN!

HMMM.... I READ ABOUT IT IN THE PAPERS-- BUT I DIDN'T KNOW THE REASON FOR HIS KIDNAPPING....

THAT'S THE REASON! IN THE FIGHT, MY FRIEND, WOODY WILLIAMS WAS BEATEN UP... BUT HE ACCIDENTALLY TORE OFF A PIECE OF THE LINING FROM THE JACKET OF ONE OF THE KIDNAPPERS....

I UNDERSTAND... THAT PIECE OF LINING HAD THE LAUNDRY SERIAL NUMBER AND THAT'S HOW YOU TRACED IT HERE!

RIGHT! NOW WILL YOU TELL US WHO BELONGS TO THAT SUIT?

YOUNG MAN.... I'M A SMALL BUSINESS.... AND ALMOST ALL MY CUSTOMERS ARE WORKING PEOPLE.... I'VE LEARNED THAT IF THEY HAVE A STRONG UNION AND GOOD WAGES-- MY BUSINESS IS GOOD BECAUSE MY CUSTOMERS CAN AFFORD TO PATRONIZE MY BUSINESS....

SO WHAT'S GOOD FOR LABOR-- IS GOOD FOR ME AND EVERY OTHER SMALL BUSINESS MAN! THAT INCLUDES THE ELECTIONS AND THE MEN WE ELECT! I'LL GIVE YOU THE NAME OF THE MAN WHO LEFT THAT SUIT HERE TO BE CLEANED!

THE MAN'S NAME IS STAN HALLES.... AND HE LIVES AT 192 CORT.... APARTMENT 14! THAT'S ON THE TOP FLOOR....

WHOOPS! LET'S TEAR INTO THE JOINT, JIM!!

CIO Fights Louisiana Dixecrats

DOWN in Louisiana and Alabama — unless some changes are made — voters won't be able to mark Truman's name on the November election ballots.

It won't be there, thanks to the Dixiecrats.

The Louisiana legislature, in special session, appeared ready to approve legislation which would permit the Truman-Barkley ticket to appear on the November ballot—but under some party name other than "Democrat."

The New Orleans CIO Council protested the proposal and instructed CIO representatives in Baton Rouge, state capital, to insist that Truman and Barkley be tagged nothing but what they are—regular Democrats.

The maneuver by which the President's name was ordered kept off the ballot was a "political strong-arm display that has stripped the Dixiecrat movement of its sham front," says a statement of the New Orleans CIO Industrial Union Council.

"This action was intended, in effect, to disfranchise thousands of regular party Democrats in the November election. Some, of course, will not attempt the involved 'write-in' routine. Loyal Democrats who do 'write-in' for the party's regular nominees can expect a high percentage of 'spoiled ballots.'

The New Orleans IUC referred to the Dixiecrats as "the same people who cried at Philadelphia that their rights, as a minority, had been swept aside. They had voting rights at the convention; they would deny voting rights at home to those who approve the Philadelphia convention's acts."

REPUBLICANS and Dixiecrats are following the same political pattern, the Council charges, and they have the "same underlying thought and aim—maintenance of the status quo.

"Indeed, the political pattern of the Old Guard Republican and Status Quo Dixiecrat must of necessity have sameness of tune because of sameness of objective. Only the words differ a little.

"It is, therefore, no surprise to find Republicans and Dixiecrats giving to one another indirect aid and comfort.

"Indeed the suspicion grows that, behind all of the smoke, some Dixiecrats intended from the beginning to help, by hypocritical indirection, to elect a Republican president."

Murray Urges Hiring of Handicapped

CIO Pres. Philip Murary has urged all Americans to support Natl. Employ the Physically Handicapped Week, Oct. 3-9. He asked CIO union members to encourage their employers to act and to offer complete cooperation by the union.

"The CIO," said Murray, "is deeply concerned over the discrimination in employment which is traditionally practiced against the aged, the minority groups, and the physically handicapped."

North Carolina PAC For Truman

WITH the taste of recent gubernatorial and senatorial primary victories still fresh in their memories, delegates from CIO unions throughout North Carolina have formed a permanent state Political Action Committee.

The first convention, held in Greensboro on Sept. 12, endorsed Pres. Truman and Sen. Barkley for president and vice president and vehemently denounced both the Dixiecrats and the Wallaceites.

A pledge to consult with unions on all matters affecting labor was given the delegates by Kerr Scott, Democratic candidate for governor and certain winner in the November election. Scott won his nomination with labor support.

Another speaker, Al Barkan, CIO Textile Workers PAC director, lambasted the Progressive Party and the Republicans.

"We've heard lying newspapers and subsidized radio commentators telling us to go back," he said. "Back to what? The age of Hoovercrats and 1932, when we were closer to economic collapse than we have ever been."

ASSISTANT Organizational Director R. J. Thomas also attacked misrepresentation by the press, charging that it perpetuates the myth that the high cost of living is due to high wages. "But labor has been the smallest factor in the cost of living rises," he asserted.

Later Thomas told the delegates it was labor's job to see that men elected as Democrats both acted and voted like Democrats.

Every CIO local in the state was urged to set up a political action committee. A call was also issued to each local for financial and physical assistance in the drive against the state's current infantile paralysis epidemic.

The convention named E. L. Sandefur, national CIO representative, as executive director of the State PAC. Other officers are: Howard Parker, TWUA, PAC chairman; Charles Goodwin, UAW, vice chairman, and Emmett Akridge, Steelworkers, recording secretary.

Prior to the formation of a permanent PAC, North Carolina CIO unions functioned politically through the statewide United Labor Political Action Committee, composed of CIO, AFL Railroad Brotherhoods and independent telephone unions. The new PAC is expected to coordinate political efforts of CIO locals more effectively, and CIO participation in the joint committee will be continued.

Gallup Poll Backs PAC Stand on Getting Out Vote

PAC'S slogan that "a big vote is a good vote" has been substantiated by the Gallup poll.

Polling persons on whether they were going to vote or not and on their presidential preferences, Gallup discovered that among those uncertain or not planning to vote, the greatest number would favor Truman.

The Deweyites are much more determined to get to the polls than the Trumanites. Of those absolutely certain they will vote, 52% favored Dewey; 37% favored Truman. Of those who are uncertain whether they will vote, 46% were for Truman, and 41% prefer Dewey. Among those not planning to cast a ballot, 27% prefer Dewey, 37% favor Truman.

Those are the people PAC means when it says "get out the vote."

Awards Offered Best Anti-Bias Stories

Annual awards totaling $1000 for the news or news magazine stories which do most to further interfaith understanding or combat prejudice were announced last week by the Newspaper Guild of New York, CIO, and the Irving Geist Foundation.

First awards will be made in December 1948 for three news stories, feature stories, editorials, columns, or cartoons published in New York newspapers or in news magazines edited and circulated in New York City. The selection will be made from items which have appeared between Jan. 1 and Nov. 20 of this year.

Irving Geist, who established the Foundation and is making the awards possible, is an East Side (New York) boy who made a fortune in manufacturing. He has been active in many philanthropies.

"Best turnout ever, since it got around we serve steaks on the training table."

N. J. Paperworkers Chalk Up 14½c

One of the largest wage increases won this year in the paper industry has been chalked up by the CIO Paper Workers at three New Jersey paperboard mills.

The new contracts at the Clifton Paperboard Co., the Whippany Paperboard Co., and McEwan Brothers provided a straight 14½c hourly increase. This brought total hourly gains since V-J Day to 91c at Whippany, 61c at Clifton and 58c at McEwan.

Other benefits included an additional holiday, bringing the total to seven; three week's vacation after 10 years, 5 and 10c shift differentials and agreement by the company to discuss a pension plan. A company-paid welfare program providing life and accident insurance and death benefits is already in operation.

ORGANIZATIONALLY SPEAKING

By Allan S. Haywood

Thomas J. Gallagher, director of organization of the CIO Marine and Shipbuilding Workers, reports that the employes of the Eppinger & Russell plant in Jacksonville, Fla., have voted to be represented by the CIO. Seventy-seven ballots were cast for IUMSWA and 22 for the AFL. Director Gallagher also reports that the workers of the Franklin Smelting & Refining Company, Philadelphia, Pa., voted 100% for a union shop.

The Railroad Division of the IUMSWA resisted the attempts of the AFL to raid its Maintenance of Ways and miscellaneous locals on the Santa Fe Railway. The full report of this election is contained in a news story elsewhere in this issue of the **CIO News**. The writer would like to point to this significant victory as proof that CIO organization on the railroads is of such great benefit to the employes that it has, in just a few years completely won their loyalty. The writer assigned Frank Deutsch, Howard McNamara, William Lewis, Gobel F. Cravens, Howard Rizer, W. Don Ellinger and A. B. Martin of the CIO Staff to help in this election. Congratulations are due all those who worked on this campaign.

United Packinghouse Workers have won an NLRB election at the Oklahoma City, Okla., plant of Armour & Co., Regional Director Robert McVay reports. Five hundred thirteen workers voted for the CIO and only 200 for the AFL.

★ ★ ★

The settlement of the wage dispute between the CIO Association of Communication Equipment Workers and the Western Electric Co. was aided by CIO Pres. Philip Murray and the writer when they were requested by the union at the eleventh hour to take part in negotiations.

President Murray met with the head of the Western Electric Co. while the writer conferred with ACEW Pres. Ernest Weaver of the ACEW and the negotiating committee.

WOODWORKERS WIN VICTORIES

George Brown, director of Organization of the CIO Woodworkers, reports that an election at U. S. Gypsum, Jackson, Miss., resulted in 163 votes for the IWA and 138 votes against. Director Brown also reports that the employes of the Semans Lumber Company, Marysville, Calif., voted 15 to 1 for a union shop.

Reg. Dir. Loren J. Houser reports that the Newcastle Laundry in Newcastle, Ind., has been added to the ranks of the CIO. H. L. MacNamara, CIO field representative, and Pres. Earl Blackburn of the Newcastle Industrial Union Council, organized the plant. The laundry has been turned over to the Amalgamated Clothing Workers.

Director Houser also reports that the United Paper Workers have won an NLRB election against the AFL in the Sangamon Paper Mills Company in Eaton, Ind. Field Rep. Ted Covey and George McGrew conducted this campaign.

CIO Rep. T. D. duCuennois reports that the UAW-CIO was chosen in an NLRB election as the collective bargaining representative by the workers of the American Brakeblok Division of the American Brake Shoe Corp., Winchester, Va. The UAW-AFL and the IAM received only one vote each in this election.

★ ★ ★

The writer spent several days last week at the national convention of the CIO Rubber Workers. It was in this industry and during the organization of this union that the CIO had its first great battles with huge corporations in 1936.

The writer took part with this union in signing the first contract with a major rubber company in 1937 after a ten week strike. Today the union has become a great force within the industry, utilized its power for the good of its membership.

The convention was faced with important issues, all of which were handled in a democratic manner with much debate by the delegates on the convention floor.

While in Omaha at the Rubber Workers convention the writer took occasion to meet with representatives of the ACEW, AUTW-CIO (long lines) and a committee from the CWA to discuss the phone workers mutual problems.

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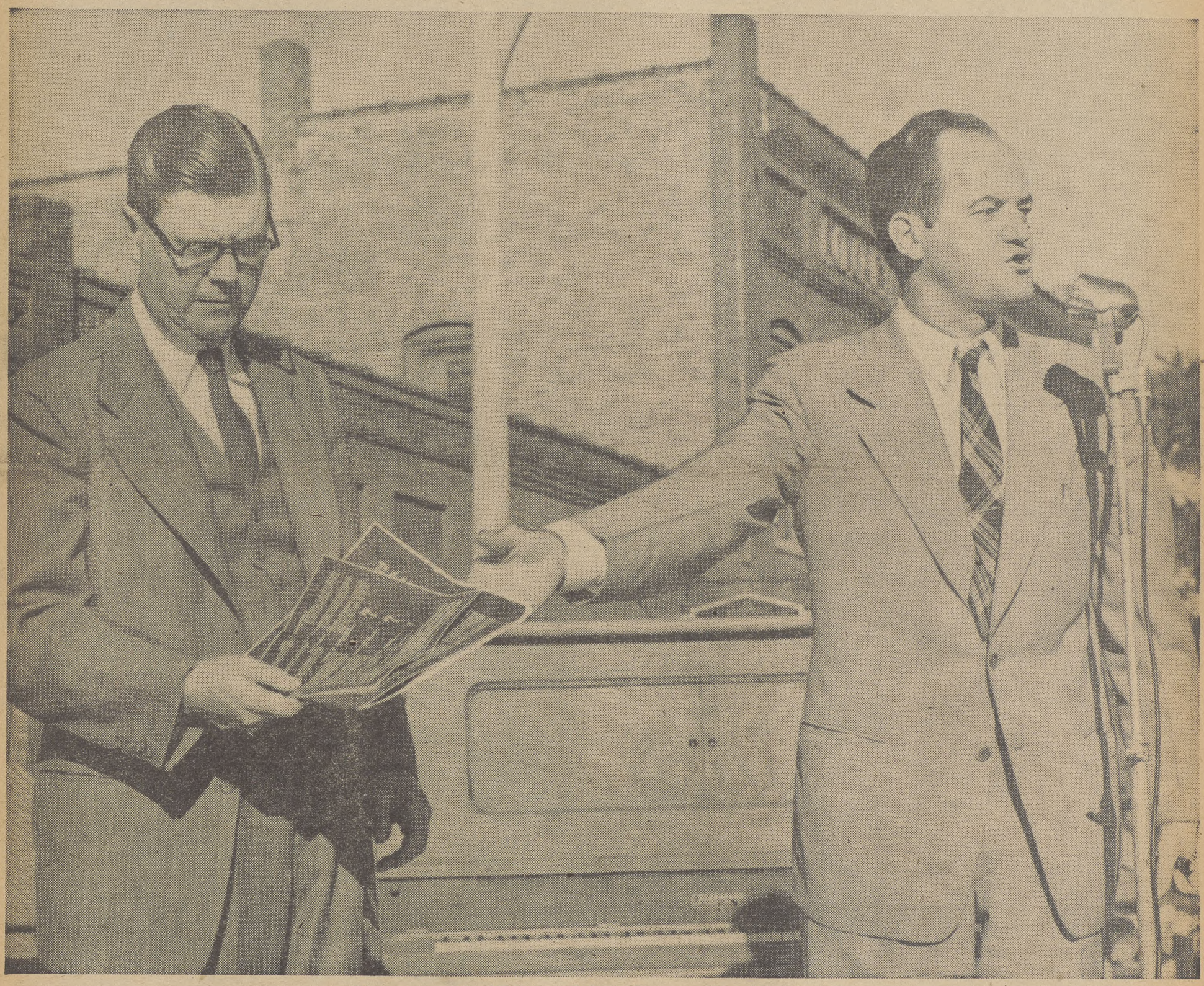
Kroll Says:

(See Page 8)

'3d PARTY NO LONGER A FACTOR'



Around The Nation Politically

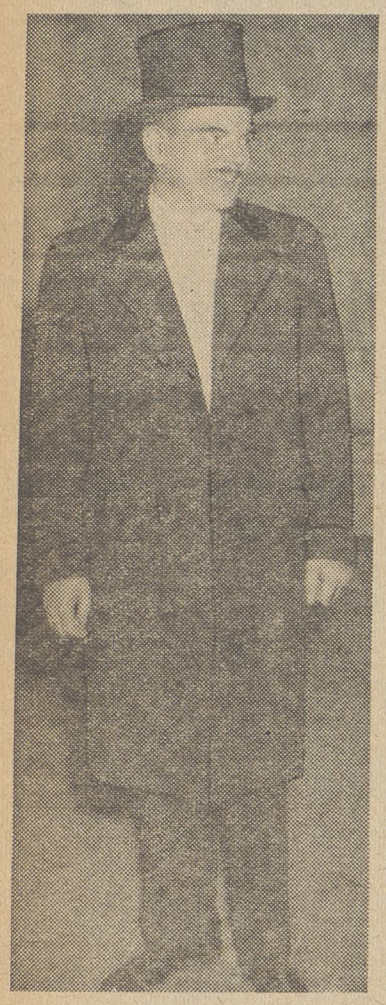
IN MINNESOTA: Hubert Humphrey was making a bangup campaign against Sen. Joseph Ball (R.). Above, Humphrey dramatically offers Mayor Arthur Fensith, of Kenyon, Minn., $100 (and $100 for the Ball Campaign fund) if he can find in the official text a statement Ball claims he made on Jan. 21 concerning co-op taxation. Fensith couldn't find it. See pages 6 and 7.

IN WASHINGTON, D. C.: PAC Dir. Jack Kroll declared that registration so far indicates that the CIO's goal of 60,000,000 voters may well be realized—with a liberal victory as the result. Kroll also declared the third party was no longer a serious factor. See page 8.

IN NEW YORK: Henry Wallace and his campaign manager, C. B. (Beaney) Baldwin, publicly got in a wrangle over indorsements of liberal Democrats. Wallace opposed it; Baldwin was for it. Wallace declares he doesn't know where Chester Bowles or Helen Gahagan Douglas stand on the peace issue. See page 8.

IN ALBANY: The Democratic Party revealed that Thomas E. Dewey had told a VFW delegation that civil service workers were "mediocre" and that the system should be abolished in the state and nationally. He opposes the Civil Service automatic advancement system. See page 2.

Dewey: 'Abolish Civil Service'



GOV. Thomas E. Dewey, the Republicans' Presidential candidate, feels that all civil service employes are "mediocre" and that if he gets his way, "the Present civil service system in the national, state and local governments would not exist."

He made those startling statements in a raging tone while a Veterans of Foreign Wars legislative committee listened in amazement in his office at Albany.

The details are revealed in the current issue of "The Democrat," published by the Democratic National Committee.

Dewey's outburst came when the VFW Committee asked him his position in regard to the promotion of Civil Service employes after 10 years' service.

Present at the meeting were: Harold J. Burke, Chairman of the VFW Legislative Committee, Dept. of New York, and spokesman at the meeting; James T. Carberry, New York Dept. of VFW; Lyle Beggs, now commander-in-chief, VFW, U. S.; Paul Murphy, commander of the New York Catholic War Veterans; James J. Mackin, Brooklyn County Legislative Chairman of the VFW; Clyde Lewis, now senior vice commander of the VFW, Justin Feltman, chairman of the Civil Service Employes Association Legislative Committee; John Cardullo, past Brooklyn County Commander of the VFW; Thomas Carney, Assemblyman from the 8th District, Brooklyn; Paul Lockwood, Dewey's adviser, and several others.

The meeting, an annual affair at the request of the Governor, took place last February.

THE veterans committee presented a 12-point legislative program. Included were proposals for limiting the activities of the Communists; provisions for off-track betting in the state, and the controversial civil service recommendations.

Each item of the program was considered in turn. When the item concerning civil service was reached, Dewey became enraged.

He stated heatedly that he was very much opposed to automatic promotion for civil service employes after 10 years' service. Turning to Burke, he said: "Burke, you know as well as I do that all civil service employes are mediocre at their best. If I had my way the present civil service system in force in the national, state and local governments would not exist."

Then he shouted that he felt that government employes should be subject to removal like any private employe. He added, "If he isn't smart enough to get another job he should get out."

Dewey continued his tirade despite the shocked attitudes of the legislative comittee. He said, "Anyone who cannot advance himself in 10 years should be fired. If they can't get promoted through an examination, they should get out, but the trouble is these people couldn't make a living in private industry and now they want promotion without taking the examination. I will veto such a bill if it reaches my desk."

A member of the VFW committee pointed out that this attitude was contrary to the civil service system. Dewey declared loudly:

"You'd have me paying those sons of sea cooks for just breathing and it will not happen, not while I'm governor. If I had my way I'd abolish the civil service."

The meeting broke up shortly after this outburst. Lockwood conducted the legislative committee from the Governor's room and asked them to "please not reveal" what the governor had said. "It is my feeling," said adviser Lockwood in a worried tone, "that this conversation should be off the record."

Even Clyde Lewis, Republican member of the legislative committee expressed shock and surprise at Dewey's attitude. "Why," he said, "he talks like a tryant."

Oil Workers Man 500-Mile Picket Line

By RAY DAVIDSON

BROTHER, did you ever man a picket line stretching for 500 miles across the country as the birds travel and a heap farther by land?

That's what CIO's Oil Workers International Union is doing in California these days.

Pickets are marching around the huge refineries in the Long Beach area, along the pipe lines that wind through the hills and central valley, among the derricks dotting the landscape, and at the cluster of refineries in the San Francisco Bay area.

Fifteen thousand Oil Workers are fighting in the toughest battle the oil industry has ever offered as their strike drew to the close of its first month.

It has become apparent that the battle no longer is one of wages, but a survival of the union. Six major companies continue to act as a unit and refuse to move upward from their wage offer of 12½ cents per hour increase.

OWIU Pres. O. A. Knight, who has been active in the union since 1933 and president since 1940, said that the companies are putting up the toughest fight he has ever encountered in the industry.

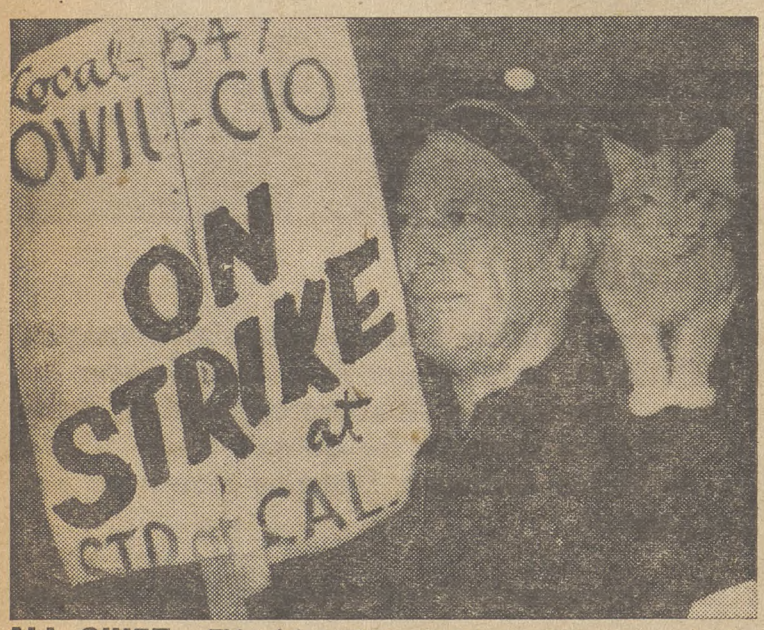
The battle along the 500-mile strike front is now principally a war of nerves. The companies are seeking to break strike morale by circulating rumors and exaggerating the number of scabs in the plants and the amount of production being achieved.

Violence in the strike has virtually disappeared. In most cases, policemen have lessened their scab-escorting activities.

While the oil industry estimates California production of gasoline now at 75% of normal, careful surveys by the union indicate production is only at the rate of 32% of normal, with 20% of this coming from plants not struck.

Motorists report that whatever the production figure is, the product is bad because even the best cars are making a lot of "ping-ping-ping" noises as they burn the stuff the filling stations are offering.

The union is asking 21c an hour increase, a reduction of its original demand of 30c. Company are offering a uniform 12½c.



ALL QUIET: This picture shows that tranquillity has supplanted the turmoil on the picket line of the CIO Oil Workers at the Standard Oil refinery at Richmond, Calif., where a few weeks ago members of other unions were aided by the police in entering the plant. But the strikers are not fooled, because the oil companies are adamant in refusing the strikers' demands.

Suit Aimed at Getting Housing For Negroes

The American Jewish Congress, the National Assoc. for the Advancement of Colored People, and the American Civil Liberties Union last week announced the filing of a brief in the suit the three organizations are sponsoring against Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. to halt discrimination against Negroes at the Stuyvesant Town housing project, New York City.

The brief was filed in the Appellate Division, First Department (Manhattan and The Bronx) on an appeal from a lower court decision which refused to disturb Metropolitan's admitted rule against admitting Negroes to the project. The appeal involves two cases, one by initiated by three rejected Negro applicants and the other by Shad Polier, Vice President of the American Jewish Congress, suing as a taxpayer.

Waterfront Bosses Aided by Hartley

STRUCK West Coast ship and waterfront employers, who have turned down every offer of negotiation, mediation and arbitration to settle the month-old walkout, have seized on a new strike-breaking suggestion advanced by an authority in that field—Rep. Fred A. Hartley.

Hartley, rebuffed by failure of an 80-day Taft-Hartley injunction to avert the strike, suggested that Congress be called into a special session to legislate a strike-breaking device.

One of Hartley's fellow Republicans, however, took an entirely different view. Sen. Wayne Morse of Oregon urged instead that employers get down to brass tacks and end the shipping tieup through direct negotiations and arbitration. Morse was the first impartial arbitrator in the West Coast maritime industry, appointed in 1934 by President Roosevelt. He served in that capacity for three years.

Meanwhile, the striking unions were busy making proposals for settlement, all of which the employers rejected. Latest such offer came from Vincent J. Malone, president of the independent Marine Firemen's Union.

ASK BENEFITS: CIO Longshoremen and members of other maritime unions circle in front of the San Francisco City Hall protesting the failure to pay them unemployment relief. The Longshoremen have been on strike a month in an effort to make the ship-loading concerns bargain. Other maritime unions are conducting a sympathy strike.

PROBE OF N. Y. CITY CIO ORDERED

A THREE-MAN committee has been selected by CIO Pres. Philip Murray to conduct a hearing on charges against the Greater New York (city) CIO Council and on a request that the council's charter be revoked.

Members of the committee are Pres. O. A. Knight of the Oil Workers, Pres. Martin Wagner of the Gas, Coke & Chemical Workers and Pres. Joseph Froesch of the Glass, Ceramic and Silica Sand Workers.

The hearing will be held at 10 a.m., Oct. 14, in the board room at CIO headquarters in Washington, D. C.

The committee's findings will be reported to the CIO Executive Board Nov. 17 at Portland, Ore., and both groups engaged in the dispute will have an opportunity to appeal to the CIO convention if dissatisfied with the board's ruling.

Murray notified the accusers and the following officers of the city council of the hearing so that they may appear: Pres. James Durkin, Secy.-Treas. Saul Mills, Vice-Presidents Sam Burt, Ewart Guinier, Paul Palazzi, Aaron Schneider, Kenneth Sherbell and Ruth Young.

Hearings are expected to start within 10 days. The committee's findings will be reported to the CIO Executive Board Nov. 17 at Portland, Ore., and both groups engaged in the dispute will have an opportunity to appeal to the CIO convention the following week if dissatisfied with the Board's ruling.

Charges against the city council were made by two groups—a committee from the New York (state) CIO Council and representatives of three CIO unions.

The state council group, composed of Pres. Michael Quill of the Transport Workers, Pres. Joseph Curran of the Maritime Workers, Norma Naughton of the Telephone Workers, Jack Rubenstein of the Textile Workers and Jack Altman of the Retail, Wholesale Union, charged the city council with violating the CIO constitution and the rules governing conduct of CIO councils and with interfering with the operation of CIO unions.

Pres. Samuel Wolchok of Retail, Wholesale; Patrick McGrath of Utility Workers' Local 1-2, and Gustave Faber of Transport Workers' Local 100, accused the council of interfering with the operation of their unions.

AMONG charges made by the state council group were:

"Neglecting and failing to secure united action of locals of national and international unions affiliated with the CIO and thereby failing to protect and advance the interests of working people, industrial unionism and collective bargaining;

"Designedly, through disruptive and irresponsible actions, promoting disunity and discord within the ranks of CIO unions and thereby undermining and irreparably injuring the cause of industrial unionism and the interests of the working men and women which the CIO is committed to serve;

"Aiding and abetting, through divisive tactics, those enemies of labor who seek to destroy our trade unions;

"Thwarting national CIO policy, as definitively expressed and enunciated by the CIO national officers and Executive Board, by deliberately embarking on a course of action in a contravention of and contrary thereto, and thereby impairing the power of the CIO to accomplish the progressive and humanitarian objectives which it seeks to achieve;

"Publicly and notoriously arrogating to itself powers properly those of other CIO bodies and affiliates;

"Publicly and maliciously falsifying, slandering, vilifying and libelling the CIO, its affiliates and other CIO bodies and members;

"Failing and neglecting to expel and, in fact, continuing to recognize as delegates to the Council persons who were neither members or officers of CIO unions but who, on the contrary, were and are hostile to the CIO;

"Falsely misrepresenting and reporting the number of CIO members represented and affiliated with said City CIO;

"Sending delegates and making contributions to national organizations not recognized by the CIO;

"Failing to prefer charges against and conniving in the neglect of duty, improper expenditures and contributions of funds, monies and facilities, and malfeasance in office of certain of its officers;

"Improperly expending funds of the Council for purposes other than assisting labor and other organizations friendly to the CIO."

THE state group also charged the City Council—

"Wilfully and overtly interfered with the Transport Workers Union's efforts to achieve an essential cost of living increase for its members.

"Interfered with and impeded the efforts of the Utility Workers Union of America, Region 1, to achieve appropriate wage increases.

"Directly and unauthorizedly interfered as a biased partisan in the internal affairs of the Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Union.

"Despite the creation by the CIO of a state-wide body known as New York State CIO-PAC and the grant of complete responsibility for and control of all political activities, has consistently engaged in political activities in opposition to and interference with the activity and program of New York State CIO-PAC. Further, the City CIO through its secretary, Saul Mills, openly and notoriously attacked New York State CIO-PAC for proceeding in keeping with the established policy of the national CIO."

UAW Says GM Knifed Course

THE program under which teachers for workers' classes were provided by the Univ. of Michigan for four years has been ordered suspended by the university's board of regents pending a "study" of the Service.

Victor Reuther, Auto Workers' education director, said that pressure exerted on the board by General Motors Corp. was responsible for holding up the program. Some months ago GM complained to the regents about the workers' education program, registering charges against one particular class given last April, on the basis that economic material slanted by the CIO to misrepresent business was used.

These charges were shown to be completely unfounded, Reuther said, but the regents used them "as the excuse for holding up the entire service while they 'study' the program." They're still studying it, Reuther declared, and meanwhile "workers will get no service from the University this fall."

Reuther urged all UAW locals in Michigan to protest to the regents, asking them to explain to the workers of Michigan whose taxes are helping maintain the University, why they "have to wait for education service," while thousands of dollars are being spent to provide service "for real estate salesmen, lawyers, doctors and business people of all types."

Iowa Parley Finds More Politics Needed

A more active participation by union members in political affairs is needed to get improvements in the state laws affecting labor, it was brought out at a study conference on compensation laws and plant safety sponsored by the Iowa CIO Council.

The conference, held in Des Moines Sept. 18-19, was attended by 47 CIO men and women from unions throughout Iowa. Secy.-Treas. Kenneth Everhart of the council was in charge.

Sen. Ferguson Accused of Holding

'Swank Parties Paid For By Another'

SEN. ELMER THOMAS (D. Okla.) has threatened to tell the public of "swank parties" held by Sen. Homer Ferguson (R. Mich.) but "paid for by another."

Ferguson is running for re-election against a PAC-indorsed Democratic candidate, the former Congressman Frank Hook.

SEN. HOMER FERGUSON

The threat was in a letter written by Thomas to Ferguson last February but not revealed until last week when Drew Pearson used it in his column.

Thomas wrote the letter after a Senate investigation subcommittee headed by Ferguson began probing charges that Thomas made speeches on the Senate floor designed to influence the cotton market.

It also was charged that Thomas, his wife and his friends had "bet" their money in advance on cotton.

After receiving the letter Ferguson apparently decided to "call off the dogs." Since February little had been heard of the investigation until Pearson printed excerpts from the letter in his column.

The Thomas letter referred to the Chrysler Airtemps Sales Corp. and the Charles R. Beltz Co., Detroit concerns in which members of Ferguson's immediate family are stockholders. The letter said:

"AGAIN I must remind you that you and your committee went on a 'fishing expedition' in an effort to develop evidence to destroy me . . . As stated—inasmuch as I do not have access to the United States Treasury and to investigators and detectives, I will be compelled to defend myself against further alleged charges on the Senate floor. I assure you that I do not want to be driven to making public data in the form of charges against you and your committee.

"Personally it should be of no concern . . . where you have spent your summer vacations, whom with, who paid the bills, or when and how you have entertained your friends here in Washington. That is your private business—but you must remember that I have private business myself. Swanky parties with all that goes along—including the best of drinks including good champagne — all paid for by another—is not good publicity at any time—and is specially bad in a personal campaign year. Luckily, I am not a candidate this year.

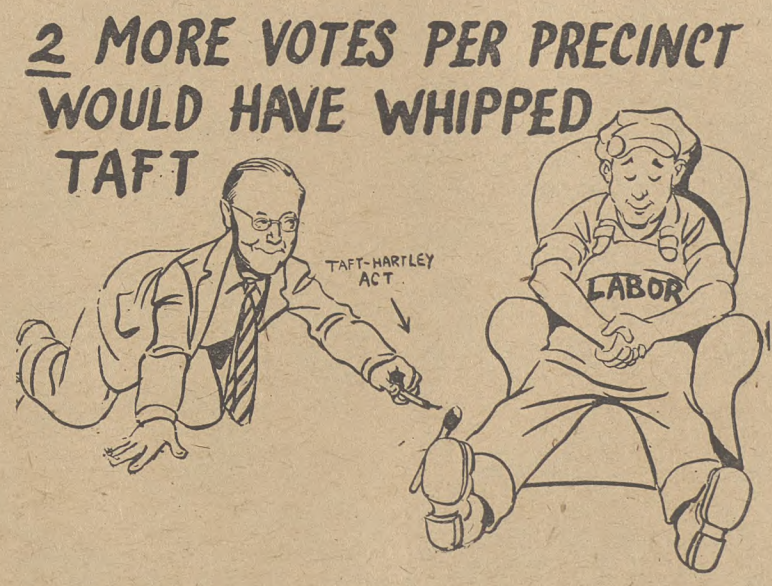
"You will no doubt be surprised to know that among my letters and reports, some not signed—that charges have been made that certain wealthy automobile interests, acting through lady members of their inside organizations, have made gifts of valuable coats, dresses and other items to certain members of your family."

Concerning his connection with the Airtemps and Beltz companies, Ferguson said: "All that is a matter of public record in Michigan."

SEN. ELMER THOMAS

Ferguson last week acknowledged receipt of the letter, termed "just plain lies" the insinuation that he held champagne parties at the expense of Detroit companies and the allegation that his family received expensive gifts from them through women connected with the firms.

Chief Counsel William P. Rogers of the Ferguson committee said that in his opinion the committee does not have "jurisdiction to investigate a senator in the conduct of his legislative duties."



FACT WORTH PONDERING: This picture is from the CIO-PAC sound filmstrip "Election Day is the Pay-Off," which has 60 cartoons and drawings, and statements by CIO Pres. Philip Murray and PAC Dir. Jack Kroll. Made especially for showing the last two weeks of the campaign, the filmstrip may be purchased for $5 from the CIO Dept. of Education and Research, 718 Jackson Place, N. W., Washington 6, D. C. It can be shown only on a sound filmstrip machine which plays a 16" record at 33⅓ r.p.m.

Two Unions Are Hit By Atomic Unit

THE Atomic Energy Commission has ordered two contractors to bar two CIO unions from atomic plants.

The two unions are the United Electrical Workers and the United Public Workers. The contractors are the Argonne Laboratory, Chicago, and the new Knolls II Atom Power Laboratory of the General Electric Co.

The order, which accused the two unions of having officers sympathetic to Communism, did not apply to other plants of GE, with which UE has had contractual relations for a number of years.

The commission order, which was supplemented by a similar communication to the NLRB, was signed by Chm. David E. Lilienthal.

CIO Pres. Philip Murray sharply protested in a letter to Lilienthal against the Commission's "blacklisting" of the two unions without even consulting them or "responsible officers of the CIO."

Murray said the CIO "could not accept" the principle upon which the commission took its "unilateral action" against UE and UPW. He said he believed the action was "not within the power of the Commission" and that it was not "in the public interest" to deny workers collective bargaining rights in the manner in which it had been done by the AEC.

He said the commission had gone "far beyond the requirements of security."

Lilienthal criticized GE for failing to act on its own initiative against UE. L. R. Boulware, company vice president, protested, declaring GE has no information about the alleged Communism slant of UE officials other than what appears in the press.

In New York, Lawrence Kammet, public relations director for the Public Workers, declared, "We never did have jurisdiction over any employes of the commission or over anyone working in any plant manufacturing materials in connection with the atomic energy program."

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

Philip Murray President James B. Carey Secretary-Treasurer
Vice Presidents: L. S. Buckmaster, Joseph Curran, Albert Fitzgerald, John Green, Allan S. Haywood, O. A. Knight, Walter P. Reuther, Emil Rieve, Frank Rosenblum.

Allan L. Swim, Editor and Publicity Director
Assistant Publicity Director: Henry C. Fleisher
Assistant Editors: Hollace Ransdell, Fred Ross, Arthur Riordan, Gloria Caplan
Business Manager: Richard E. Bauer

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POOR, POOR BUSINESS!

Business and industry are in a terrible financial shape because of their low profits—and if you don't believe it just read the Sept. 25 issue of the NAM News.

It near breaks a man's heart to view the tears which the News sheds because of the situation.

It's downright pitiful—and alarming, too.

Now, for example, says the NAM News:

"In 1947, corporate profits totaled $13 billion, after deduction of taxes and of unspendable inventory appreciation. Like all other dollars, these were of the inflationary variety with considerably less than pre-war buying power. They amounted to 4.1% of sales.

"Dividends payments were $6.9 billion. The remaining $6.1 went part way toward performing the other functions of profit. It was not nearly enough. . .

"How replacement, to say nothing of expansion, is to be financed is a matter of major concern to the whole nation. The present earnings picture is not conducive to attracting new investments, even if heavy personal income taxes weren't siphoning off nearly all of the money which should be available for this purpose. . ."

You'll pardon us, we hope, if at this point we express something stronger than mild skepticism.

But to go on:

"No more serious threat to the national welfare exists at present than the misunderstanding concerning business profits which is being fostered by those who have political and economic axes to grind.

"Misunderstanding as to the profit situation must not be allowed to prevail and responsibility rests upon every businessman to see that the truth is told to the people of his community."

Oh, brother! How can they do it?

Either the NAM News was completely wrong on Sept. 25 or corporations were bankrupt in 1939 when they made $5 billion in profits (after taxes) and just out of the red in 1945 when they rolled in $8.7 billion.

★ ★ ★

TOM DEWEY IS GREAT SHOWMAN

Except for Franklin D. Roosevelt, who undoubtedly was king of them all, Thomas E. Dewey is the greatest showman who has played a major role on the national political stage for many, many years.

He plays on the emotions and the prejudices of his audiences in much the same manner that a great artist plays on the keys of an organ.

His timing is supurb. The tones on his fine speaking voice are just right. His gestures are nearly perfect. He never misses a trick, even when mugging for the newsreel cameras.

Ah, yes, Mr. Dewey is wonderful—as a showman.

He has demonstrated time and again on his campaign tour that he's superior to President Truman as a public speaker.

Truman is at his best when talking informally with small groups from the platform of a train. Dewey reaches his greatest heights of oratory when he's in a huge hall or stadium with a microphone in front of him.

Dewey has made some fine speeches about unity and Americanism and the need for solving the world's pressing problems.

With such great talents at his command, it seems a shame and a farce that he has traveled so far and spoken so often without discussing any of the really basic issues of the campaign.

You Must Not Say That!

The Wrong Kind of Remark or a Political Speech May Get You in Trouble

By ALLAN L. SWIM

TWO G-men came into my office, presented credentials and started gathering evidence designed to send Philip Murray to jail.

Three members of the CIO News staff were called before a Federal grand jury—and a short time later the jury placed Murray under indictment.

He was arrested, tried and acquitted. The case went to the U. S. Supreme Court, which ruled he had done nothing wrong.

Another blow had been struck at the group of misguided Americans who are trying to kick an important stone out of the foundation upon which democracy rests.

MURRAY was accused of the "terrible crime" of exercising freedom of expression and freedom of the press.

He was arrested and tried because a statement indorsing a congressional candidate was carried in the CIO News.

Murray was fortunate. He headed a powerful organization and he had the nation's press over the barrel. Editors and publishers could not condone the action taken against him without endangering their own freedom.

But how about others who are not so fortunate?

How about the employes of the Federal Government who believe, with considerable justification, that they will be fired if they express liberal thoughts?

How about the scientists who work on "secret" government projects?

THE "Red hysteria" which was generated in Washington and has now spread throughout the nation is enough to make lovers of democracy shudder in their boots.

And why not?

Persecution has been substituted for prosecution. "Subversive" cases of doubtful merit have been tried in the headlines instead of in the courts.

Rumor and unsubstantiated charges have been substituted for evidence. The accused have been denied the right to face their accusers.

Guilt by association has replaced guilt by action.

And there has been a gradual drift away from the good old American idea that men are innocent until proved guilty.

TOO many persons attempt to shrug the whole thing off by assuming that "where there is so much smoke there must be some fire."

Sure there's fire—but imagine what would happen to a fire department that poured tons of water into every building in a block in the hope of smothering a hidden blaze in one tiny basement.

Or try to picture what would happen to the policeman who fired into a crowd and wounded a dozen persons in an attempt to capture an escaping burgler.

Our complaint is not about the desire to put out the fires of subversion and disloyalty. We're opposed to the methods used.

And we're afraid of where the trend will lead the nation.

MANY persons have asked me, "How can you—a man who has fought Communism for years—justify your attacks on the House Un-American Activities Committee, which is fighting the Communists?"

The answer is simple. The Reds seek to destroy democracy. The Un-American Activities Committee, either through ignorance or design, has been trampling on the fundamental civil rights upon which democracy rests.

This, in my book, makes the two groups allies — though unwilling and unfriendly ones, to be sure.

And the favorite weapon of both groups is character assissination.

THE arrest of Murray, the discharge of government employes on flimsy charges, the wiretapping law-enforcement agencies, the public questioning of witnesses regarding their political beliefs and the effort to keep liberalism out of schools are all part of the same dirty pattern.

It's a pattern which will put the noose around the necks of some who are guilty of subversive activity—and it will hang many who are innocent.

We're not worried about the guilty.

Our concern is for the innocent.

Our fear is that we're heading rapidly toward an era in which citizens opposed to the political party in power cannot speak and write as they wish without suffering heavy reprisal.

Then democracy would be dead.

Fitzpatrick in St. Louis Post-Dispatch

A POLITICAL INVENTION

CONGRESSMAN DRIPP **BY YOMEN**

"I dreamed they formed a Congressmen's union!"

Union Men Receive ECA Appointments

Three more U. S. trade union leaders were appointed last week as labor advisors to Economic Cooperation Administration missions in Europe. They are:

Lee R. Smith, 61, since 1924 a vice president of the AFL Brotherhood of Railroad Signalmen, and a war-time member of the staff of the War Production Board, who will go to Holland;

Albert L. Wegener, 53, former assistant to the president of the AFL Electrical Workers, who during World War II served as a War Dep't consultant in England and France, who has been appointed ECA labor advisor in Belgium and Luxembourg; and

John Gross, 55, former president of the Colorado Federation of Labor, and recently regional director of the U. S. Employment Service, who will work in Norway and Denmark.

Fighting Marine Purchases Book

IT was hell out there in the Pacific and our Marine officer friend—like others in the thick of it—often wished it was over and he could return home.

But there was a war to be won—and the Marine hated those who sought to destroy democracy.

So he gave it all he had—and soon he was back in the U. S.

But he wasn't "home" yet because he was in a hospital—the Bethesda Naval Hospital near Washington.

Time passed and he began recovering. Finally he was permitted to visit downtown Washington.

And it was there that he bought that book.

THE ex-Marine isn't quite sure which book he bought but he recalls the circumstances under which it was purchased.

He saw a store and strolled inside. He browsed around a bit and finally found something he thought would be interesting.

When he started to pay for the book he was asked if he wouldn't like to join the co-operative which operated the store. "You'll get books cheaper that way," he was told.

He liked low-priced books and he liked co-ops, so he put his name on the dotted line.

Later he told a number of persons about the store and its low prices.

FINALLY the Marine recovered, got out of uniform and became an organizer for the CIO in the South.

He was assigned to the membership drive at Oak Ridge and had no difficulty obtaining "security clearance" into the secret atomic enegry project.

As time passed he went from one campaign to another and finally became involved in a nasty strike situation in which violence flared and state police served as strike-breakers.

He, along with a number of others, was arrested. At this point the "law" started trying to prove that in addition to being a strike leader he was a dangerous radical.

Part of the "proof" against him was that he possessed a phonograph record of the song "Talking Union."

THE ex-Marine is still under indictment but he isn't a labor organizer any more.

He quit his job with the CIO and became a school teacher.

He and his wife live in a little cabin out in the woods—in surroundings designed to make a man forget about the hell he went through in the Pacific and the way strike-breaking cops used tear gas and bayonets.

He loves to lean back in a chair propped against the wall of his cabin, smoke his smelly pipe and discuss the affairs of the world.

Eventually the conversation gets around to the "great conspiracy" in which he is alleged to have engaged during that violent strike.

HE tells about buddies of his who were badly beaten by the cops and the way police escorted scabs through the picket line.

Then, with a twinkle in his eye, he talks about efforts to prove he's a dangerous radical and a disloyal citizen.

"I don't believe they'll send me up for 99 years because I had that 'Talking Union' record," he says.

"But that book I bought in Washington may be a different matter. You see, I got it at a bookshop which later was classed by the attorney general as a Communist 'front' organization.

"The way things are, they ought to be able to send me up for life for that."

And if you're listening closely you can detect a note of bitterness in his voice—bitterness almost hidden by humor. —**A.L.S.**

THE MEDICINE MAN

If You Think Your Vote Doesn't Matter, Read This

ARE you one of the 45 to 50 million Americans who, if past trends continue, will not bother to vote next November? Do you think your one vote is not important and won't really matter among all the millions that will be cast?

If so, you have the doubtful honor of belonging to The Ancient Order of Non-Voters, says Harold Wolff in the article "The Party That Always Wins" which will appear in the November issue of PAGEANT magazine.

"Without fund, without organization, without creed and without effort, they'll sweep the election," the article states. "They always have!"

The 50 million Americans who don't vote, says Wolff, will elect the president, most of Congress, most of the governors, almost every city official from mayor down, and make decisions affecting schools, taxes and other important civic policies.

TAKING the 1944 election as one illustration of the tremendous power of the uncast vote, the article points out that if only one out of every 10 non-voters had voted that year, election returns in 16 states could have been reversed. If one out of every five had voted, the outcome in 13 additional states,—(29 altogether) could have been changed, and if one out of four had cast their ballots, results in 37 states could have been affected.

It was in the Congressional election of 1946, however, says Wolff, that "the non-voters really went to town with less than one-fourth of the people turning out at the polls for this crucial election.

"In what turned out to be a battle of the stay-at-homes, the Democrats dropped over seven million votes from their 1944 Congressional figure; the Republicans won four million fewer ballots. How different would the election have come out if only a few of these people had gone to the polls?

A National Shame

"We have one of the worst voting records of any of the world's democracies," writes Harold Wolff in Pageant magazine. "If recent trends persist," he says, "45 million of our 94 million potential voters will not bother to go to the polls on Nov. 2. Contrast this with 1900, when 75% of the people cared enough to exercise their ballot rights.

"By 1940 the figure had dropped to 63%; by 1944 to 53.8%. In 1946 political abstinence reached an all-time high. There were 10 million more eligible voters than there had been in 1938, but two million fewer votes were cast."

"In 10 Congressional districts, less than 1% of the voters sent candidates to Congress. Thirteen others were elected by less than 2% of the vote, and 26 by less than 3%. Thirty-nine Congressmen in the important 80th Congress were elected by less than a 5,000 majority.

"How important were these Congressmen who were—in effect—sent to Washington by the non-voters? There were enough of them to control the balance of power on every important bill, especially when a presidential veto—as in the Taft-Hartley and income tax laws, for example—called for a two-thirds vote to override the veto.

"These darlings of the do-nothings held important committee assignments and actually controlled at least three important committees, those having to do with veterans' affairs, farm policy and public works expenditures. If you did not vote in 1946, you were an especially potent influence in shaping 1946-48 legislation . . ."

AMERICA'S growing "what-do-I-care attitude," Wolff writes, "is a sad travesty on our global pose as champions of government by the people." Comparing America's voting record—which comprised only 53.8% in the 1944 presidential election—with recent elections in other countries, he says:

"On May 10 in Korea, 90.6% of the eligible voters cast ballots. In the last two Italian elections, 90% went to the polls. Eighty-one per cent voted in the 1946 French election; in Great Britain, 76%; Canada, 74%.

Some countries impose fines for failure to vote, Wolff points out. Australia penalizes political indifference with a fine amounting to about $9.

"We don't want to make people vote," Wolff writes, "or bribe them. But to get our voting record up to those of most other democratic countries, 70 million people would have to turn out at the polls this fall."

Just who are these non-voters? "You'd be surprised," says Wolff.

"Americans of native parentage are less likely to vote than people whose parents were born abroad.

"People in the upper fourth of the economic scale are twice as likely to vote as those in the poorest fourth. College graduates are more apt to vote than those who have completed only grammar school."

But the worst of all offenders when it comes to failure to vote are women.

'Humphrey Was Here' Blankets Minnesota

By ARTHUR RIORDAN

Minnesota has many beautiful lakes—in fact it is known as "The Land of the Ten Thousand Lakes."

Minnesota has 60% of the iron ore of the U. S.

Minnesota has Minnehaha Falls, immortalized by Longfellow in "The Song of Hiawatha."

Minnesota had Harold Stassen, who has been given the nod by the House of Morgan and was made president of the University of Pennsylvania.

Minnesota has Sen. Joseph H. Ball (R.) renegade from the CIO Newspaper Guild.

Whether Minnesota will keep Joe Ball will be decided by the voters of Minnesota come Nov. 2.

On that day, the people of the L'Etoile du Nord (Star of the North) will choose between dour-faced Joe Ball (he tries to make himself look like Abraham Lincoln) and dynamic Hubert H. Humphrey, mayor of Minneapolis.

As this is being written, opinion polls say that Pres. Truman has a good lead in Minnesota and that Humphrey is even farther ahead of Ball.

That may be true, but the Democratic-Farmer Labor campaign headquarters of "Hu" Humphrey doesn't show a single sign of overconfidence. You'd think Humphrey's staff, most of them as young or younger than the 37-year-old candidate, was composed of the greatest worry-warts in the world.

However, that's not all worry, it's a solemn determination that it'll be Humphrey, the Senator-elect, when the votes are counted late on the night of Nov. 2.

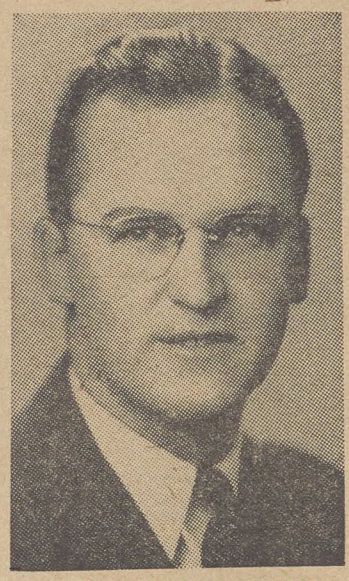
Among the veteran labor political workers on Humphrey's staff is Darrell Smith, who is organizational director

OF course, you know all about this character Ball—and, of course, if you're a reasonable voter, you don't like what you know about the senior Republican Senator from Minnesota.

But let's refresh our memory. Joe Ball was appointed to the Senate (by Stassen) in 1940 to fill the vacancy left by the death of Sen. Ernest Lundeen. Ball's former colleagues on the St. Paul Pioneer and Press (where he was a political writer) were astounded when the press of the nation—and, inexplicably, of Minnesota—portrayed Ball as a young liberal of the traditional Western stripe.

For his colleagues knew that Ball had deserted the Guild just when it was beginning to achieve the gains that have since made the newspaper business a better place to work in. Ball had become company minded just when the aid of every employe was needed.

Then, in the Senate, Ball became the great internationalist. He was part of the B2H2 combination—Ball, Burton, Hatch and Hayden—which introduced the then-startling "one world" resolution.



REP. JOHN BLATNIK

In Strong Campaign

BALL TO HIRE: John Blatnik's favorite campaign crack when he is urging Minnesota voters to back Hubert Humphrey and oust Sen. Joseph Ball (R., Minn.):

"Joe Ball thinks a 40-cent minimum is enough pay for a worker to live on, so let's retire Joe and let him live on that."

Yet, in 1948, Joseph Hurst Ball voted against the Marshall Plan—voted against European aid despite the fact that all around him in Minnesota are thousands of first-generation Americans who are frantic with worry over the state of their relatives who were not fortunate enough to be able to immigrate to America.

That's just an inkling of Joe Ball's character.

SO, what do you know about Hubert Humphrey. Perhaps you heard his stirring civil rights speech to the Democratic convention last June—an address which pulled a seemingly dead convention back on its feet and sent the Democratic party swinging hard into a campaign which, until then, had seemed lost.

And, of course, you heard him on the radio on such programs as Town Meeting of the Air.

But, have you ever seen him campaign? Broth-err, you haven't lived if you've missed that!

Last week I was pretty lucky. I arrived in the Twin Cities just as Hu Humphrey was about to drive to Kenyon, down in the farm country in Goodhue County. He made room for me and off we drove, with Verne Bartholomew at the wheel. (All of the mayor's campaign workers call him just plain "Humphrey," so I did, too.)

At Kenyon, the town's 1500 or more residents, buttressed by former residents and by neighbors from miles around, were having their annual Corn Festival, which always follows the harvesting of the corn crop; Humphrey was the main speaker.

IT was a beautiful sunlit day. Several hundred farmers, their wives and families listened attentively as Humphrey began:

"My name is Hubert Humphrey. I'm a candidate for the U. S. Senate. I won't tell you my opponent's name, because one name is enough for you to remember at one time . . ."

And then he let his opponent have it. He accused Ball of falsifying a statement concerning taxation of co-ops. He declared Candidate Ball was misquoting Senator Ball in campaign literature.

Humphrey offered to pay $100 to anyone who would find any trace of a quotation which Ball said he had made on Jan. 21, 1948, before a farm group. The mayor offered a photostatic copy of the official text of Ball's speech and another photostat of the campaign quotation.

Two volunteers, Mayor Arthur Finseth, of Kenyon, and A. I. Anderson, of Zumbrota, studied the photostatic copies offered by Humphrey and verified the Democrat's statement.

The Minneapolis mayor also accused Ball of voting to reduce funds for soil conservation and of sabotaging price support policies.

Having been born on a farm myself, I was curious about the reaction of farmers to Democrat Humphrey in this predominantly Republican agricultural area.

So, I walked among the crowd and listened to their quiet remarks of "good stuff," "he's got something there," and "say, he's good."

Humphrey also attacked Ball's record on small business—"my father is a small businessman, a druggist."

When he finished, he was given a hearty hand by the audience.

THEN began a typical Humphrey "meet the people" campaign tour. Escorted by Mayor Finseth, he walked up and down the main street of the pretty little town. They stopped in at store after store and Humphrey was introduced to owners and clerks and customers. At one corner, an elderly man came up and said he came from the same town where Humphrey's father lives—Huron, S. D. In every case, Humphrey had a brief personal chat with the person he met.

We then drove to other towns and the same visiting process followed. The same thing happened on the streets of Minneapolis. It happens in every town visited by Humphrey.

In the Lumber Exchange, Minneapolis, there is located the Minnesota State CIO office, from which CIO state Secy.-Treas. Rod Jacob

KALACKY: Everybody's having fun e Ball (left) at the "Kalacky" at Montg to him is former Czech Ambassado Slavik; next is Miss Kalacky; fourth Humphrey. They are eating Kalackies; which the celebration is named. The s was so crowded it sagged. Quippe must be a Republican platform; it sa Humphrey followers said Ball's camp too. Ball looked dour.

OLD PALS: Humphrey used macist before h professor of poli a mayor and a U. S. Senator.

So, when he ing he stops a store he can fi the hand of th and employes, d campaign with

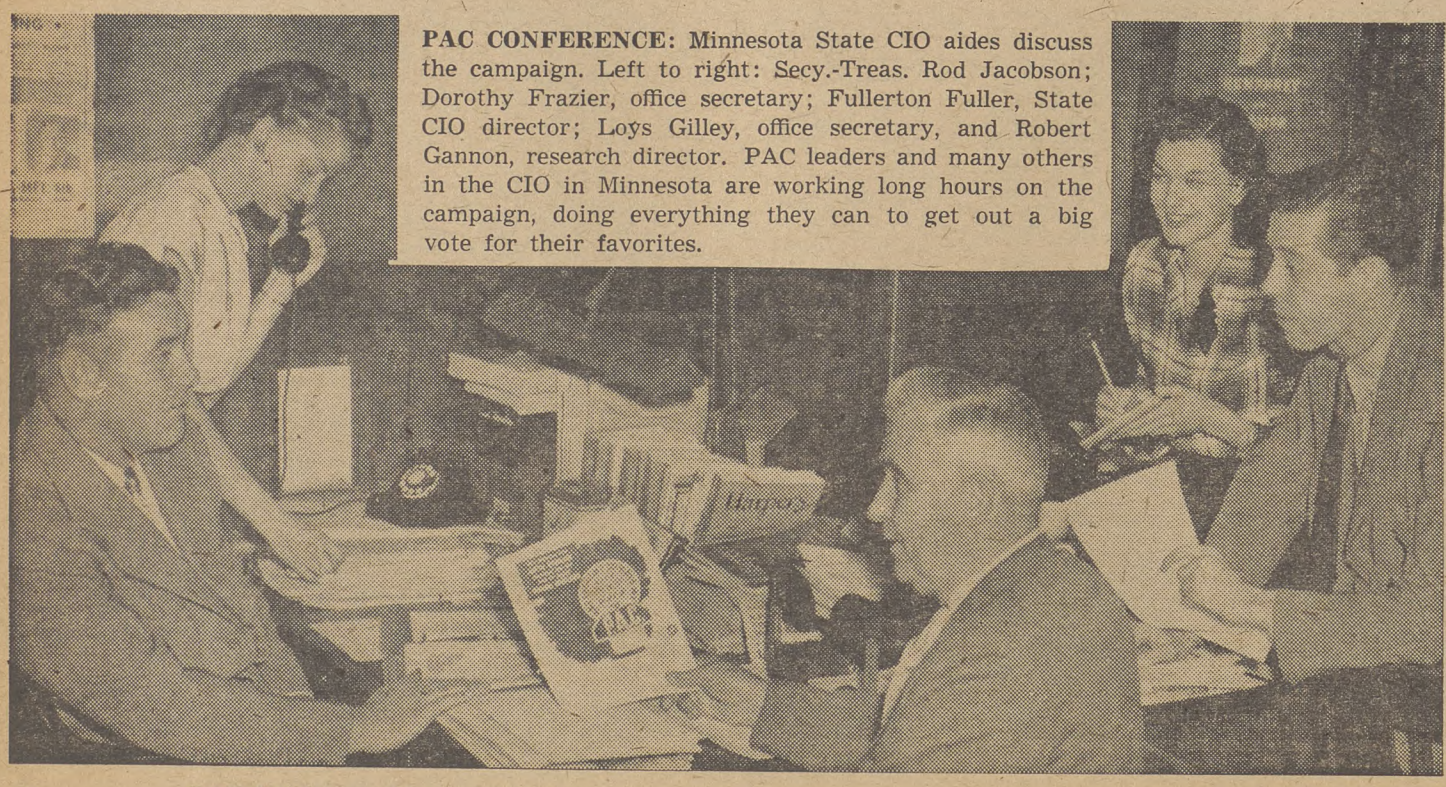
His PAC researc Robert Gannon. A is the office of Mi the official CIO nesota, where Ge in charge. All th in the direction registration drive ever seen. Man used to get out t

UP in Duluth, CIO uses th speakers in buse literature, street mobiles, pamphl mouth, button ho other methods.

Duluth is the the 8th District, Congress by Rep. (D).

The 8th was Congressional di nation which reve in 1946 and elect where there had lican incumbent. tricts—Colorado's sachusetts' 4th.)

Among the peo in the 8th distr nik, Henry Burk tor for District 3 (25,000 members); son and Earle staff; Sen. Tom Virginia, Minn.; who broadcasts commentary spon trict 33; Nick Kr ident of Local 2 Coleraine (he's a ident and I called post as a machi Teller, president



PAC CONFERENCE: Minnesota State CIO aides discuss the campaign. Left to right: Secy.-Treas. Rod Jacobson; Dorothy Frazier, office secretary; Fullerton Fuller, State CIO director; Loys Gilley, office secretary, and Robert Gannon, research director. PAC leaders and many others in the CIO in Minnesota are working long hours on the campaign, doing everything they can to get out a big vote for their favorites.

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Mayor Hubert
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was sagging,

Where He Stands

Mayor Humphrey is a Democratic-Farmer Labor member, but more important, he is a liberal.

That means he wants to help continue and expand the strong points of the New Deal program. He wants to keep free enterprise —free of monopoly and abuses.

He believes in decentralized government. For instance, he thinks federal aid money should be spent and largely controlled by the localities for which it is intended.

He is a supporter of the United Nations and the Marshall plan.

He favors restoring expanded rural electrification and soil conservation that the Republican congress cut down.

He opposes attempts to tax co-ops out of business.

And he takes a stand against labor laws which attempt to wreck labor rather than help it.

His program for effective rent control and curbs on high prices are well known. And he considers the housing shortage one of the top unsolved problems in the nation.

Humphrey sees most national problems at closer range than most congressmen.

He not only has the facts and figures, but he sees up close—through daily personal contact—what's wrong in government.

"I wouldn't be able to keep my job as mayor very long if I didn't," he says.

THUMBNAILS

Hubert H. Humphrey — Born Wallace, S. D., 1911 . . . Father, American-born of English-Irish — Scotch — French ancestry; mother, born in Christiansand, Norway . . . took two-year pharmacy course in three months, Denver . . . married, went to U. of Minn., working in drug store to pay way . . . Got degree and Phi Beta Kappa, took master's at Louisiana U. . . . taught political science at Macalester . . . Ran for Mayor of Minneapolis in 1943, lost by narrow margin . . . won in 1945 by city's greatest plurality . . . got an even bigger one in 1947 . . . managed FDR's successful Minnesota campaign in ' 44 . . . Active in ADA . . . sponsor of much beneficial municipal legislation . . . named outstanding Young Man of Minnesota in 1945 by the Jr. C. of C.

John Blatnik—born in Chisholm, Minn., of Slovene parents, 1911 . . . educated there and Winona State Teachers' College, Chicago U., Minn. U. . . . taught in public schools . . . elected to state senate at 29 . . . volunteered in Army, 1942 . . . assigned to OSS, sent overseas, ordered parachuted behind German lines in Jugslavia because his parents had taught him language . . . rescued American fliers, did counter-intelligence work, faced immediate execution if caught by Germans . . . received several decorations for valor . . . sponsored Taconite Bill in legislation, opening vast field for high grade iron source . . . Elected to Congress in '46, beating six-term Rep. . . . Backed by CIO, PAC, Steelworkers for reelection.

PAC ODDS AND ENDS

Although many states are still registering voters, Jack Kroll, PAC director, says these figures have been announced:

State of Washington, 83% registered, lists still open; New Jersey, 72%; Montana, 88%; California, 69%, still open.

No state has shown a decline.

FREE PRESS: When John Blatnik opposed the Mundt-Nixon Bill, the Duluth papers had a field day, accusing him of fellow-traveling, of leftism, etc.

When Sen. Joseph Ball (R., Minn.) announced his opposition to the Mundt-Nixon Bill, the Duluth papers carried nary a line.

LONESOME: John Blatnik is the only Democratic Representative in Minnesota, Wisconsin, North Dakota, South Dakota, Iowa, Kansas and Nebraska—a total of 41 seats.

G. H. Q.: Both Mayor Humphrey and Sen. Ball have their offices in buildings of defunct newspapers.

(In the DFL primary, Humphrey slaughtered Wallaceite James Shields, 200,850 to 26,295. After the votes were counted, the third party decided it was not worth it to enter a candidate on another ticket against Humphrey.)

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Range CIO Council and a member of the Steel staff.

All told of the registration plans and spoke glowingly of the cooperation of AFL and Brotherhoods in the drive.

Miller told of the reactions of his wife's brother, just over from England. He felt that the reasons for American apathy on voting day—such as in 1946—was because America had come out of the war unbombed. British, in comparison, knew what they had suffered and united politically behind the Labor government.

All 8th District leaders were bitter at a smear campaign which has been waged against Blatnik, who has the full indorsement of CIO, PAC and the Steelworkers' union. Some of the slanderous attacks have been so low that they infer that Blatnik got his assignment to parachute into Jugoslavia so he could meet with Tito in the interests of the Communist Party.

Blatnik has a devastating answer to attacks on him: (a) he voted for the Marshall Plan, which draws bitterest Communist spleen in this country; (b) in January, he made a speech in which he rejected the third party, saying the Democratic party was the place to stay; (c) he feels that Pres. Truman is the right candidate and that in many ways he is even more liberal than Pres. Roosevelt.

BLATNIK, too, is a hard campaigner. He covers the Range several times a week, between times working hours upon hours in his office at Duluth. In Chisholm, his most ardent campaign workers are his father and mother and some of his former high school students. The father, a caretaker at an ore mine, and the mother, aided by the others, work hours every evening painting campaign signs in their garage.

Blatnik's opponent, Bill Berlin, also a member of the legislature, is, like Blatnik, of Slovene descent. He once stood in the State House and declared that steel company money was back of a drive for a certain bill. In fact, he said, he had been given some himself. That, is the most damaging thing against him, from Labor's viewpoint.

While in the state senate, Blatnik sponsored the Taconite Bill, which revised the tax structure to allow development of takonite in the Range. Takonite is a source of high grade iron, the ore for which is dangerously depleted. As a result of his bill, a $70,000,000 plant is being built for takonite production, which will provide hundreds of jobs.

In the rest of the state, CIO and PAC are supporting a number of other candidates for almost any job you can name.

But, I have taken Humphrey and Blatnik as the best examples of political action in Minnesota.

It is significant that the DFL is not getting careless because of the polls showing it in the lead. A lot of hard work is being done. A lot more will be done between now and Oct. 11, when registration closes. A lot, lot more will be done between then and November to get the vote out.

A campaign sticker says: "Humphrey was here."

He certainly is there.

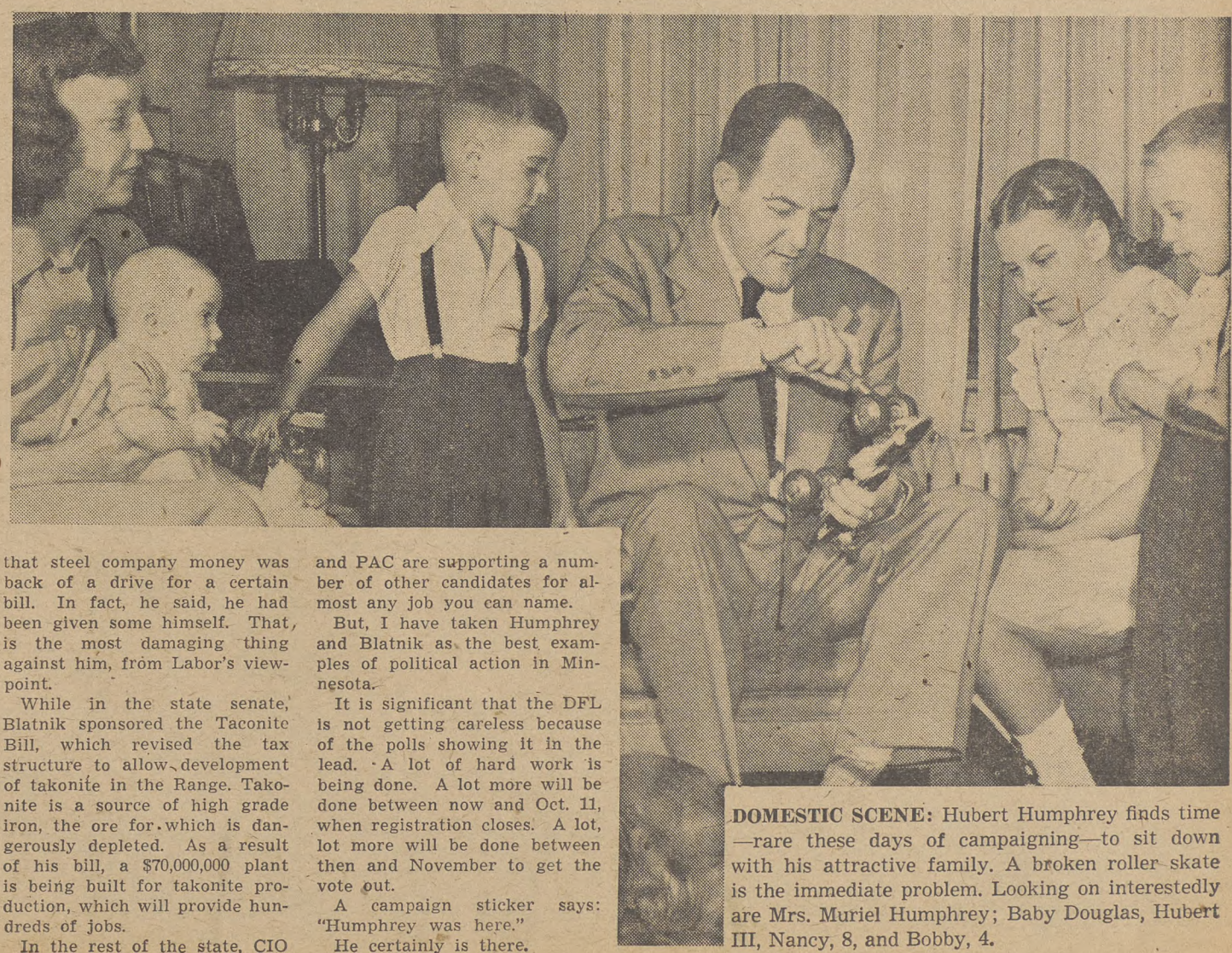
And How!

PAC Dir. Kroll, asked how he likes Pres. Truman's barnstorming campaign, answered:

"I hope he continues that way."

Asked how he likes Gov. Dewey's campaign, he said fervently:

"I hope he continues the same way."



DOMESTIC SCENE: Hubert Humphrey finds time —rare these days of campaigning—to sit down with his attractive family. A broken roller skate is the immediate problem. Looking on interestedly are Mrs. Muriel Humphrey; Baby Douglas, Hubert III, Nancy, 8, and Bobby, 4.

KROLL: REGISTRATION SETS RECORD

By JACK KROLL
Director, CIO-PAC

THE CIO Political Action Committee faces the November election with confidence.

Heavy registration promises a record turnout of citizens on Nov. 2.

For example: **California** registration reached 4,632,129, half a million over the 4,141,331 for 1944.

Maryland registration is 864,801, which is 46,000 above the 818,240 for 1946.

Pennsylvania registration was 4,452,131 when the books closed for the primaries, after which they reopened; the Pennsylvania total probably will be over 5 million, compared with 4,375,665 in 1946.

Registration in **West Virginia**—where the books are still open—already is 1,113,000, compared with a total of 1,089,030 in 1946. And in **Washington State**, registration hit an all-time record of 1,255,000, compared with a 1946 total of 1,024,112.

The facts back up the reports from the PAC's own field staff, and other reliable sources, that make us confident we shall achieve our goal of 60 million votes in this election.

Such a turnout is sure to mean success for the policy and the program of the PAC—the election of Pres. Truman and Sen. Barkley, and the more than 100 candidates for the House and Senate indorsed by the PAC.

When 60 million voters go to the polls, we predict with confidence a repudiation of the 80th Congress, a sharp reversal of the reactionary trend of its legislation and a stinging rebuke of Taft, Hartley, Taber, Dewey and all their factions.

AS for the Third Party, we no longer regard it as a factor to be taken seriously. The sound liberal people who at one time might have given voting strength to that movement are no longer behind it. They are working, and they will vote, where their efforts will get results.

We know these prospects do not wholly square with the findings of the public opinion surveys, such as the Gallup Poll. We do not say that is due to anything wrong with the polls; it comes from the fact that their methods cannot adequately reflect the vote of labor, and the great mass of the people. Beside that, the polls are somewhat slow to pick up changes in the trend, like that now sweeping the country.

PACELEBRATION: Here is a group of Denver CIO Council officers and successful primary candidates, celebrating their Colorado ballot victory. Large man in extreme back center is Sen. Edward C. Johnson, (D., Colo.), successful candidate for renomination. Two persons over from him, with bow tie, is Gov. Lee Knous, also renominated. Front row, David Martinez, Auto Workers; Oscar Peterson, Packinghouse; William T. Butler, Rubber; R. D. Hartley, secretary, CIO council, Steel; Michael Livoda, CIO regional director; William T. Hunter, UAW, and John McDonald, indorsed winner of Congressional nomination.

KIDDIES' HOUR: Here, Sen. Johnson (kneeling, center), gets a smile and "good luck" from union members' kids. Livoda and Hartley, who is also vice president of Steel Local 3039, look on approvingly. Johnson, Knous and McDonald had the indorsement of both the Denver and Colorado PACs, as did Rep. John Carroll (D., Colo.), successful in his race for renomination in the 1st District. In 1946, Carroll, Rep. John Blatnik (D., Minn.) and Rep. Harold D. Donohue (D., Mass.) were the only Democrats to reverse the Republican Congressional landslide and capture previously-GOP districts.

COME HOME: Aubrey Williams, one of the founders of the Progressive Party, alarmed at the turn Henry A. Wallace's campaign has taken, has urged Henry to "come home." Henry's reply: "Go home yourself."

Now, boys.

Wallaceites Feudin' And Fussin'

IN California, last week, the Independent Progressive Party (Wallaceite) issued a statement which was a beautiful example of double-talk.

The statement announced that after long soul-searching the IPP decided to withdraw its candidate and back Rep. Helen Gahagan Douglas, even though "Mrs. Douglas has at no time sought official support from IPP."

Rep. Douglas

Previously, the IPP had decided to call it quits against Rep. Chet Holifield, of the 19th District.

But, just before all this turn-about, it was revealed that an amazing and confusing difference of opinion has developed between Henry A. Wallace and some of the men around him. In other words, someone's singing off-key.

Read this story, by Warren Moscow, which appeared in the New York Times:

Henry A. Wallace brought to light what appeared to be a fundamental difference of opinion between himself and his campaign manager, C. B. Baldwin.

Speaking from the same platform at a dinner here after Baldwin had spoken he placed himself in opposition to a policy of supporting "liberal" Democrats for election, a policy Baldwin had just outlined and defended.

Wallace held that such support worked against the building of the third party for the 1952 campaign, and turning to Baldwin, said:

"We've got to build a party, Beaney, we've got to build a party."

The words were spoken in sorrowful reproof, and later, in the course of a rambling address, Wallace spoke many kind words about Baldwin. But in his peroration, he repeated that he thought Baldwin's policies were wrong.

THE occasion was a $100 a plate fund-raising dinner of the Businessmen for Wallace, with 400 persons in attendance.

Baldwin told in detail how the Progressive party had offered to support Chester Bowles for Governor in Connecticut, and said it was still hoping to be able to work out support for Rep. Douglas.

Wallace, speaking extemporaneously, declared he did not know where anyone would wind up supporting candidates who were running in two directions at the same time. He declared that the Progressive party was for peace, and that "if Bowles doesn't think that peace is important, I don't know how good he'd be for peace."

Referring to Mrs. Douglas, whom he first accidentally called "Helen Gahagan Dulles," Wallace said he still did not know where she stood on the Truman Doctrine, which he opposes.

Of both Mr. Bowles and Mrs. Douglas he said he assumed they were better than their Republican opponents. He added that many elements in labor wanted Mrs. Douglas in the next Congress, and that she and Chet Holifield had the best records in the last Congress.

HE then told the audience, parenthetically, that he and Mr. Baldwin had never had a serious disagreement, and passed on to other matters.

In his wind-up he returned to the subject, declared that one great mistake Franklin D. Roosevelt had made was not giving enough consideration to the leadership that would follow him, and said he himself did not want the third party to be a one-man movement.

He called for help in getting leadership for the future, and predicted that in 1952 such Democrats as Mrs. Douglas, Holifield and Bowles would find it necessary to go along with a reactionary Democratic party, and that the Progressives interested in building a new party therefore could not afford to support them now.

He called Mr. Truman, just in passing, "the most demagogic candidate for President in our history." He expressed disbelief of a story told the audience, a few minutes before by Baldwin, in which Baldwin quoted the President as saying to a caller that he wished he still had Wallace in the Cabinet, and that, regardless of that, the President felt he was "a hundred times more liberal now than I was before, thanks to Henry's campaign."

Baldwin, leaning across the table, assured Wallace that was what the President said, not necessarily how he felt.

Wallace also claimed credit for the present existence of peace in the world, declaring that his own letter to Prime Minister Stalin had forced renewed meetings of the Council of Foreign Ministers. Then he said:

"There were a few men who were seeking to promote a violent outbreak, but we joggled their aim, and they were unable to pull the trigger."

Rep. Hartley Says 40c An Hour Enough

YOU CAN LIVE ON IT BUT—

$832 A Year Won't Keep Family Of Four Decently

By GLORIA CAPLAN

HAVE you tried living on $16 a week lately?

That's $832 a year—not even enough to pay the $1000 "minimum of decency" food bill for a family of four, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

It's $2172 less than a four-member family needs to live decently in New Orleans. It's $2318 less than that family would need in Savannah, Ga. It's $2444 less than it takes a family of four to live decently in Mobile, Ala.

But 16 bucks a week for workers is OK with Rep. Fred Hartley. And even though he doesn't plan to be in Congress next year, he's already planted a germ which may easily spread into a plague which will wipe out the few gains employes working on government contracts won 12 years ago.

Sixteen dollars a week is the present minimum employers in interstate commerce are compelled to pay under the federal Wage-Hour Act. But under the Walsh-Healey Act, employes working on government contracts may do slightly better. The Walsh-Healey Act empowers the Secretary of Labor to set minimum rates of pay for government contractors. That minimum is supposed to be "not less than the minimum wages as determined by the Secretary of Labor to be the prevailing minimum wages for persons employed on similar work . . . in the locality in which the materials . . . are to be manufactured."

Accordingly, from time to time, the Secretary of Labor calls public hearings in order to determine whether the minimum wage on government contracts should be raised.

ONE such hearing was conducted last week on the cotton garment industry, which produces uniforms, etc., for the government. It was when the CIO Amalgamated Clothing Workers appeared at the hearing to request a rise in the public contracts minimum wage in the industry from 40c to 75c that Rep. Hartley "blew his top."

Immediately he demanded repeal of the Walsh-Healey Act. The Wage-Hour Act, which provides a straight 40c minimum, made the Walsh-Healey Act unnecessary, said the red-haired Congressman.

What really made the Congressman mad peeped out in this statement of his: "In my opinion what they want is to use the Public Contracts Act so as to force up all wages, not only on Government work but on all commercial production as well."

In other words, the government would set a dangerous precedent by upping minimums on its work to the "spectacular" rate of $30 a week.

Secy. of Labor Maurice Tobin hit back with the reply: "This Act was passed to prevent the U. S. government from buying supplies from chiseling employers, and to support the manufacturer who wishes to pay decent wages.

"The repeal of the Walsh-Healey law," he continued, "would leave only the Wage-Hour law which now carries a minimum wage of 40c an hour. The 80th Congress refused to increase that wage and apparently Mr. Hartley wishes to hold the worker who is employed on government contracts down to 40c an hour."

In demanding repeal of Walsh-Healey, Hartley was echoing the frantic appeals of the Southern Cotton Garment Mfgrs. Association.

The Association hired Prof. John V. Van Sickle of Wabash College, Crawfordsville, Ind., to present its case against a higher minimum. And in that testimony may be found a clue to the arguments that may be used in Congress next year—not only against Walsh-Healey, but against any rise in the minimum wage above the present 40c.

GLADYS DICKASON

Amalgamated's research director and vice-president told why the minimum wage should be raised to 75c in cotton garment factories working on U. S. contracts.

The Same Work; Unequal Pay

Woolen and worsted weaving pay rates point up the low wages paid in Dixie:

Spinners:
$1.66 in Lawrence, Mass.
1.04 in Virginia and N. C.

Weavers (worsted):
$1.59 in Lawrence, Mass.
1.20 in Virginia and N. C.

The argument is based almost solely on a defense of a North-South wage differential—a defense that the Bureau of Labor Statistics and unions have repeatedly established as false. But it crops up every time the term "minimum wage" is uttered.

Because it is the Southern worker—less organized and poorly paid—who would be most affected by any change in the minimum rate, employers base their arguments on a defense of that wage differential.

Here is the substance of the manufacturers' argument; as given by Van Sickle:

● "A fair wage may be defined as consisting of a bracket or range of rates which tends to be paid to all workers of like skills in the same labor market area."

(*Thus, according to Van Sickle, sweat shop wages of pre-New Deal days were "fair" if they were the prevailing rates.*)

● The South, in order to attract new industries, must be able to offer cheaper wages and higher profits. "The fact of exceptional profitability does not justify a wage differential in a local labor market higher than is needed to recruit an enlarged work force."

(*Thus the more southern workers we have getting rickets and pellagra and tuberculosis on their $16 a week, the better it is for the progress of the region.*)

● "The South's industrial workers are not underpaid." Yet, he boasted later, that 29.6% of the Association's plants have a 40c hourly minimum; another 17.6% have a 45c minimum.

(*Whether these figures represent "paper minimums" or the actual minimum paid by the plants, Dr. Van Sickle couldn't say.*)

● And what's more, said Van Sickle, the union's demand for a 75c minimum "represents as outrageous an attempt at war profiteering as this country has ever witnessed."

(*Look who's talking about war profiteering now!*)

● If the union wins its demand, says he, it "spells the end of private enterprise and free unions!" —no less.

TO all these dark warnings, Gladys Dickason, ACWA research director, offered a demolishing reply.

Despite general rises in living costs and wages, no change has been made in the Walsh-Healey minimum for the cotton garment industry since 1937, she pointed out.

Since then there have been a lot of changes. For instance, the average hourly earnings for cotton garment workers are currently 88.5c an hour. The effective minimum in all Amalgamated contracts is 82.5c an hour, she said. Since about three-quarters of the employes in the industry are under union contract, these rates set the pattern for non-union shops as well.

Thus the number of persons making less than 75c is so few —and these are mostly concentrated in the South—that a rise to 75c would increase the total wage bill by only 3.1%.

Claims by Van Sickle that the Southern manufacturers' minimum hovered around 40c were hit by Miss Dickason with the argument that many employers give 40c as their minimum even though not a person in the plant is ever paid that. The low figure, she pointed out, permits wages to hit rock bottom when widespread unemployment forces workers to accept that amount.

★ ★ ★

HOW much weight can be attached to the perennial argument that living costs are lower in the South and thus Southern workers shouldn't be paid as much as those in the North?

The BLS family budget study shows that the same minimum standard for a family of four in 1947 cost $3220 a year in Memphis, Tenn., a Southern city, and $3203 in Philadelphia, a Northern city. It takes less to live in Portland, Maine, than it does in Norfolk, Va., or Richmond, Va., or Birmingham, Ala.

Over and over again the BLS has found no such thing as a regional difference in the cost of living. Yet Southern employers are still using the myth as an excuse for depressing wages.

In an article on wage differential in the Sept. 1948 issue of North American Labor magazine, Les Finnegan writes:

"Millions of American workers are being gypped out of a decent living wage by a myth."

"These differentials sometimes range as high as 100% for the same job performed in two different cities," he continues. "Thus a Northern worker may be paid twice as much per hour as a Southern worker doing exactly the same work."

Over the past 40 years the BLS has found that "the relative wage position of the South showed no progressive improvement . . ."

"More frequently than not," writes Finnegan, "such differentials have absolutely nothing to do with living costs."

For that reason unions are fighting that inequity with every ounce of strength they possess. When they pound on the principle of "equal pay for equal work," they mean they can't see any reason why a card grinder in a Connecticut cotton textile mill should get $1.25 while a card grinder in Statesville, N. C., receives $1.09.

'RAISE THAT MINIMUM': That's what these three rank-and-file CIO Clothing Workers urged in testimony before a wage determination hearing of the Public Contracts Division, U. S. Dept. of Labor. Minimum on Government clothing contracts is 40c. L. to r., Grace Colaneri, Elizabeth, N. J.; Zella Gordy, Salisbury, Md., and Freda Jo Dale, Waco, Texas.

The Same Work; Unequal Pay

These wage rates in the cotton garment industry underscore the low pay in the South:

Men's and boys' shirts:
$1.05 on the Pacific Coast.
.58 in the Southwest.

Work pants:
$ .99 on the Pacific Coast.
.63 in the Southwest.

Overalls:
$1.00 on the Pacific Coast.
.67 in the Southwest.

Here's Proof That Prices Aren't Lower in Dixie

The box of corn flakes you buy in Georgia costs about the same as a box in New York. Same is true for most items we buy. But it's not true that the same standard of living is cheaper in the South than in the North. Don't believe it? Then take a gander at this BLS budget for a minimum standard of decency in 20 cities.

The figures represent the estimated annual cost of a yearly budget for a family of four, on the basis of prices in June, 1947.

SOUTH City		NORTH City	
WASHINGTON, D. C.	$3,458	SEATTLE, WASH.	$3,388
BALTIMORE, MD.	3,260	NEW YORK, N. Y.	3,347
ST. LOUIS, MO.	3,247	BOSTON, MASS.	3,310
MOBILE, ALA.	3,276	PITTSBURGH, PA.	3,291
NORFOLK, VA.	3,241	CHICAGO, ILL.	3,282
MEMPHIS, TENN.	3,220	PORTLAND, ME.	3,200
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.	3,251	PHILADELPHIA, PA.	3,203
RICHMOND, VA.	3,223	BUFFALO, N. Y.	3,136
SAVANNAH, GA.	3,150	MANCHESTER, N. H.	3,132
ATLANTA, GA.	3,150	CINCINNATI, OHIO	3,119

In N. Carolina Town

While NLRB Stalls, Cops Nab Workers

(Note to Messrs. Taft and Hartley: Whenever you boast about how your law has "helped" workers, keep this one little story in mind, won'tcha?)

DOWN in the little town of Elizabethtown, N. C., there are some 300 workers—both white and Negro—who live in company houses, get their food at the company's grocery, and try to make ends meet on the 60c an hour they average.

They work for the Greene Brothers Lumber Co., and after 18 months of futile efforts to get the company to negotiate a contract, they could tell you a thing or two about how the T-H Act is protecting "the right of employes to organize and bargain collectively" (as it says in the Act, page 2).

On April 18, 1947, workers in the mill voted 171 to 87 in an NLRB poll to be represented by the CIO Woodworkers. Since then they have sat across the table from the company's attorney, famed for his union-busting proficiency, and heard him reply flatly "No" to every union proposal, including offers of arbitration or mediation.

When every peaceful effort failed, the workers struck 10 weeks ago. Here's what they have faced since:

- Sixty-nine strikers have been arrested and placed under $500 peace bonds, even though, according to D. L. Culver, CIO representative, "there has been no violence nor any real evidence of danger of violence."
- Twenty-three warrants for "failure to declare taxes" were issued against strikers; none was issued against non-strikers or strike-breakers.
- Greene Brothers sued six strikers to evict them from their homes. All six defendants were Negroes, but, despite the union's request that colored people be allowed to serve on the jury, none was called.
- On at least one occasion the deputy sheriff carried a strike breaker through the picket line in his own automobile.
- When strikers are put in jail on one pretext or another, the union charges, the "public officers take advantage of their detention to induce them to become strike breakers."
- Union strikers making peaceful calls on workers to persuade them not to break the strike are followed by police, although there have been no occasions of violence.
- The company, according to the union, has attempted to negotiate illegal contracts—presumably "yellow dog"—with prospective strike breakers.

Most of these charges have been made by Culver in a letter to the Civil Liberties Division of the U. S. Dept. of Justice, requesting an investigation and "relief."

And here's how the NLRB has been preventing strikes by "protecting the workers' right to organize." The union has filed unfair labor practice charges against the company, but the NLRB hasn't got around to them yet. It's tied up processing employer charges against unions (which get priority).

Meanwhile the pickets are getting some satisfaction out of watching the Greene brothers go through the "humiliating" task of piling lumber each morning due to the "labor shortage."

The strikers' spirits have remained high, because they're determined not to go back to pre-strike, sub-standard conditions.

As one union leaflet put it, after noting the Greene Brothers' elaborate houses, prize cattle and show horses:

"One gets the thought after looking at all this wealth and luxury that it is better to be a prize head of cattle than a worker for the Greene Brothers Lumber Co."

Lee R. Simon Dead

Lee R. Simon, national farm-labor director of the CIO Packinghouse Workers, has died in New York City after an illness of two months.

Simon, 30, was active in the CIO Newspaper Guild while on the news staff of the Milwaukee Sentinel and Des Moines Tribune. He was a graduate of New York University.

Charges Against PAC Leader Flop

Attempts by Elyria, Ohio, police to muzzle the CIO-PAC here were upset in the mayor's court, when charges against Ben Golechen, Elyria CIO-PAC chairman, were dismissed.

On the night of his arrest, Golechen, who is also chairman of the Lorain County Joint Labor Political Committee, was using a sound truck to announce a rally for Congressman Huber whose voting record in the 80th Congress has been acclaimed by all labor. He was accused of violating an ordinance prohibiting the use of a sound truck for advertising purposes.

Golechen's attorney moved to dismiss the charge. He said that the ordinance prohibited use of sound trucks for advertising and that according to Webster's dictionary, advertising referred to a commercial venture, and that the ordinance was unconstitutional in the light of a recent Supreme Court ruling.

Douty Gets Leave To Take Job In Japan

Kenneth Douty, Georgia Director for the CIO Textile Workers Union of America, has been given a leave of absence by the union to accept an appointment in Japan as an expert to the Secretary of the Army for a 90-day period.

Union Co-operation Asked

Help Handicapped Get Jobs—Murray

AS CIO Pres. Philip Murray—on the eve of National Employ the Physically Handicapped Week this week—urged every CIO member to do his utmost in getting jobs for disabled persons, the Bureau of Labor Statistics issued a study showing that the handicapped workers are doing a splendid job.

Prepared for the Veterans Administration, the study—issued in a 132-page book—showed that labor and management "are greatly enriched by the contributions of men and women having physical disabilities."

BLS studied 11,000 handicapped workers and 18,000 competing able-bodied employes at similar jobs in 109 plants and found that the differences were fractional "with the balance slightly in favor of the impaired worker group."

(There are six million of the estimated 28 million disabled persons in the nation's labor force.)

MURRAY said that "additional thousands of physically handicapped persons are seeking employment.

"Although we work continuously to remove the causes of accidents in industry, on the highways and in the home, we have barely begun the task of rehabilitating those who are already handicapped and seeing that they are employed at useful, satisfying and decently paid jobs.

"CIO is deeply concerned over the discrimination in employment which is traditionally practiced against the aged, the minority groups, and the physically handicapped. Until permanent and creative occupations are obtained by all Americans, any claim to the achievement of full employment is an empty mockery.

"I urge every member of CIO to interest himself in the welfare of his physically handicapped neighbors. Encourage your employer to act, and offer the complete cooperation of your union. Arose your community to its responsibility. Help in every way to promote the rehabilitation and employment of our physically handicapped citizens, 52 weeks of every year."

(The BLS book, "Performance of Physically Impaired Workers," may be obtained for 55c at the Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.)

Labor And Management Map Parley On Mounting Industrial Mishaps

FOR the first time in history, labor, management and other interested groups met in Washington last week under official government auspices to give attention to the mounting toll of death and injuries in industrial accidents.

The conference was called by President Truman to draft plans for a nation-wide safety conference to be held in Washington next March. Among the 300 delegates assembled for the preliminary conference were 23 delegates from the National CIO and CIO Internationals.

CIO Pres. Philip Murray is a member of the top Conference's top coordinating committee. Harry Read attended the conference as alternate for Pres. Murray.

William L. Connolly, director of the Bureau of Labor Standards is chairman of the committee as the representative of Secretary of Labor Maurice Tobin.

Air Conditioning

Solomon Barkin, CIO Textile Workers research director, last week urged Federal officials and employer groups to adopt recommendations in favor of legislation requiring the air conditioning of textile mills.

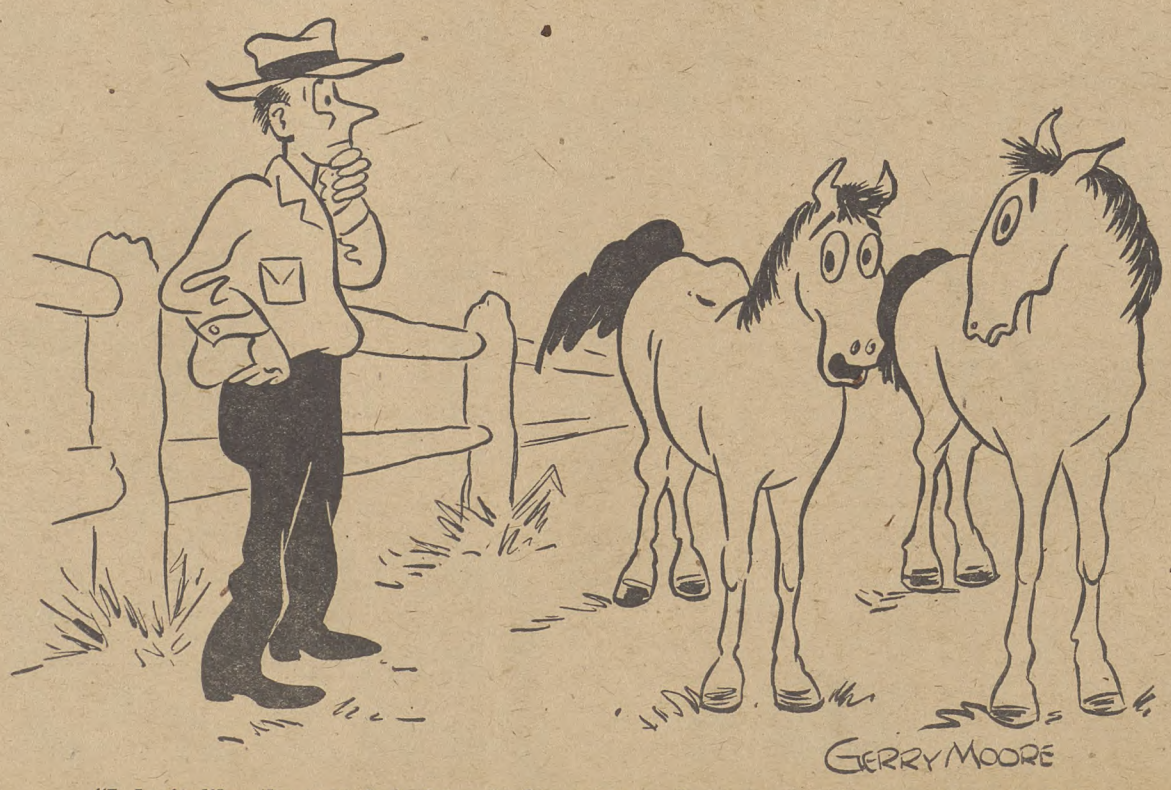
Appearing before the planning meeting for the Conference on Industrial Safety, Barkin gave members of the conference copies of the union's new pamphlet, "Air Conditioning in Tetxile Mills," which is addressed to state legislatures.

"Air Conditioning in Textile Mills" may be obtained from the Research Dept., Textile Workers Union, 99 University Pl., New York 3, N. Y.

Subjects outlined for consideration at the conference next March were divided into seven sections or committees to deal with accident records, research, labor-management cooperation for safety, programs and services, education and other matters.

"The mere enactment of laws and the establishment of codes by the Federal and State governments, will not, in itself, prevent accidents or eliminate the causes of accidents," Connally told the delegates.

"The job has to be done primarily at the shop level . . . Local groups working through the Labor Depts. of the respective states can do the most effectively and permanently. The proper function of the Federal Dept. in this field is to give every possible aid to the State Labor Depts."



"I don't like the way he's been looking at us since meat prices went so high."

ACW Health Center Will Serve 60,000

Free health service for the 60,000 members of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers in the New York City area will be provided at the Sidney Hillman Health Center when the building recently purchased by the union at 14-16 East 16th St., has been remodeled.

The interior of the six-story structure formerly owned by the YWCA, will be completely made over and furnished with the most modern and complete equipment. The Center is expected to begin operations early next year.

A million dollar fund to set up the center was contributed by the New York Clothing Manufacturers' Exchange, joint sponsors with the union. The Board of trustees for the health project is composed of representatives of both the union and the employers.

One in Four Holds Union Card, Says BLS

One out of every four working men and women in the U.S. carries a union card.

All told, 15,600,000 individuals are union members, according to the new Directory of Labor Unions (BLS Bulletin No. 937) published by the Labor Dep't this week.

There are 197 unions organized on an international or national basis, according to the Labor Dep't. lists. However, six of these 197 claim more than 500,000 members each, with several near the million-member mark. And 37 unions can claim more than 100,000 members each.

Fur Workers Issue Account of Probe

A detailed report of the recent investigation of the CIO Fur & Leather Workers Union by the House Labor Committee is contained in a special issue of "Fur & Leather Worker," just off the press.

Excerpts from testimony of President Ben Gold and other officers of the union are included in the special issue.

THE ADVENTURES OF JIM BARRY

TAILOR SHOP

THROUGH THE LAUNDRY MARK ON A TORN PIECE OF LINING, JIM AND THE ELECTION BLOCK CAPTAING TRACE ONE OF THE KIDNAPPERS OF OLD POP STORM....

BE CAREFUL, JIM! STAN HALLEG IS THE MAN... BUT FROM WHAT I'VE SEEN OF HIM -- HE'S A DANGEROUS TYPE!

SHUCKS! WE'LL TEAR THAT GANG OF SKUNKS APART! LET'S GO!

HOLD IT, WOODY! WE'VE USED OUR HEADS UP TO NOW -- WE'RE NOT GOING TO STOP THINKING AT THIS STAGE!

BUT IF WE DON'T HURRY, JIM, SOMETHING MIGHT HAPPEN TO POP! MAYBE WE'RE ALREADY TOO LATE!

SOMETIMES GOING ABOUT A THING CAREFULLY -- EVEN IF IT IS SLOW -- IS THE FASTEST WAY OF GETTING WHERE WE WANT TO GO!

JIM'S RIGHT! WHAT'S YOUR PLAN, JIM?

HERE'S WHAT I THINK WE OUGHT TO DO... MIKE -- YOU GO AND ROUND UP SOME UNION MEN.... BECAUSE WE'RE UP AGAINST DANGEROUS CRIMINALS WHO ARE PROBABLY ARMED....

OKAY, JIM!

BRING THEM HERE.... AND PEGGY WILL THEN TELL YOU WHAT TO DO NEXT!

RIGHT! I'M ON MY WAY!

YOU STAY HERE, PEGGY. IF YOU DON'T HEAR FROM WOODY AND ME IN HALF AN HOUR.... SEND MIKE AND THE BOYS TO STAN HALLEG'S APARTMENT....

WHA- WHAT ARE YOU GOING TO DO, JIM?

WOODY AND I ARE GOING DOORBELL RINGING -- TO STAN HALLEG'S APARTMENT!

CLEANING AND PRESSING DONE

NO, JIM, NO! WAIT UNTIL MIKE COMES BACK WITH SOME OF OUR MEN!

SHUCKS, PEGGY! ME AND JIM'LL CLEAN THEM OUT IN --

IF WE'RE NOT BACK IN A HALF-HOUR -- SEND MIKE TO GET US.... AND CALL THE POLICE! NOW DON'T WORRY.... AND LEAVE THE REST TO ME!

ALL RIGHT, JIM.... B-BUT DON'T ASK ME NOT TO WORRY!

BY GOD! A LABOR OFFICIAL'S GOT TO HAVE MORE THAN PRINCIPALS.... HE'S GOT TO HAVE PLENTY OF GUTS, TOO! I'D NEVER HAVE THE COURAGE TO WALK INTO STAN HALLEG'S DEN.... NOT AFTER I KNEW HE WAS MIXED UP IN A KIDNAPPING!

WE'RE WALKING RIGHT IN ON THEM, WOODY.... SO KEEP YOUR MOUTH SHUT AND YOUR EYES OPEN!

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CIO Membership in Tenn. To Top 100,000

By ED STONE

CIO membership in Tennessee will top the 100,000-mark by the first of the year, or sooner, depending on how fast the NLRB sets up elections in the 57 plants where petitions have been filed.

Before the CIO Southern drive was launched, a little over two years ago, CIO membership in Tennessee was around 60,000 with a large part of it concentrated in Memphis.

Since then "Operation Dixie" has pushed the message of CIO into every county in the state where there is a plant, mill or factory.

Memphis, where Bess E. H. Crump once said CIO would never be permitted to "step a foot," is the scene of most activity.

East Tennessee, now enjoying an industrial boom by reason of TVA power, is fast becoming CIO-minded with drives in progress in Johnson City, Greenville, Morristown, Elizabethtown and Kingsport. The biggest single drive is in Kingsport where the sprawling Tennessee Eastman Co. employes more than 8,500 persons.

WHILE the CIO Organizing Committee has assiduously refrained from political activity, on strict instructions from Natl. Dir. Van A. Bittner, repercussions from the healthy growth of CIO were felt in the recent Democratic primary when CIO-supported candidates for U. S. Senate and Governor were nominated by landslides.

"When people organize into unions and begin thinking collectively about their jobs, it naturally follows that they will think in unison about whom they will support for political office," said Paul R. Christopher, CIO Organizing Committee Director for Tennessee.

Both the old-timers and the new CIO membership fell in step with the CIO-PAC program with the result that the Knoxville Journal recently suggested that perhaps the people of Tennessee are changing from one boss to another—"Boss Christopher" instead of "Boss Crump."

Shoe Workers Back Truman

By GERARD KABLE

DELEGATES from every shoe center in the country convened at the Hotel Bradford in Boston last week for the sixth biennial convention of the CIO Shoeworkers.

One of the most important resolutions called for adherence to National CIO policy and official indorsement by the Shoeworkers of the Truman-Barkley ticket.

Although the resolution gave rise to vigorous debate, opposition was weak. After an eloquent appeal by Pres. Rocco Franceschini, who contended that in the secrecy of the voting booths the vast majority of CIO members would follow CIO policy, the resolution was adopted almost unanimously.

Franceschini pointed out that the third party movement would only boost the chances of the Republican Party.

LEADERS, SPEAKERS: Leading participants at the convention of the CIO Shoeworkers at Boston, Mass., included: l. to r., front row, Union Pres. Rocco Franceschini; Auxiliary Bishop John Wright of the Boston Diocese of the Catholic Church; Union Sec.-Treas. James J. Mitchell; rear row, CIO Reg. Dir. Francis Carmichael and Mass. CIO Council Pres. Joseph A. Salerno. The convention backed CIO policies against a Third Party.

OTHER resolutions adopted called for repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act, for "the Administration and the Congress to stop playing politics with this problem and institute the necessary action to curb and reduce the high cost of living," for a reduction of the age limit in social security, and for the initiation of a guaranteed annual wage.

The office of national director of organization was abolished. The resolution referred to the office as "ineffective" and "undesirable," pointing out that organizational work had been carried on in all sections by district boards. Dir. Rosenberg, who had resigned from that office, rose in objection to the world's "ineffective" and "undesirable" but declared he was not speaking in opposition to the resolution.

Other resolutions adopted by the convention include an appeal for recognition of Israel. A call for the inclusion of demand for vacations with pay in all future negotiations; for going on record to negotiate further such demands as health plans and pension plans; pledging the union to urge the Government to purchase shoes from American shoe manufacturers for distribution abroad; and calling for adoption, wherever possible, of a policy to shorten the work week with no reduction in wages.

A RESOLUTION calling for repeal of compulsory military training met with strong opposition from the floor. A voice vote on the question at first found the proposition rejected but a second voice vote showed adoption of the controversial resolution.

Several amendments to the constitution were also adopted.

In the keynote speech, delivered by Joseph A. Salerno, president of the Massachusetts CIO, the 80th Congress came in for a thorough going over, with a direct appeal for its overthrow in November. In a series of glaring comparisons, he showed that the 80th Congress had actually ignored the needs of the many to satisfy the needs of the few.

Tilford Dudley of the National CIO-PAC urged more active participation in political action. Dudley expressed the fear that indifference on the part of voters in America may serve to entrench reaction another four years.

Pointing out to the danger to liberalism created by the third party, he declared that reaction will be beaten only if everybody takes an active interest in the coming election.

Bishop John Wright of Boston declared: "Take away the freedom of the workingman and you have taken away everything."

Other principal speakers were Adolph Germer of the National CIO; Francis Carmichael, CIO's New England regional director, and Albert K. Herling, who spoke in behalf of the Boston Labor Committee to Combat Intolerance.

Bars Nazis, Reds From Office

THE Kansas State CIO Council, holding its 8th annual convention in Topeka, voted to bar "followers of fascism, nazism and communism doctrine" from office and recommended that its affiliated locals do likewise.

Reaffirming their support of national CIO policy, the 85 delegates passed resolutions against the Progressive Party and urged increased political activity through PAC. Other resolutions called for a guaranteed annual wage, federal aid to education, repeal of the Taft-Hartley act, price control legislation and a broadened social security program.

Pres. John Green of the CIO Shipbuilding workers, dragged the 80th Congress over the coals for its failure to improve unemployment compensation legislation. He also took state legislatures to task for refusing to provide adequate workmen's compensation.

George L-P Weaver, director of the CIO Committee to Abolish Discrimination; Philip Weightman and John O'Hara, both national PAC representatives, also addressed the convention.

Council Pres. Willard Murphy and Secy.-Treas. H. J. Yount were returned to office.

ORGANIZATIONALLY SPEAKING

By Allan S. Haywood

United Paperworkers of America have reported victories in three NLRB representation elections. Workers at the Kalamazoo Stationery Company, Kalamazoo, Michigan, voted 175 for UPA, 23 for AFL and 101 for no union. UPA Area Dir. Nicholas Vrataric and Rep. Elzie Bush were in charge. At the U. S. Corrugated Fibre Box Co., Knox, Penna., the UPA received 44 votes against 10 for no union. Rep. Ross Atwell was in charge. At the General Paper Co., Coatesville, Penna., the UPA received 41 votes against 5 for no union. UPA Rep. William Sheer and Local 416 Pres. Jack Law were in charge.

Martin Gerber, Director of Region 9, UAW, reports that the employes of the Dye Molding Corp., Canastota, N. Y., went UAW by a vote of 121 to 2. The organizational drive was under the direction of sub-Regional Dir. William Francis X. O'Mealia.

Reg. Dir. John B. Easton reports that the workers of the American Container Corp., Huntington, W. Va., went CIO by a vote of 154 for the Chemical Workers to 15 for the AFL Electricians.

'LABOR MONOPOLY' CHARGE IS OLD

The idea of a Congress of national labor unions is taken for granted today and few of us ever give it a second thought, but the last week in September in 1865, 83 years ago, this was a brand new idea. At that time 13 men, representatives of various national and regional unions, met in Louisville, Ky., and issued a call to all labor urging upon them the vital necessity for taking action to establish a single centralized labor movement.

This was done and in Baltimore on August 20, 1866, the National Labor Union was formed. Then began the hue and cry. The press and the industrial and political bosses raved and ranted against this organization as a "labor monopoly" and "labor trust." A great and heavily financed undercover campaign to smash the union through the use of publicity and stool pigeons was started under the direction of Allen Pinkerton. This was Pinkerton's first campaign against labor and through it he rose to fame and fortune.

By 1873 the National Union had been strangled to death and Pinkerton was ready for more spectacular and gory triumph; the destruction of the Miners' National Union and the framing and hanging of the "Molly Maguires."

SOUTHERN CAMPAIGN

Maintaining an average of a win a day in the Southern Drive, Van A. Bittner, National Director of the CIO Organizing Committee, reports 20 victories for the first 20 days of September.

Georgia Dir. Charles H. Gillman reports: Macklin Peanut Co., Albany, CIO Stone and Allied Workers, 40; against, 5. Alexander Lumber Co., Columbus, IWA-CIO, 30; against, 8. W. Lowenthal Co., Rossville, TWUA-CIO, 17; against, 4. Swift and Co., Dallas, UPWA-CIO, 99; against, 49. Holdfast Rubber Co., URWA-CIO, 60; against 31.

Alabama Dir. Carey E. Haigler reports: Armour Slaughter House and Packing Plant, Birmingham, UPWA-CIO, 75; AFL, 66. Dr. Pepper Bottling Co., Birmingham, CIO-Brewery Workers, 30; against, none.

Tennessee Dir. Paul R. Christopher reports: Memphis Lamp Works, UAW-CIO 222; AFL, 4; Neither, 99. Jackson Battery (Ray-O-Vac), Jackson, UAW-CIO, 124; AFL, 76.

North Carolina Dir. William Smith reports: Erwin Mill No. 17, TWUA-CIO, 76; against, 23.

Mississippi Dir. Robert W. Starnes reports: Hattiesburg Building and Supply Co., Hattiesburg, IWA-CIO, 39; AFL, none; neither, 13. U. A. Gypsum Co., Greenville, IWA-CIO, 163; against 138.

Virginia Dir. Ernest B. Pugh reports: E. J. Lavino and Co., CIO, 89; against, 49. American Pigment Co., Pulaski and Hiwasse, Virginia, CIO Chemical Workers, 53; against, 13. American Brakeblock, Winchester, UAW-CIO, 53; AFL, 1; IAM, 1.

Arkansas Dir. Lee F. Tucker reports: Ed White Junior Shoe Co., CIO Shoeworkers, 85; against, 43.

Texas Dir. Robert Oliver reports: American Petroleum Co., Houston, OWIU-CIO, 14; against, 4.

Florida Dir. Charles L. Cowl reports: Eppinger & Russell, Jacksonville, IUMSWA-CIO, 124; AFL, 22.

Louisiana Dir. Fred C. Pieper reports: American Optical Co., New Orleans, CIO Optical Workers, 9; against 1.

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HARTLEY 'SQUEALS' ON GOP

NEW YORK TIMES, WED

HARTLEY CHIDES GOP AS GO-EASY ON LABOR

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28 (AP)—Representative Fred A. Hartley Jr., Republican, of New Jersey, said today that Republican Congressional leaders had failed to "finish the job" of labor legislation in the last Congress.

He said that after the Taft-Hartley Bill was passed, the leaders decided that "no more legislation to which organized labor could possibly object" would be passed until after the 1948 Presidential election.

The Chairman of the House Labor Committee and co-author of the Taft-Hartley Bill made the statement in his book, "Our New National Labor Policy," to be published tomorrow by Funk & Wagnalls in association with Modern Industry magazine. The book has a foreword by Senator Robert A. Taft of Ohio.

"Frankly, I think the United Mine Workers (John L. Lewis' union) could have thrown a picket line around the United States Capitol and the Supreme Court without receiving more than a gentle reprimand from the Republican leaders," he wrote.

"Republican leaders had an election to win; sound legislative principles were cast aside. That's why I'm writing this."

Mr. Hartley is retiring at the end of his present term after twenty years in Congress.

"This is as good a time as any to point out that the Taft-Hartley Act is only a start."

—Rep. Fred A. Hartley, Jr.

SPILLS THE BEANS: Rep. Fred Hartley of New Jersey has demonstrated that a man who isn't seeking re-election sometimes talks freely about things which an active candidate for office doesn't mention. In his new book, "Our New National Labor Policy," which sings the praises of the Taft-Hartley Act, the law's co-author revealed the GOP leadership had decided to "go easy" on labor until after election day. Nevertheless, he insisted workers love his law. Hartley's book discusses some interesting "improvements" planned for T. H.

(See Pages 6 and 7)

Murray On Air 25th On 99 CBS Stations

CIO Pres. Philip Murray will deliver a major political address on Monday, October 25, over the Columbia Broadcasting System.

The address, which will be carried by 99 stations, will be at 7:15 P. M. Eastern Standard Time and 6:15 P. M. Central Standard Time. A rebroadcast will be put on at 9:15 P. M., Mountain Standard Time, and 8:15 P. M. Pacific Standard Time.

The Columbia stations which will carry the address:

Alabama: Birmingham.

California: Bakersfield, Fresno, Los Angeles, Palm Springs, San Francisco, Sacramento, San Diego, Stockton.

Colorado: Colorado Springs, Denver.

Connecticut: Hartford.

District of Columbia: Washington.

Florida: Fort Myers, West Palm Beach, Jacksonville, Miami, Orlando, St. Augustine, Sarasota, Tampa.

Georgia: Athens, Atlanta.

Illinois: Chicago, Peoria, Springfield.

Indiana: Indianapolis, Kokomo, Muncie.

Iowa: Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Sioux City.

Kansas: Wichita.

Kentucky: Louisville, Ashland, Paducah.

Louisiana: New Orleans, Shreveport.

Maine: Portland.

Maryland: Baltimore.

Massachusetts: Boston, Worcester, Springfield.

Michigan: Detroit.

Minnesota: Duluth, Minneapolis.

Missouri: Kansas City, St. Louis.

Montana: Great Falls, Missoula.

Nebraska: Lincoln.

Nevada: Las Vegas, Reno.

New York: New York City, Buffalo, Sycrause, Rochester, Troy, Binghampton, Utica.

North Dakota: Grand Forks, Jamestown.

Ohio: Akron, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Columbus, Dayton, Youngstown.

Oregon: Portland.

Oklahoma: Oklahoma City, Tulsa.

Pennsylvania: Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Harrisburg, Johnstown, Scranton, DuBois.

Rhode Island: Providence.

Tennessee: Chattanooga, Cookeville, Memphis, Knoxville, Nashville.

Texas: Dallas, Houston, San Antonio, Wichita Falls.

Utah: Salt Lake City, Cedar City.

Virginia: Richmond.

Washington: Seattle, Spokane, Yakima.

West Virginia: Wheeling, Parkersburg, Beckley, Charleston, Fairmont.

Wisconsin: Milwaukee.

N. Y. City CIO Plea On Hearing Rejected

CIO Pres. Philip Murray has rejected a request for changes in the procedure established for hearing charges made against the Greater New York (city) CIO Council by a group of New York CIO leaders.

Pres. James Durkin and Secy.-Treas. Saul Mills of the New York City Council requested that the hearing be postponed for 30 days, that it be held in New York instead of Washington, that the personnel of the hearing committee be "changed or increased so as to guarantee a fair hearing" and that those making the charges be required to "provide a bill of particulars."

Murray said in letter to Durkin and Mills that proceedings instituted against the council are in conformity with the CIO constitution and CIO council rules and that there was no basis for their charge of bias and partisanship against the personnel of the hearing committee.

The council was recently charged with violating the CIO constitution and the rules governing the conduct of CIO councils and with interfering with the conduct of three CIO unions.

The committee appointed by Murray to hold hearings on the charges in Washington Oct. 14 is composed of Pres. L. S. Buckmaster of the Rubber Workers, Pres. O. A. Knight of the Oil Workers, Pres. Martin Wagner of the Chemical Workers and Pres. Joseph Froesch of the Glass Workers. Buckmaster is committee chairman.

RED FEATHER TOUR: CIO Pres. Philip Murray meets the children in the day nursery of Friendship House during a Red Feather tour in Washington, D. C., to mark the opening of the Community Chest campaigns throughout the country. Murray is vice-chairman of the Community Chests of

Oil Firms Say 'No'

INTENSIFIED company - sponsored back-to-work efforts have resulted in a growing list of injured and arrested CIO Oil Workers in picketline flareups on the West Coast.

The six major struck companies are standing pat on their rejection of the CIO Oil Workers offer to scale its demand down from 21c an hour to 12½c with the remainder to be submitted to arbitration.

An attempt by the Union Oil Co. to lure workers back to the refinery at Oleum, Calif., fell flat. Neither threats of "appropriate action" to be taken against workers who didn't return nor individual telephone offers of as high as $170 a week did the trick. Not a single worker went back.

Meanwhile OWIU Pres. O. A. Knight has demanded federal action to halt "monopolistic" collective bargaining practices by the west coast oil industry.

Knight accused California oil companies of "acting in concert to oppose union wage demands and also uniformly successfully raising gasoline prices in California."

All But Santa

Except for Santa Claus, who had to stay home and work, everybody the kids are interested in was at the CIO Plaything parley. From the makers of Betsy-Wetsy dolls to the engineers who give road tests to Lionel trains, they were all there. Even the people who make dribble glasses and exploding cigars for the larger-size boys and girls wore PJNW badges. And the program they adopted would have Santa's approval—to vote out the Scrooges of the 80th Congress.

COOPERATION: Two-headed calf displayed at Iowa state fair symbolizes co-operation between the Farmers Union and the CIO Packinghouse Workers, who presented the joint exhibition. The exhibit will tour local fairs throughout the state.

Glass Firm Tries To Kid Employes

Are you one of those poor working stiffs who thinks that it's the rich people of the country who live off the fat of the land—on income received from dividends, interest and rent?

Well, you're wrong, says the slick company magazine distributed to employes of the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co. This handsomely printed organ takes the whole back page to inform its workers that 70% of all dividends, all interest, all rent go to the common people, the "average folks" who average less than $5,000 a year.

Uncle Sam's Bureau of Internal Revenue, says less than three-tenths of the total dividends and interest went to folks earning less than $5,000 a year. The figures are for 1945, the last year for which U. S. Government statistics are available.

BIR also reported that the 15% earning more than $10,000 received 50% of the dividends and interest paid out in 1945.

CIO Asks U. S. Aid

CIO Pres. Philip Murray has called on Admiral W. W. Smith, chairman of the U. S. Maritime Commission, to use the Commission's influence to bring about a resumption of negotiations between West Coast ship operators and striking maritime workers.

Murray said the unions involved had expressed willingness to resume negotiations but that ship operators had refused to do so.

The U. S. Government, the CIO head said in a letter to Admiral Smith, is directly involved in the maritime dispute because of its ownership of vessels tied up by the strike.

He called attention to the direct interest of the Maritime Commission in the situation because of its control of the American President Lines through U. S. Government ownership of 95% of the line's stock.

He said that "I am firmly convinced that the strike can be ended speedily if collective bargaining negotiations are reumed . . . It seems to me that the Maritime Commission should be directly and immediately concerned in bringing this about."

U. S. Ships Carry Half Of ECA Tonnage

During the first five months of Marshall plan operation, April through August, 49% of all cargo financed by the Economic Cooperation Administration was transported in American flag vessels, ECA announced.

When Marshall plan legislation was drawn up last spring, organized labor sought to insure that a certain amount of the cargo would be carried by U. S. ships. The law finally stipulated that as far as practicable 50% of the tonnage would be carried by American owned and manned ships.

Tells of Negro GI

The Civil Liberties Union calls attention to a new book by William Gardner Smith, a 20-year-old war veteran, which tells a sensitive, simply written story in fictional form of a Negro GI's experiences in post-war Germany.

Dewey Loves . . . Dewey!

Here are two significant views of the Presidential campaign:

PETER EDSON (Scripps-Howard): With the presidential election less than a month away, these campaign developments stand out:

Dewey: Save on the big bipartisan principles of foreign policy, anti-communism and a few generalities like belief in the future of the West, Dewey has yet to say specifically where he stands on most important domestic issues.

On his swing across the country he has come out for rain, sunshine, honesty, co-operation, efficiency, reorganization, whatever is good for the nation and all such political pap.

His campaign song might well be the Gershwin lyric from "Of Thee I Sing:"

Love is sweeping the country,
Waves are hugging the shore,
All the sexes from Maine to Texas,
Have never known such love before.

On such a vague and platitudinous platform, Gov. Dewey apparently is going to win.

Truman: President Truman has said exactly where he stands on every conceivable issue, even at the risk of putting his foot in his mouth.

You may not like his words.

You may not like his ideas.

You may not like the way he has tried to carry out his words and ideas.

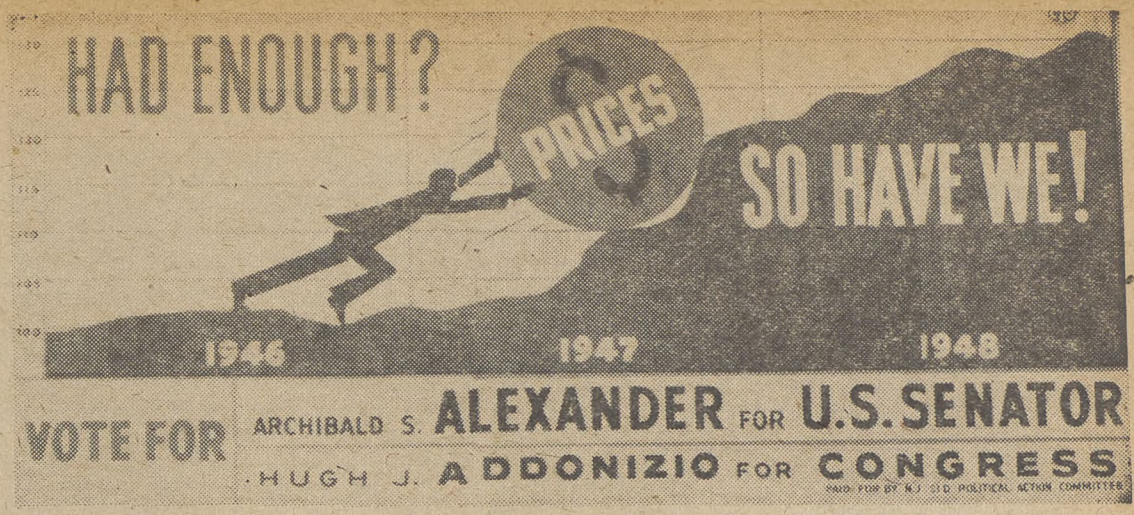
But at least he has made known his principles.

This, however, is apparently not enough to get him re-elected.

WASHINGTON MEMO (New York Post): Throughout his two-week trip Gov. Dewey gave the 80-odd reporters on his train no opportunity to ask questions which might have been embarrassing in view of his strategy of talking only in lofty generalities.

He held only one press conference during the trip, and that in a railroad club car under circumstances which effectively limited it to a narrow range.

In contrast, when he was running for President in 1944, Dewey held a hotel press conference at every major stop—sometimes two or three a day.



In New Jersey They Don't Like The GOP

Don't Forget State Issues In Campaign

UNION members are being warned not to forget state and local issues during the present campaign.

Thousands of jobs will be filled in November and PAC is trying to make sure that labor gets a fair proportion of those jobs so that the people will be served better than they have by many incumbents.

The Ohio PAC provides an example of how the state issue is being brought to the attention of voters.

Noting that the 97th General Assembly was composed of an overwhelming majority of Republicans, the CIO-PAC breaks down the list this way: Senate, 32 Republicans, four Democrats; House, 123 Republicans, 16 Democrats.

"So," says Ohio PAC, "it is fair to say that the Republicans must take responsibility for the actions of the past Legislature."

Pinpointing its arguments, an Ohio PAC pamphlet tells "who's responsible" for:

1. Refusing adequate benefits to Ohio unemployed workers and at the same time, giving employers a $30 million yearly reduction in unemployment compensation taxes.
2. Riddling Ohio laws protecting working women and children
3. Blocking low-cost housing projects in the state.
4. Trying to cripple Ohio Labor through the Van Aken Bill.
5. Breaking a platform promise to pass FEPC Legislation.

OHIO-PAC has indorsed Charles Sweeney for secretary of state; Joseph T. Ferguson for auditor; Harry V. Armstrong for treasurer; Herbert Duffy for attorney general, Robert B. Sohngen for judge of supreme court and Stephen M. Young for Congressman-At-Large. All are Democrats. In addition, a number of Congressional and local candidates have been backed.

No indorsement was made for Governor. "We vigorously condemn the action of Gov. Herbert in calling out heavily-armed troops against workers . . . we likewise deplore the actions of Frank Lausche, when, during his administration, he used the Governor's office unnecessarily and unfairly in labor disputes." Ohio PAC has indorsed Pres. Truman.

Natl. PAC Dir. Jack Kroll is also Ohio PAC chairman.

'Film Answers Election Queries

"Check list for Election Day," a 16 mm sound movie trailer produced by Natl. CIO-PAC, gives the answer to what should be done on election day.

Visual answers are given to such questions as:

How do you obtain poll watchers?

How do you organize emergency squads to do any necessary jobs?

How do you get old and handicapped persons to the polls?

The trailers can be spliced to any film and is made so that it can be used in any election campaign. It may be purchased from the CIO Dept. of Education & Research, 718 Jackson Place, N. W. Washington 6 D. C. It sells for $6 without can and reel.

Mr. Crump Don't 'Low No Damyankee Civil Rights

By ALLAN L. SWIM

ED CRUMP, beetle-browed political boss who took a bad beating in the recent Tennessee primary, has tossed his waning influence into the camp of the Dixiecrats.

Mister Crump, who don't 'low no free-riders on his political gravy train, is plumb fed up with Mister Truman, the "Yankee" from Missouri.

Shades of the Confederacy! Mister Truman has sold Dixieland short. He's got himself a civil rights program that will whittle states' rights to the bone.

The whole thing is a scheme to get the Northern Negro vote.

That's what Mister Crump said when he announced his support for Strom Thurmond, Dixiecrat candidate for President.

REPORTERS who have covered politics in Tennessee recall that Mister Crump is no slouch when it comes to using the Negro vote.

(Allan L. "Pete" Swim was a newspaper reporter in Memphis for 10 years.)

They recall that the aging Memphis politico, acting in a manner quite different from the Talmadge crowd in Georgia, has long been in favor of Negroes voting—if they voted for Crump candidates.

Crump and his boys, unlike Truman, didn't consider a civil rights program necessary to obtain the votes of some of the colored folks in Memphis.

All they needed was some money, some whisky and some trucks.

WHAT happened in one election some years ago illustrates how their system worked.

Reporters and photographers, acting on a tip that crooked voting was in the offing, started out to gather evidence. Here's what they found:

Truckloads of Negroes, rounded up by Crump lieutenants and paid off with cash and drink, were hauled from polling place to polling place.

At each place Crump-selected election officials permitted the "traveling hirelings" to vote for Crump-supported candidates.

Before long some of Mister Crump's cops arrived on the scene and destroyed some of the evidence by the simple method of smashing news cameras and tossing the reporter in charge of the expedition into jail.

The reporter, the cop said, was interfering with the conduct of an election!

MISTER Crump's boys slipped up a few years later. They didn't catch the photographers who took pictures of tombstones which stood above the bodies of men and women who were listed on the registration books as qualified voters.

Mister Crump, who is sure enough burned up about Mister Truman's terrible scheme to "win the Northern Negro vote," didn't let it be known how his organization stands as regards Rep. Estes Kefauver and Gordon Browning, who are running for senator and governor, respectively, on the regular Democratic ticket.

TWUA Welcomes DPs To Canada

A plan to give work and decent lives to some of Europe's displaced persons, worked out by the CIO Textile Workers and the Hamilton Cotton Co., Hamilton, Ont., bore fruit when 40 girls from DP camps arrived in Canada.

They were met by Jack Robinson of TWUA's Hamilton Joint Board, and cotton mill head A. V. Young on their arrival from Frankfurt, Germany.

The 40 happy girls became TWUA members almost the moment they arrived on American shores, by virtue of the union shop contract TWUA has with the Hamilton Cotton Co.

Before they left the barbed-wire surrounded compound in Germany union and company representatives had arranged adequate housing for them.

Enough Harvesters

The U. S. has the largest cotton crop in 11 years, Director Robert C. Goodwin of the U. S. Employment Service said, and in some places Mexican nationals are being brought in to help with the harvest. In Maine, where 40,000 potato harvesters are needed, Goodwin said some of the workers will be supplied from Canada. Generally, he said, the U. S. labor supply is adequate to meet the needs of the harvest.

Layoffs Curtailed Canning Output

The steadily increasing productivity rate of workers in canning and preserving plants was interrupted in 1947 by layoffs, figures released by the Bureau of Labor Statistics show.

According to a survey of these plants, BLS found that the output per worker increased 26½% between 1939 and 1946. But a cutback in employment in 1947, the last full year studied, brought an 8% drop in production per worker and a 4% decrease in production per man-hour.

By 1947, the BLS study showed, canning and preserving workers had increased their output per man-hour 10½% over the 1939 level.

Denham Announces Change at NLRB

Preparing for another season of Taft-Hartley labor relations, NLRB Gen. Counsel Robert N. Denham has announced a shakeup in his players in four important posts.

C. Edward Knapp leaves the NLRB field operations division in Washington, D. C., to become regional director in Minneapolis. He replaces John A. Penello, who moves to Baltimore to head the regional office. Ross M. Madden leaves the top job in Baltimore to take over in the Chicago region.

George J. Bott, former chief in the windy city moves to Washington to take the place of Charles M. Brooks, associate general counsel under Denham.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

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T-H JUST THE BEGINNING

It's nice occasionally to get important information direct from the horse's mouth even if you don't like the horse.

That's why we're indebted to Rep. Fred Hartley, the New Jersey Republican who has just become an author.

We'd long suspected that the GOP intended the Taft-Hartley Act as merely the beginning and not the end of anti-labor legislation. Hartley confirmed this suspicion both in his new book and in the press conference he held to call the book to public attention.

At his press conference Hartley chided the GOP leadership for being so namby-pamby about unions. These leaders (the softies) decided some time ago, Hartley said, not to pass any legislation "to which organized labor might possibly object" until after the November elections.

Hartley develops the same theme in his book:

"Under the Wagner Act the government was committed to advancing the banner of trade unionism . . . The Taft-Hartley Act has a different purpose.

"This is as good a time as any to point out that it (T-H) is only a start."

The GOP, Hartley said, became very politically minded in 1948 and decided not to go any further than the original T-H Act. He put it this way:

"Frankly, I think the United Mine Workers could have thrown a picket line around the U. S. Capitol and the Supreme Court without receiving more than a gentle reprimand from the Republican leaders.

"Republican leaders had an election to win; sound legislative principles were cast aside."

IF GOP WINS, THEN WHAT?

Hartley's statements fall into a neat pattern that the GOP and its big business backers have been drawing for some time—a pattern that should frighten every person who believes in trade unionism and democracy.

What Hartley said, in effect was, "Look, you union guys, we only trained our light artillery on you. If the GOP wins in November the heavy guns will be unlimbered."

He gave some idea of what could be expected—a "right to work" statute, outlawing of industry-wide bargaining and industry-wide strikes, application of anti-trust laws to unions, "clarification" of the ban on political expenditures by unions, and a ban on employer contributions to union welfare funds.

You might say that Hartley didn't know what he was talking about—but, after all, he co-authored the Taft-Hartley Act. He's one of the GOP's two top authorities on union-restricting legislation.

And he can speak freely and openly because he has decided not to run for re-election.

We have a hunch that Hartley's GOP colleagues who are seeking re-election would like to cut Fred's tongue out. And you couldn't blame them much.

He stated publicly that a GOP victory next month would be followed by additional curbs on labor. These curbs, he said, weren't imposed this year because the Republicans feared the political consequences.

Hartley has merely provided another link in the long chain of evidence supporting our frequent charge that the Republicans and their backers seek to make unions weak and ineffective.

Lock That Barn Door Now!

The Time To Get Steamed Up About Voting Is Before—Not After—Election Day

By ALLAN L. SWIM

IT'S Nov. 3, the returns are in, the newspapers tell the story in the headlines—and you've got a sickish feeling in the pit of your tummy.

Tom Dewey has been elected President and the Republicans are solidly in control of the House and Senate.

Suddenly it dawns on you that the Grand Old Party is back in the saddle again—and completely back—for the first time since FDR was elected 16 years ago.

You take a look into the future and you see things you don't like.

YOU tell yourself that the world isn't going to come to an end and that the U. S. isn't going to fold up overnight just because the Republicans won.

But that doesn't keep you from wondering whether we're not heading for a lot of that "beautiful nonsense" which the nation enjoyed just before the bust in '29.

You can see the handwriting on the wall, but you're not quite sure what it says. It looks suspiciously like the stuff Hoover "wrote" during the last boom.

You shrug your shoulders—and then your thoughts turn to so-called social legislation.

MAYBE you can't figure out the connection between the GOP and the economic future of the country, but here's something you can get your teeth into.

The Republican record is already clear, thanks to the 80th Congress.

You can forget about the new Congress providing a realistic minimum wage guarantee and consider yourself lucky if the present 40-cent minimum isn't eliminated.

Might as well forget, too, about health insurance and improvements in the social security system. You'll be fortunate if the system's coverage isn't reduced.

Low-cost government housing and slum clearance? Forget about 'em, too.

BY now you're really feeling bad, but you've just begun to add up the score of things to come.

What was it the Republican leaders were quietly saying about the Taft-Hartley Act? Oh, yes, they were going to "improve" it by adding some new anti-union "teeth"—but not until after election day.

Then you recall that employers had a "gentlemen's agreement" not to use T-H to the fullest until after Nov. 2.

It's now dawning on you that Nov. 2 was an important day—a history-making day.

It's a shame that you and your friends didn't find it convenient to vote!

But what the heck? What's a few votes more or less?

THEN you start adding things up—a few votes that weren't cast in your block, a few hundred that weren't cast in your precinct, a few thousand that weren't cast in your district.

You check the election returns and find that a number of candidates—"wrong" ones from your standpoint—were elected by narrow margins.

You mumble something about, "If we had just gotten out the vote in the Third District . . ."

Suddenly you become angry with yourself. You're all steamed up about the election! You're 100% in favor of PAC and doorbell ringing!

You glance at the calendar on the wall. It says the day is Nov. 3.

Then you feel as silly as the guy who put a big lock on the barn door after his horse was stolen.

White Skeptical of Wallace on Bias

BY WALTER WHITE

Executive Secretary, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

The issue of human rights has already become one of the most important and explosive issues of the 1948 Presidential campaign.

With respect to Mr. Wallace let it be freely admitted that the stubborn courage exhibited on his recent trip through the South has established a model for other candidates.

In the light of his recent performance, Mr. Wallace's previous record is distinctly disappointing and inexplicable.

Mr. Wallace's record on racial discrimination and segregation while he was Secretary of Agriculture and Secretary of Commerce is almost totally bad so far as performance is concerned.

Not only is there no record of Mr. Wallace acting to end discrimination—there is evidence, some of it detailed by Gardner Jackson in the ATLANTIC MONTHLY, that Mr. Wallace blocked attempts of some subordinates to correct discrimination in those agencies.

The outright theft by white plantation owners of parity checks from Negro tenant farmers under the Agriculture Adjustment Administration is notorious.

C. B. Baldwin, now Wallace's campaign manager, included in grants to white sharecroppers in the South funds to pay poll taxes; he refused the same privilege to Negroes and admitted as much before a Senate subcommittee.

The Farm Security Administration, under Dr. Will W. Alexander, a native of Georgia, repeatedly called Mr. Wallace's attention to the abuses Southern Negro farmers were suffering, but to no avail.

Later when Dr. Alexander resigned, Mr. Wallace, according to Dr. Alexander, said: "Don't you think the New Deal has undertaken to do too much for Negroes?"

While segregation was being eradicated from other government agencies such as Interior under Harold L. Ickes and the U. S. Housing Authority under Nathan Straus, the restaurant at Agriculture remained tightly segregated.

The same discriminatory policies continued in the Department, the only Negro workmen being messengers and charwomen.

As Secretary of Commerce, appeals were made to Mr. Wallace to clean up employment discrimination in the Bureau of the Census whose racial attitude causes Negroes to call it "Alcatraz on the Potomac." Nothing was done.

Thus the record of performance of the Progressive Party's candidate, is such as to cause one to look with skepticism upon his present speeches.

CONGRESSMAN DRIPP **BY YOMEN**

"Oh . . .it's only some chap from the Klan."

Steelworkers Back Truman

The CIO Steelworkers' executive board has indorsed the candidacies of Pres. Harry S. Truman for re-election and of Sen. Alben W. Barkley (Ky.) for vice-president. The steel union's action had been expected since Truman and Barkley won the indorsement of the CIO executive board.

He Claims That He Outsmarted Them

THIS is one of those stories you hear, chuckle over, repeat a couple of times and forget.

Then election time rolls around again and you recall it. You dig back into your mind for all of the little details. Piece by piece you put it together—but there are some pieces missing.

You wonder whether it actually happened and you feel certain time has caused you to substitute a bit of fiction for some of the facts.

But you tell yourself it's a good story, anyhow, and well worth re-telling . . .

THE old-timer, a man who had fought many political and trade union battles, jabbed a cigar into his mouth, took a couple of deep drags, blew smoke toward the ceiling and then began talking.

"Did I ever tell you about the time I won an election almost single-handed because the guys who ran politics in my state tried to take unfair advantage of a group of uneducated miners?

"No? Well it was like this . . ."

He set the stage by telling about his organizing a union in a district in which there were a large number of miners who had been unable to obtain much schooling.

Then, he said, his group started talking about getting into politics.

THE politicos who had been running things were appalled by the idea of union political action, and they decided to do something about it.

So, when the Legislature met they jammed through a voter registration law designed to keep many miners from balloting on election day.

"It was one of the darndest laws you ever saw," the old-timer said. "It had a clause setting up a complicated procedure to be followed by those who could not meet certain educational requirements.

"I sat down one day and figured out that it would take the average miner in my district at least an hour to take the 'test' the law provided even after he had been carefully coached.

"This gave me an idea for outsmarting the guys who had passed the law."

THE unionists decided to run a candidate for Congress at the next election and to take full advantage of the new registration law.

When the campaign opened the old-timer and his cohorts began coaching the miners in the procedure to be followed to become qualified voters.

They checked the new law carefully and found no loopholes. Then they made a careful check of the district to find out how many registration places there would be and where they would be located.

Finally the unionists' scheme was worked out to near-perfection. It just couldn't miss!

"WHEN registration day arrived there was a long line of miners in front of nearly every registration place in the district," the old-timer said.

"One by one—at a rate of about an hour each—the men took the 'test' required under the new law. There were still miners in line when the day ended and the registration books were closed.

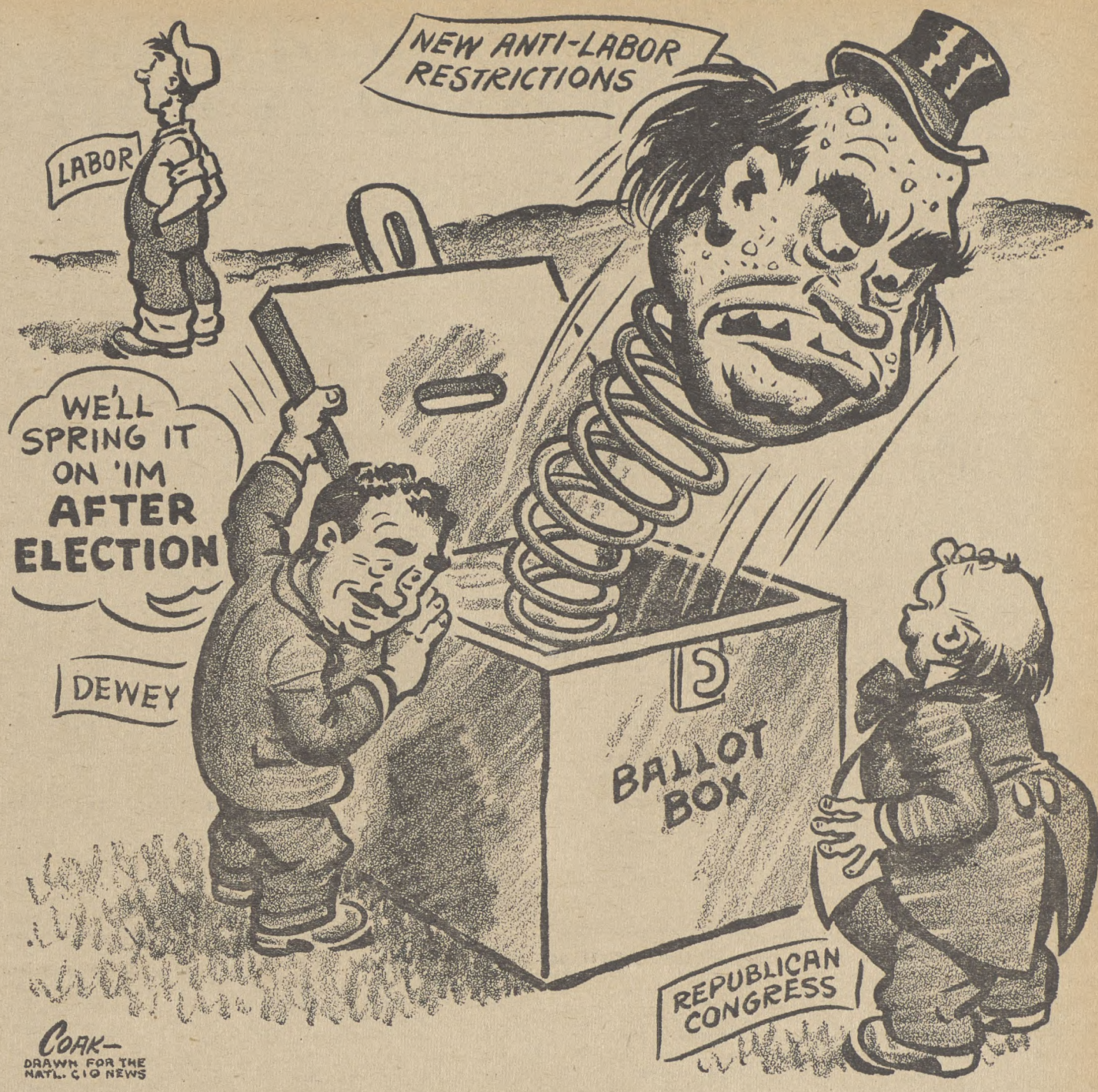
"Well, we sent our man to Congress without a bit of trouble!

"You see, what happened was this. The new law required that every voter should be registered on a certain day regardless of whether he had registered before.

"Our boys took up so much of the registering officers' time that most of the opposition group couldn't qualify to vote."

A. L. S.

Jack-in-the-Ballot-Box!



Guild Finds Newsprint Monopoly Threat to Free Press

By SAM EUBANKS

Executive Vice-Pres., CIO Newspaper Guild

(This article shows how the Canadian monopoly of newsprint endangers the free press everywhere.)

Estimates of the gap between world production and world demand for newsprint range from over one million tons to more than two million tons: actual production in 1947 was 7,653,000 tons—1,441,000 tons short of the Newsprint Association of Canada's own estimate of world demand if government import restrictions were lifted.

The total idle newsprint capacity in the world is estimated by NAC at one and three-quarter million tons in 1947 and one and one-half million tons in 1948 and 1949. It is illusory to believe that full utilization of this idle capacity can be expected soon.

CANADA, the world's leading producer of newsprint (almost 75 per cent of world output in 1947), is operating at full capacity for the first time in at least twenty-two years. In the countries where idle capacity stands—England, France, Germany, Finland, Norway, Japan—full utilization is blocked by shortages of pulpwood, fuel, machinery and manpower, and by competing demands for other wood and pulp products. By the time, if ever, this idle capacity can be activated, world demand will be pushed to higher levels by increases in population and literacy.

The immediate need for expanding productive facilities is clear, but the Canadian newsprint industry does not choose to meet this need because the present supply-demand imbalance is highly profitable. It is better business for the mill owners to keep production constantly short of demand because thereby present extortionate pricing policies can be maintained indefinitely.

It is sheer nonsense for the head of the NAC to say that "the present economics of the newsprint business are built upon mill-construction costs of 1930." In 1930 most of the newsprint industry was going into bankruptcy or verging on the brink of insolvency. Currently their record-high profits could easily finance expansion of productive facilities and the immensely profitable operations of the last five years have completely stabilized their financial position.

This is not a private controversy between newspaper publishers and their newsprint suppliers. This is a matter in which the public has a vital stake. The American Newspaper Guild has long been concerned with the newsprint situation, seeing in it a grave threat to the free press everywhere.

IN Europe the press has been almost obliterated by the absence of newsprint. It is generally agreed that newsprint supplies reaching Great Britain and the Continent are insufficient to keep the people of democratic countries informed. For example, the benefits of the European Recovery Program are not being adequately publicized abroad because newspapers have space for only meager reports. They do not have the space because they cannot afford newsprint at its present price level. As a consequence the democracies are seriously disadvantaged in the world conflict with totalitarian ideologies.

In this country the small independent press is steadily being reduced in numbers because of the stringency of newsprint supplies. The expanding newsprint demands of large metropolitan newspapers cannot be fulfilled even though large publishers are operating at a profit level that enables them to absorb newsprint costs 105 per cent greater than in 1935-39.

EVIDENCE compiled in a factual study on the newsprint industry, commissioned this year by the American Newspaper Guild, points to the monopolistic character of the Canadian newsprint industry and the undesirable character of its price and production policies; the dangerous effects on the American press of supine dependence on Canadian newsprint supplies; the practicability of developing additional sources of supply in Alaska and the Southern United States; the feasibility of concerted action by American publishers to solve the newsprint problem.

It is time for constructive action which will insure adequate newsprint supplies fairly distributed at reasonable prices. Having met with Canadian suppliers to no avail, will American newspaper publishers now follow through with intelligent concerted action for a solution of the newsprint problem in the public interest?

A Blunt Refusal Monopoly Says 'No'

Sam Eubanks was prompted to write this article by a news story in the N. Y. Times telling of a meeting of the Canadian newsprint manufacturers and American newspaper publishers where the manufacturers bluntly refused to expand their production facilities. The Times also printed a letter from Eubanks making his position clear.

Rep. Fred Hartley Says:

T-H IS ONLY THE BEGINNING, CHUMS, IF GOP IS WINNER IN NOVEMBER

By GLORIA CAPLAN

THE hero of this story is Rep. Fred A. Hartley—20th Century Sir Galahad, gentle, loving messiah of the labor boss-persecuted man.

The black mustachioed villain is the whip-swinging labor leader.

No—the CIO News hasn't abdicated to the NAM News. We're talking about another publication—the latest of those "How I Fought Off the Dragons and Saved America from Itself," books. It's a book titled "Our New National Labor Policy," by Rep. Hartley, now turned author by the grace of Funk & Wagnalls and Modern Industry Magazine.

It's a history not quite on par with Gibbons' classic "Rise and Fall of the Roman Empire." It could well have been titled "The Rise and Fall of American Labor's Right to Organize."

We woudn't be wasting any vauable space on this chaotic collection of contradictions, misrepresentations, self-admiration, anti-union tirades and crocodile tears but for one reason. Though Hartley has ended his political career (he says), the book, like "Mein Kampf," outlines the future course of action against labor recommended by Hartley and likely to be followed by his Republican soul mates.

A Revelation

The book has one other value. Readers who previously had accepted the loud assurances of the law's proponents that they had only the welfare of the worker at heart cannot fail to catch the vindictive spirit, the basic distrust of unionism, the unswerving loyalty to Big (Capital B) Business that promoted the bill's conception.

In the very first chapter Hartley gives himself and his friends away—naively refuting all their public protestations. Labor charged time and again that the law was passed as a vindictive measure against unions and that its purpose was to wipe out the Wagner Act of 1935. T-H opponents vigorously denied both.

So here's Hartley on the subject:

"The Labor-Management Relations Act of 1947 (Taft-Hartley) wiped out, in a single enactment, the main legal prop supporting a national labor policy which had existed for nearly 12 years. In many respects it completely reversed long-established policies of the National Labor Relations Board . . .

"Under the Wagner Act the government was committed to advancing the banner of trade unionism. That was the stated purpose of the 1935 statute.

"The Taft-Hartley Act has a different purpose . . .

It's in the Bag!

"No longer was the National Labor Relations Board to devote its time and energies to the promotion of trade unionism."

Amen! Not a union in the country that can't wholeheartedly attest to that.

Throughout the book Author Hartley blasts the Wagner Act as just one of the New Deal social measures which he considered the Republicans' sacred duty to destroy. But in one of his typical contradictions he accurately describes the Wagner Act's purpose, reasons for its enactment and argues that T-H did not emasculate the 1935 law.

Split Personality

Thus, here's Hartley's alter ego:

"So management fought the growing labor movement by fair means and foul. It was all very well to manage your business as you saw fit, but the tactics of far too many managers of American business showed that the managers had forgotten they were dealing with other plain American citizens just like themselves.

"So we got the Wagner Act, in 1935.

"The Wagner Act was basically a simple statute.

"It was said that labor should have the right to organize.

"It said that labor should have the right to bargain collectively."

And that, in the Congressman's own words was the Wagner Act, which he in other passages described as "the basic cause of most labor-management controversy."

One would have thought that even the New Jersey Congressman, with all his professed concern for the freedom of the worker, would have approved such a law. But no. Says he with great pride:

"I ended up with the distinction of being the only member of the House on record as opposing the Wagner Act." He was referring to the final vote on the Wagner Act in 1935.

Vindictiveness, of course, had nothing to do with it (it says here). In fact, Hartley loves labor unions. He says so himself.

Flays Labor Leaders

"This same arrogance (of labor leaders, of course), as it later turned out, enabled us in the Congress to pass the only corrective measure in the field of labor-management legislation that has been enacted for more than a decade," says he.

In other words, because unions had grown strong enough to enforce a good part of their demands, "corrective" measures obviously were needed. And because labor leaders refused to give the Congressmen suggestions as to the best methods of hamstringing unions, they were "arrogant." Hartley and the boys would indeed knock them down a peg.

Not vindictive? Try this one:

"If the Taft-Hartley Act is not adequate to reduce John L. Lewis to manageable proportions, your Congress will enact further legislation to curb or outlaw his arbitrary irresponsible actions."

Or this:

"Many members of both the House and Senate consider an attack by the leaders of organized labor as a tribute to their clear thinking, judgment, and courage. The more violent the slander, the more bitter the language, the prouder most of us are to be on the receiving end."

Or this:

"Out on the West coast, labor unions had grown big, bad, and tough. When they wanted something they got it, or rather, they did until the Taft-Hartley Bill became law."

And on and on and on . . .

Despite his many contradictions, Hartley remains consistent on one point. Always he directs his fire at "labor bosses," a convenient substitute for "labor unions," which he allegedly adores.

Hartley's Thinking

Hartley's mental picture of the labor movement consists of an oppressed mass of dull-witted workers vainly struggling to cast off the yoke of corrupt, Hitlerian "labor bosses," who arbitrarily pull strikes to satisfy their Macchiavellian whims.

Note this:

"In fact, the only individual who could possibly really want a strike is the union leader himself. He needs a strike to establish prestige among his followers, and likewise to make the employer give in a little more easily the next time contract renewal time rolls around."

The fact that very few unions — and no CIO unions to our knowledege—dare embark on so serious a move without first polling the membership never entered the Congressman's red head ('scuse the expression.) Equally oblivious is he to the fact that plain self-interest (even of Hartley's "labor boss") would require the leader first to assure himself of his members' backing. Without it, a strike is lost. As for himself, the labor leader risks losing his job and his union. For this reason alone, self-interest—to say nothing of the union and national welfare—dictates that union leaders recommend a walkout only as a last resort.

Another example of wild-eyed distortion is the following:

"Labor racketeering had become the rule rather than the exception."

(Dr. C. Wright Mills, in his recently-published book "New Men of Power" has this to say on racketing and Communism in labor unions:

("It is said that there are racketeers in the AFL and that the CIO has Communists . . . There are also a few Communists scattered in the AFL, although so far as we know, there are no conventional labor racketeers in the CIO."

(Dr. Mills is a sociology professor at Columbia University, has been widely published in national magazines and has done research for state and federal governments, business corporations and labor unions.)

Workers 'Plight'

How badly the worker has been exploited by his elected leaders is seen in another Hartley nightmare:

"The plight of the laboring man was a real one. The rank-and-file worker meant no more to the leaders of organized labor than the rabble to Louis XVI. The laboring man was merely a pawn in the game . . . "

Therefore: "These labor leaders were not content to use their power for the good of the worker. They had long ago forgotten the real reason why such authority had been given them."

(And that, dear reader, is why we no longer have the privilege of working 60 hours a week in those cozy little sweat shops—because labor leaders forgot "the real reason why.")

By now it should be clear that Mr. Hartley doesn't like labor leaders.

To this there's one exception—AFL Pres. William Green. Unfortunately, Mr. Green broke off the honeymoon—a source of great regret to the Congressman. But Hartley, of the "turn the other cheek" school, holds no grudges. "I have always admired Mr. Green," says he. If the AFL head now blasphemes his old friend all over the newspapers and airwaves, it's because "Mr. Green was ill-advised."

In fact, Hartley boasts about a letter of endorsement he received from Green in 1940. As read into the Congressional Record on April 15, 1947, by Hartley, the letter said in part:

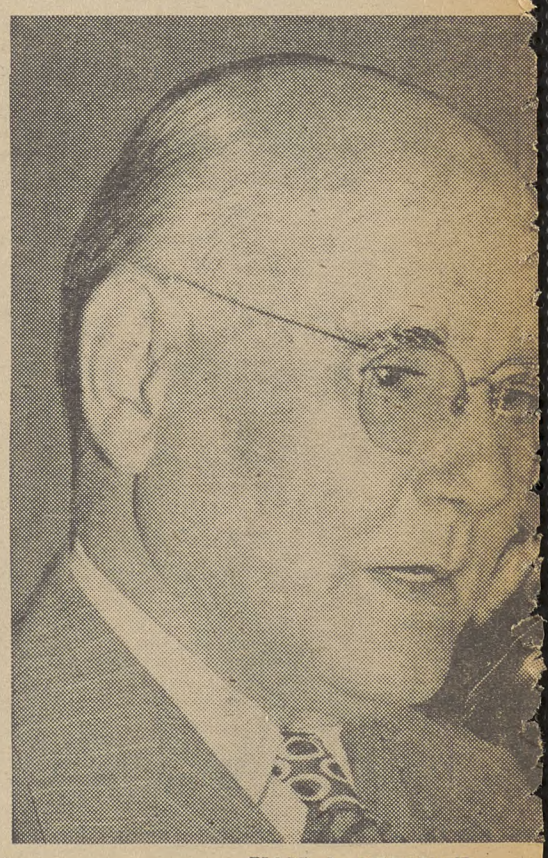
"Every one of the votes he (Hartley) cast while a member of Congress has supported the views of the American Federation of Labor . . . Let us prove to all that we are truly grateful to Congressman Hartley for the fine service he has rendered us by returning him to Congress by an overwhelming vote."

One of those AFL "views" supported by Hartley was a set of Amendments to the Wagner Labor Act written in 1939, as Hartley says, "in large part, by the representatives of the American Federation of Labor."

The AFL's proposals, designed to protect its craft unions against the growth of plantwide or industrial organization of the CIO, formed the nucleus for the Taft-Hartley Act eight years later.

Bittner Flayed

In contrast with his high re-



VAN A. BITTNER

"Doubted if 25 men on this (Hartley's) committee . . . labor law on anything."

GOP's Contribution

"Before the 1948 elections are finished, the Taft-Hartley Act will be hailed as the greatest single contribution the Republican party has made to this nation.

"To my mind, the Taft-Hartley Act represents the greatest single contribution made by any political party for the past two decades."

That's Rep. Fred Hartley's opinion.

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Committee Head

lave No Respect The Chairman'

When Rep. Hartley became chairman of the House Labor Committee last year, Rep. Mary Norton (D., N. J.) resigned. For ten years she had won nationwide respect as the head of that committee. On April 15, 1947, she was asked on the House floor to give her reason for resigning. She said:

"Frankly, in one sense, I regret that the gentleman has asked me the question because I have never knowingly hurt a member of Congress on either side of the aisle. I have a very great respect and affection for the members I have served with, but I regret to say I have no respect for the present chairman of the Labor Committee. And I could not serve with a chairman for whom I hold no respect.

"My reason for that is that during the 10 years I was chairman of the Labor Committee, the gentleman from New Jersey, who is now chairman of the Labor Committee, and who comes here before you and talks about labor as if he knew something about it, attended exactly six meetings in 10 years. That was my reason for leaving the Committee on Labor."

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describes Bittner as one of the "top labor leaders" who "rose to the top by satisfying their superiors."

"Bullheaded," "arrogant," "contemptuous," all were used to describe Bittner. In fact, says Hartley, "If I happened to be an employer faced with Bittner or others like him representing my workers, I would close my business."

Undoubtedly the 62-year-old CIOer will consider the descriptions a badge of honor.

If Hartley and his committee did not appreciate Bittner's 40-year struggle for improvement of workers' conditions, Sen. Harley M. Kilgore (D., W. Va.), does. Kilgore has known Bittner since the campaign to organize the West Virginia mines.

Said Kilgore in reply to the Hartley blast:

"Mr. Van Bittner is truly a great American. I have had the pleasure of working closely with Mr. Bittner for many years and I well know how much he has done to improve the standard of living of all Americans. An ardent trade unionist, he has been one of the great leaders in the struggle to give every man an opportunity to secure for himself a life embodying dignity and security. Mr. Bittner's work will be remembered long after his petty detractors are forgotten."

Beyond the tirades, the egocentric displays and the contradictions are the outright misrepresentations.

" . . . I have always felt," says Sir Galahad, "the most important single provision in the new law is the right for the employer to sue for recovery of damages from proscribed union activities."

Knows Better

Hartley, of course, knows better than this. He knows that unions have been sueable in every state in the country, and were sueable in Federal Court for their authorized illegal actions or the authorized actions of their "agents."

The T-H Act, therefore, did not give to the employer the right to sue unions. They have always had that right. The T-H Act, however, encouraged damage suits in Federal — not local — courts by permitting unions to be sued for illegal actions of their "agents" — whether committed with or without the union's approval. A union "agent" under the law can mean anyone from a non-union passer-by at a picketing scene to a company stooge. Hartley in another section admits this:

"In either type of suit the union is bound by the acts of its agents, regardless of whether or not the specific actions were approved in advance by the officers of the unions."

To no other group of citizens in the country does such a law apply.

Another misrepresentation, mentioned earlier, bears comment.

"The Wagner Act," the book begins, "which we now recognize as the basic cause of most labor-management controversy, was enacted as a measure to reduce industrial strife."

A sly one there. The Wagner Act, as the Congressman himself stated later, dealt with only one cause of strikes—employers' refusal to bargain.

Other labor-management controversies such as strikes over wages, working conditions, union security, etc., were not the concern of the Wagner Act. In 1935, year of the Wagner's Act adoption, recognition strikes constituted 27.3% of the walkouts. By 1946 these were reduced to 16.3% of the total.

Likewise misleading is a statement insisting, "We went into no area of labor-management relations in which the Wagner Act, as administered, had not already operated."

To mention but a few areas into which T-H stuck its nose: Union security agreements, political beliefs of union officers, damage suits, regulation of welfare funds, decertification elections, etc., etc.

"This is as good a time as any to point out that it (T-H) is only a start. There are several provisions from the original Hartley bill which I am still advocating, and there are other proposals worth further consideration."

Hartley's list of further labor restrictions will bear watching by every union member, because he makes it plain that only the shadow of the 1948 elections prevented Congress from making the law much more severe. Presumably, then, if a Republican majority is returned to Congress in November, these are the measures we can expect:

- Ban on all forms of union security.

(On this Hartley says that Sen. Ball's "argument with which I agreed, was that all forms of compulsory unionism should be outlawed . . . I still agree with Mr. Ball.")

- Ban on industry-wide bargaining.

(Under the guise of the term "monopolistic" strike, Hartley argues that unions should be broken up into disjointed locals. Personally, he says, he prefers craft unions anyway. Under such a provision unions would be sued under the anti-trust laws for a nation-wide strike.)

- Stronger penalties for failure to sign non-Communist affidavits.

(In such a case CIO Pres. Phil Murray would most likely be jailed.)

- "Clarify"—that is tighten—the ban against political expenditures by unions.

(Earlier Hartley bemoaned the Federal District Court decision which cited the ban on unions' use of their newspapers for political purposes as stifling freedom of the press. Hartley says it ain't so. Such union organs as the CIO News aren't newspapers anyway. "This labor paper," quoth he, "in spite of its name, is not a newspaper in the accepted sense of the word. It is a highly inflammatory, completely biased weekly, with its own ax to grind.")

- "More effective provisions against featherbedding practices."
- Removal of pension plans, welfare funds or insurance programs from the field of compulsory bargaining.

'To Lower Costs'

Publishers of Rep. Hartley's book, "Our New National Labor Policy," are Funk & Wagnalls Co., in association with Modern Industry magazine. It is one of a series of books on management problems published by these two outfits, known as "Modern Industry Books."

Why that magazine should be anxious to publish Hartley's story can be seen in its description of itself:

"For all management men concerned with making and marketing better products at lower cost."

Taft-Hartley, they hope, will help cut down that cost —the labor cost.

Coming Events

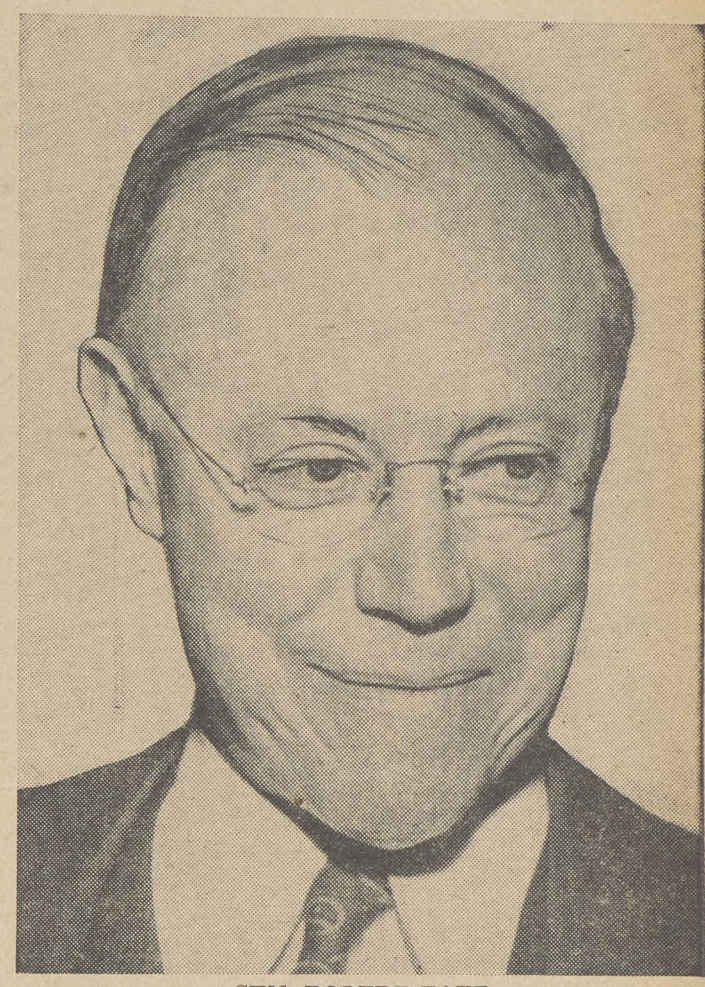
After passage of T-H, says Hartley, "Republican leaders of both the House and Senate decided that no more legislation to which labor could possibly object would be passed until after the presidential election of 1948."

In other words, folks, this is ONLY the beginning—unless the November elections turn the tide.

And the field of labor restrictions is just a starter. The entire roster of New Deal social legislation, if Hartley is correct, is headed for the guillotine. "I am well aware," he says, "of the political difficulties of eliminating the New Deal social legislation. It cannot be repealed at a single stroke."

Hartley won't be in Congress next year. What his next step will be he hasn't revealed. But this much seems certain: He'll be around somewhere, pulling strings for enactment of a sequel to his "Labor-Mangement (as some good union printer unwittingly but appropriately set the type on one of the book's pages) Act of 1947."

KILGORE DENOUNCES SMEAR ON BITTNER



SEN. ROBERT TAFT

Co-author of the T-H Act, Taft wrote the forward to Hartley's book. "There was no anti-labor bias in the Senate Committee," he says with a straight face.

write a good

SEN. HARLEY KILGORE

"Mr. Bittner's work will be remembered long after his petty detractors are forgotten."

Still Gobbledegook

"A full employment law—for lawyers" was how CIO Pres. Murray described the T-H law before and after its passage.

"Gobbledegook" was what others called it.

Here's what Hartley himself says:

"A good law should be easily understood by everyone concerned. Certainly men trained in the legal profession should have no difficulty in understanding legislation. . .

"But we finally produced a most complex collection of legal words and phrases."

Va. CIO Flays Progs. Dixiecrats, Backs HST

THE largest Virginia CIO convention in the CIO council's eight-year history in the state has unanimously backed the Truman-Barkley Democratic ticket and loosed a blistering attack on the States Rights (Dixiecrat) party.

Repeatedly throughout the three-day convention, the Byrd-Tuck machine and the Progressive Party were blasted.

The 214 Virginians placed themselves squarely behind Pres. Truman's civil rights program and urged legislation against racial and religious discrimination. The convention called for state and federal anti-poll tax laws; fair employment laws; legislation prohibiting discrimination in schools and colleges, transportation or public places.

The delegates moved to step up political activity in every affiliated local, and overwhelmingly rejected a proposal which would have established a "purge list" of Virginia Congressmen who supported the Taft-Hartley bill.

The Truman-Barkley ticket was given a further boost by the appearance of Sen. Claude Pepper (D. Fla.), who warned that "a vote for Dewey is a vote for depression."

The fighting Floridian brought the cheering delegates to their feet when he said: "When the Tafts and Hartleys and all those who stood with them in this ignoble deed are gone and forgotten, the labor movement of America will be stronger and greater and mightier."

CIO membership in the state has increased by 19,777 since the Southern organizing drive began in June, 1946, Ernest B. Pugh, state director of the CIO Organizing Committee, told the convention. Of the 86 NLRB elections in which the CIO participated since 1946, he said, it won 80%.

Philip Clowes, assistant to Van A. Bittner, director of the CIO Organizing Committee, stressed that the job of CIO's Southern organizers is not political action but organizing. "If we do that," he said, "we will have effective, successful political action."

George Weaver, director of the CIO's Committee to Abolish Discrimination, noted that America "has not been able to exercise moral leadership commensurate with its economic strength.

"Over two-thirds of the peoples of the world are of the so-called darker races," he continued, "and they pull no punches in telling the American representatives that 'we can't trust you. You have probably the finest constitution and set of principles and ideals that man has been able to reduce to writing... but after 270 years you haven't yet learned to practice what you preach.'"

By acclamation delegates returned Council Pres. Charles C. Webber to office for his third term. Lloyd P. Vaughan, incumbent secretary-treasurer and eleven vice-presidents on a slate headed by Webber were elected.

In Minnesota:

Sen. Ball Is Still Worried

They say Sen. Joe Ball (R. Minn.), running for reelection against Mayor Hubert H. Humphrey, of Minneapolis, the Democratic - Farmer - Labor candidate, is looking mighty worried these days.

But, apparently, he began worrying in 1942, when he was elected to his first full term. For, in that vote, Ball got only 356,297 ballots to a total of 402,150 for his Farmer-Labor, Democratic (The DFL was formed later) and independent opponents. This year, there are only two candidates, Ball and Humphrey.

* * *

You want to make a political speech — one packed with facts?

CIO-PAC has a booklet that will help you. It's called "Speakers' Book of Facts."

Its 58 pages contain information about prices and profits, housing, Taft-Hartley Act, civil rights, social security and unemployment insurance.

The booklet is designed principally for union officials and PAC leaders.

REDHANDED

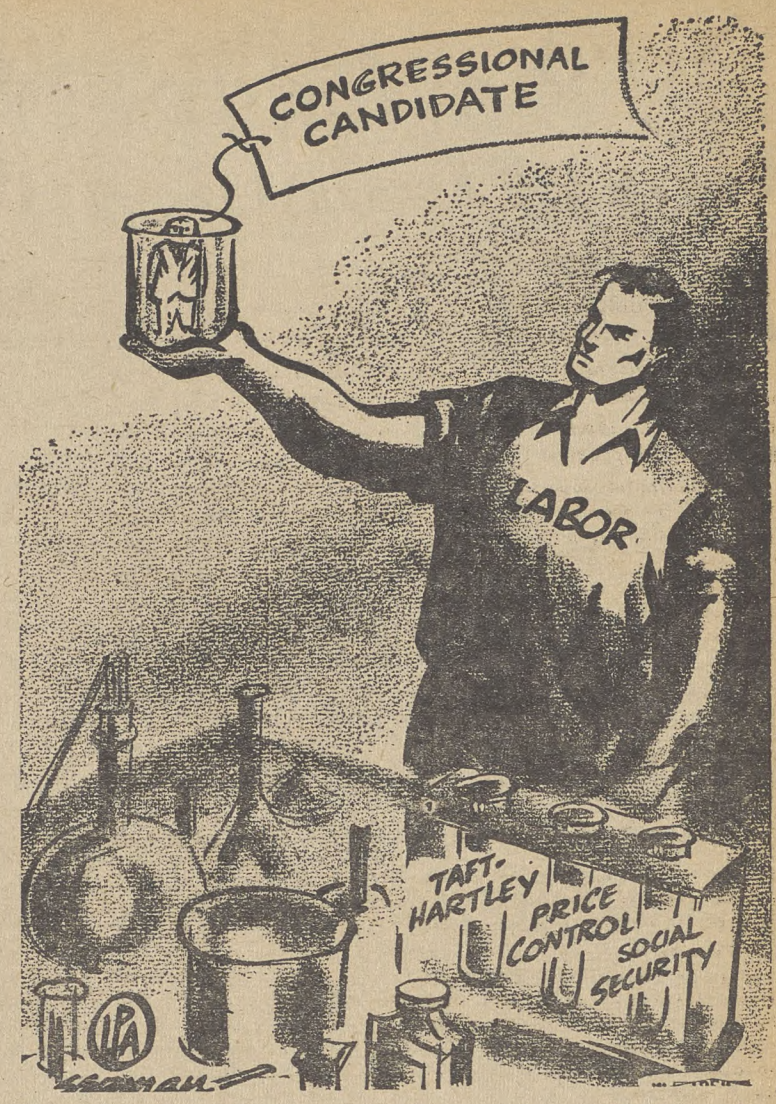
Trud, Soviet journal, doesn't like the CIO News. In fact, Trud just about despises us.

It seems we did a horrible thing when we reprinted an article from "the American bourgeois weekly, Saturday Evening Post," which praised James B. Carey for his work in WFTU.

"They lacked the courage to speak openly against the line of the WFTU," Trud went on, "preferred to deal the blow by the hands of the organ of a monopolistic concern."

Editor's note: (1) Carey has been trying to make WFTU follow the "line" under which it was founded; (2) We or he knew nothing about the Post article until it appeared; (3) So there.

The Acid Test



Union Wars On Accidents

There were over two million industrial accidents last year, resulting in the deaths of over 17,000 workers. Another 1900 were left permanently unable to work, while 90,000 others remained with permanent partial disabilities.

Those figures were cited by John R. Kumpel of the CIO Rubber Workers at the 34th annual convention of the Intl. Association of the Industrial Accident Boards and Commissions in New York City.

To induce accident prevention in the plants, the Rubber Workers have adopted a 10-point program, Kumpel said. It consists, in part, of the following:

Set up safety committee of at least three members of the local union; have management name at least three members to serve on this committee; have weekly inspection trips by the committee once a week.

Hold safety meeting jointly with management once a week. Keep a record of minutes of all safety meetings; have the committee work out an educational program for shop stewards and membership.

Develop a good merit system of award for the department which has fewest accidents; work out a better program on safety suggestions; have the committee acquaint itself with accident-prevention activities of state departments.

Draft a section on safety and health and incorporate it into the union agreement or contract.

ORGANIZATIONALLY SPEAKING

By Allan S. Haywood

CIO Reg. Dir. Frank Bonacci, Utah, reports that an NLRB election held at the Richardson Battery Plant at Ogden, Utah, resulted in 26 votes for the CIO Rubber Workers and four votes for the AFL Teamsters. This is a new plant and it will soon have some 200 workers employed. At an NLRB election among the employes of the Cudahy plant of Salt Lake City, Utah, the results were 68 votes for the CIO Packinghouse Workers and 35 votes for the AFL Meat Cutters Union. It is also reported by Bonacci that at an election held at the American Linen Supply Co., to secure a union shop, the vote was 100 for and 5 against.

An election victory in the U. S. Corrugated Fibre Box Co., of Polk, Penna., was reported by Ralph W. Tillotson, CIO Sub-Regional Director in Erie, Pa. Forty votes were cast for the CIO Paperworkers, 10 votes for no union. Steel Rep. Ross Atwell carried out the organization work and the election.

Thomas J. Gallagher, director of organization of the CIO Marine and Shipbuilding Workers, reports that in a union security election at the American Car & Foundry Company in Wilmington, Del., 128 voted yes, 15 no. The total number eligible to vote was 179. Gallagher also reports that in an election conducted at the Welin David & Boat Works, Local 60, Perth Amboy, N. J., the results were 219 votes for CIO and 213 for AFL. A union security election at the Superior Zinc Corp., Bristol, Pa., resulted in 54 votes for, 9 against. The total number eligible to vote was 72.

IAM RAID THWARTED

Local 267 of the Transport Workers decisively defeated an attempted raid when the employes of the Philadelphia Suburban Transportation Co., Phila., Pa., voted 109 to 55 against the IAM in an NLRB conducted election. TWU Intl. Rep. Joseph R. Marks assisted the officers of Local 267 in their campaign.

George Brown, director of organization of the CIO Woodworkers reports victories in two union shop authorization elections in Washington State: Taylor Brothers Logging Co., Castle Rock, Wash., 60 yes, 2 against; Weyerhaeuser Lumber Co., Longview, Wash., 941 for, 125 against. Director Brown also reports that in an election at the Bond Wood Treating Plant, Louisville, Ky., out of 147 eligible to vote, 102 votes were cast for CIO, 36 for no union.

CIO Reg. Dir., Anthony J. Federoff reports that in a union shop election held at the Schenley Distillery, Pittsburgh, Pa., organized by Local 266, CIO Brewery Workers the vote was 935 yes, 7 no. There were 1129 employes eligible to vote.

CIO Reg. Dir. Edward McCrone, Connecticut, reports that the Cleaners and Dyers Local Union 364 won a State Labor Relations election at the Cities Service Cleaners in New Haven, Conn. The vote was 15 in favor of union and 2 against.

UNION GROWTH

A recent Bureau of Labor Statistics survey showed that there has been a five-fold increase in labor union membership since 1933. At that time there were nearly three million union members. Today there are more than 15,000,000 union members. This means that one out of four in the total labor force in the Nation is a union member.

It also means that this year organized labor will constitute exactly 26% of the expected turnout at the polls. It is hoped by the writer that all members of the CIO will stand together as a united front in our efforts to re-elect President Truman and support him with a liberal and democratic Congress.

The forward movement of American labor has not been halted by the Slave-Labor 80th Congress. However, it has been warned and knows what to expect from a second 80th Congress. We will go to the polls this November and show that labor doesn't want another 80th Congress or a President who defends such a Congress; we will show it with fifteen million votes.

Committee For Constitutional Government Plea

'Needed: 100,000 Paul Reveres To Save Government From Labor-Boss Control'

By HOLLACE RANSDELL

A small, dull-looking pamphlet received recently by The CIO News turned out to be red-hot stuff.

It attacks the democratic principles upon which our government is based and casts slurs upon the integrity of lawmakers in general. It bitterly denounces the Taft-Hartley law—for being too weak.

The pamphlet, written by John W. Scoville and published by the Committee for Constitutional Government, an outfit financed by die-hard labor-haters, is one of a number of anti-union publications peddled by the CCG.

It follows the line laid down by the Natl. Association of Manufacturers in its big newspaper and radio publicity drive—that unions are monopolies.

The pamphlet, which takes the coal strike last spring as its jumping off place, has none of the usual NAM slickness, however. Scoville, carried away by his zeal to brand unions as "monopolistic," lets slip some remarks that betray a startling disloyalty to our democratic form of government.

T-H Called Weak

After attacking the Taft-Hartley law for "still preserving and protecting the labor monopolies" as a weak attempt "to eliminate some of the evils," Scoville writes:

"We may note that the monopolies which are encouraged by government are among groups of large numerical strength and voting power. Perhaps the conscience of the lawmaker, when he ponders the monopoly problem, is blunted by the fact that government is itself a colossal monopoly, with power to deprive the citizen of property, liberty and life.

"The fact that the majority rule in a democracy should not obscure the fact that the majority vote simply determines which group shall be given monopoly power. Invariably the ruling majority will pass laws to benefit the ruling group and to oppress minorities.

Un-American Unit Silent

Neither the House Un-American Activities Committee nor any of the other Congressional Committees which claim they are attempting to rout out subversives have taken the trouble to investigate the Committee for Constitutional Government.

Scoville's latest pamphlet contains a statement that "a copy has gone to all members of Congress for their information."

"Thus, existing laws favor tenants as against landlords; favor employes as against employers; favor the poor as against the rich. Those who clamor for greater equality in wealth and income deny that citizens should have equality in the law . . .

"To expect that a majority of voters will ever demand an impartial government with equal rights for all is probably an Utopian dream."

Having disposed of American democratic ideals in this fashion, Scoville concludes with a vicious attack on unions. Claiming that there is "considerable evidence" to prove that unions, instead of increasing real wages, have really lowered them, he goes on:

Unions Seen as Robbers

"But even if it could be proved that labor unions have increased the real wages of organized workers, this would be no valid defense. We could not defend an association of bank robbers by showing that the association had increased the loot."

A much more ambitious piece by Scoville—a 160-page tract called "Labor Monopolies or Freedom," also distributed by the Committee for Constitutional Government—calls for a return to conditions that existed before passage of the Wagner, Social Security, and Fair Labor Standards acts—and preferably to the days when the Sherman Act was enforced exclusively against labor unions.

One of CCG's stunts is the distribution of a small printed slip designed for "tuck-in" mail, that is, can be stuck into any letter. The heading on this slip reads: "Needed, 100,000 Paul Reveres to Save Your Government From Labor-Boss Control!" It is addressed to "Middle-Class Citizens, Professional Men, Farmers, Stockholders, Industrial Workers," and carries a blank for contributions.

This reads: "To further your non-partisan, non-political, educational work, making clear the dangers arising from labor monopolies' misusing gigantic funds for political campaigns, I hereby subscribe . . ."

Free Literature

Offered free is a copy of "Housewives' Dilemma No. 2," which, says the CCG, "explains the danger of labor-boss rule to middle-classes, professional men, stockholders, farmers, skilled workers."

The Committee for Constitutional Government is a revamped edition of the reactionary Natl. Committee to Uphold the Constitution, founded in 1937 by Frank Gannett, newspaper publisher, who is still one of CCG's biggest "angels," according to Friends of Democracy, non-sectarian, non-profit organization in New York founded to fight anti-democratic influences in the U. S.

"The Committee has many influential connections in the Republican Party, among Southern Democrats, and in Congress," says the FOD. "It has brought pressure group techniques to a point of perfection. In 1946 it spent $470,000 supplied by 25,000 individual subscribers and contributors to distribute 16 million pieces of printed matter to one million 'leadership individuals.'"

One of the affiliates through which the Committee operates, according to FOD, is America's Future, Inc., which syndicates the writings and sponsors the Sunday radio broadcasts of Sam Pettengill, former congressman and one of the nation's outstanding reactionary publicists.

Mich. Univ. Criticized

ACTION of the University of Michigan in suspending its entire workers' education program while it "studies" charges made by General Motors against the program has been sharply criticized by the Natl. CIO Dept. of Research and Education.

"It would be a tragedy of major significance if General Motors is allowed to succeed in its transparent effort to destroy the growing workers' education movement in the U. S.," said Stanley Ruttenberg, department director.

GM leveled an attack against the program at hearings last summer on the Labor Extension Service Bill before the House Subcommittee on Education and recently lodged charges with Michigan University's board of regents.

The board ordered the program suspended while it studied GM's charges. Meanwhile, the fall schedule has been scuttled.

"While organized labor is developing successful labor education services in cooperation with a score of state universities and public support for a Federal Labor Extension Service is growing," Ruttenberg declared, "we cannot sit by while General Motors destroys one of the oldest and most respected pioneer state programs."

NAACP Nominee Is Walter Reuther

Pres. Walter P. Reuther of the CIO Auto Workers is one of five persons nominated to fill vacancies on the board of directors of the Natl. Association for the Advancement of Colored People. The nominees are subject to election by the NAACP branches.

Librarians Are Urged To Seek Better Pay

Judge Hubert Delany set off a heated argument when he urged the convention of the New York Library Association at Lake Saranac, N. Y., to "get on the street corners" and fight for higher wages.

"If you let people scare you off from joining unions by being called Communists, then you don't deserve to get any more than you are getting," Judge Delany said. "Librarians should stop being what we call 'respectable.'"

PICKET CITY HALL: **Members of Local 544, CIO Public Workers, picketed Lorain, Ohio, City Hall, in protest against Mayor Flahery's refusal to sign an agreement to protect city employes from abuse, discrimination and seniority violations. They are, l. to r., Earl Pietch, Elgin Day, local vice-president, and Charles Chehore, son of George Chehore, Lorain's park superintendent.**

Greece Moving Steadily Toward Recovery--Golden

CLINTON S. Golden, labor adviser to the Economic Cooperation Administration, says Greece is moving steadily toward recovery, and in addition is making a sizeable contribution to Europe's recovery. Golden is a former vice-president of the CIO Steelworkers.

Golden, who spent seven months in Greece as labor adviser to the Greek Mission, says this is all the more remarkable because Greece has been forced to fight a war during the recovery period, a war which is made necessary to bring order to the country.

"The American Mission to Greece, of which I was a member, initiated this recovery and now ECA is making a solid contribution," Golden said. "Currency has been stabilized; inflation halted with a resultant benefit to workers and to the general population.

"Particularly vital in all war-devasted countries has been restoration of transportation facilities. Two important bridges, the great one at Gorgopotamos and the Corinth Canal railway bridge, have been completed. The opening of these bridges will speed up other reconstruction projects in the area."

Interstate and coastwise commerce will be materially aided now that the canal through the isthmus has been opened for traffic, Golden said. During the war the Germans dynamited and blocked it with huge parts of bombed bridges and other debris.

LABOR has had its share in this achievement," Golden said. "One of the many examples of the speed and skill which characterized the building operation is the fact that the 120-ton steel trusses were constructed and joined at the center span in just 12 days. It is interesting to remember that toward the end of the last century, a French company accomplished what Emperor Nero tried to do 19 centuries earlier—cut through the narrow isthmus and open it up to shipping."

Airports are being finished rapidly, and highway paving has been going on at the rate of five miles a day.

"Although Greek attention has been pretty much focused on swift recovery of its industry and commerce," Golden said, "public health and other recovery projects have not been overlooked. For example, up to the end of August, nearly 4,500 villages were sprayed in the malaria-control campaign."

Holland Union Thanks CIO For CARE Packs

The Netherlands Trade Union Federation writes the CIO that the 182 CARE food packages sent for distribution to trade unionists in Holland have been received.

"This generous consignment," writes Pres. E. Kupers, of the Federation, "is for us another manifestation that the CIO is really bringing international relief into practice."

The packages, Kupers writes, are being distributed by the Federation's Women's League to families particularly in need, due to long-continued illness of mother or father.

Act Now To Avoid Bust—CIO

THE CIO Economic Outlook sees "no comfort" in business predictions that inflation will end with a general tapering-off of demand and gentle reduction in prices.

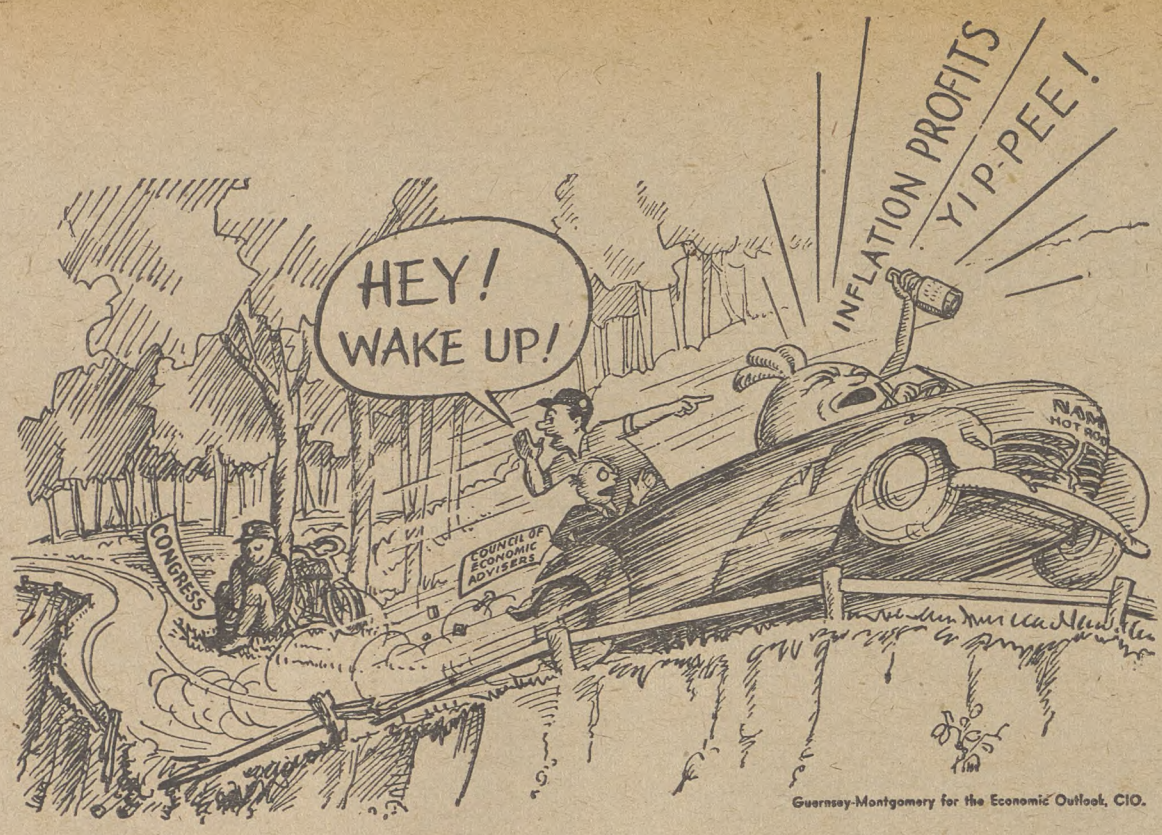
The publication, in a review of the recent report of the Council of Economic Advisers, instead calls for "wise and vigorous government action to prevent depression."

The Outlook's October issue predicts that any reduction in consumer demand will immediately have serious effects on production and jobs.

"With slackening industrial output and rising unemployment, we already will be in the cycle of the next depression," the CIO bulletin warns.

Record postwar expenditures for new factories and equipment, increasing of inventory, foreign aid and rearmament are due to slacken, the Outlook said. That trend makes more important the question: "Where must the money come from to buy up America's growing national product and assure full employment?"

The Outlook endorses the opinion of the Council of Economic Advisers that "in a future expanded economy, consumer income and expenditures will require a larger share in order to assure markets for everything that can be produced."



Guernsey-Montgomery for the Economic Outlook, CIO.

"BUT the opposite is happening," the Outlook declared. "We are going in the wrong direction.

"While expanded capital investments soon can yield a record flow of consumers' goods, the uncontrolled inflation has been impoverishing millions of American families. Real incomes have been going down. Accumulated savings are being wiped out. Consumer debt is at an all-time high.

"While the great corporations profits of inflation, rising prices are robbing the bulk of American families of the means to consume the goods and services that must be absorbed as our national output increases. Here, then, is the seed germ of the next depression."

Even those who profit from today's inflation will suffer from its after-effects, the Outlook warns. It notes that "the high prices which support today's and the wealthy further enrich themselves from the unearned 'prosperity' are insecurely moored. Without a solid base of expanding consumer purchasing power, the future holds no certainty."

Since 1946, the average family is "poorer" because "its inflated money income is buying less," the Outlook declares. To maintain living standards, "many families of wage and salaried workers have been forced to (1) reduce their savings out of income, (2) spend past savings, and (3) extend their use of consumer credit."

Race Ban Void At Okla. U.

A special three-judge Federal Circuit Court in Oklahoma City has ruled that Oklahoma laws cannot be used to keep a Negro student from attending the Univ. of Oklahoma's graduate school, but further litigation may be necessary to make the declaration effective.

G. W. McLaurin, a retired professor at Langston Univ., Oklahoma, had applied for admission to take graduate work leading to a doctor of philosophy degree, but was barred because of his race and color.

U. S. Circuit Court Judge Alfred P. Murrah decided that "in so far as" the state laws which had been invoked in the case "deny or deprive the plaintiff of admission to the Univ. of Oklahoma for the purpose of pursuing the course he seeks to pursue there, they are unconstitutional and void."

The court, however, refused to grant an injunction which would compel the admission of McLaurin. The latter and the attorneys for the Natl. Association for the Advancement of Colored people, who represent him, said that if McLaurin is not admitted to the university, they will start further proceedings to enforce the court's declaration of law.

OTHER decisions affecting the rights of Negroes were:

- A U. S. District Court ordered that a "readjustment of salaries" be made after the court found that the Atlanta, Ga., school board had discriminated against Negro teachers.

(Average monthly salaries were listed: high school principals, white, $340, Negro, $240; elementary school principals, white, $254.15, Negro, $167.53; high school teachers, white, $198.45, Negro, $145.65; elementary school teachers, white, $160.19, Negro, $112.38.)

- Refusal of the Texas Supreme Court to hear the case brought by Herman Marion Sweatt to gain admission to the law school of the Univ. of Texas.

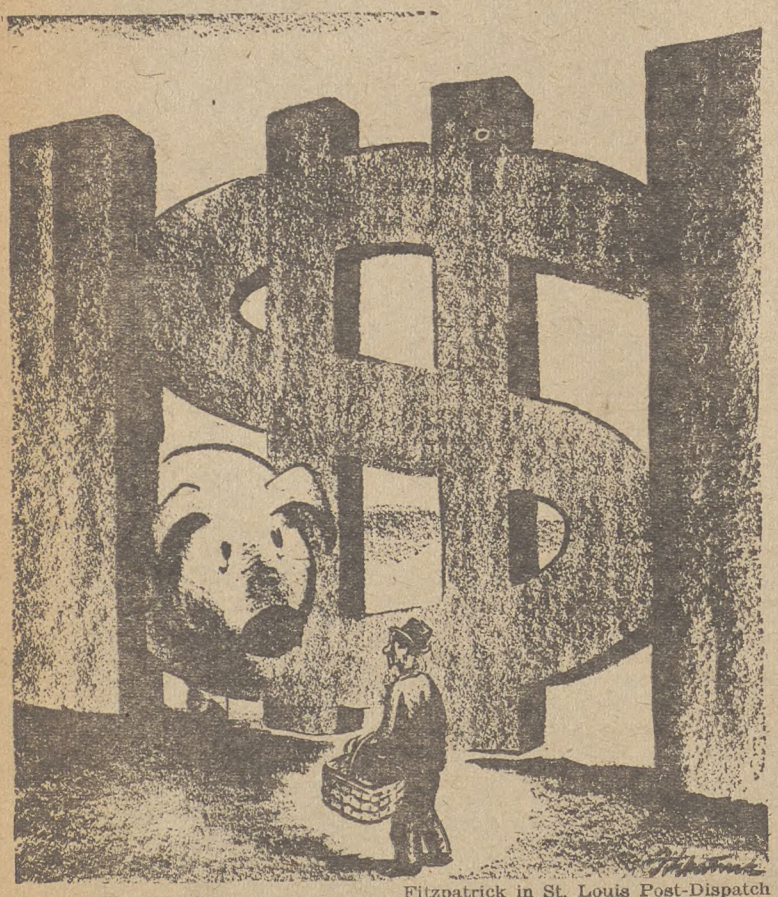
NAACP attorneys indicated that if the state Supreme Court again refused to consider the case, it will be headed for the U. S. Supreme Court.

T-H Bars More From Unions

The NLRB in two decisions has deprived several more groups of skilled workers of their right to belong to regular trade unions. The rulings were under the clause of Taft-Hartley which denies collective bargaining rights to foremen.

One case involved engineers working for the Continental Oil Co., members of the CIO Oil Workers. The board said that a number of the engineers, "altho for the most part they work a shift alone," have the power to "hire and fire or effectively recommend hiring and firing." This makes them foremen, the board asserts.

The other case was brought by the CIO Marine & Shipbuilding Workers when Merrill-Stevens Dry Dock & Repair Co. demanded that "leading men" be dropped from the union's bargaining unit. The board held that altho the highly skilled "leading men" who demonstrate work techniques to other workers "have no authority to discipline or discharge men" they can't belong to the union because "the employer relies on their recommendations."


Fitzpatrick in St. Louis Post-Dispatch

PEEKING OUT

Michigan Supreme Court Upholds Little T-H Act

MICHIGAN workers were hit hard unexpectedly last week when the state supreme court upheld the constitutionality of the Bonine-Tripp act, a little Taft-Hartley law.

The decision "clarified" a Sept. 8 ruling which had held the union-busting measure unconstitutional. At that time the court ruled unconstitutional one clause which placed circuit court judges on compulsory arbitration panels in certain labor disputes. Since the act had no "saving clause" which would have left the rest of the law intact, the entire piece of legislation was apparently killed.

The latest ruling, however, merely reaffirmed the ban on judges serving on compulsory arbitration panels. The rest of the law was permitted to stand as valid.

THE act is patterned after the Taft-Hartley law. But, in addition, there are regulations banning strikes and substituting compulsory arbitration in public utility and hospital disputes, barring mass picketing and requiring a state-conducted strike vote before any strike can be called.

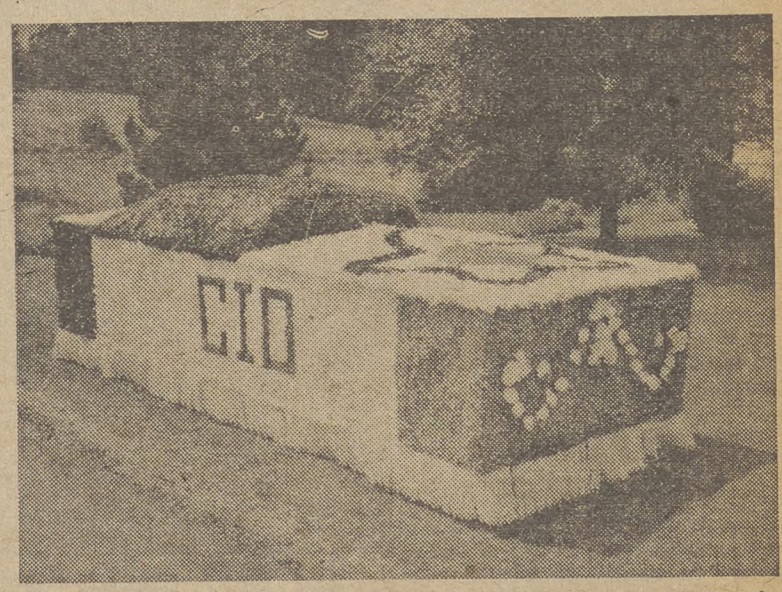
The Bonine-Tripp law permits an employer to insist that the state labor mediation board take a strike vote in his plant if he thinks a union is too weak to meet the requirements for such a vote.

Under the act, every employe of the company, union and non-union, is allowed to vote. A majority of all workers, not just those voting, must approve a strike before it can be called.

Connecticut PAC Backs Bowles

The Connecticut Political Action Committee has indorsed Chester Bowles for governor and the Democratic candidates for Congress. Harold Senior, executive secretary of the committee, said:

"We have endorsed Chester Bowles and the Democratic candidates for Congress because, if elected, they plan to do something about the shortage of low-rent housing, about the high cost of living, about the inadequacy of present old age pensions and other social security allotments, the sales tax, the laws governing minimum wages, the Taft Hartley Law and other matters of immediate and vital concern to the people of this state and the nation."



SHOE WORKERS' FLOAT: **The CIO was represented in the annual parade of the Veterans of Foreign Wars at Washington, Mo., by this float which was entered by the Local 118, CIO United Shoe Workers of America.**

THE ADVENTURES OF JIM BARRY

WITH THE CITY-WIDE HELP OF LABOR'S DOOR-BELL RINGERS, JIM HAS TRACED THE KIDNAPPERS OF OLD POP STORM TO THEIR HIDEOUT. LEAVING PEGGY TO BRING HELP, JIM AND WOODY PRETEND TO CANVAS THE APARTMENT OF STAN HALLEG, ONE OF THE KIDNAPPERS.....

NOW REMEMBER, WOODY, KEEP YOUR MOUTH SHUT AND YOUR EYES OPEN! WE'RE WALKING RIGHT INTO THE DEN OF THESE SKUNKS!

SURE, SURE! YOU KNOW ME, JIM....

I AM AN EXPERT IN DISCRETION.... QUICK THINKING.... KEEPING MY MOUTH SHUT AND -- HUH?

ER... GOOD AFTERNOON....

ULP! JIM -- IT'S ONE OF THEM--

CERTAINLY THIS GENTLEMAN IS A VOTER! AREN'T YOU, SIR?

ME A VOTER? OH, YEH, YEH! I'M OVER TWENTY-ONE!

FINE! FINE! THEN WE'D LIKE TO HAVE A WORD WITH YOU.. MIND IF WE COME IN?

YA WANNA COME IN, HUH? OKAY, COME ON IN!

THANKS! WE WON'T TAKE UP MUCH OF YOUR TIME....

GO RIGHT THROUGH INTA THE BEDROOM -- THAT'S WHERE I'M SORT OF FIXED UP!

OF COURSE.

THIS WAY?

YEH.... GO AHEAD!

WHA--!

IT'S.... IT'S POP! WE FOUND HIM!

YEH, YOUSE FOUND HIM! BUT IT AIN'T GONNA DO YOU NO GOOD ON ACCOUNT OF NOW SOMEBODY'S GOTTA FIND YOU!

WE.... WE WERE TRICKED....

SOITINLY YOUSE WAS TRICKED! I AIN'T SO DUMB! I RECOGNIZED YA THE MOMENT I SEEN YOUSE STANDING IN THE DOOR! JIM BARRY MUSTA BEEN PRETTY DUMB BRINGING THE FAT CHARACTER ALONG FORGETTING THAT I COULD RECOGNIZE HIM!

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Our Guess Is--

GALLUP 'WAY OFF ON VOTE GUESS

By ARTHUR RIORDAN

GEORGE Gallup, who lives in the beautiful town of Princeton, N. J., and makes his living polling folks on various and sundry issues, has finally made a cautious prediction on the size of the 1948 Presidential vote.

The registration figures for New York City, which showed a startling decline over the Presidential year of 1944 gave Gallup the basis for his prediction—qualified as it is.

In New York City's rather archaic system of annual registration, the 1948 total is 3,322,000, contrasted with 3,556,377 in '44 and 3,390,460 in 1940, last previous non-war presidential year.

Some more statistics before we get back to Gallup. In 1944 the total vote for all Presidential candidates was 48,025,684. In 1940 the total vote was 49,820,312.

BEARING in mind the 1948 New York City registration and the 1944 Presidential vote, Dr. Gallup deduces:

"If the New York City registration is as good an indication of election interest this year as in past years, a smaller proportion of eligible voters will vote in the coming election than in any Presidential election in the last 100 years.

"The New York figures point to a turnout for the nation of under 47,000,000—or only about 50% of the potential voting population."

(It is estimated that there are 94,000,000 persons 21 or over in the U. S.)

It seems very bold of us to take issue with Dr. Gallup, who makes a tidy living out of polls. (He also conducts them for business houses on, for instance, how many people prefer Oaties to Timothies for breakfast.)

But, we think Mr. Gallup's deduction is all wet and that the total voting will be nearer to 60,000,000.

We don't know all the factors behind the admittedly disappointing New York registration.

Maybe the people were lulled into a false sense of security by shmoos. Maybe they were not afraid of the Shmoot-Hawley bill returning. Maybe they are not afraid of a Shmooting war.

But, here is why we think Gallup is all wet.

In **West Virginia,** for instance, 92% of the eligible voters are registered, an all-time high (the Democrats outnumber the Republicans, in registration, by 200,000); In **California,** 62% of the eligibles registered in 1944; this year it is 69%.

In **Pennsylvania,** there were as many registered for the 1948 primary as there were for the November vote in 1944, and thousands have registered since; **Texas** registration, which was 32% of eligibles in '44, now is 40%.

In the **State of Washington,** 82% of the voters were qualified for the primary, an all-time high.

Figures for **New England** are not complete, but in **Boston,** registration has risen from 390,698 and in **Worcester** it's up to 106,364 from 100,018.

NOW, let's take the State of **Ohio,** home of Sen. Robert Alphonso Taft (R.) and also of PAC Dir. Jack Kroll. The latter, incidentally, predicts that Ohio will go for Pres. Truman this year, despite the fact Gov. Dewey squeezed through there in 1944 by 12,000 votes (then he had an Ohioan, former Gov. Bricker, as his running-mate.)

In Ohio, Sec.-Treas. William Lavelle, of the State PAC, has made a survey which indicates that registration will hit a record total.

He bases that on registration in the big industrial areas, which closed last week. Here's his study:

County	main city	prev. high	1948
Cuyahoga	Cleveland	645,000	651,810
Franklin	Columbus	169,376	181,711
Hamilton	Cincinnati	333,000	368,929
Lorain	Lorain	34,040	51,028
Lucas	Toledo	149,178	171,966
Mahoning	Youngstown	115,000	135,000
Montgomery	Dayton	169,963	176,000
Stark	Canton	81,707	85,248
Summit	Akron	153,628	166,577

From those figures, Lavelle guesses: "The all-time high registration indicates Ohio's vote in 1948 might pass 3½ million for the first time. The past record, set in 1940, is 3,319,912."

(In 1944, Dewey won in Ohio by only 0.36% of the vote; Taft's victory margin was only 0.059% of the vote. PAC estimates that just two more votes per precinct would have licked Taft.)

OTHER news of political action circles:

THOMAS: O. John Rogge, Wallaceite candidate for surrogate in New York City, hit one of the lows of this political campaign, when he accused Norman Thomas during a radio debate of having Fascist tendencies. Thomas flattened him orally.

HENRY: Even the third party candidate, tired and rather bewildered after delivering almost the same speech hundreds of times, apparently knew that his campaign was a horrible flop. In California, Henry Wallace said the Progressive Party would survive and grow despite the size of its vote, which meant the Progs now expect a low vote.

In other words, the singing party had become a pipsqueak party.

CONNECTICUT: Mrs. Chase Going Woodhouse, Democratic candidate for the Congressional seat she held from 1944 to 1946, has repudiated third party support in no uncertain terms. The third party had pulled out a candidate who had filed against her.

N'ORLEANS: The Catholic Committee of the South in an official statement denounced the States' Rights Party as one whose motive is " to incite ill will.'

DOUBLE TALK: The Progressive Party of Minnesota, trying to hide its chagrin at its sorry showing in an invasion of the Democrat - Farmer - Labor primary and attempting to conceal its worry at the strength of Hubert Humphrey, announced:

"The Progressive Party cannot assume responsibility for the candidacy and program of Humphrey nor does it, on the other hand, restrain individuals and groups who support our program from voting for Humphrey if they see reasons for so doing."

KROLL: He'll join Pres. Truman's campaign train at Akron this week.

NEW JERSEY: Archibald S. Alexander, PAC-indorsed Democratic candidate for U. S. Senator, who previously favored repeal of certain portions of the Taft-Hartley Law, has come out for "outright repeal with immediate substitution of a law which would preserve the rights of labor with fairness to management.'

His opponent, Robert C. Hendrickson (R.) has plumped for some T-H changes. They include: giving the Secretary of Labor—rather than the President—power to invoke T-H "national emergency' anti-strike provisions (that's heresy, Robert; the GOP has just about taken away every power of the Labor Secretary); allow non-Communist locals to qualify for NLRB facilities even if their international officers have not signed non-Communist affidavits; permit preferential hiring of union members; recognize the value of the union hiring hall; clarification of T-H provisions on the secondary boycott. However, he felt the first year of T-H had justified its "broad purposes."

Kentucky: Pres. T. Murphy, of Steelworkers' Local 3845, Louisville, announced that between 80 and 85% of his members have registered.

And So, To Bed!

WE don't recall just who it was who first said that politics make strange bedfellows. But he certainly had something there!

In the present campaign, the bedfellows are getting stranger and stranger. First, the New York Times, in a starry-eyed editorial, came out for Gov. Dewey.

"The Mr. Dewey of 1948, whom we now support, has both a firmer grip of foreign policy and a more active part in making it than the Mr. Dewey of 1940 or 1944," rhapsodized the Times. And what was wrong with Mr. Dewey in 1940? "He was, at the time, 38 years old." And what was wrong in 1944, when the Times backed FDR? Dewey's "mandate was weak."

Domestically, the Times is Dewey-eyed. "Even the extreme right wing of the Republican Party now knows that such Roosevelt measures as Social Security and the Fair Labor Standards Act, the SEC and the TVA are here to stay." (Editor's note: If you are a betting man, Mr. Times Publisher Sulzberger, how about a little wager on that last statement? Or perhaps you were in a state of coma during the 80th Congress.)

A day after the Times did its mental flipflop, Col. Robert Rutherford McCormick called in his best Chicago Tribune editorial writer and ordered him to write a whiz-bang. He did, too.

Printed in scab varitype, the editorial can best be evaluated in this sentence: "We are for him (CIO editor's note: Dewey, natch) because, borrowing one of Westbrook Pegler's better phrases, we consider him the least worse of the candidates."

PAC'll Help

Need political ammunition? PAC has a number of effective publications:

"Registration," "Organization," and "Blockworkers," 1000 for $6; 600 for $3.25; 100 for $1—"Here We Stand," 1000 for $5; 500 for $3; 125 for $1—"We're Voting for Truman," 1000 for $8; 500 for $4; 100 for $1.

"He Planned It That Way," 1000 for $11; 500 for $6; 200 for $3—"We've Had Enough," 1000 for $3.50; 500 for $2—"Truman and Dewey," 1000 for $11; 500 for $6; 200 for $3—"The CIO Says No," 1000 for $8; 500 for $4; 100 for $1.

"Prices" (40 pages), 1000 for $26; 500 for $14; 100 for $3—"Taft-Hartley and You" (32 pages, two colors), 1000 for $30; 500 for $15; 100 for $3.

S s Series

In PAC took advantage of the high fever pitch over the Cleveland Indians' final drive to the American League pennant.

Registration handbills—"Don't Strike Out on Election Day"—were handed out at the stadium to the 80,000 who attended daily. The brewery that broadcast the games agreed to include spot registration announcements. Five sound trucks cruised the city. Airplanes trailed banners over the city.

3d Party No Factor, Georgia CIO Ignores It

By TOM NOWELL

THE Progressive Party is such an inconsequential factor in Georgia politics that the Georgio CIO Council convention at its ninth annual convention did not even bother to pass a resolution denouncing it, council officers said.

The convention called on the National Democratic Committee to expel the Dixiecrats in Congress from the party and thus revoke their seniority and other privileges derived from their party affiliation.

Other resolutions condemned the North-South pay differential, the T-H act and the use of injunctions against unions under that law.

One of the speakers, Irving Abramson, Natl. CIO representative, said that Pres. Truman has been seeking to realize CIO objectives and that Henry Wallace and his communist associates are a "greater threat than the delegates may realize."

Abramson was introduced by Charles H. Gillman, who was unanimously reelected to his ninth term as council president.

Others reelected were L. A. Gossett, secretary-treasurer, and R. E. Starnes and G. R. Hathaway, vice presidents. O. A. Nikula of the American Union of Telephone Workers, a comparative newcomer in CIO ranks, ran a surprisingly good race for vice president in his first try for state office.

A bright future for the organization of Georgia industry under CIO banners was seen by Gillman in his report to the convention.

"Despite the many obstacles we have had to overcome," he said, "the representatives of the organizing drives and the representatives of international unions have done a splendid job in organizing new plants. Fine work has been done in many instances, especially in South Georgia where people have not been satisfied by merely joining a union.

"They have formed committees and helped others to get unions. I believe that within the next few years, South Georgia will be as well organized as the northern sections of our state."

Progress for the state PAC was also predicted by the Georgia PAC Chairman, G. R. Hathaway, who announced intentions to build on mistakes made in the past. Hathaway said, "Heretofore, political action has just been something to embark upon a few months prior to election. We are quite positive that every one now realizes that political action is something that must be carried on throughout the year on a daily basis just as our organization activities are.

Other speakers were Henderson Lanham, Congressman from the seventh district and the only member of the Georgia congressional delegation to vote against the Taft-Hartley law; Joseph Rabun, who was backed by the CIO in the recent gubernatorial race, and Anthony Smith, assistant director of CIO Councils.

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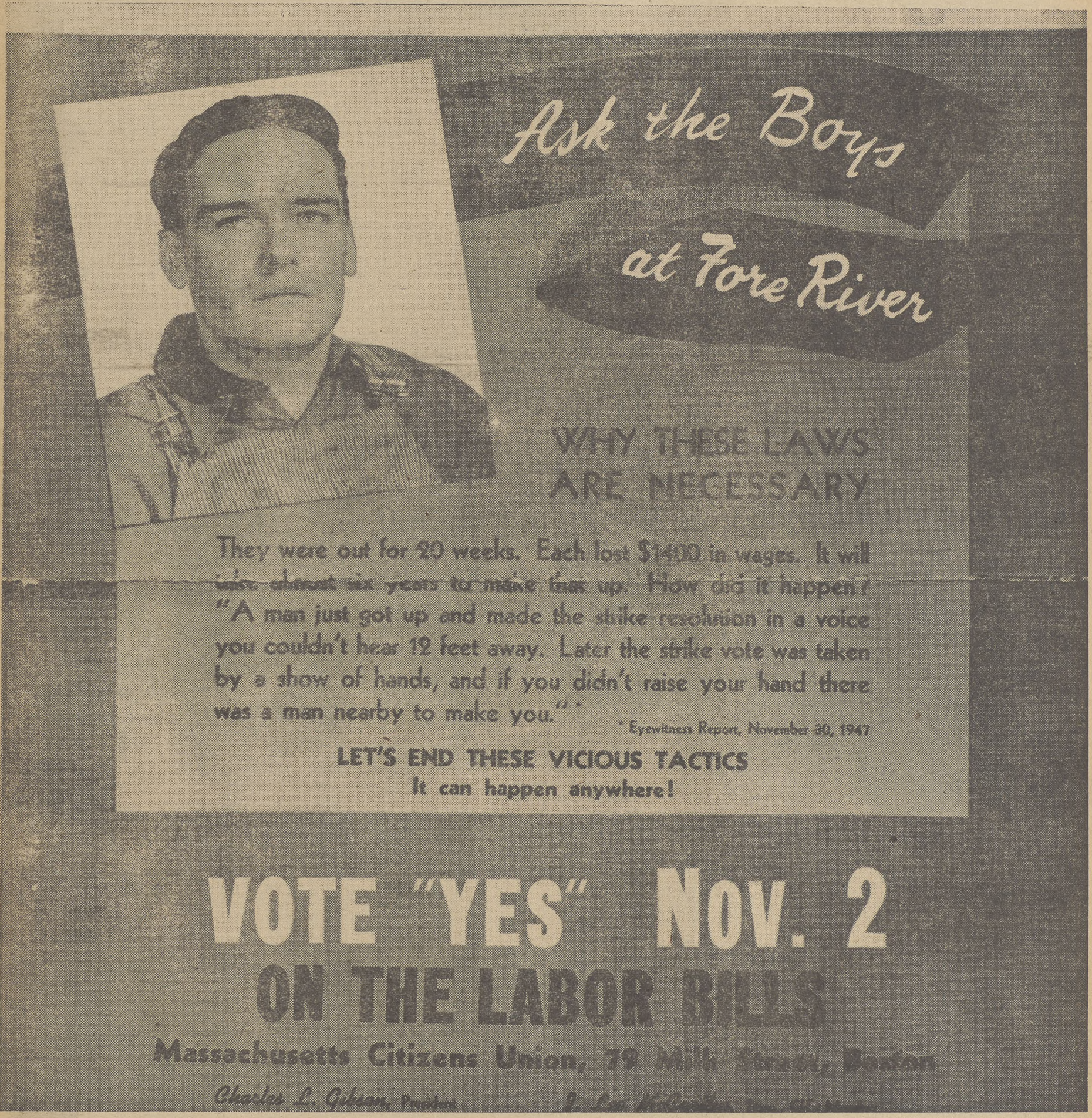
Phoney Campaign Bared

—By Massachusetts CIO



MASSACHUSETTS is being flooded with this misleading poster. "This is a complete phoney," says State PAC Dir. O'Brien. See pages 6-7.

Sen. Wagner To Get Murray Award

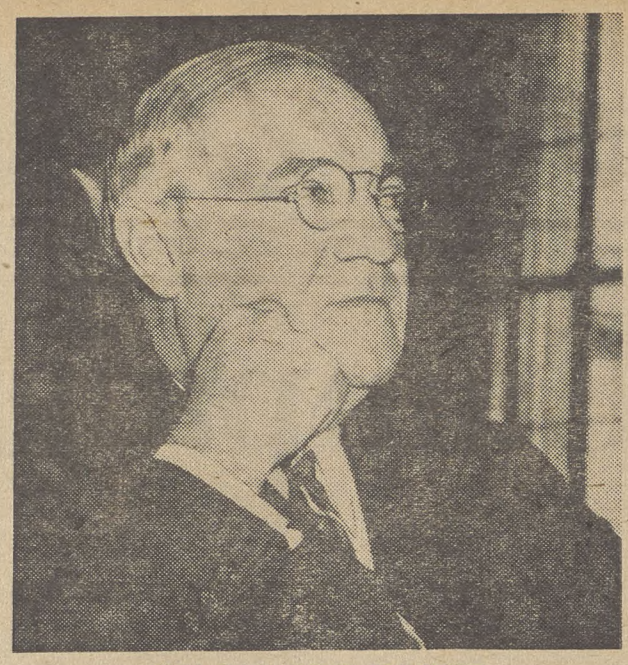
CHAMPION of social legislation, Sen. Robert F. Wagner (N. Y.) has been unanimously selected as the recipient of the Philip Murray award of the Natl. CIO Community Services Committee.

President Truman will be the chief speaker at the award dinner, to be held Thursday, Oct. 28, at 6 p.m. at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, New York City.

CIO Pres. Philip Murray also will speak. Other speakers on the program, which will be carried over a state-wide radio network and will be televized, will include Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers and Pres. Emil Rieve of the Textile Workers.

Leo Perlis, national director of NCSC, said that the award will be in the form of a scroll and a check for $10,000, which will establish the Robert F. Wagner Scholarship for students in the field of labor and social service.

The award, established to honor a citizen who does an outstanding job, was awarded last year to Gen. Omar Bradley, then head of the Veterans Administration.



SEN. ROBERT F. WAGNER
Spearheaded New Deal

Although the Senator from New York is best known as the author of the Wagner Act—Labor's Magna Charta—he introduced much of the New Deal social legislation. He was author of the Railroad Retirement Act, the Social Security Law and the Unemployment Insurance Act.

Wagner was co-author of a federal anti-lynching bill, the compulsory health insurance bill and the long-term housing bill. During the period from 1905 to 1918, when he served in the New York Assembly and Senate, he was author of a child labor law and was chairman of the committee probing the disastrous Triangle Shirt Co. fire.

He was acting lieutenant governor of New York in 1914, and from 1919 to 1926 was a justice of the New York Supreme Court. While serving on the bench he ruled in favor of Emergency Rent Law—later upheld by the U. S. Supreme Court—and sustained the right of unions to obtain injunctions against employers.

He resigned from the court to run for the U. S. Senate, where he is serving his third term.

Dewey 'For' T-H And Workers, Too

By GLORIA CAPLAN

NEW YORK'S little governor has finally taken a firm stand.

He's for the Taft-Hartley Law.

He's in favor of workers.

He's even gone so far as to coin a new word—"wrongest."

Well?

Not once during his half-hour labor address did Dewey call the Taft-Hartley Act by the name by which it is known to unionists—simply as the Taft-Hartley Act.

He used the long "formalj" term—Labor-Management Relations Act.

Pres. Truman's veto of the T-H bill, he assured a Pittsburgh, Pa., audience, was the "wrongest, most incompetent, most inaccurate document ever put out of the White House in 160 years."

Taunted by Pres. Truman's dare to "come out and fight" instead of hiding behind "high-level platitudes," Dewey made a batch of promises to workers that sounded like a list of Democratic bills the Republicans killed in the 80th Congress.

Dewey said he was "determined to achieve":

- Firm supports under wages. "The present minimum wage (40c an hour) set by law is far too low and it will be raised."

(Democratic attempts to raise the minimum have been smothered by the GOP in Congress for the past three years)

- Increased social security benefits for more people.

(The Republican 80th Congress lopped 750,000 people off the social security eligibility list and refused to increase benefits).

- A strengthened Labor Dept., equal in cabinet status to the Commerce and Agriculture Departments.

Said Pres. Truman in his Philadelphia acceptance speech: "I tried to strengthen the Labor Dept. . . . They (the Republicans) have simply torn it up. There is one bureau left that is functioning, and they cut the appropriation on it so it can hardly function.")

- An end to "special interest" legislation whether for labor or business.

(The Governor says he's for T-H, a pro-business vehicle, and for a higher minimum wage, a labor instrument.)

- "We will break the log jam in housing, so that decent houses may be provided at reasonable cost for our people."

(Eightieth Congress Republicans broke the efforts of the Democrats to pass the Taft-Ellender-Wagner housing bill.)

- "We will make sure that soaring prices do not steal food and clothing and other necessities from American families."

(The 80th Congress refused to restore price controls.)

- Remove fears of a boom and bust business cycle.

(Presumably by not talking about it. Dewey blasted Truman for telling the Russians just what they wanted to hear in supporting "an infamous falsehood that America is going to have a bust.")

- Press forward in solving the problems of race relations.

(Though committed to civil rights legislation and with enough votes to pass it, Republicans in the 80th Congress stayed clear of FEPC, anti-poll tax and anti-lynching bills.)

- Strive to make the world a world at peace in which human rights and freedoms will flourish.

(Referring to our bi-partisan foreign policy, Truman in Minnesota described Dewey as a "recent convert" who now comes along saying "Me too, but I can do it better!")

Move Over Strom; Here Comes Bob!

Guess who's the latest "states' rights" fan?

None other than Republican Sen. Robert A. Taft.

Attempting to corral votes for Republicans in St. Petersburg, Fla., Taft promised the South it could expect to get freedom of enterprise, sound government and the principles of States' rights from the Republicans.

Move over, Gov. Thurmond!

'If, If, If,' Chant Oil Moguls

By RAY DAVIDSON

"IF the union will accept the 12½ cent raises we offered before the strike, we will re-employ such strikers as we see fit when we see fit in the order we see fit and in the positions we see fit."

That is the position of major West Coast oil companies as the 14,000-man strike ends its sixth week.

In other words as the CIO Oil Workers see it, the companies now demand that the union sacrifice union principles to an extent that would be worse than outright surrender.

But surrender is not in the books for oil strikers. Members now feel the companies are out to kill the union and morale is improving.

Although companies have been able to resume production of some crude oil, refineries remain 88% out of operation. Companies are using skeleton crews to produce low grade gasoline to salve the public, but are not refining any of the many other profitable products of petroleum.

The union and many thousands of its members have been named defendants in damage suits totaling far above 15 million dollars. More than 150 strikers have been arrested on various charges. Several score were cited for contempt of court in connection with picketing injunctions slapped on in every plant.

A superior court judge in Los Angeles announced in open court that he would find all defendants guilty when brought to trial on civil contempt charges and assess them maximum fines, jail sentences. Under California law, believe it or not, there is no trial by jury and no appeal from the judge's ruling in civil contempt cases.

California newspapers have launched a campaign of "scare headlines" by greatly magnifying minor incidents and refusing to print the union's story.

Audience Hampers N. Y. City CIO Probe

HEARINGS on charges brought against the Greater New York City CIO Council were held last week before a special panel of three Executive Board members named by Pres. Philip Murray.

They heard witnessses from a number of unions in New York who had asked that CIO lift the Council's charter. The three-man panel will report to Pres. Murray and to the CIO Executive Board when it meets at Portland, Ore., on Nov. 17, just before the convention.

Presiding as "judges" at the hearing were L. S. Buckmaster, head of the Rubber union; Joseph Froesch, head of the Glass Workers; and Martin Wagner, president of the Gas. Coke and Chemical Workers. John Brophy, CIO industrial union councils director, attended the hearings.

Details of the hearing were not revealed, but Buckmaster told a crowded press conference that there had been temporary trouble with a "number of people" who entered the hearing room. The group—about 20 in number—was comprised of members and officials of local union affiliated with the council.

Buckmaster said the group, which had indicated it wishes to testify in support of the council, might have been allowed to remain in the hearing room "if they had conducted themselves properly."

"But they made so much noise, asked for points of orders, complaints and objections that orderly handling of the hearing was impossible," Buckmaster said. "There were half a dozen of them up shouting at the same time."

WHEN the hearing reconvened later in the office of Vice-Pres. Allan S. Haywood—and without the vocal group on hand—proceedings moved in more normal fashion, Buckmaster said.

Only incident occurred when one fur union official insisted on interrupting other speakers. He was asked to permit speakers to finish their remarks and when he persisted, he was urged to leave the hearing room. But when the hearing resumed, quiet had been restored and all interested parties were present.

Buckmaster vigorously denied charges made by Council spokesmen that the hearing was either a "star chamber proceeding or a kangaroo court." He said that it was a "regular trade union procedure, similar to thousands conducted all the time throughout the country."

Charges against the council were filed late in September with Pres. Murray by representatives of the New York State CIO Council and three international unions. They charged that the city CIO body often violated the CIO constitution and rules.

THEIR complaint said the city council had followed a course of "disruptive and irresponsible actions" which had "thwarted" national CIO policy and aided foes of labor, and that it had interferred with the affairs of at least three national unions and the CIO Political Action Committee.

Council Pres. James Durkin—who heads the Office Workers Union—and Sec.-Treas. Saul Mills denied the charges as "full of wild generalities" and attacked the character of the hearings as removing any possibility of a "fair hearing."

Their statement said the case was based on the council's refusal to accept "political dictation," and they asked for a bill of particulars against the council.

The Council has been the center of conflict in New York for several months, following its decision not to support the Marshall Plan and its failure to adhere to national CIO policy against the Third Party. In recent months numerous of its affiliated unions have withdrawn.

Pres. Michael Quill, of the Transport Union, former council head, resigned.

NLRB Only 10,000 Cases Behind!

The NLRB is getting there—slowly. It has a backlog of only 10,000 cases now.

During August, the Board announced, it received about 3500 new cases and settled 1416 more than were filed.

How GOP "Woos" Labor

The following, sent out by the Republican State Central Committee of Oregon, needs no comment from the CIO News:

Strictly Confidential

Dear Friend:

We are trying to get down to grass roots in our appeal to Union Labor.

A statewide survey indicates this is the group to be most apprehensive about, and that they are the people from whom the Democrats are apt to get their largest vote.

To this end, we earnestly ask your help and cooperation in the following effort to get Unionized Labor votes:

We ask from you in strict confidence, and at your earliest convenience, the names of from two to ten of your employees, with home addresses if available.

We will promptly write such workmen in a plain envelope, without revealing source of the name.

This letter will be carefully worded, and call attention to benefits that he, himself, will derive from electing Gov. Dewey and a new administration. It will be non-patronizing and non-high-pressure.

We will urge this workman to speak for our cause and candidates discreetly among his fellow workmen, calling attention to the arguments we enclose, and, if opportunity offers, to put out the cards and leaflets which we will send him in another plain envelope.

WE are of course aiming at the following type of your employes, and hope you can send us the names and home addresses of a few of them: Employes who have been with you for some time; people of the conservative or at least non-radical type; preferably home owners; men who have some prestige or some measure of leadership among their fellow workmen.

Because time is getting short for such a comprehensive state-wide plan, we ask that if possible, you return these names (using enclosed self-addressed envelope) at your earliest convenience.

Every effort will be made to avoid any possible back-firing. We will handle it with scrupulous confidence; our letters to the workers will be discreet and calculated to avoid enmity and wrangling.

Should one accidentally get to the wrong man, no harm will have been done. We are as anxious as anyone to avoid anything boomeranging onto the "front office."

With an earnest hope for your immediate cooperation, and with thanks for anything you may feel you can do in this regard.

Sincerely,

Dewey and Warren Commmittee

By Ralph D. Moores.

'We Must Not Lose November Election By Default'

WHILE Tom Dewey was showing his contempt for working people by calling a locomotive engineer a "lunatic," labor was striving mightily to show at the polls what it thought of Tom Dewey.

CIO Pres. Philip Murray, in behalf of CIO's drive to get out the vote, sent this message to leaders all over the land:

"The nation-wide upsurge in registration is indicative of the magnificent work done by the CIO. We must—repeat must—finish the job on Election Day.

"It is imperative that every member of the CIO fulfill his duty as a citizen. Participation in the election of our government executives and representatives is the most important duty of citizenship.

"I request that detailed plans for such participation be made immediately. Plans should include provisions for insuring the maximum vote as well as activities at the polls. I request that you send to Jack Kroll, CIO PAC, by October 21, an outline of your activities in this respect.

"We cannot and must not allow this election to go by default. I am confident that if the people of America participate in this election, the people of America will win."

Switch

The screwiest things happen in the Wallace Progressive Party.

For instance, in Texas, one Drew C. Nichols withdrew as the Progs' candidate for U. S. Senator and came out for another party.

Was it the Democrats? No. Was it the Republicans? No. Was it the Dixiecrats? No. Give up? It was the Socialists—bitter left opponents of the Wallace Party.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ Listen To Murray Oct. 25

CIO Pres. Philip Murray will make his first big radio political speech of the 1948 election next week.

THE DATE: Monday, October 25.

THE TIME: 7:15 P.M. eastern time; 6:15 P.M. central time; 9:15 P.M. mountain time; 8:15 P.M. pacific time.

THE STATIONS: 99 stations of the Columbia Broadcasting System.

Time for the broadcast, which will be carried on all 99 stations at the hour listed above, was bought by the CIO Political Action Committee.

Among the 99 stations carrying the program are WCBS, New York; WADC, Akron; WCAO, Baltimore; WGR, Buffalo; WBBM. Chicago; WKRC, Cincinnati; WGAR, Cleveland; WJR, Detroit; KMBC, Kansas City; WCAU, Philadelphia; WJAS, Pittsburgh; KMOX, St. Louis, WISN, Milwaukee; WAPI, Birmingham, Ala.; WAGA, Atlanta; WIAC, Nashville; WCCO, Minneapolis;Ss,SEHTRAI ver; KQW, San Francisco, KIRO, Seattle; KNX, Los Angeles.

KROLL, like all of labor, was deeply impressed by Pres. Truman's fighting speech at St. Paul, which highlighted the labor issue. Wired Kroll to Truman:

"Want to let you know the tremendous thrill I received from your magnificent speech. It topped even the Akron speech, which seemed unsurpassable.

"I am convinced more than ever before that your courageous defense of the New Deal against those who would tear it down is rallying the people of the country to your side."

Kroll had travelled through Ohio—his home state—on the President's campaign train.

In Detroit, the CIO Auto Workers, scoffing at Henry A. Wallace's claim to be the real friend of labor, recalled that two years ago, in the New Republic, Wallace had advocated denial of the right to strike to all public workers.

The Americans for Democratic Action, analyzing the political left side of the political scene, predicted that Wallace would poll less than 2,000,000 votes. (At one time, the Wallaceites were claiming they'd take 15,000,000. Last week, C. B. Baldwin, Wallace's campaign manager, predicted cautiously that it would be "millions.")

Even in Vermont—so rock-ribbed Republican that it was the subject of the famous "as Maine goes, so goes Vermont," gag in 1936—PAC was putting on a hard campaign.

The organization was revamped by CIO. Unions participating are Amalgamated Clothing Workers, Retail-Wholesale, Stone Workers; Textile, Furniture and Electrical unions; Steelworkers and Rubber Workers. CIO-PAC's policy was approved unanimously.

THE Pennsylvania PAC, in urging votes for the national Democratic ticket, denounced the record of the state's GOP-controlled Legislature.

On workmen's compensation, it pointed out that Pennsylvania pays only for 300 weeks on death, 31 other states pay longer, nine of them during the entire widowhood. On permanent total disability, Pennsylvania pays only for 500 weeks, 25 states pay longer, 16 for life. Pennsylvania pays $20 maximum; 23 states pay up to $39.20.

"Why is Pennsylvania so fearfully behind?" asks Penna.-PAC. "Because profiteering on the workers' broken bodies and misery are casualty insurance companies, especially the Grundy Republican Manufacturers' Association."

Joseph Grundy is so powerful in the Republican party that he dictated to Tom Dewey that he must appo nt Rep. Hugh Scott (R., Pa.), a devoted yes-man for Grundy, as Republican National Chairman.

Correction

The CIO News was in error last week when it said that the Michigan Supreme Court had upheld the constitutionality of the Bonine-Tripp, the Wolverine state's little Taft-Hartley law.

The court re-affirmed an earlier ruling which held unconstitutional a provision of the law placing circuit court judges on compulsory arbitration panels in certain labor disputes. But the court did not rule on the constitutionality of the entire law. Several test cases are moving toward the supreme court.

The Solution

U. S. News recently interviewed George Gallup, the pollster, on the current campaign. One question and answer:

"Q. How high is the percentage of voters in Australia?

"A. Oh, I think it is about 95%. They are very tough about it in Australia and most of them do vote.

"I have often thought that compulsory voting here might be one way to give the Democrats a tremendous advantage. If everyone in the country voted it would be hard to elect Republicans."

PURPOSEFUL DRIFTWOOD: These campaign signs for Rep. John A. Blatnik, PAC-supported Democrat who is seeking re-election to Congress from the 8th District of Minnesota, are being made from driftwood. At work in the garage at the home of Blatnik's father at Chisholm are: L. to r., Pres. John Fransko of Steelworkers Local 1663, Alex Vutali, member of Local 1663 and of the Chisholm school board; the candidate's father, John Blatnik, Sr., and Joe Ciochetta, Local 1663's financial secretary. The driftwood has found a purpose.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

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DAMNING THE NEW DEAL

It's fashionable in some circles these days to speak of the New Deal as if it were a flea-bitten mongrel.

You know how it is: A couple of guys who have become big shots since the end of the war get together to solve the world's problems.

One of them, a pompous jerk who got rich selling over-priced, under-built houses to GIs, says, "Things are in a hell of a mess, aren't they? What we need is some new blood in Washington."

"Yes, sir," says his grey-market auto selling companion, "we gotta see that the New Deal is killed off this time."

Then, with each succeeding drink, their denunciation of the New Deal grows louder and more bitter.

And chances are 10 to one that neither has more than a vague idea of what he's denouncing.

Or it works another way:

A couple of fellows who began hating the New Deal when it was born got together to drool over what may happen to it if the GOP wins complete control of the government.

"What's left of the New Deal won't last three months if Dewey wins," says one.

"Ah, then we'll be back in the good, old days," says the other.

And yet both would be horrified if those "good, old days" returned.

REALLY IS CONFUSING

If you relly want to have some fun and cause some confusion, tackle one of the noisy "down with the New Deal" boys with barbed questions—and make him give you "yes" or "no" answers without a lot of quibbling.

Ask him first if he'd like to do away with the "socialistic New Deal agency" known as the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation—the outfit that insures bank deposits.

Then shoot him a fast one about the New Deal soil conservation program—the "socialistic experiment" which has been saving our valuable topsoil.

If he's in the real estate business, ask him how he'd like to get rid of the New Deal agencies that stimulated home building and financing.

If he runs his factory with cheap TVA power, question him about abolishing the Tennessee Valley Authority.

If he operates a farm, suggest that the New Deal parity program be ditched—and then duck!

If he once lost his shirt by purchasing worthless stock, ask him about the New Dealish Securities and Exchange Commission.

If he or his close relatives work for salaries, ask him, "How about getting rid of social security?"

SOME WOULD KILL IT OFF

There, of course, are some people who would eliminate everything that the New Deal accomplished—just like there are people who steal from blind beggars and beat their grandmothers merely for the pure joy of being mean.

These are the incurables—and you can't blame them for voting for the GOP and Dixiecrat reactionaries.

Right now we're not as concerned with them as we are with by "down with the New Deal" talk when it comes from those who damn the New Deal without reason and those who damn it without meaning what they say.

Let us wind this up by pointing out we're particularly irked by "down with the New Deal" talk when it comes from——

1. Some comfortably fixed farmer who was bailed out of bankruptcy by the New Deal.

2. Some guy who would have starved had it not been for the WPA.

T-H? Ah, It's Wonderful!

Well, Anyhow, That's What the Script of Dewey's Labor-Wooing Speech Says

By ALLAN L. SWIM

IT'S been a great strain on us—waiting for the little man from Albany to come out in favor of motherhood and in opposition to sin.

Dewey is a methodical man, so we have a right to expect him to complete the cycle he started when he gave his indorsement to rain, sunshine, honesty, co-operation, efficiency and reorganization.

Those are all nice, safe subjects and even Hank Wallace would have trouble sticking his foot in his mouth when discussing them. And Hank is a chronic victim of political "foot-in-mouth" disease.

This being so, it is doubly significant that Dewey should choose to break his dull routine by attempting in one beautifully delivered radio broadcast to rewrite labor history and sell unions the idea that the Taft-Hartley Act is a wonderful law.

DEWEY selected industrial Pittsburgh as the spot from which to woo labor with all the ardor of a young political swain who is in love—in love with the idea of Dewey in the White House.

Early in his speech he said he was in favor of labor. He called labor "one of the greatest assets a free society can have."

He added that he was convinced that "the orderly process of collective bargaining will always be in the interest of our people."

So far so good.

Then Dewey went off on a tangent.

He declared that the Wagner Act was "a fine beginning" but that it had degenerated into a government - controlled political weapon used to gather votes and protect Communists.

AT this point Dewey carefully explained that "over the protests of the present Administration" the Wagner Act was brought up to date by passage of the Taft-Hartley Act.

He admitted that T-H may not be perfect, and then he said:

"But it does insure that collective bargaining is encouraged and that the wage-earner has an inalienable right to quit his job."

After extolling what he considered the virtues of T-H, Dewey let one fly at his leading opponent:

"It is most unfortunate for our unity as a nation that the passage of . . (the T-H Act) . . . was deliberately used by this Administration to stir up dissension and confusion.

"A strictly political veto message from the White House raised grave fears among wage-earners which the moving finger of history has already exposed as baseless propaganda."

DEWEY spoke for nearly 30 minutes and not once during that period did he so much as mention the fact that every responsible union official in the nation is strongly opposed to T-H.

He didn't even indicate that repeal of T-H is one of the major objectives of the entire labor movement.

The word picture he drew looked something like this:

The horrible, horrible Truman crowd administered the Wagner Act so badly that it became necessary to enact T-H.

Everybody loves T-H except the Truman Administration.

And if Dewey is elected the nation will have a government under which "labor and all our people can cease their fears about laws being used to disunite them."

A blind artist who had never heard of unions could have drawn a truer picture!

DEWEY, already departed for the evening from his rain-sunshine-honesty-efficiency theme, wound up his labor-wooing session by promising, with reservations, to deliver many of the things the Republican-dominated 80th Congress opposed.

In vague terms, he promised something would be done about minimum wages, social security, housing, high prices, civil liberties, the boom-and-bust business cycle, special interest legislation, the Labor Department and the Conciliation Service.

And as the little man from Albany closed his speech on a note of "unity" we got the distinct impression that even he didn't believe what his speechwriters had written for him.

'Dewey Dangles Bait To Labor'---N. Y. Star

DEWEY'S promises to improve the lot of the workers do not square with his championship of the Taft-Hartley Act and the record of the 80th Congress, the New York Star declared in an editorial last week. Excerpts from the editorial follow:

Mr. Dewey's stirring defense of the Taft-Hartley Act hardly squares with the glowing promises he holds out to labor if he is elected President next November. Mr. Dewey says the law is not perfect—a classic in understatement—but that it has encouraged collective bargaining, that it assures a man his inalienable right to quit his job—a Deweyism meaning, we suppose, the right to strike. He also pays tribute to the 60-day cooling off period required under the law, the requirement that unions file financial statements, and the non-Communist oath provision, and goes on to say strikes have decreased since the enactment of the law.

The Taft-Hartley law often keeps a union busier negotiating with the law itself than bargaining with an employer. Ask the Chicago printers, ask the men out at Univis plant in Dayton, Mr. Dewey. The number of challenges to which the law subjects a union already established in a plant opens the way for recalcitrant employers to keep unions in a court for days, weeks and months.

The law's favoritism to strike breaking is another reason why, perhaps, there have been fewer strikes. Even in these boom times, the stoutest union man is going to think twice about striking for more money, for shorter hours, for other improved working conditions, if he knows he's going to wind up never going back to his job. All an employer has to do during a strike is to load his shop with strikebreakers, and call for an election. The union man out on the picket line suddenly finds he has no vote, but the non-union strikebreaker has.

Mr. Dewey dangles a fine vote-catching bait to labor. He says the present wage law minimum is far too low and will be raised. By whom, Mr. Dewey? The same Republican party that refused to do it during the 80th Congress? Mr. Dewey says social security will be widened. By whom, Mr. Dewey? Those same Republicans who hacked it down during the 80th Congress?

Mr. Dewey says the Labor Department will be restored to a functioning equality with other cabinet departments, that the housing jam will be broken, mediation and conciliation will be improved, anti-trust laws will be strengthened and monopoly curbed, prices now stealing food from the people's mouths will be checked, the problem of race discrimination will be solved and civil rights restored. By whom, Mr. Dewey?

"Don't Be Fooled, Joe!"

Doc Asked For It And He Got It!

IT was one of those knock-down-drag-out radio forum programs on which the angry participants completely ignored the moderator's advice to "keep calm and don't shout."

It had started as a mild, mannerly discussion of health insurance and "prepaid" medical care.

The two doctors on the program followed the customary American Medical Association line—"let the doctors handle the nation's health problems and keep the government out of it."

The CIO representative and a social welfare worker argued that adequate medical care was not being provided hundreds of thousands of Americans because of its high cost. They claimed the doctors were not solving this problem.

THE program moved along smoothly and then somebody mentioned the Wagner-Murray-Dingell Bill, which the CIO supported.

It was like tossing a skunk into a meeting of perfume manufacturers, insofar as the doctors were concerned.

Alternately, they damned the WMD measure as "socialized medicine" and declared in no uncertain tones that it was no good.

The CIO representative, who had read the lengthy bill carefully, told the doctors they didn't know what they were talking about.

One of them accused the CIO man of being "more interested in Socialism than in the nation's health."

The CIO man called the doctor a liar (using a somewhat softer term).

THE moderator, apparently forgetting his job was to maintain order and keep the argument on a gentlemanly plane, sat with his mouth slightly ajar as the words flew back and forth.

One doctor told the unionist he didn't know anything about the medical profession and that he was "talking through his hat."

The unionist replied that one of his uncles was a well known physician "who follows the practice of feeling a patient's wallet before he feels his pulse."

"Well, then he's the rule and not the exception!" shouted the doctor, getting his sentence badly mixed up.

"Maybe he is," replied the unionist. "I wouldn't dare make such a charge against doctors as a group."

AT this point the doctors calmed down a bit and resorted to the tactic of asking questions they thought the CIO man would be unable to answer.

"Now, do you REALLY know of anybody who was refused medical care or got into serious financial difficulties because of doctors?" one of them asked.

"Doctor, I certainly do—and I think this is the proper place to tell you about what happened to a fellow I know very well."

An attempt was made to interrupt the CIO man but he kept right on talking.

"THIS fellow move to town five or six years ago and got a job that didn't pay him much," the CIO man said.

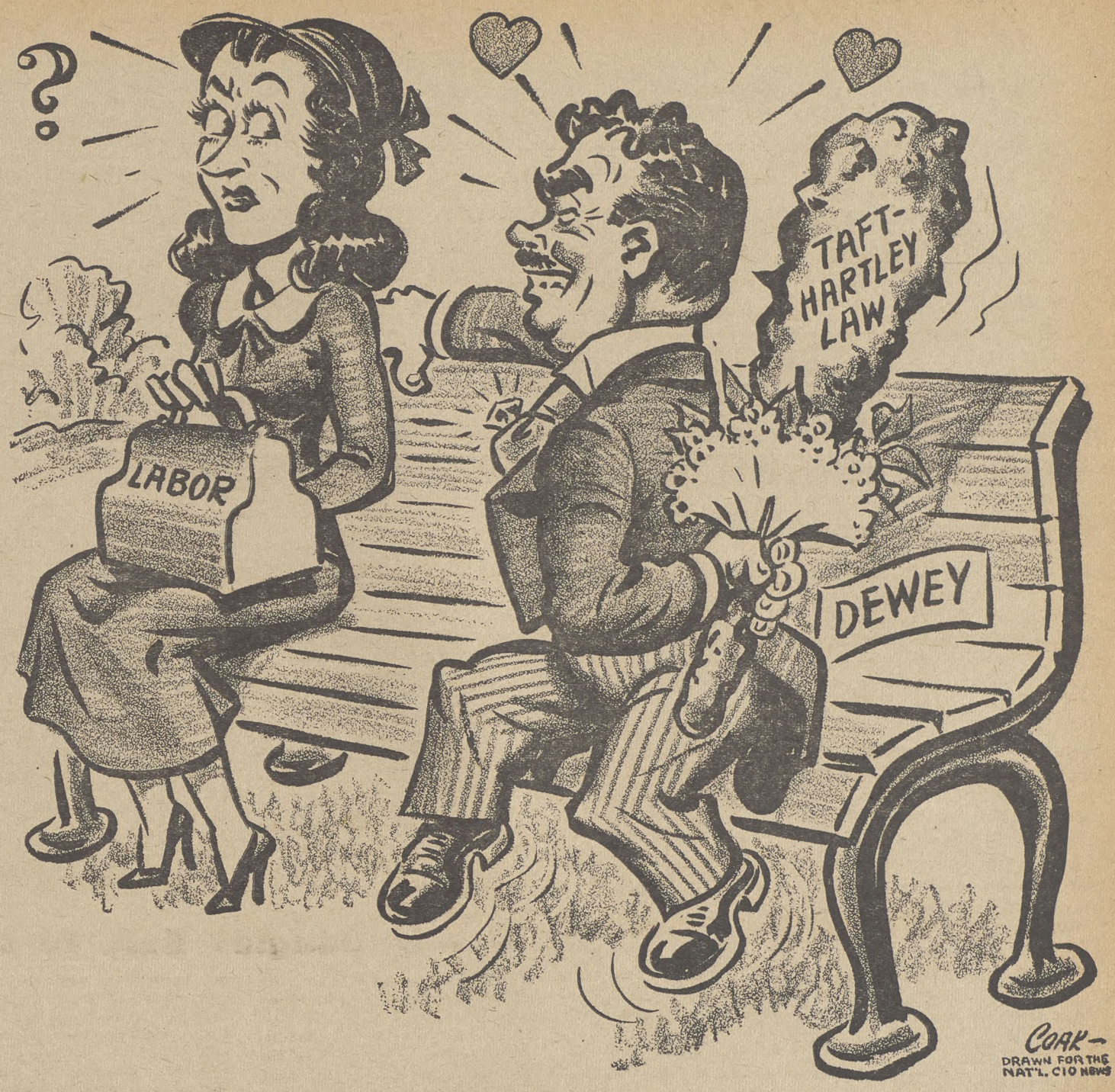
"His wife became ill suddenly and he took her to one of the best known doctors in town. He said she'd have to have an operation—and right away.

"This fellow borrowed $100 at a bank, but that wasn't enough. The doctor said he could arrange the remaining financing through a fellow he knew.

"Well, the young man went to an office, signed some papers, got his money—and found out three weeks later he'd been sent by the doctor to a loan shark.

"Doc, you ought to remember this case—because I was the fellow and you were the surgeon!" A. L. S.

LOVER BOY!



COAK—
DRAWN FOR THE NAT'L. CIO NEWS

Keep Wages Up To Keep Prosperity---Murray

ORGANIZED labor's ability to achieve strong purchasing power in the future will be a great factor in preventing a depression.

That's what CIO Pres. Philip Murray says in an article in the Oct. 15 issue of Magazine Digest, which follows, in part:

What does our immediate future hold for us? Another crash and depression, like 1929-1933? Will the present boom collapse into mass unemployment, shutdown factories, breadlines, the dumping of milk, the killing of baby pigs, and the ploughing under of crops?

And where does organized labor fit into the picture? What part can it play in preventing such an occurrence?

There is no single answer to these questions, for there is no panacea for depression. But labor at this time does possess one powerful weapon to fight off "boom and bust."

This is the ability of labor, through the considerable amount of money its total wages represents, to maintain public purchasing power, the ability to buy what labor needs and what business needs to sell.

This means that, in the months and years ahead, organized labor's ability to keep wages at a high purchasing level will be perhaps the biggest single factor in preventing a downward spiral.

High wages keep purchasing power up.

We learned then (during last depression), and know with certainty now, that depression can be staved off only if the consumer is able to buy back the goods which the country produces. We in the labor movement are trying to put that principle into effect right now, and have been since the war ended.

As the productive capacity of our peacetime economy expands, the families of America must earn the means to buy back the increasing volume of goods they produce. We know this: in the "prosperous" twenties, production and profits went up, without an increase in wages, and the worst depression the world has ever known resulted. It must not happen again.

When business jacks up the car with increased production and profits, we put some bricks underneath it; then if it does fall, it doesn't go down very far. It has a solid wage base to rest on, considerably above its original level.

When business would like to jack up the car without the use of blocks, it is only inviting trouble. That's what it did in the twenties, in pushing up production and profits without any firm supports in the form of expanding purchasing power.

Again, let us look at the record to see what business has been doing since V-J Day. Here are four factors:

First, American corporations more than doubled their profits during the war years from the levels of 1936 to 1939. They rose to an average of 9.6 billion dollars, after taxes, for each of the five war years.

Second, Big Business successfully lobbied for the repeal of the Excess Profits Tax in 1946 which has given it a 6 billion dollar prize each year since.

Third, in 1945, when working hours were cut and labor faced wage losses of more than 20 per cent, a wage increase from swollen corporation profits was refused. Instead, it was added to by business to prices, completely without justification.

Fourth, when the business-dominated Congress killed OPA and all other inflation controls in 1946, the deluge of unlimited price increases began in earnest.

Result: the profits of American corporations, after taxes, increased to 12.5 billion dollars in 1946, 18.1 billion in 1947, and probably 20 billion in 1948.

And what does labor say? It says: those blocks are staying right there. Wage cutting cannot serve the welfare of the American people. Prices can be cut. Keep wages high.

At this point, the businessman may counter with the argument that if he is to keep his plant going and his workers employed, then his prices and costs must be cut to stimulate the demand for his products.

Our answer to this argument is that the healthy way to do this (and our economic history will bear this out) is through increased technological efficiency and not through wage cuts. The productivity of labor has a 50-year record of continuous increase. The American standard of living does not rise with wage cuts; it goes up as volume production and efficiency reduce costs and make price cuts possible. (Since OPA ended, American business has forgotten this fact.)

All Will Benefit

We may not be able to stop a panic on Wall Street but we can certainly stop the worst ravages of the depression. Not only organized labor will benefit. A firm base for the union wage scale will also support the wages of workers in unorganized industry. It will help the farmers; men and women who can continue to buy bread and meat will help maintain farm prices. Moreover, in the long run it will benefit the businessman by maintaining the demand for his products.

Philip Murray

'VOTE NO ON 5, 6 AND 7' IS BAY STATE'S SONG

By ARTHUR RIORDAN

TURN on your radio these days in Massachusetts and chances are 10 to 1 you will hear Vaughn Monroe crooning "Racing With the Moon," his theme song.

Then, some young ladies will harmonize: "When you vote, vote NO on Number 5, when you vote, vote NO on Number 6, when you vote, vote NO on Number 7—Vote NO on the Labor Referenda!"

All that is part of the campaign of the Massachusetts United Labor Committee—AFL, CIO, independents, aided by the Americans for Democratic Action and the American Veterans' Committee — to defeat three questions which will appear on the ballot Nov. 2.

Here's what the referenda, sponsored by the Massachusetts Citizens' Union, would do:

No. 5—Outlaw all forms of union security, far beyond even the Taft-Hartley Law.

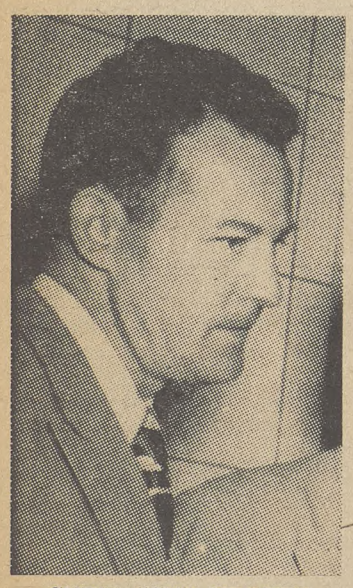
No. 6—Make it compulsory to conduct strike votes by secret ballot. One of its most objectionable features is that a majority of the members working in a plant, and not a majority of those voting, would be required to make a strike call valid.

(This is in sharp contrast to Massachusetts' town meeting system, where an issue is decided by a majority of those present and voting and not by a majority of the town's voters.)

No 7.—Would set up complicated machinery for election of union officers, limiting terms of office to one year.

(Massachusetts state legislators are elected every two years.)

Massachusetts labor is aroused to the threat of these referenda. A registration drive was conducted in every district. Labor's efforts are conceded to be a major factor in the achieving of the highest registration the state has ever had. The indications are that this year's registration will be 300,000 above 1944.



CYRIL "CY" O'BRIEN

Won his bachelor of arts degree at Boston College; helped organize UOPWA local at an insurance company, was fired for union activity, took master's degree in education at Boston Teachers' College, joined Textile Workers' staff in 1944.

(Apparently, New York State is the only state where registration decreased this year.)

The labor referenda, plus another referendum question on birth control, are expected to bring out a large vote Nov. 2. Since Boston's predominantly Catholic population has historically voted Democratic, this is expected to enhance the chances of the Truman-Barkley ticket to carry the state.

The eyes of industrialists all over America are obviously and anxiously on Massachusetts. The Bay State is the first industrial state to attempt to impose a complete ban on union security. (The 12 states which have complete bans are all agricultural.)

If it happens in Massachusetts, brother, Lord help the rest of us.

Huh!

A Boston cab driver, asked what he thought of Gov. Robert F. Bradford, Republican candidate for re-election, declared:

"He's no better than his party."

Leominster Registration Record Set

IN June, the CIO, AFL and ADA met and signed a pledge for a full campaign against the anti-labor referenda. Signatories:

CIO: Joseph Salerno, state president; J. William Belanger, secretary-treasurer; Albert Clifton, legislative agent; and Cyril O'Brien, executive director, State PAC.

AFL: John J. Monte, president, State Federation; Kenneth Kelley, secretary-treasurer and legislative agent; Ernest Johnson, state director for the Citizens League for Political Education, and Philip Kramer, Garment Workers' Union.

ADA: Harvard Prof. Arthur Schlesinger, Sr., state ADA chairman; Reginald H. Zalles, executive director, and Mrs. Arthur G. Rotch, former president, State League of Women Voters and ADA vice-chairman.

O'Brien, Johnston and Schlesinger were chosen as co-heads of the campaign.

The AVC joined the campaign shortly afterwards.

Harry Russell, of the AFL and Al Clifton, CIO, are in charge of organizing get-out-the-vote groups throughout the state. In Boston, that work is under the co-direction of Durham Miller of the CIO Gas, Coke union, who is O'Brien's assistant, and of Richard Buck, of the AFL Laborers' Union. A total of 395 precincts are in Boston, with 1800 in the entire state. It is planned to have at least 8,000 active workers throughout the state.

DESPITE so much concentration on the referenda, labor is not allowing the election of officers to be neglected.

Indorsements have been given to Paul Dever, former attorney general, against incumbent Republican Gov. Robert F. Bradford; to John I. Fitzgerald against incumbent Republican U. S. Sen. Leverett Saltonstall; and to a number of Congressional candidates, including the five Democratic incumbents—Reps. John McCormack and Joseph Kennedy (both unopposed) and Harold Donohue, Thomas J. Lane and Philip J. Philbin, and to Foster Furcaloe, who is opposing incumbent Republican Rep. Charles R. Clason in the 2d District.

Local PACs have indorsed a number of candidates for various legislative and town offices.

But, the whole campaign is revolving about "5, 6 and 7."

The Massachusetts Citizens' Union got the three questions on the ballot after it had taken a round thumping in the State Legislature.

Of No. 5, Labor says:

It outlaws every form of union security—union shop, closed shop and even maintenance of membership. No. 5 makes it a crime for a union to write a union security contract even if the employer is willing and every employe is a member of the union. It encourages anti-union groups to break a union, eliminate seniority, cut wages and fire indiscriminately.

It promotes "free riding," restores the evils of the open shop, which caused so much unrest in the olden days of the Bay State.

Worse of all, No. 5 would destroy the industrial peace which has been almost 100% in Massachusetts.

HERE'S what the Massachusetts Legislature Committee on Labor and Industries majority had to say of No. 5:

"It is especially the provision which would ban the 'union shop', as embodied in the words 'to retain'. For whatever view may be held about the 'closed shop'—it is the considered opinion of this committee that the 'union shop' is a necessary part in the orderly conduct of modern business.

"It has the support of the majority of those who work and of those who give employment. To outlaw the union shop would in the opinion of the committee be detrimental to the public interest and to the best interests of both labor and management."

The State Senate rejected No. 5 by 36 to 0. The House voted it down 203 to 5.

OF No. 6 (strike votes), Labor says:

It provokes strike votes and strikes over every grievance. It requires a majority of eligible voters instead of votes cast as in all other democratic elctions. Labor points out that every American state and national election is determined by a majority of those voting and not of those eligible to vote.

New Voters Set Record At Fitchburg

(In many American communities, less than half of the voters cast ballots in elections. Yet, under the time-honored American system, those who get the top vote take office.)

No. 6 makes it a crime to strike without going through the procedure. It injects the State Labor Relations Board into every union dispute. It counts a union member's vote for the company and against the union, if he is absent, ill or unable to attend the election.

The House rejected this issue, 110 to 95. In the Senate, the rejection was by 18 to 14.

REFERENDUM No. 7 regulates only one voluntary association — the union. It enmeshes union election machinery with red tape. It prevents union members from electing delegates who in turn would select officers of city and state organizations—such as CIO councils—as is done in Republican and Democratic state and national conventions and in many veteran, fraternal and other social organizations.

It makes it a crime to elect officers by any other method than prescribed in the law. It insists on annual elections, no matter what the cost to the union.

Barnes Law

The Massachusetts Barnes Law, passed by referendum in 1944, was adopted by a vote of 750,000 to 300,000. More than 600,000 voters failed to vote either way on the referendum.

The Barnes Law provides for an elaborate system of union financial statements, expensive and almost impossible for the average member to understand.

Petrillo Aids

James C. Petrillo, president of the American Federation of Musicians, AFL, relaxed his union's ban on recordings to allow the Massachusetts United Labor Committee to make special recordings against the referenda.

THE TRUTH: This is united labor's reputatio you saw on page 1. The model for the page 1 p to be a professional model and not a Fore R Yard worker. The three men are the president maker of the strike motion and an eyewitne

This measure lost in the House 126 to 82 and in the Senate, 20 to 13.

It is interesting to note that the present Massachusetts House and Senate are controlled by the Republican majority.

WHAT do the citizens of Massachusetts think of these referenda?

Let's quote a few:

MANUFACTURERS

E. J. Parrish, vice president, Cluett-Peabody (Arrow shirts): "Cluett-Peabody and the union (Amalgamated Clothing Workers) have enjoyed productive and cooperative relations for many years . . . I do not feel that the legisla terests of good tions."

Roger L. Pu Package Machi field: "We do n Massachusetts, beginning of a urge citizens all three bills."

Abraham Sax retary, N. E. Clothing Manuf ation: "The uni contributed to monious relatio not desire to

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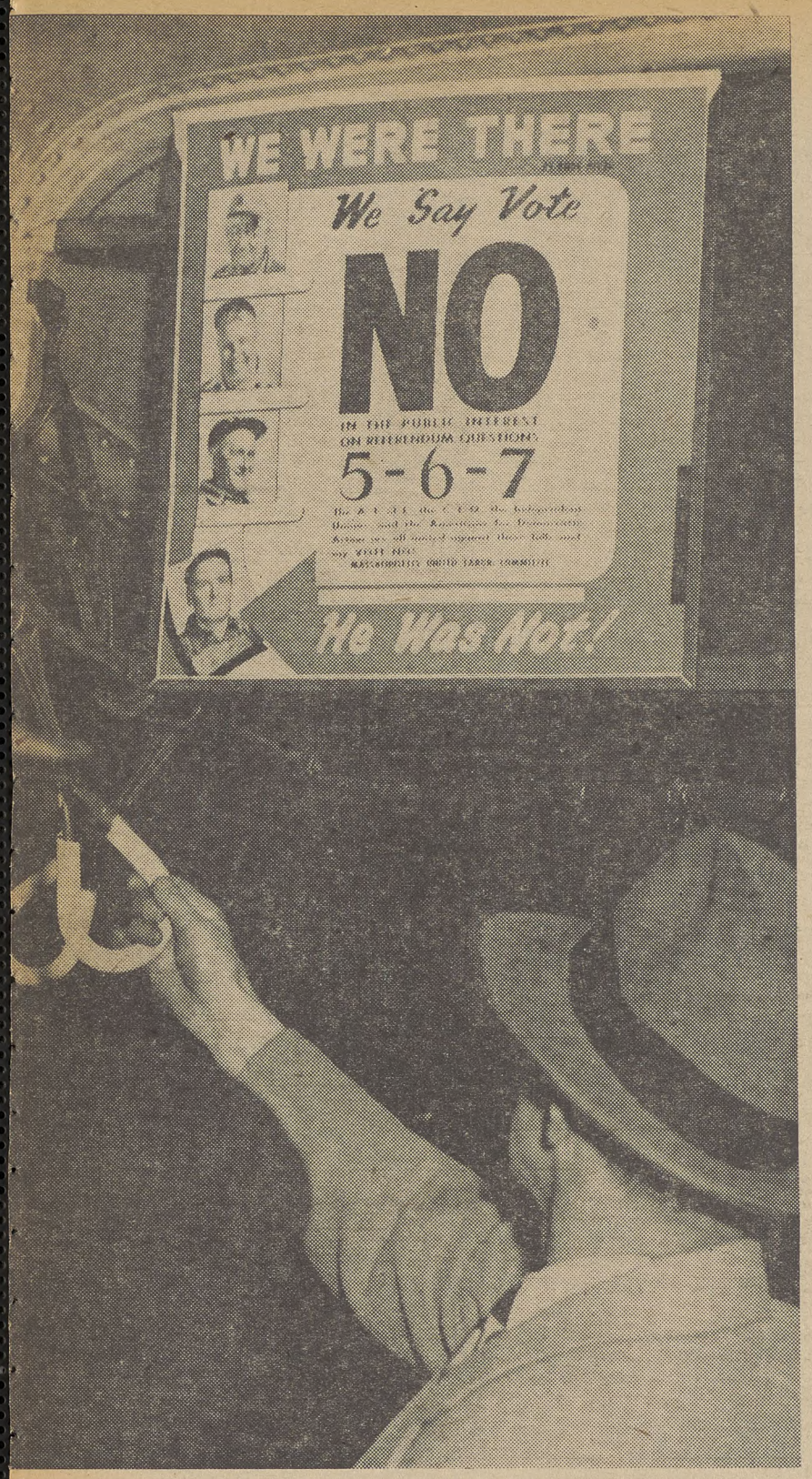


...the poster ...er turns out ... Bethlehem ...he local, the ...ll members ... of the CIO Shipbuilding Union and long time employes at Fore River. The labor posters, as this one indicates, are in street cars and also at every other available place. They're paying off in the eyes of the voters, who are rallying to labor.

RIGHT AT HOME: Registrar of Voters William Walsh, Framingham, Mass., took his books right into the plant of the Roxbury Carpet Co., Saxonville, where he registered Textile Workers, members at the union's request. Many registered.

...is in the in... ...dustrial rela...

...n, president, ...Co., Spring... ...want, here in ...tart even the ...ce state, so I ...vote 'no' on ...

...xecutive sec... ...'s and Boys' ...uring Associ... ...shop . . . has ...eful and har... ...which we do ...disturbed."

...ORS

...expressed op...

position include: Pres. Paul M. Limbert, Springfield College; Prof. Schlesinger and his son, Arthur, Jr.; Rt. Rev. John O'Grady, Catholic University; Sumner Schlicter, Harvard; John Dunlop and Jim Healy, Harvard; Douglas Brown and Charles Myers, M. I. T.

CLERGYMEN

Most Rev. Richard J. Cushing, Catholic Archbishop of Boston: He reiterated his speech to the Boston 1947 CIO convention in which he declared: "Organized labor does not stand in any need of special monitors; there is no reason why the labor movement, more than any other movement, should be an object of suspicion."

Rt. Rev. Norman B. Nash, Massachusetts Protestant Episcopal bishop: "The three bills enact unnecessary and unwise interference."

Rabbi Jacob S. Shubow: "I deem these bills a serious menace."

POLITICAL LEADERS

Secy. of Labor Tobin: "The advance of labor will not only have been wiped out but will recede to a position even inferior to that existing in 1933. I take a firm and unequivocal position in opposition to the three."

Dever (former Attorney General): "I urge all voters to vote NO on 5, 6 and 7 . . . they undermine collective bargaining."

Other political figures in opposition: Reps. Donohue and Kennedy; Mayors Joseph B. Harrington, Salem; James P. Meehan, Lawrence; Michael J. Neville, Cambridge; Charles F. Jeff Sullivan, Worchester.

DONOHUE

McC'MACK

KENNEDY

3873 Enrolled At Spencer For New High

THE CIO-AFL groups are working in closest harmony in this campaign. I attended a meeting at which plans for getting out the vote were discussed. There was not a single argument over who would handle what territory.

All that everybody present wanted was to get the strongest possible leadership in an area. Sometimes it was AFL, sometimes CIO, in some places Brotherhoods. Where there was a small union membership, but a possible liberal vote, the ADA or AVC was given charge.

What are the chances of the Democrats in Massachusetts this November? Well, I talked this over at great length with a number of reporters from daily newspapers. There were two adverse factors noted: an early swell towards Dewey, which apparently is now receding; the unknown Wallace vote, which is also receding.

On the other hand, the Democrats are carrying on a vigorous campaign and are believed to be making heavy inroads. There is also the activity of labor and the birth control referendum.

As one reporter put it, "don't count Truman out yet, I think he'll win." Most gave him a 50-50 chance. One was positive Dewey would carry the state.

As to the Congressional races, only Democrat with a serious fight on his hands is Donohue, who won by only 1200 in 1946 in one of three cases where the vote went against the trend of Republicans ousting incumbent Republicans. Donohue, however, is rated as a pretty certain winner.

Best chance of ousting a Republican seems to be in the 2d District where Clason won by about 3200 in '46.

Anyway, "when you vote, vote NO on Number 5, when you vote, vote NO on Number 6, when you vote, vote NO on Number 7, vote against the Labor Referenda!"

Yes, Siree!

In union shop elections since Taft - Hartley, Massachusetts workers have voted 98.7% yes.

Minute Men

The American Veterans' Committee of Massachusetts is staging Minute Men rallies against the anti-labor referenda.

Truman: GOP For Labor But Wants More Curbs

President Truman in an address last week at St. Paul, Minn., said he has discovered where the Republicans stand on major issues. He listed them thus:

"They approve of the American farmer—but they are willing to help him go broke.

"They stand four-square for the American home—but not for housing.

"They are strong for labor—but they are stronger for restricting its rights.

"They favor a minimum wage—the smaller the minimum the better.

"They indorse educational opportunity for all—but they won't spend money for teachers or schools.

"They think modern medical care and hospitals are fine—for people who can afford them.

"They approve of social security benefits—so much so that they took them away from almost a million people.

"They believe in international trade—so much so that they crippled our reciprocal trade program, and killed our international wheat agreement.

"They favor the admission of displaced persons—but only within shameful racial and religious limitations.

"They consider electric power a great blessing—but only when the private power companies get their rake-off.

"They say that TVA is wonderful—but we ought never to try it again.

"They condemn 'cruelly high prices'—but fight to the death every effort to bring them down.

"They think the American standard of living is a fine thing—as long as it doesn't spread to all the people.

"And they admire the Government of the United States so much that they would like to buy it.

"That is the Wall Street Republican way of life."

CIO Drives For More Victories In Georgia

By TOM NOWELL

WITH 68 victories bringing more than 20,000 Georgians into the CIO since the Southern organizing drive began, the CIO Organizing Committee now has 24 petitions for elections within the state on file with the NLRB, Georgia CIO Dir. Charles H. Gillman reports.

In addition, there are approximately 8000 textile workers in Macon and 12,000 textile workers in Columbus "under heavy campaign activity," Gillman said.

"'Campaign Dixie' has not localized its Georgia activities," Gillman said, "but has spread out into all sections of the State. South Georgia, admittedly the hardest to crack, has come through with victories for the CIO in Savannah, Albany, Columbus, and the timber sections of Cuthbert and Buena Vista.

"Two Georgia cities have become practically 100% CIO towns during the two years of the Southern organizing campaign. These are Dalton, where the union has been highly successful even to the extent of electing one of its membership to the City Council, and Cedartown, where a local union man has also been elected to the town's governing board. There is little or nothing left to organize in Dalton; in Cedartown one mill remains unorganized, but a NLRB hearing is expected to set a date for an election next week.

"The Macon area, under the leadership of R. E. Starnes, subregional director, is now awaiting an election in the new giant plant of the Armstrong Cork Co. This election, requested several months ago, should break the ice for the CIO in Macon. The campaign for Armstrong was spearheaded by Starnes and an able staff of Southern drive organizers, and has been given the unstinted help of J. P. Taylor and Ray Nixon, of the United Rubber Workers.

"The textile scene in Macon has been brightened by recent decisions of the NLRB in favor of the Textile Workers Union, which was forced to charge several mills with unfair labor practices. In the case of the Macon Textile Co. the union was forced to request the board to halt the election.

"In South Georgia, the campaign has been especially successful among woodworkers in the heavily timbered sections. More than 2500 lumber workers have been organized, and, in one instance when a strike semed lost, the union could not talk the men into returning to work without victory. Such high morale was gratifying to all in the Southern labor movement.

"This drive was begun under the direction of Emil Luter, then sub-regional director of the Columbus area, now an international representative with the International Woodworkers of America.

"CIO progress in Georgia has been steady and operated on an even keel. There has been no 'flash in the pan' activity, but rather a moderately speeded, and thorough organizing job. There has been intensive anti-union activity, but only three cases of actual assault on CIO organizers. Clyde Brock, Leo Smith, and Bill Gupton were the three who suffered personal attack, but in each case the violence reflected in the union's favor."

Woodworkers Quash Revolt Of Canadian Secessionists

THE secession of British Columbia affiliates was halted last week by the twelfth annual convention of the CIO Woodworkers at Portland, Oreg.

In a move to protect the property and contracts of members, top officials of the IWA were directed to take over the affairs of the union in the Canadian area where "rebel" leaders attempted to secede and set up a dual organization for wood workers.

Two resolutions brought to the floor by the Canadian delegation vigorously attacked Harold Pritchett, one-time international president, and his cohorts, asserted the offices they held in the District Council and other posts to have been vacated by their actions and called on the international officers to move in, pending election of new district and local officers.

FADLING

One of the resolutions declared Pritchett and his associates have "by their words, deeds, and acts resigned from membership and office in the IWA and affiliated locals," asserted the vast majority of workers in British Columbia desire to remain with the IWA and called on the organization to take necessary steps to make it possible for them to carry on with its ranks.

FOR more than two hours, delegates paraded to the "mikes" to denounce Pritchett, Ernie Dalskog and others who are officers of a new "rump" organization — Woodworkers Industrial Union of Canada.

But one dissenting vote was recorded on one of the resolutions, and the other was unanimously indorsed.

The convention heard charges from officers of the union and from members of the investigating committee that some $153,000 of union cash had not been properly accounted for.

Applause rang out at times as delegates called on the convention to get rid of the "traitors and rebels" as well as take steps that might bring about recovery of funds and records.

Andy Smith, who introduced the resolutions, told the delegates that time is of the essence in having them adopted in order that court action, already under way, not be hampered.

PRES. JAMES FADLING has instituted court action in British Columbia to freeze the funds of the British Columbia Council. The court has ordered all monies and properties of the District Council be turned over to the IWA but officers of the "rump" organization are reported to have locked themselves into the old IWA offices.

Pres. Harvey Nelson of the Columbia River District Council brought cheers when he told the Canadian delegation "we are with you all the way." Introduction of a minority report on a resolution indorsing the Marshall Plan touched off verbal fireworks.

Delegates backing the resolution paraded to the microphones to hurl charges of "filibuster," "Communist," and "low-down politics the like of which has never been seen in any of our conventions before."

Whereas the resolution brought in by a majority of the Resolutions Committee praised the European Recovery measure as "noble and farsighted," the minority looked on it as entirely something else.

"A plan to split Europe into two armed camps, rebuild the German war machine and carry out the Wall Street Drive" were some of the things the minority saw in "the junking of the FDR Program for that of the Truman-Vandenberg bipartisan administration and 80th Congress."

A delegate jumped to a "mike" as soon as the lengthy minority report had been concluded and inquired "does this mean we have to bow down whenever we see Joe Stalin's mustache?"

There was similar debate on a prior resolution, subject of which was union officers and representatives to cross international border line without discrimination. A motion to refer the subject measure back to the Committee finally prevailed.

OTHER resolutions adopted, mostly, without debate, included:

- A call for the Government to re-establish proper control of rents and to extend federal rent controls beyond time limits now set.
- Advocated passage of anti-poll tax legislation at next session of Congress.
- Favored extension of Social Security to those not now protected. Called for increasing the minimum wage to 75c an hour and extension of Fair Labor Standards Act to now-excluded groups as well as repeal of "infamous Portal-to-Portal Act."
- Urged enactment of legislation requiring congressional and legislative committees to give witnesses the right to question their accusers and be represented by counsel if they desire.
- Denounced "the unprincipled drive to cripple the Department of Labor" and pledged support to a program for consolidation of all Government activities dealing with workers' interests into an enlarged department, including, under a unified administration, the Federal Security Agency.
- Called for repeal of the Taft-Hartley Law.
- Demanded legislation for a long range federally-directed and financed housing program "equal or superior to the proposed Wyatt Program."
- Called upon Congress to enact legislation guaranteeing full civil liberties.
- Asked legislation for multiple use control and development of Columbia River and major tributaries as well as tighter controls over real estate developments to keep them from flood danger. The Government was asked to refinance the loss suffered by residents in the lower Columbia River area in the spring floods.

Upwards 450 delegates were present from all parts of the U. S., Canada and Alaska.

A slate of eight delegates has been named to represent the IWA at the National CIO Convention at Portland, Ore., next month. They are: Andy Smith; James E. Daling, Portland; Harvey Nelson, Portland; Eugene Miller, Roseburg, Ore.; Vernon Dimler, Aberdeen, Wash.; Earl Nimtz, Spokane, Wash.; Joe Clark, Susanville, Calif. and W. E. Boston, Crossett, Ark.

GE is Found Guilty Of Anti-Trust Charge

The General Electric Co., two affiliates and three officers were convicted of violating the Sherman anti-trust law in Federal Court in New York City Oct. 8. Specifically, the defendants were found guilty of conspiring to monopolize trade and commerce in this country and with foreign nations in hard metal compositions and products between 1927 and 1940.

Convicted under a 1941 indictment, the corporations are liable to $25,000 fines. The individuals, including Walter Stearns, manager of trade relations and special contracts at the GE Schenectady plant, face similar fines and possible 5-year prison terms.

LABOR'S SCHOLARS: **These four trade unionists, l. to r., Irwin J. Suall, AFL Seafarers Int'l Union; Warren Red Novitch, CIO Auto Workers; Esther L. Demeo, CIO Gas, Coke & Chemical Workers; and Ernest A. Calloway, CIO Transport Service Employes, have begun study at Ruskin College, Oxford. Dr. Harold Taylor president of Sarah Lawrence College, has suggested a two-way "Rhodes Scholarship" for study in England by trade-union members from the U. S. By such a plan, says Taylor, "we will help develop a better informed trade union leadership in America."**

Indiana CIO Spurns GOP, Backs Demos

POLITICAL action stole the show at the Indiana State CIO convention, where 525 delegates enthusiastically invited the Republicans to go jump in the lake and pledged their efforts to Democratic candidates, both state and national.

The three-day meeting in South Bend continued the purge of left-wingers begun last year, adopting a constitutional amendment banning from office any person who is "a member, consistent supporter, or who actively participates in the activities of the Communist Party or of any fascist, totalitarian or other subversive organization."

Following adoption of the amendment, the Council's three top officers—Pres. Neal W. Edwards, Vice Pres. Nell Riddle and Secy.-Treas. Claude Bechtell—were re-elected by acclamation.

Another constitutional amendment reduced the executive board from 22 to 12 members.

A steady barrage of attacks was levelled at the Republican-controlled 80th Congress by guest speakers, delegates and resolutions. One speaker, State Sen. Charles E. Fleming, now Democratic nominee for secretary of state, kindled such enthusiasm that delegates lined up after his address to contribute personally to his campaign.

Indiana PAC Dir. Bartley Brown launched the attack on the state's Republican Congressmen by asserting that "Indiana has a chance to send seven good Congressmen to Washington this year instead of the two (Democrats) now in office."

FRANK Annunzio, Illinois PAC secretary-treasurer, put both the GOP and the Progressive Party through the wringer. He said that a huge turnout of voters in November would be necessary to defeat Congressmen and Senators "who represent special interest groups."

The importance of a big vote was also stressed by Emil Mazey, CIO Auto Workers secretary-treasurer, who told delegates that "if we can mobilize the potential power of 15 million voters in the labor movement, there is nothing we cannot accomplish."

The national CIO office was represented by Councils Dir. John Brophy and George L-P Weaver, director of the Committee to Abolish Discrimination.

"The attempt to push up wages is only a rear guard action," Brophy stated. "We must have a Congress that will face the price situation."

Weaver characterized Henry Wallace as "insincere," since he had failed to apply the civil rights principles he now espouses to his administration when he was in the government.

4 CIO MEN TRAINED AS ECA EUROPEAN AIDES

By HOLLACE RANSDELL

THEIR heads crammed full of information about the Marshall Plan and their pockets bulging with printed matter given them last week at the ECA's five-day training course in Washington, four CIO men recently appointed to labor advisers' overseas staff were all ready to sail for Paris.

Scheduled to leave Oct. 22 on the Queen Elizabeth are:

Michael Harris, former regional director of the Steelworkers in Philadelphia, Pa., appointed as a labor adviser to The Economic Co - operation Administration's French mission in Paris.

John Hutchinson, member of the American Newspaper Guild on leave from the San Francisco News, appointed assistant to Harry Martin, labor information director now on the staff of ECA's Special Representative Averill Harriman in Paris.

James Toughill, Newspaper Guild member, Philadelphia, who went through the long strike against the Record in 1946-47, assigned to Martin's staff in Paris, as a labor information specialist.

Richard Kelly, International representative of the Auto Workers, Detroit, also assigned as a labor information specialist to Martin's staff in Paris.

No Relief Agency

One of the points stressed throughout the ECA course is printed at the top of a large chart standing in front of the class room. It reads: "We are not distributing relief. We are not engaging in procurement."

ECA SCHOOL: Four CIO men newly appointed to ECA's overseas staff, listen between lectures to Ted Silvey, executive assistant to Labor Advisers at ECA headquarters in Washington. Scene is the classroom at the State Dept.'s Foreign Service Institute where the ECA training course was held. L. to r., standing, Michael Harris, Richard Kelly; seated, John Hutchinson (left) and James Toughill. All will sail for Europe this week.

THE four CIO'ers were in Washington last week to attend the overseas training program being conducted jointly by the State Dept.'s Foreign Service Institute and the ECA. Robert F. Hale, in charge of the Institute's School of Basic Officer Training is director of the program.

All ECA overseas appointees from typists and secretaries to technical experts, advisers and top executives take the course before leaving for their jobs abroad. The program started in July and is expected to run through November or as long as overseas appointees keep coming through.

So far some 300 men and women assigned to ECA Overseas Service or working at key jobs in Washington have taken the course which is held each week, Monday through Friday. It is expected that about 200 more will take the course before the program concludes.

Talks by ECA division directors and other specialists in the various fields covered and in some cases State Dept. personnel—are given at a series of 22 conferences which conclude with questions and discussion.

One of the speakers is Ted F. Silvey of the CIO, now executive assistant to the chief labor advisers, Clinton Golden and B. M. Jewell who give weekly talks on labor's role in European recovery.

"The ultimate success of the ECA program lies with the workers in the various European countries," Silvey said in last week's talk. "These workers have confidence in the unions to which they belong. We want them to learn through their unions the truth about American labor's support of ECA."

THE overall aim of the training course is to give concentrated information about ECA's basic objectives, essential policies and programs, organization at home and abroad, its relation to other U. S. and international agencies, foreign peoples and governments.

Main objectives of the ECA program as outlined in a chart used in the course:

- Facilitate and stimulate trade within Europe and by Europe.
- Promote industrial and agricultural production in participating countries.
- Assist in restoration of maintenance of sound currencies, budgets and finances.
- Encourage American investments in Europe through guaranties of convertibility of local currencies into dollars.
- See that commodities are exported to participating countries in preference to non-participating countries.
- Make available American technical experience and advice in management and production.
- Negotiate for retention in Germany of certain plants scheduled for removal as reparations.
- Establish a special ECA mission in each of the participating countries to develop recovery plans and folow through on end use.

Plan Changed

Economic Cooperation Administrator, has announced that Victor Reuther, educational director of the CIO Auto Workers, will go to England with the joint Anglo-American Production Council.

Reuther will take the place of President L. S. Buckmaster of the CIO Rubber Workers who has notified Hoffman that pressure of duties here will make it impossible for him to attend. Council meetings will begin in London Oct. 25.

Follow Policy or Quit, CCL Warns Communists

By JACK WILLIAMS

DELEGATES to the eighth annual convention of the Canadian Congress of Labor at Toronto served notice last week on a dwindling Communist faction that they must adhere to Congress policy if they wish to remain with the CCL.

Pres. A. R. Mosher sounded the note in his opening address when he said:

"Nothing that can be done in Canada and in other democratic countries to awaken the people to the menace of Communism should be overlooked. The labor unions particularly should free themselves from Communist leadership. Realize that Communists are loyal in the first instance to Russia rather than to their own countries, and that in case of war, they form centres of treason and sabotage."

Secy.-Treas. Pat Conroy said: "The job of this Congress is to clean the Communists out of it and put it back on a trade union basis. Until we do that, we can't do the job that belongs to us."

Conroy was speaking in favor of a resolution, which he called a move "to separate the sheep from the goats." The resolution called on all Congress unions to devote their full strength to the preservation of a free trade union movement aimed at a better society free from any totalitarian philosophy, Communist or Fascist.

THE convention, attended by more than 840 delegates, was one of the largest in CCL history. Previous executive board action suspending the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers was upheld and an appeal was referred to the incoming executive board. The suspension followed an article in the Mine-Mill publication, "The Union," attacking Mosher.

First major split on political lines came on a foreign policy resolution introduced early in the session. The resolution in its preamble gave strong support to The Marshall Plan and continued:

"1 We condemn the totalitarian activities in Soviet Russia and its satellite nations. We protest most vigorously the incarceration in Buchenwald and other concentration camps of leading European trade unionists and democrats because they will not submit to Communist destruction of the free labor movement.

"2 We condemn most vigorously the inhuman and aggressive blockade of Berlin, the only purpose of which can be the systematic starvation of its citizens in the interests of Russian military expansion.

"3 We greet the formation of the Western Europe democratic defense alliance, and we urge that Canada should indicate its readiness to participate in an Atlantic defense conference against spreading totalitarianism.

"4 We re-affirm our formerly expressed policy on the matter, and again, in strong and urgent language, call upon the United Nations to put its House in order and become an effective and militant enforcement agency for the peace of the world, as against those whose activities constitute a menace to it."

The resolution was carried by a 10-1 vote.

CONROY, a member of the World Federation of Trade Unions Executive Committee, commented: "The WFTU, if it is to continue to function as a world body, must immediately define the function and structure of trade unions in all countries, whether they be capitalistic or Communistic.

"Trade unions should be free in all nations; they should be neither appendages to nor prisoners of the state. Trade union delegates should be free to go to world gatherings, and tell the facts of the trade union situation —the story about wages, working conditions, and other related matters in their countries.

"I am not convinced that this freedom for trade unions and trade union delegates exists in a number of countries. Their lack of freedom was reflected in the debate on many issues. The delegates from the Western countries usually interspersed their comments with praise for good things that had been accomplished by their governments, but where they were dealing with unsatisfactory conditions, they did not hesitate to criticize their governments.

"For example, I criticized the situation in Prince Edward Island and other parts of Canada where unfavorable legislation had been enacted. The CIO delegates from the United States also criticized their government on various matters. Yet, at no time did we listen to anything but a repetition of the glorification of Communist governments in all their aspects in the countries where such governments exist.

"It is my considered opinion, therefore, that there must be, in these days of revolution, a revolutionary change in the position of trade unions in Communist countries. They must be free to criticize and challenge the state, as we are in this country. Without that revolutionary change, the WFTU will become a farce, since it will exist only for the purpose of changing conditions in the capitalistic countries, and will not be a world-body at all."

The delegates in their five-day convention dealt with a variety of topics covered by some 250 resolutions. Action of the Canadian Government in removing price controls and subsidies and allowing living costs to soar was roundly condemned. Speakers pointed out that while living standards of Canadian workers were being slashed through high prices, corporations were gathering in the largest profits in their history. The convention called for the re-imposition of price controls.

Other resolutions demanded a comprehensive government housing program and improved social legislation, including health insurance and increased old age pensions.

'Bama CIOers Want Truman On Ballot

Alabama CIO leaders have asked Gov. James E. Folsom to call a special session of the state legislature to consider putting Pres. Truman on the ballot in Alabama.

The delegation represented 14,000 rubber, textile and steelworkers. E. K. Bowers, president of CIO Rubber Workers Local 12 in Gadsden, said the group wants to be able to vote for Truman—"preferably as the Democratic presidential candidate—but as an independent if necessary."

Midwest Education Meet Nov. 13 in Milwaukee

The union's responsibility in forwarding democracy in the world scene today will be the keynote at the Midwest Workers' Education Conference to be held Nov. 13-14 at the Eagle's Club, Milwaukee, Wis. The conference is sponsored by the American Labor Education Service, headquarters at 1776 Broadway, New York 19, N. Y. Eleanor Coit is director.

In Europe

Marshall Asks Aid Of Unions

"YOU don't get production without well-organized trade unions."

That quotation doesn't come from a union official or from a politician looking for votes.

It was made by Secretary of State George C. Marshall, addressing a group of 40 European union leaders in Paris.

Most of the unionists were members of the labor conference formed last March to support and promote the European Recovery Program. In a 45-minute off-the-cuff address, Secy. Marshall emphasized the major role which unions must play if ERP is to be successful.

"What we are fighting for is not just peace, but a type of peace in which an individual or a trade union is free to meet as it pleases and to say what it pleases," Marshall declared. "This is about as far from a police state as you can get."

The Secretary reminded the labor group that unions, perhaps more than any other group, are dependent on the freedoms of assembly, speech and opportunity. "Your very life depends on these freedoms," he said.

Marshall said that Europe was in a state of general disintegration early in 1947 as a result of the breakdown of the Moscow conferences, and that this threatened the stability of the entire world.

The proposal for the recovery program, made in June 1947, brought dramatic action from the European nations, Marshall said, and that "great, historic progress" has resulted.

U. S. Unions' Aid Seen As Marshall Plan 'Ad'

Support of U. S. unions for the Marshall Plan has been among its most effective advertising in Europe.

The statement was made by Clinton S. Golden, former steel union vice-president and now a principal labor adviser to Paul Hoffman, head of the Economic Cooperation Administration.

Speaking at Roosevelt College in Chicago, Golden said:

"The most effective answer to such a charge (that the Marshall Plan is simply American imperialism in action) is the support and participation of the American labor movement in the European Recovery Program.

"That support comes from all three major branches of organized labor: the CIO, the AFL and the railroad brotherhoods.

I know from personal knowledge obtained from my recent visits that this united support of American labor behind the Marshall Plan has been a crucial factor in quieting the fears of European trade unions that Americans aid might involve the loss of European sovereignity.

"The support of American labor has, therefore, served as the most effective counter-thrust to Communist charges of American imperialism."

"Doesn't this remind you of the price spiral, Professor?"

Dr. Sward Says

'Ford Cut A Sorry Figure In History'

A farmer's son who bitterly hated the dreary routine of day-after-day chores but loved to tinker with machinery decided one day to leave the farm and go to the city to see if he couldn't improve his lot.

This beginning might fit the life story of millions of young men in this country, living and dead. In this case it refers to the career of Henry Ford, who rose to great heights of power and wealth as the "Flivver King" of America.

What did Henry Ford have that was lacking in the millions of other unknown young men who began life as he did? How did he hit the jackpot that made him a multi-millionaire? Was he a mechanical wizard? What forces joined to give him the fame and money few others have equaled? Did he use his fame and fortune to help his fellow citizens? Was he really a "great man"? How did he treat his workers?

Keith Sward, in his book "The Legend of Henry Ford," discusses these and other questions in a well-documented and fascinating study of the life and times of the Flivver King which is worthwhile reading for union members.

Dr. Sward, who is known to many CIO'ers, has a thorough understanding of and sympathy for the labor movement. (In the early years of the CIO he edited, for a short time, an Allegheny Valley edition of The CIO News.)

Sward's intimate knowledge of the aims and struggles of unionism and his direct contacts with rank and file workers and their problems give his book, particularly the section dealing with Ford's fight against the United Auto Workers, a depth and direction lacking in the usual purely academic approach.

Dr. Sward, a clinical psychologist who has taught at the University of Minnesota and Western Reserve, put in years of work on the Ford study. He spent several years doing research, another on field work in Detroit, and two more writing the book.

The product of these years of work is a rich and penetrating study of an industrialist who held the livelihood of millions of workers in his hands, and whose behavior and actions affecting the welfare of them and their families were marked by startling contradictions, whims and sometimes seemingly blind, stupid pigheadedness.

"The mechanical genius of Detroit," Sward says, "cut a sorry figure in the social history of his age."

The book's most important implication from a union point of view is that it leads to the logical conclusion that a strong labor movement is the only practical means in our present society of protecting the rights of workers from being trampled on by ruthless, power-drunk industrialists who look on their employes only as cogs in the machinery of production.

H. R.

The Legend of Henry Ford by Keith Sward; Rinehart and Co., N. Y., $5.

Milk Production Up, So Are Prices

The latest issue of Consumer Reports poses an economics question to its readers.

"In August 1948, dairy farmers in the New York area produced more milk than in August 1947. Consumers, however. drank less milk," the magazine of Consumers Union said, asking: "With supply up and demand down, what happened to prices?"

And the answer: "Despite the well-known law of supply and demand, consumers had to pay more for their milk; the price was 3½ cents a quart higher in August of 1948."

ADVERTISING COUNCIL PROCLAIMS:

Better Life is Aim of U. S. System

WHAT makes the American economic system tick and how can it be made to function better and for the benefit of more people?

Those are the two top questions the Advertising Council will seek to answer in its new economic education campaign.

The campaign, Council officers say, is the first widespread one in history built around the idea that America needs greater productivity and that the benefits of such productivity must be shared equitably by those responsible for it.

"Greater productivity," these officials say, is not just a fancy phrase to disguise a new speed-up scheme for workers. They say they're trying to sell the idea that greater production be achieved through wiser use of machines, power, techniques and human skills.

Two of the 10 basic points of the campaign deal with subjects of especial interest to unionists.

One point makes a flat indorsement of "free collective bargaining—the right of labor to organize and bargain collectively with employers."

THE other basic point of the officers states:

". . . American experience has proven that it is in the long-run interest of all; (a) to pay labor progressively higher wages in relation to prices; (b) to do this by progressively increasing productivity per man-hour through the application of constantly greater mechanifiation, power, efficiency and skill in the processes of production and distribution; and (c) to reduce hours of labor and improve real income while increasing the volume of production and distribution."

One of the objectives of the campaign is to "show that economic freedom and political freedom are dependent upon each other."

The ads, radio programs and posters which will be used in the campaign were approved by a Public Policy Committee composed of representatives of a wide section of American life. Organized labor has three representatives, including Editor Allan L. Swim of the CIO News, on this committee.

COUNCIL officials say their campaign ads are unique because they contain no special pleading for any one group, because they admit the American system has its faults and because they slap strongly at Communism although the word "Communism" is seldom mentioned.

"This campaign will not please the extremists in either industry or labor but we believe it will do a good job of explaining our economic system and provide the nation with solid middle-of-the-road suggestions for making the economy work better," one Council leader said.

The Council directed the advertising campaigns in connection with war bond sales and recruitment of women into the armed services and is now conducting nationwide safety, "better education" and "improved foreign trade" campaigns.

Unlike Caesar's Wife

Un-American Group Is Not Above Suspicion

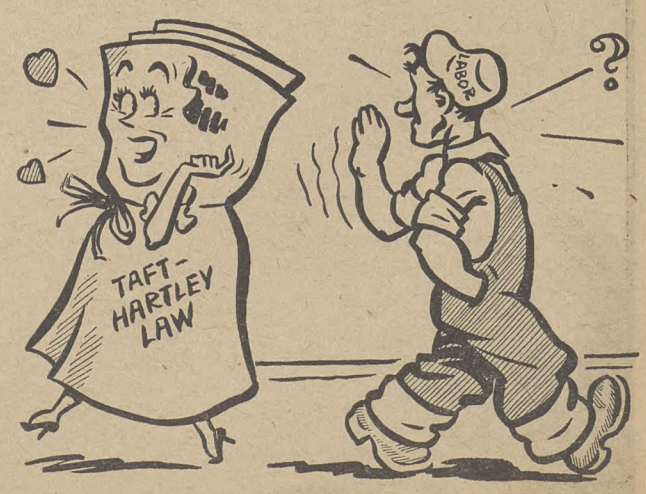
THE House UnAmerican Activities Committee has been charged with publishing propaganda "without authority" of the Congress.

Rep. Arthur Klein (D., N. Y.), voicing complaints that the Committee had gone beyond its authorized functions, said the Thomas group has been functioning "for many months, even years, as a valued tool of the Republican National Committee."

Klein asked Rep. Karl LeCompte of the Committee on House Administration to refuse to sign vouchers for the UnAmerican Committee's unauthorized printing.

He said that the Committee publications, about communism and religion, will run to 100,000 copies, and that permission of the entire House is necessary for such a printing job.

"I am particularly disturbed by the irregularity and impropriety of the actions taken by the Committee on UnAmerican Activities, because this comimttee, laboring in a delicate field of human freedoms and national security, should be like Caesar's wife—above suspicion," Klein declared.



Ah, Nuts!

THE ADVENTURES OF JIM BARRY

HAVING DISCOVERED THE HIDEOUT OF POP STORM'S KIDNAPPERS, JIM AND WOODY PRETEND TO CANVAS THE APARTMENT.... ONLY TO HAVE ONE OF THE KIDNAPPERS RECOGNIZE WOODY.... AND TRAP THEM!

AS SOON AS I SEEN THE FAT CHARACTER.... I GOT WISE TO THEM! SO I ASKS THEM PERLITELY TO STEP IN HERE!

PRETTY SLICK, STAN! LEMME TAKE THE GAG OFF OF POP'S MOUTH SO HE GREETS THEM!

JIM! WOODY! SO THEM RAPSCALLIONS KIDNAPPED YUH, TOO! WELL, IT AIN'T GOING TO DO THEM ANY GOOD, NOHOW!

YEH? WITH YA, JIM BARRY AND THE FAT BOY OUTA THE WAY.... WE'LL STOP THE WHOLE IDEA OF LABOR TRYING TO ORGANIZE ITS VOTE!

THESE FOOLS THINK THAT THET LABOR'S ELECTION WORK DEPENDS ON ONE OR TWO MEN! THEY JUST DON'T UNDERSTAND, JIM.... EVERY UNION MEMBER IS A VOTE GETTER!

OKAY, SO WE DON'T GET THE SETUP! SO WHAT? WE GOT ORDERS TA GET YA OUT OF THE WAY.... AND WE DONE BETTER!

PSSST! BETTER CALL THE BOSS AND TELL HIM JIM BARRY WALKED IN ON US!

YEH.... YEH! DAT'S A GOOD IDEA! KEEP DIS GUYS COVERED WHILE I CALL "BIG JIM!"

BOSS.... GUESS WHAT JUST HAPPENED?

I HAVEN'T THE TIME TO PLAY GUESSING GAMES, YOU IDIOT! WHAT IS IT?

JIM BARRY JUST WALKED IN ON US.... AND I NABBED THE GUY LIKE HE WAS A BABE....

WHAT! WHY YOU LAME-BRAINED APE! JIM BARRY ISN'T STUPID! IF YOU CAUGHT HIM.... THEN HE WANTED YOU TO GET HIM! AND YOU FELL INTO HIS TRAP!

BUT, BOSS.... DIS WASN'T NO TRAP! HE HAD THE FAT BOY WHO ALMOST MESSED UP THE SNATCHING JOB ON POP STORM WITH HIM.... AND I RECOGNIZED HIM!

WHICH IS EXACTLY THE REASON HE BROUGHT THE FAT BOY ALONG! HE WANTED YOU TO RECOGNIZE HIM.... SO YOU'D GIVE YOURSELF AWAY!

GEE.... BOSS! I NEVER THOUGHTA DAT....

NATURALLY! YOU HAVEN'T GOT WHAT IT TAKES TO THINK! GET POP STORM OUT OF THERE! TAKE HIM TO OUR SPECIAL HIDEOUT.... AND WORK FAST! GO OUT OVER THE ROOF.... OR YOU MAY FIND SOMEONE WAITING FOR YOU DOWN-STAIRS!

HOPE YOUSE ARE HAVING A NICE CHIT-A-TAT.... LIKE THE DA FRENCH SAY!

ON ACCOUNT OF WE'RE GONNA MOVE FAST FROM DIS POINT ON! AND WE DON'T WANT YOUSE GUYS BUTTIN' IN NO MORE!

Dewey Civil Service Slap Substantiated

MINUTES of the Brooklyn council of the Veterans of Foreign Wars prove that Gov. Thomas E. Dewey did term Civil Service employes "mediocre" and that he did state he would "abolish" the civil service system in government if he had his way.

Dewey's remarks expressing his views on Civil Service were first reported in the Democrat, official publication of the Democratic National Committee. Republican party officials presented second-hand denials for their silent candidate.

The Democratic National Committee last week made public a copy of an official report made to the Brooklyn council of the VFW on March 15, shortly after the meeting in Albany where Dewey made his statements.

The report was made to Daniel J. O'Neil, then Kings County Commander of the VFW, by his representative at the legislative meeting with Governor Dewey, Major James J. Mackin, Chairman of the Americanism Committee and the Brooklyn council legislative committee.

Mackin's report casts considerable light on the attitude of the Republican candidate for the office of the presidency on many subjects. The paragraph of the report bearing directly on the matter of Civil Service reads as follows:

". . . When he reached the bill sponsored by the Civil Service employes association and indorsed by the VFW, he flew into a rage and gave the Civil Service a severe tongue lashing. This bill provided for an increment or automatic increase for a state Civil Service employe who had 10 years of satisfactory service and who had reached the highest grade for his class of work.

"The Governor says, 'I'd never sign a thing like that. This would pay the son-of-a-sea-cook for breathing. Not while I'm Governor.'

"At that point everybody present chimed in and said a kind word for the Civil Service employes, whereby he turned around with a broad grin and said all Civil Service is mediocre.

"I explained that such employes were essential, but he stated that if they could not make good in 10 years they should get out. Finally, he stated in the course of conversation, that if he had his way he would abolish the entire Civil Service system.

"This made everybody present very angry and after the meeting there was considerable comment on his tyrannical attitude towards Civil Service employes."

Government Textile Pay Floor Raised

The government has raised the minimum wage on government textile contracts from 40 to 87 cents an hour.

Under the Walsh-Healey public contracts law, the Secretary of Labor has authority to set minimum wage rates on government contracts. Prior to increasing the minimum, the department conducted hearings at which CIO Textile Workers Research Dir. Sol Barkin urged raising the floor to 87 cents.

Red Flag Waver

Labor really loves the T-H law, according to Rep. Hartley. Only labor leaders attack it because they're power crazy.

But at a cocktail party thrown for him at the swank 21 Club in New York City by the publisher of his book "The New National Labor Policy," Hartley forgot that line in his confusion.

Asked whether he planned to take a job as labor relations consultant for private industry, he exclaimed:

"Me a labor relations consultant! Wouldn't that be like waving a red flag at a bull?"

POLITICAL WEAPON?: President Truman receives a bat from Vernon Larson, president of Local 3931 of the CIO Steelworkers, who make the bats at a Louisville plant. Kentucky's Governor Earl Clements looks on.

Steps Toward Longshore Settlement Reported

SOME progress toward settlement of the West Coast maritime strike was reported by CIO Organizing Director Allan S. Haywood after separate conferences with company and union representatives.

Haywood was sent to the west coast by CIO Pres. Philip Murray to try to get shipowners around a bargaining table with the striking unions. He said shippers wanted "further assurance" that national CIO officials would guarantee performance of any contract which might be negotiated. The national CIO, he said, had given that type of guarantee before in other instances.

At the same time the CIO Longshoremen's & Warehousemen's Union announced its willingness to hold a secret ballot election for a rank-and-file committee to meet with the Waterfront Employers Assn. The WEA has refused to negotiate with ILWU Pres. Harry Bridges on grounds that he has failed to sign the Taft-Hartley non-Communist affidavit.

Meanwhile Bridges challenged the WEA to put him under oath in the $275,000 libel suit he has filed against shipowners. "They can place me under oath now and ask me any question they want, whether I'm a Communist or follow the party line or have sabotaged waterfront work. They can ask me and I have to answer," he said.

Bridges revealed that shipowners plan to go to court Oct. 20 and ask for a delay in the trial. This stalling, he added, is "proof that all the public statements are mere hogwash to obscure the real program of unionbusting."

Former Local Officer

Held In Reuther Shooting

DETROIT police are holding a former local union official on a charge of shooting of CIO Auto Workers Pres. Walter Reuther.

The accused, Carl Bolton has a 20-year criminal record, which began when he was sentenced to prison for armed robbery before he was 19, police said. Bolton is a former vice president of the Ford Highland Park local.

BOLTON

A hearing this week will determine whether Bolton will stand trial. In any event, he will first face a charge of robbing the union's Pontiac cooperative store of $600. He was being held on this charge when police claimed to have run across evidence connecting him with the shooting.

If convicted of the shooting, he would face a maximum sentence of life imprisonment. No possible motive for the crime was advanced by authorities.

The UAW convention proceedings show that Bolton was a delegate to international conventions, voting for Reuther for vice president in the 1944 convention and against Reuther in 1946.

Reuther was shot through a window of his home.

ACA Fails To Indorse Candidate

DELEGATES to the ninth national convention of the CIO Communications Association in New York City backed their international executive board in voting to boycott the Natl. Labor Relations Board and, while praising the Progressive Party, refused to endorse any presidential candidate.

The resolution continuing the union's policy of not filing non-Communist affidavits or financial statements under the Taft-Hartley law left the way open for a change of policy, however. The executive board was empowered to take any action, including submission of the issue to referendum "in the event of any new legal or other substantial change in the situation."

"Nothing but harm to our membership can result from permitting our union to become engaged in the murderous procedures of the Taft-Hartley Board," the resolution stated.

The presidential election resolution noted that the Progressive Party "is challenging what has heretofore been considered by the Democratic and Republican parties as their exclusive right to represent the citizens of the United States."

Urging ACA members to make their choice "on the basis of full and open discussion of the issues," the statement went on to "assert the right of our members and officers to support, advocate and work for the Progressive Party, or any other political party."

ORGANIZATIONALLY SPEAKING

By Allan S. Haywood

Martin Gerber, director of UAW-CIO Region 9, reports that employes of Schuette-Koerting Co., Philadelphia, voted 205 to 107 to be represented by the UAW-CIO.

Ralph W. Tillotson, CIO regional director in Erie, Pa., reports that the Textile Workers Union of America has won an election among the employes of the Horne Silk Mills, Titusville, Pa., by a vote of 74 to 6.

Thomas J. Gallagher, organization director of Shipbuilders Union, reports victories in three union security elections: National Gypsum, Dover, N. J., 121 to 3; Pennsylvania Smelting and Refining Co., Philadelphia, 41 to 8; Ajax Electric Co., Philadelphia, 24 to 0.

Donald Henderson, president of FTA-CIO, reports that Local 78 of that Union successfully resisted a raiding attempt by the AFL Teamsters in California and Arizona.

The UAW has filed a petition with the NLRB for a representation election among the 400 office workers at the Lincoln plant of the Ford Motor Co. This is the first move in a UAW campaign to bring all the approximately 10,000 Ford office workers into the union.

Ninety-six years ago this week unions began their first venture into the field of research and education for the benefit of their memberships. This effort was made before there were any national unions and before any state Labor Departments, the U. S. Labor Department or the Federal Bureau of Labor Statistics had been established.

Officers of the Philadelphia Journeymen Printers Association and the Philadelphia locals of Tobacco Workers, Cabinet Makers, Shipyard Workers and Cordwinders and Bootmakers conceived this far-seeing development. It was established as a cooperative and was known as the Labor Statistical Bureau.

The program of this new labor weapon aimed to render a service to unions throughout the nation in the study and compilation of wage rates and working and living conditions; the preparation and printing of labor pamphlets and literature for organizing and educational purposes; research and preparation of material for use in the legislative programs by unions; and the preparation and printing of labor papers and periodicals.

Today there is no national union which does not have its own research and educational department to fulfill these needs. It is important, however, that we should always keep in mind that the labor movement as it exists today did not happen all at once and appear on the national scene full-grown. It was the product of fearless and prophetic leaders and of the unselfish sacrifices and undying loyalty of millions of workers in every industry who had accepted the vision of labor and were willing to fight for it.

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The CIO News

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HARRY S. TRUMAN THOMAS E. DEWEY

Where Truman Stands--

- He's for a war on inflation.
- He's for strong civil liberties.
- He's for Taft-Hartley repeal.
- He's for greater Social Security.
- He's for ERP and a just peace.

Where Dewey Stands--

- He's for Big Business.
- He says he's for ERP, but—
- He's backing isolationist senators.
- He's for Taft-Hartley.
- He would scrap the New Deal.

Who Is This Man Dewey?

Is he suited to hold the office of President? What is his record on inflation? What is his record on civil liberties? What is his record on governmental projects like TVA and MVA? What is his record on civil service? What is his record on labor? What is his record on foreign affairs? Is he a stooge for Big Business? Why does he urge the reelection of such isolationists as Curley Brooks, of such open tools of industry as Joe Ball? He says he is for the Marshall Plan, but what has been his past record. **See Pages 6, 7 & 8 to find out.**

GET OUT VOTE-A RECORD VOTE MEANS VICTORY

T-H Ruling Bans Mass Picketing

By GLORIA CAPLAN

ADD peaceful mass picketing to your fast-growing list of Taft-Hartley "Thou Shalt Nots."

This drastic ruling was made by Irving Rogosin, an NLRB trial examiner in Chicago. It grew out of a case involving the CIO Electrical workers and the Cory Corp., Chicago manufacturer of coffee brewers, electric and gas stoves and other products.

Drawing the T-H ban on "coercion" to the extreme, Rogosin decided that "force of numbers alone, even where picketing is conducted peacefully, has an intimidatory and coercive effect on employes otherwise willing to cross a picket line. Picketing of such character exceeds the bounds of peaceful persuasion and is not privileged or protected as free speech."

If the interpretation is upheld by the NLRB and by the courts, employers will have been handed an almost fool-proof strike-breaking formula.

THIS is how it would work:

Unions have traditionally employed the mass picket line as their main defense against strike-breakers. With mass picketing outlawed, strike-breakers would be virtually free to swarm into the plant. Once enough men were on the job, the employer would call for a representation election. Strikers replaced by strike-breakers would be barred from voting under T-H. The anti-union replacements would vote the union out, the strikers, denied a voice in the decision, would lose their unions, their strike and their jobs.

Rogosin's ruling referred specifically to a Taft-Hartley protest demonstration staged Nov. 21, 1947, by 1500 to 2000 UE and other CIO members near the Cory plant. The strike, which began Nov. 1, was then in progress, and had been riddled with T-H almost daily—beginning with the company's refusal to bargain until the union filed non-communist affidavits.

THE demonstration began some distance away from the plant when participants rallied to hear UE officials and Secy. Michael Mann of the Chicago CIO Council describe the various T-H weapons so far employed against the strikers.

As they then paraded toward the struck plant, where anti-picketing injunctions were in effect, police began to haul marchers off to jail. More than 182 were arrested.

Rogosin ruled that while the procession's purpose "may have been to demonstrate in protest, its necessary effect was to prevent ingress and egress at the plant by sheer force of numbers."

The UE local had held a contract with the company for six years prior to Taft-Hartley.

'The Law As Written'

AN apologetic NLRB has now hammered the last nail in the T-H doctrine that strikebreakers determine union status in a struck plant.

Shamefacedly the board members explained, "It is our duty to administer the law as written, not to pass upon the wisdom of its provisions."

The ruling was based on Section 9 (c) (3) of the Law, which says "employes on strike who are not entitled to reinstatement shall not be eligible to vote."

First applied against striking CIO Retail, Wholesale employes in New York City, the doctrine was used in this case against the Int'l. Association of Machinists at the Pipe Machinery Co., Cleveland, O.

Section 9 (c) (3) doesn't "limit" the right to strike, the Board said. It just "discourages its exercise in some situations."

'It's A Poor Rule That Doesn't . . .'

Commenting on the $20,000 fine levied on the union of clerks at Oppenheim-Collins Store, New York City, for violating an injunction against picketing the store, the St. Louis Post-Dispatch said:

" . . . Under the Sherman Anti-Trust Act, the most important of all the laws to make organized capital behave itself, the maximum penalty a corporation must pay for conspiring to fix prices is $5000 on each count on which it is convicted. The real giants of corporationdom cannot even feel so light a slap on the wrist.

"If stiff fines are used to impress organized labor with the value of observing the law, the fines on organized capital should be stiffened to accomplish the same purpose."

Wage Round Up

Packing Union Wins Reinstatement of 24

A four-cents hourly wage increase offered the CIO Packinghouse Workers by Swift & Co. was passed on to local unions for acceptance or rejection without recommendation by the union negotiators, UPWA Pres. Ralph Helstein said.

Negotiations were conducted under a wage reopening. The union may still reopen its contract for further wage talks before the contract expires in August 1949.

In Kansas City the union won reinstatement of 24 Armour employes discharged for strike activities. Ordered reinstated by Arbitrator Harold Gilden, 12 of the workers will receive back pay retroactive to May 24. Seven were refused back pay, but given their seniority rights by the arbitrator. Another five were refused reinstatement.

Elsewhere in CIO:

● Eighteen weeks of strike ended for 550 CIO Fur & Leather Workers at Worcester, Mass., with gains of 10c an hour, 5c of which is retroactive to the strike's beginning; two additional paid holidays; four hours reporting time pay and a one-year contract.

● New York CIO Brewery Workers, charging a speedup, walked out Oct. 14, cutting the city's beer deliveries down by two-thirds. The union's international representatives termed the walkout "irresponsible," urged the men to return to work.

● CIO Food, Tobacco & Agricultural Workers in the Salinas-Watsonville (California) area beat back raiding attempts of the AFL Teamsters in an NLRB election.

TWUA Pension Fund Trustees Named

Pres. Emil Rieve of the CIO Textile Workers has announced appointment of three union trustees to administer the newly-established pension fund for workers in 300 dye shops in the New York metropolitan area.

They are William Pollock, TWUA secretary-treasurer; William Gordon of Brooklyn, TWUA vice president and assistant dyeing division director, and Charles Lazzio of Paterson, N. J., president of TWUA Local 1733.

The pension fund was started in September with employer contributions of $1 a month for each worker, but no payments from the fund can be made until June 1, 1950. The money will be set aside in the meantime as a reserve while trustees study possible pension plans. Employers also will name three trustees.

Two Tell Court Of Reuther Death Plot

Two witnesses testified in a Michigan court that Carl Bolton, a former CIO Auto Worker minor official, offered them $15,000 to kill Union Pres. Walter Reuther.

Four days before the union head was shot at his home, John Miller testified, Bolton spoke of "rubbing out Walter Reuther." A day before the shooting, he said, Bolton came to his house, picked up two shotguns he had left there and said, "I'm going out and get myself a * * * Commie."

Kenneth Bannon, head of the Union's Ford division, also was scheduled for similar treatment, Miller said.

Both Miller and the other witness, John Pantella, are former auto workers and are awaiting sentence on a burglary conviction.

Bolton is being held for trial.

Undercut By Independent

Long Lines Union Gains 9½c Increase

WAGE increases ranging between $1 to $7 weekly have been won by the long lines telephone union affiliated with the CIO Telephone Organizing Committee.

J. J. Moran, president of the American Union of Telephone Workers, said the company offer, soon to be voted on by the membership, will put a yearly total of $4¼ million more in the 23,000 long lines employes' pay envelopes.

On an hourly basis the increase averages about 9½c, ranging from an average 8c for clerical workers to an average 12c for plant employes.

Moran described the offer as far above any gained this year by independent unions in the industry. It was not as good as it might have been, he said, due to the acceptance by a number of independent telephone unions of much lower wage offers and three-year contracts. "These agreements undercut our bargaining position," Moran said.

"The Communications Workers of America (independent) introduced into the telephone industry three-year contracts, which limited bargaining to twice in the three-year period. Evidently a mistake was made because they have exhausted their first reopening without being able to conclude a satisfactory settlement."

THE AUTW increase was negotiated under a 30-day wage reopening clause in the contract, which expires in March 1950. When the contract went into effect in May this year, plant employes — 30% of the bargaining unit—were given fringe benefits amounting to about 2½c an hour. Coupled with the new increase, their gains for the year will have amounted to 14½c.

Moran noted that the total annual increase exceeds by about $750,000 the amount won by the union after a six-weeks strike in 1947. The CIO was not then in the telephone field.

Commissioner Orders Santo Deported

A major round in his fight to remain in this country was lost recently by John Santo, Transport Workers Union organizer, when the Immigration Commissioner ordered him deported as a Communist.

The charge was based on Santo's allegedly violating his status as a student from Hungary by obtaining employment and circulating literature dedicated to the government's overthrow.

Altho seeking Santo's ouster as an official of the union, Michael Quill, president of TWU, commented that this deporation "will not serve the best interests of civil liberties."

THAT WAY: Striking members of the Oil Workers point to Union Oil Co. plant in Wilmington, Calif., half a mile away from where they are standing. Beyond this point, more than two pickets per gate are barred by injunction. The strike will soon be two months old.

Murray: 'If We Vote, We'll Win'

PHILIP Murray last week pledged CIO's fighting support to the re-election campaign of President Harry S. Truman.

"We will use our votes to return to the White House a fighting President . . . who will carry on the splendid progressive policies of the New Deal," Pres. Murray declared.

The speech was prepared for delivery at a big rally for Truman and Barkley in Pittsburgh on Saturday, Oct. 23. The meeting climaxed an airplane tour by the President through the industrial centers of western Pennsylvania.

Murray praised the President for his numerous vetoes of Republican bills designed to chop away the New Deal. He hailed the President's own progressive legislative proposals as in line with "our program."

The CIO president read the record of the 80th Congress—and he contrasted the Truman record against the Taft-Hartley Act with Dewey's record in defense of the anti-labor law.

RECITING recent interpretations of T-H's meaning, Murray said:

"Can there be any doubt that this is a strike-breaking law? Can any labor leader worthy of the name lend comfort or support to the Presidential candidate who in this very city of Pittsburgh proclaimed his endorsement of the Taft-Hartley Act?

"Labor wants no man in the White House who is committed to, and runs on a platform supporting this vicious law."

President Truman, he recalled, "has consistently and forthrightly" advocated its repeal. His party's platform in plain language that none can misunderstand, calls for the elimination of this law."

Murray charged that the 80th Congress "under the domination of the biggest big-business lobby in history set out to scuttle the gains we won under Franklin Roosevelt. The record of Harry Truman's defense of these New Deal gains is evident. It's in the record—it's in the vetoes."

THE 1948 election, Murray added, is whether we want "four more years of government carrying forward the principles of the New Deal" — or whether we want our government "under the control of bankers and corporate interests."

If Republican candidates win, he indicated, the banker-corporate control will be extended from Congress to every branch of government.

"These corporate interests want to rule, and their rule means ruin for you and me," the CIO president warned his Pittsburgh audience.

Recalling that corporation profits are at an all-time high of over 20 billion dollars after taxes, Murray said:

"WE cannot, we must not permit this dizzy spiral of super-profits and inflationary prices to continue unchecked. If we do, America will face the most dreadful economic crisis in its history.

"There's something each and every one of us can do to prevent the calamity of that monopoly control of our government," Murray pointed out.

"We can vote for candidates whose program is our program. We can vote for people in the White House, in Congress and in the state and city governments who will fight in the democratic way to uphold our ideals of fairness, decency and honesty.

"If we stay home on November 2, we'll make a lot of reactionaries happy. And we'll have nobody to blame but ourselves.

"But if we vote, we'll win."

REMEMBER!

CIO Pres. Murray speaks out for Pres. Truman on the CBS network Monday, October 25.

Don't forget to listen—it's an important CIO political speech.

The date: Monday night, October 25.

The time: 7:15 P. M. eastern time; 6:15 P. M. central time; 9:15 P. M. mountain time; 8:15 P. M. pacific time.

The stations: CBS network. Consult your hometown paper for the local station carrying the speech.

Bridges Proposes 'Rank And File' Negotiations

CIO Longshoremen's Pres. Harry Bridges has formally notified the Waterfront Employers Association of his willingness to step out of negotiations and to permit the membership to select a rank-and-file bargaining committee with the employers.

The offer was made in response to the Association's widespread statements that it would refuse to deal further with the union leader.

"Your association is attempting to mislead the public as to the reasons the strike is being prolonged by saying that you will not deal with any committee of which I am a member," Bridges wrote.

"The truth of the matter, as you well know, is that your Association wishes to dictate the composition of the union negotiating committee. If this is not so, there is no reason that you should not agree, and agree now, to meet and negotiate with the type of committee herein proposed."

CIO Vice President and Organizational Dir. Allan S. Haywood returned last week from a week-long effort on the West Coast to settle the strike, announcing that the deadlock still persists.

The employers, he said, were not as concerned about the non-communist affidavits issue as they were with obtaining Bridges' ouster.

"The employers are demanding they deal with responsible persons," he remarked. "But they have been dealing with Bridges for the past 14 years and up to 9 o'clock the night of Sept. 1 they were willing to sign a contract with him if they could get one."

Haywood has reported to CIO Pres. Murray on the situation and said he stands ready to return to the West Coast whenever he can be of assistance in reaching a settlement. The walkout is now in its eighth week.

2ND CONVENTION SPECIAL LISTED

THE Great Northern Railway has announced it will provide a special train from Chicago to Portland, Ore., for delegates and visitors to the CIO convention.

The train will leave Chicago, via the Burlington line, on Thursday, Nov. 18. On Friday, the 19th, it will arrive at St. Paul and be switched to the Great Northern tracks. On Saturday, the train enters the Rocky Mountains region and colorful scenery will be seen on all sides. The train arrives at Portland Sunday, the 21st, at 7:35 A. M.

There will be sleeping accommodations and also coaches with reclining chairs. All cars are air-conditioned. Passengers may also get on at other stops beyond Chicago.

Information and reservations can be obtained through E. H. Moot, general passenger agent, Great Northern Railway, 142 S. Clark St., Chicago, Ill.

The Milwaukee road had previously announced a special train for the convention, which will leave Union station, Chicago, at 10 p.m., CST, on Nov. 18.

CAREY DECLARES:

Right and Left Attack Freedom

American freedom—the nation's first line of defense—is being attacked by people on both the right and left who have no faith in our democratic processes.

CIO Sec.-Treas. James Carey, speaking last week at the New York Herald Tribune Forum, charged that "some Congressmen and some American corporations are saying frankly to American citizens: 'The procedures of constitutional democracy are not for you; you must seek another method.'

"Well, if those spokesmen do not know it, the Communist Party has a method to propose," Carey said.

The CIO official said it is "extremely disturbing' to find men of science fearing to serve our government because of the "wanton irresponsibility of Congressmen who, from political or worse motives, devote themselves to character assassinations of varying intensity."

He cited the case of a government employe deprived of his job "simply because he was an admitted member of an anti-Communist organization gratuitously termed subversive in the personal opinion of the Attorney General. Is it only incidental that the man in question is a war veteran who lost both of his legs in World War II?"

The administration of the European Recovery Program has refused a job to an "extremely able man who has for many years been prominent in the organized labor movement." The man was barred for once belonging to an organization listed as subversive—even though the man has "through the years been a most effective fighter against Communism," Carey charged.

These men do not have the "full protection of our laws," and when that protection is denied, "the world is told that we, the American people are neither free nor secure."

Big businessmen and their "human echoes in Congress" have staged a planned denial of human rights and security, Carey said. He mentioned the Taft-Hartley act and the refusal of Congress to pass bills on economic security, civil rights and social reforms.

651 Union Men On Rent Boards

Labor unions are represented on local rent boards by 651 labor representatives out of a total 4447 board members. The breakdown on the labor members: CIO —157; AFL—352; Machinists—21; other unions 121. The 1948 Rent law makes adequate representation on the boards of all segments of the community mandatory.

As a result of labor representation on the boards, a number of proposed rent increases were blocked.

FREEDOM STORY: CIO Secy-Treas. James B. Carey (l.) and Robert E. Sherwood, noted playwright, were two of the speakers last week on the New York Herald Tribune Forum's discussion of "Balancing Security and Freedom."

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

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OUTRAGEOUS RULING!

An attempt is being made under the Taft-Hartley Act to destroy labor's only effective economic weapon—the strike.

Latest move in this direction came from Irving Rogosin, NLRB trial examiner, who ruled that mass picketing—either peaceful or violent—violates T-H.

He said the Act protects the right of free speech and expression but that mass picketing "exceeds the bounds of peaceful persuasion and is not privileged or protected as free speech."

And he held that 80 to 200 members parading in front of the Cory Corp. plant in Chicago constituted mass picketing.

What nonsense!

Rogosin is trying to trample with hobnailed T-H boots on the right of free speech and free assemblage.

But he is merely putting into practice a theory advocated by NLRB General Counsel Robert N. Denham that any strike is "coercive" of the rights of non-strikers.

Ruling in the Norvell Shoe Co. case, a trial examiner rejected Denham's theory and said:

" . . . the ultimate logic of the theory advanced by the General Counsel would seem to be that all strikes are outlawed by the Act . . ."

WHAT DOES IT MEAN?

Let's get away for a moment from all the legal-sounding phraseology and see what Rogosin's ruling, if upheld, would mean to a union which felt compelled to go out on strike for higher wages and improved working conditions:

Pickets hoist signs over their shoulders and start parading around the plant they have struck.

Management decides to do some strike-busting and sends out a call for strike-breakers to join the handful of scabs who decided not to leave their jobs.

Fifty strike-breakers and scabs show up at the plant, see 300 pickets and decide not to enter.

Then somebody shouts to the NLRB: "We wuz coerced!"

Denham and his boys rush to the rescue—of management. Somebody rules that only 15—or 10—or five—pickets can be used.

So a handful of pickets—instead of 300—man the picket-line. The scabs and strike-breakers enter the plant. Word is sent out that the strike is broken, that "only a handful of union guys are interested enough to show up for picket duty."

And within a few days the strike is badly bent if not completely broken.

WHY GO OUT ON STRIKE?

The strike is a weapon to be used as a last resort—to be used when negotiations fail—and if it is destroyed or too badly blunted unions will find themselves virtually helpless in collective bargaining.

Any trade unionist worth his salt knows that an ineffective strike is often worse than no strike at all.

Rogosin and Denham are trying to use T-H to make strikes ineffective.

They're trying to establish a set-up under which unions would have to battle both management and a Federal agency every time conditions got so bad they were forced to walk out.

Just imagine the hue and cry that would go up if this thing were put in reverse and a Federal agency joined with unions in limiting the number of strike-breakers an employer could attempt to hire!

By Their Backers Ye Shall Know Them

As Political Candidates Enter Home Stretch, Look Who's Supporting Whom

By ALLAN L. SWIM

As they say out at the horse emporiums where you put two bucks on a nag's nose and then regret it, they're in the home stretch now.

The stakes are high—mighty high—and don't let anybody tell you they're not.

Just look at who's betting on whom and you can get a pretty good idea of what's involved.

LET'S start out with Tom Dewey, the little man who wants to move from Albany to Washington and occupy the White House.

The big money is on Dewey because he appeals to those who have big money.

It's almost as simple as that.

He's the darling of the conservatives—the men who publish the big newspapers and run the big corporations.

A large number of reactionaries are riding his bandwagon, too.

Dewey is the champion of those who love the Taft-Hartley Act and hate what they loosely term "social legislation."

He's the fellow who has been campaigning on the theory that it's best to say almost nothing about almost everything.

HARRY TRUMAN is on the "other" side of the fence—the side occupied by organized labor and by the "little folks" who make up the bulk of our population.

He's been campaigning on the theory that it's best to say something about nearly everything in which the people are interested.

And he hasn't been guilty of quibbling or double-talk.

He's for repeal of T-H, for a higher minimum wage, for expansion of social security, for real civil liberties, for action to control inflation and build houses.

He's running on a platform indorsed by labor—a platform that doesn't contain the vague promises made by the GOP platform committee.

HENRY WALLACE is riding a left-wing nag that is stumbling badly after making a most inauspicious start.

Regardless of what his original intentions were, he got himself so badly tangled up with the Communists that he's "their boy" now.

His chief contribution to the campaign has been to make a lot of noise and to split a portion of the liberal vote from Truman and some of the good pro-labor senatorial and congressional candidates.

His chief supporters are those violently opposed to the Marshall Plan and favoring "friendship" with Russia.

STROM THURMOND, the Dixiecrat presidential candidate, is the product of a Southern revolt against Truman's civil rights program.

He's backed by those who have exploited race and religious prejudice in their fight against trade unions.

And there's big money—Republican money—behind his campaign.

Thurmond's chief contribution has been to capture a portion of the Southern vote that would have gone to Truman.

He's a party bolter who, for all practical purposes, is working for Dewey.

IT'S NOT difficult to put candidates for the Senate, House and state offices in their proper categories merely by learning who their chief backers are.

From labor's standpoint, many of these races are extremely important—because labor must operate under laws enacted by our legislative bodies.

The Taft-Hartley Act, remember, was a product of Congress and not of the White House.

The numerous anti-labor state laws now on the books were passed by legislatures and not by governors.

YES, THE stakes are high, and the battle over them is one well worth fighting with vigor.

There's not a lot of time left in which to fight, but there are still important things to be done between now and the close of the polls on Nov.2.

There are still door-bells to be rung and campaign leaflets to be distributed.

There's still the job of getting to the polls those whose laziness or lack of interest might keep them from voting.

And there's the important job of casting your own ballot.

Let's do our part of the job well.

Newspaper Blames Tannery For Strike

THE Sun published in Luray, Va., (1511 population in 1940 and famous for its caverns) places on the Virginia Oak Tannery sole responsibility for the strike of its employes, members of Local 265, CIO Fur and Leather Workers. Excerpts from the editorial follow:

Almost from the beginning of the strike it has been a onesided effort toward a settlement. The tannery workers had asked for an increase in pay and better working conditions with job security and a union contract of responsibility.

The company has shown by its lack of interest in negotiations and reconciliation that they were only interested in crushing organized labor in their plant. Their use of the unconstitutional Taft-Hartley Act to aid them in their fight on labor has been drawn out at length and as a result conditions have reached a point for serious thought and consideration.

The Virginia Oak Tannery owes something to the community for all the privileges it derives from it. It is not—or should not be—a matter of cold business and money making. The workers must be considered from a standpoint of economic requirements. The community provides many services to the industries located within its borders.

Now after four months of the strike, The SUN must as a matter of principle take the view that the Virginia Oak Tannery is now solely responsible for the labor trouble now affecting Page County and doing it injury. Their procedure throughout these four months will bear out facts * * * that their acts have not tended to bring about any solution of the strike.

Their court actions have been "muddled" all the way through and based on "advantages" given to the company on the strength of the Taft-Hartley Act—using the injunction proceedings in their effort to intimidate the strikers instead of working in a positive manner to adjust differences.

The SUN desires to ask the various organizations of the community, namely, the Chamber of Commerce, the Merchants Association, the ministers of the Gospel, the Lions Club, the Woman's Club, the Town Council, the county Board of Supervisors, the veterans organizations, and all other organizations to form a consolidated effort here in Page County to make it their business to use every means possible to bring about an early return of the striking workers to their jobs with a negotiated contract which will assure peace in this industry so that the economic and social betterment of the community may increase.

CONGRESSMAN DRIPP **By Yomen**

"You'd better get accident insurance—I'm going to quote you."

They Wanted Help So They Asked For It

IT was almost like a voice from the past—a nearly forgotten voice—calling out for aid in today's modern world.

It was the type of appeal which ordinarily goes to a Chamber of Commerce or some similar organization.

But this appeal was made to the CIO.

It was a simple request. All that was asked was that the CIO use its influence to pave the way for a group of people to improve their own living conditions.

It happened this way:

DIRECTOR Bill Smith of the CIO Organizing Committee in North Carolina recently called his staff together for a "strategy meeting" near the Cherokee Indian reservation.

They talked about those things which organizers always discuss when they get together.

There were the usual problems—some serious, some not so serious.

There were reports on progress of the organizing campaign in the textile, wood and other industries of North Carolina.

Plans for the future were discussed. New schemes for meeting employer opposition were worked out.

ABOUT the only difference between this meeting and hundreds of others held by organizers since Operation Dixie began resulted from its location.

Smith had called his men together at a beautiful spot in the Great Smokies. He wanted to break the routine of long hours of hard work which the organizers had been following.

He wanted to ease the pressure under which men work when they're in the midst of a campaign.

What would be a better spot for this, Smith asked himself, than the place he'd selected near the Cherokee reservation?

DURING the conference a group of visitors arrived and asked to speak with Smith regarding a serious problem which confronted them.

Smith and his staff took one look at the visitors and realized immediately that they weren't workers interested in forming a union.

Smith asked the delegation—a Cherokee chief and members of his tribe—what the CIO could do for them.

The spokesman for the Indians said they had a problem they wanted to discuss. This problem, he said, resulted from a lack of jobs for the Cherokees.

AS the organizers listened attentively, the Indian spokesman said his people had observed "what the CIO has done for workers in nearby cities."

Then he said, "We'd like for the CIO to help us.

"We'd like for some industry to locate here so our people can have an opportunity to earn a livelihood."

Smith told the Chief every effort would be made to get some industrial plants to locate near the reservation.

The delegation departed.

SMITH and his staff had received many requests for assistance, but none quite like this.

They were flattered, and perhaps a bit baffled by the problem which the Indians had posed.

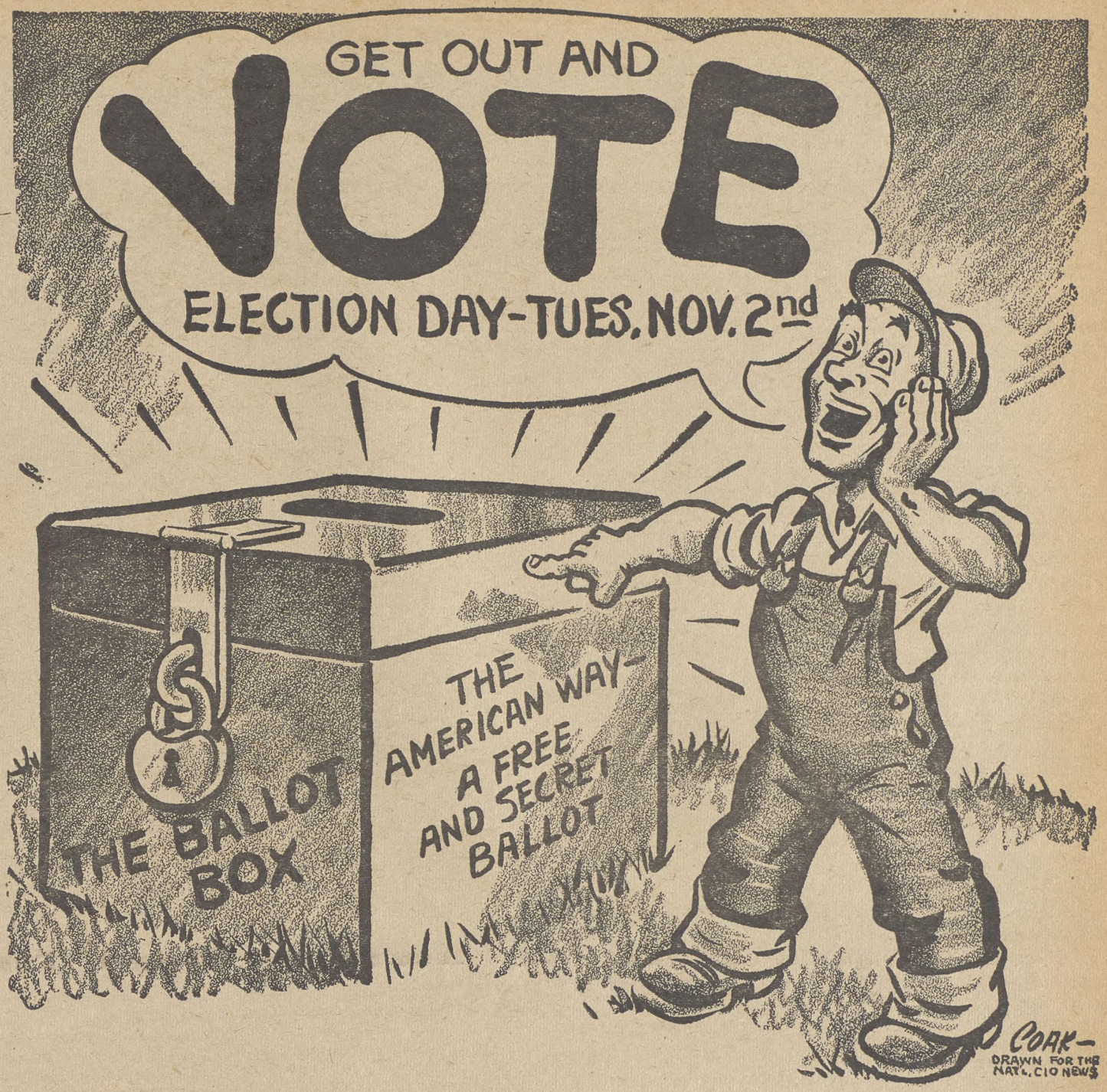
But they weren't baffled over the reason for the delegation calling on them.

No, not a bit.

The reason had been made quite clear when the Cherokee spokesman said:

"We have observed that the CIO usually gets what it goes after." A. L. S.

'NUFF SAID!



Book Review

CIO Plays Vital Role in Aiding Negroes Politically

How will Negroes vote in the 1948 election?

Walter White, outstanding Negro leader and head of the Natl. Association for the Advancement of Colored People, has some advice for those who think that the Negro vote can be automatically predicted:

"No person and no organization can deliver the Negro vote; it is an imponderable and independent vote, and the Negro increasingly demands results for his support."

There's increasing interest in the political aspirations of our 10 million Negro citizens, the background of their political action and thinking, and the progress they've made toward achieving full political freedom.

You'll find considerable information about these problems in a fine new book: "Balance of Power: The Negro Vote." It's written by Henry Lee Moon, publicity director of the Natl. Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Henry Moon knows politics. He knows Negro problems. He knows the attitudes of organized labor, since he's a former key staff member of the CIO Political Action Committee.

"Predominantly a race of wage earners," Moon points out, "the Negro masses share the basic problems, interests and destiny of all workers."

But close cooperation has been hindered, at various times in the past, by the employers' importation of unskilled Negro workers from the South to take the jobs of higher-paid white workers. That has been "the tragic story of black labor in American industry," the author points out.

"Fortunately it is changing with the growth of the Negro's political strength and with the development of more progressive ideas in the trade union movement, particularly under the impact of the non-discrimination policies of the CIO."

Through the efforts of the CIO and its political action committees, cooperation has developed and it has paid off. That occurred not only in the 1944 Presidential elections and in "numerous subsequent local elections." The results have been good for labor, and good for the Negroes.

THE idea of political action in organized form by the American Negro population is nothing new. Frederick Douglass, the great Negro leader of Civil War years, felt strongly that the ballot box would bring tremendous advances for the newly-liberated colored population.

But the "Republican compromise" of 1877 gave unchallenged power to the wealthy, former slave-owning classes of the South. In the next 20 years, during which "public opinion, industry, wealth and religion" were arrayed against them, the Negroes lost the remnants of their political power.

A new group of Negro leaders—Booker T. Washington was the leading spokesman—decried "politics" and urged education as the method of achieving status in our society. Barred from the ballot and from holding public office in many states, the Negro made the best of a bad thing by turning his back on the idea of political influence.

But in the past 25 years, the pendulum has swung again. The growth of the northern Negro population; the rising status of an increasing number of Negroes; the impact of the depression, the New Deal and the growth of unions—all have brought home to the Negro that use of the ballot is not only a right but a necessity for the welfare of every American citizen.

OUR Negro citizens want two things, says Henry Moon; full equality and the elimination of Jim Crow discrimination.

"What does the Negro mean when he says that he hopes for equality?" Moon writes. "Simply this: that he is entitled to and must have every right, privilege and opportunity accorded to any other citizen group.

"Negroes must have equal opportunity for the development of individual personality, the attainment of a fair and adequate share of the world's economic goods, and the enjoyment of life.

"This is little enough to hope for. This need is not alone for Negroes; America needs it to become a truly democratic nation." H. C. F.

"BALANCE OF POWER" by Henry Lee Moon. Doubleday & Co., $3.

'No Accident'

"It is not by accident that some of our worst labor baiters also hate Negroes, Jews, Latin Americans and other minority groups. These labor-baiters are intent upon obstructing every step in the direction of a better world of decent human relations.

"Not until we are able to eliminate them from positions of power can we hope to improve the conditions of the common man and create a society in which equality is possible and acceptable."—Henry Moon, in 'Balance of Power'.

DEWEY: UNSUITED FOR POST

By ARTHUR RIORDAN

WHAT manner of man is this Thomas Edmond Dewey who aspires to the highest office in America—in fact, in the world?

What manner of man is this Thomas Edmond Dewey, who urges the reelection of such rabid isolationists as Curley Brooks, of such open industry stooges as Joe Ball?

What manner of man is this Thomas Edmond Dewey, who uses such cliches as "we need a rudder to our ship of state" and "a firm hand on the tiller?"

Deweyism:
"You know that your future is still ahead of you."—Phoenix.

In trying to assay Tom Dewey, a terrible temptation arises.

There is a tendency to sneer at Dewey because, as some smart alec once said, he looks like a toy bridegroom on a wedding cake. But that's not a valid reason for opposing a man for the Presidency.

Remember?

There is a tendency to sneer at Tom Dewey because he is rather short. But, that again is not a reason for opposing a man for the Presidency.

There is a tendency to sneer at Tom Dewey because he has strived always to be the All-American Boy. And that's not a reason for opposing a man for the Presidency.

There is a tendency to sneer at Tom Dewey because he has a mustache that reminds you immediately of Charlie Chaplin's. And that is no reason for opposing a man for the Presidency.

Dewey's Boss
HUGH SCOTT JOSEPH GRUNDY

"FARMER" DEWEY "FARMS" HERE

JUST why do the CIO and all liberals oppose Tom Dewey?

The reasons are many and compelling. They make you wonder why Tom Dewey has the gall to run for the Presidency, why the Republican Party, with its past record of such daisies as Warren G. Harding, Calvin Coolidge and Herbert Hoover, started off this campaign with an admitted commanding lead over Pres. Truman.

That commanding lead has, of course, been trimmed down considerably. The reason: (a) Dewey's "play it down the middle" campaign; (b) Truman's hard-hitting drive.

Here's why Dewey is too small (mentally, and on his record) to be President of the United States:

Deweyism:
"Our streams should be filled with fish."—Denver.

Inflation:

Last summer, when the nigh cost of living was getting almost unbearable, Truman called a special session of Congress to tackle inflation and other problems about which the 80th Congress didn't do a thing.

Maybe Truman's act was partly political—you could hardly blame him in a campaign year. But, it stands on the record that he begged Congress to take steps to halt inflation.

And what did Dewey do? The man who smugly tells us he can cure inflation did worse than nothing. He sent word to Congressional Republicans that they should "sit down" during the special session.

In effect, he told the people to go to hell on high prices.

Foreign Affairs:

In the American political field, Tom Dewey is perhaps the prize flip-flopper on this issue. In fact, he has changed position so often that there is little doubt that if the pressure arises from a strong source, and he considers it politically expedient, he will dump the bipartisan policy which he now so nobly espouses.

Matt. Neely

In fact, America's present foreign policy is a perfect example of the strange paradox that has marked Dewey's political career. He has constantly grabbed at his opponent's best achievement, hugged it to his bosom and cried: "This is fine. but I can administer it better."

The people of New York State have found after falling for Gov. Dewey twice, that he promptly forgets about "liberal" platform pledges when he gets safely on the payroll.

Dewey originally opposed lend-lease—that is, until someone wised him up to which way the wind blows.

Dewey says in one breath he's for the Marshall Plan. In the next breath, he declares that the bipartisan policy applies only to the United Nations, which has nothing to do with the Marshall Plan.

Dewey infers he's for the reciprocal trade treaties, though he at one time—before the wind blew—opposed them.

But, he is so completely under the control of Joseph R. Grundy, arch priest of high tariffs, that he had to appoint Grundy's errand boy, Rep. Hugh ("best stock") Scott (R., Pa.) as chairman of the Republican National Committee. (Grundy's high tariffs were a major factor in bringing on the depression.)

Deweyism:
"Ours is a magnificent land. Every part of it."—Phoenix.

Syllogism: Any friend of Grundy's is a friend of Dewey's. But, Grundy is no friend of the American people so, therefore Dewey is no friend of the American people.

Administrator:

Dewey's builder-uppers have spread the story that he is an efficient administrator, that he has created a terrific surplus in New York, that he gets things done, etc.

Let's take some of that, brothers and sisters, and tear it apart.

After first taking office as Governor Dewey boasted that he had built up a surplus of $168,000,000, despite what he called the bad fiscal policies of his predecessor, Herbert H. Lehman.

But how did Tommy Boy do this? Dewey—known in Albany as the "Champion Fiscal Juggler"—took the books, advanced the end of the fiscal year from June 30 to March 1, and, lo, $50 millions were taken from Lehman's operating surplus and added to Dewey's.

Some of us wish we could do that to our income taxes.

Let's get back to that $168,000,000. Such a surplus represents—theoretically—a saving of $12.50 for each of New York State's citizens. Dewey's builder-uppers have shouted from the housetops that such a saving makes Tommy a genius, a friend of the peepul and obviously the man to live at 1600 Pennsylvania Ave., N. W., Washington 25, D. C.

Ah, but boys, have you ever heard of Puerto Rico, an island where devastating poverty abounds in the midst of lush soil and foliage?

Jas. Murray

In Puerto Rico, same year as Dewey's $168,000,000 and $12.50 per person, little Puerto Rico, which has to spend millions on relief and a surplus of $75 m per citizen.

And how does surpluses? Wel

Deweyism:
"We need mo our people."—De

county and city too well. He just the counties and just share of sta sult: the city gov to impose nuisan ing them unpopu Dewey sits back

Even with that ocratic legislative Quinn and Irwin cusing Dewey of parsimony" towa say he's headed wasteful, ext

The Peopl

ELECTION DAY is almost he Americans must make their

They must decide whether this which rescued it from depression, bro protected the rights of labor and all o

The choice is simple.

You can follow the illogical ra help defeat liberals. You can flaunt vote for J. Strom Thurmond. You c a Big Business-GOP government.

TR

All those three are votes to return to the economic thinking of the 1800s, to Hooverism, to possible breadlines, to company-unionism, to a hamstringing of the Marshall Plan, to a foreign policy in which isolationists like Sen. Curley Brooks will have the say.

The CIO has an alternative to all this. The CIO has given unstinting support to the Democratic Truman-Barkley ticket.

Truman has offered the nation The 80th Congress refused to adopt it financed voice of the Natl. Associati voice of the people.

Truman has had the political Rights program which proposes meas sponsored by the late Franklin Delan

Truman sponsored the Marsha very future peace and prosperity of th

Truman vetoed the Taft-Hart its defeat.

In fact, he's for just what the

His running mate, Sen. Alben record in the 80th Congress, fighting anti-liberal measure.

Truman and Barkley are pledge the aims to which FDR and the Ame ted him four times to their top positi

Truman and Barkley and a libe people vote—vote in larger numbers

Vote for Truman and Barkley for the Senate, for Congress, for gov local offices.

Vote.

Can Win

On Tuesday, Nov. 2, 1948,
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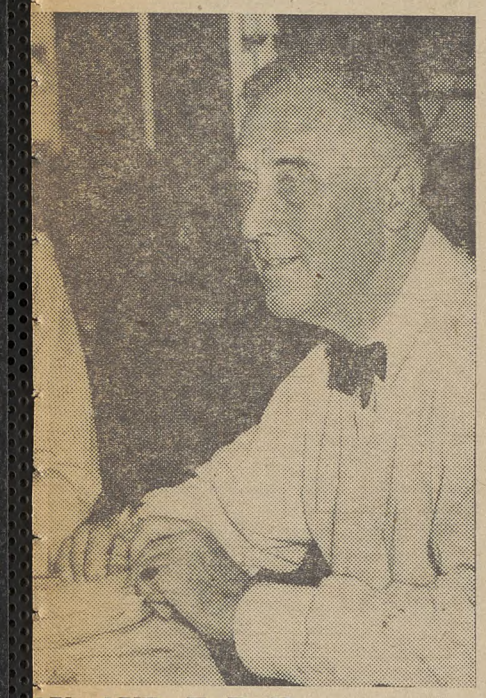

AN AND F. D. R.

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Now all that leads us to:

Dewey's Men:

Much has been said by Time, Life, Harpers' and other magazines about the Dewey Team, all of which would, if Dewey wins, come along with him to Washington, D. C., in an immigration that would make Truman's Missouri boys look like a two-man bobsled team.

The Dewey Team may be as capable as it's written up to be—and should be for the price it costs. May I hasten to say that the team's salaries and expenses are paid for, not by Dewey, natch, but by the taxpayers of the State of New York.

Here are some examples:

Paul Lockwood, nominally secretary to the Governor, devotes all of his time to exploiting Dewey's ambitions. (Lockwood twice tried to run for office in a Democratic District, took a terrific lacing.) The State of New York subsidizes the Dewey campaign by paying Lockwood $16,500 a year, plus $2400 expenses.

James C. Hagerty, press secretary. The taxpayers of New York hand him $12,500 annually,

Deweyism:
"The Communists have a long-range scheme." — Albuquerque.

plus $2400 expenses, to publicize Tommy. His handouts cover Dewey the Governor only when that coverage would aid Dewey the Candidate. He is sure of getting his handouts in the New York Times, since his father is chief political writer there.

Charles Breitel, the governor's counsel for whom the people of New York shell out each year $16,500, plus the usual $2400 expenses. He advises Candidate Dewey on legal questions and is high in the hierarchy.

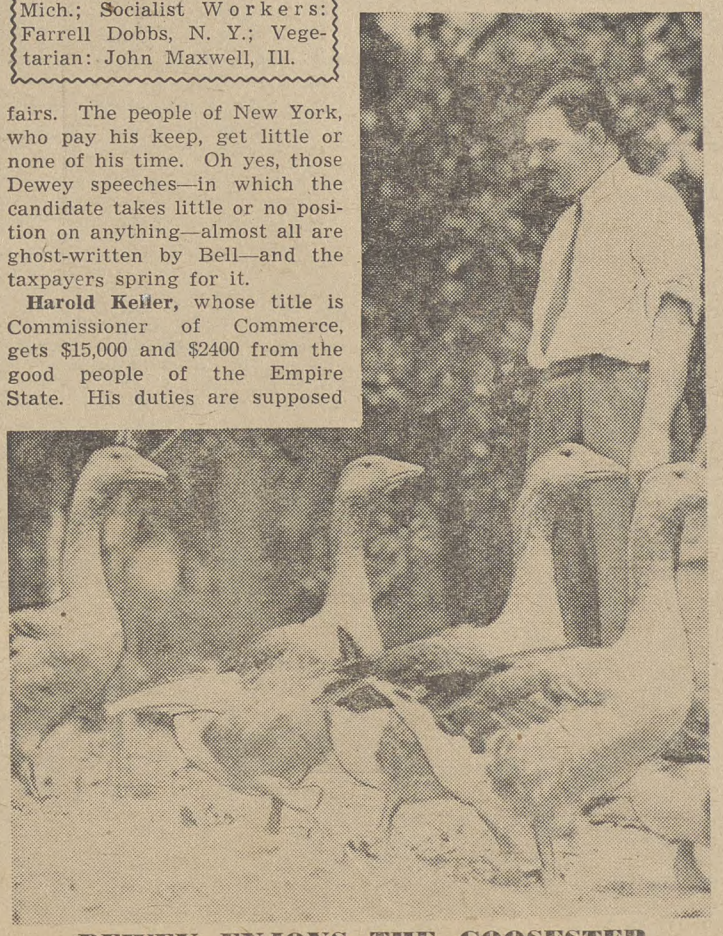
Elliott Bell, who carries the imposing title of State Superintendent of Banks (his previous banking experience—if you can call it that—was as a financial writer for New York papers), gets $15,000 and $2400 expenses yearly to advise Candidate Dewey on financial political affairs. The people of New York, who pay his keep, get little or none of his time. Oh yes, those Dewey speeches—in which the candidate takes little or no position on anything—almost all are ghost-written by Bell—and the taxpayers spring for it.

The Candidates

Just for the sake of the record, here are the candidates who are running for the Presidency of the United States:

Democrat: Harry S. Truman; Republican: Thomas E. Dewey, N. Y.; Progressive: Henry A. Wallace, N. Y.; "States Rights": J. Strom Thurmond, S. C.; Socialist: Norman Thomas, N. Y.; Socialist Labor: Edward A. Teichert, Pa.; Prohibition: Claude A. Watson, Calif.; Greenback: John G. Scott, N. Y.; "Christian Nationalist Crusade:" Gerald L. K. Smith, Mich.; Socialist Workers: Farrell Dobbs, N. Y.; Vegetarian: John Maxwell, Ill.

Harold Keller, whose title is Commissioner of Commerce, gets $15,000 and $2400 from the good people of the Empire State. His duties are supposed to be publicizing the natural attractions of New York—Niagara Falls, the Adirondacks, etc.—but you can't see the falls without Dewey getting in the way.



DEWEY ENJOYS THE GOOSESTEP

HIS BUILDUP IS A PHONEY

DEWEY LIKES JOE BALL

Deweyism:
"You and I have a great responsibility to our children and towards the generation to come."—Denver.

John E. Burton—title is budget director—collects $16,500 and $2400 from the State. He has a research staff of 75, which gets $356,448 annually. All of his time and virtually all of the time of the 75 is and has been devoted to getting material for Candidate Dewey.

What the high cost researchers collect is a mystery, since Dewey almost never says anything in his speeches anyway.

Alger B. Chapman — Commissioner of Taxes and Finances, nominally — gets $16,500 and $2400 of the taxpayers' money to act as Dewey's New York State campaign manager.

Edward Corsi, so-called Industrial Commissioner (Labor), is paid $16,500 and $2400, devotes virtually all his time—when he is not lousing up labor—to promoting Dewey among Italian-Americans.

Power:

Perhaps the most popular and successful New Deal accomplishments are TVA, Bonneville Dam and other power developments. Untold savings have been brought to farmers and other consumers; industry has benefitted, too. Military experts shudder to think what might have happened in the war if we did not have the vast industrial empire which was born of TVA.

Dewey's going around mouthing what sounds like "it's a good idea, but I can run it better."

Is he really for TVA? Is he really for public power development?

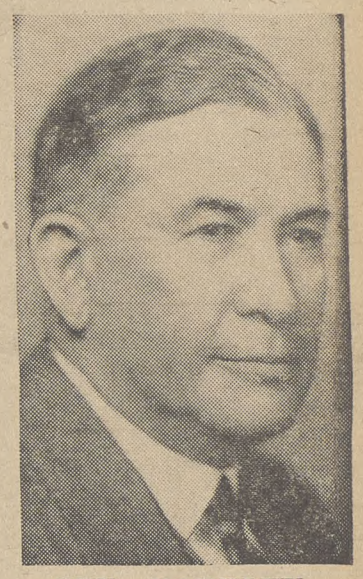
First of all, let's look at his backers. If there is a single utility executive in this country who is opposing Dewey he must be an outcast from his own class.

Sen. Arthur H. Vandenberg (R., Mich.), who is fawned over as a "liberal" in foreign affairs, is the complete opposite on domestic issue—which no one will deny. Here's what his Republican State Central Committee of Michigan has to say of TVA—and we quote:

"Congress already has sunk 800 million dollars into the TVA experiment, thereby creating a kind of super-government which diverts tax funds as it pleases and milks the treasury by tricky bookkeeping methods. The request for additional millions is outrageous, both on the grounds of common sense and national public policy.

"Congress should take steps to drive the Communists and their advance agents out of the Tennessee Valley by selling TVA power facilities to private companies. The latter pay taxes and they are not trying to turn

(Continued on Page 8)



SEN. BARKLEY

3 R's Haunt TD

THERE'S a Three R's issue in this campaign—and we don't mean the Rum, Romanism and Rebellion issue of the Cleveland-Blaine race.

We mean Readin', Ritin' and Rithmetic—or more specifically, the teachers of this land.

Teachers are mad at Gov. Dewey for many reasons. But, the most irritating issue stems from an article by Drew Pearson. Pearson said that Dewey, at a closed Governors' conference in New Hampshire, tried to get other governors to join him in an "anti-teachers' public campaign" and further that Dewey declared the teachers' lobby is "the biggest lie since Hitler."

As usual, Dewey did not personally deny it, leaving the denial to Press Secretary Hagerty. But, immediately, Govs. Gruening, of Alaska, and Maw, of Utah, both of whom were at the Governors' Conference, issued statements in which they said Pearson's story was correct.

In fact, they stated that Dewey's present running-mate, Gov. Warren, objected strenuously when Dewey made his appeal.

There's more, plenty more, in the teachers' craw against Dewey.

Dewey, intent upon being the great saver of the people's dough, has short changed the state's schools. Dewey and his backers try to cover this up by pointing to the fact New York State's average teacher pay is $3500, one of the nation's highest.

That is double talk, for the state-wide average is pulled up considerably by the New York City average. The metropolis has had to go in for rather heavy taxation to make up for the school funds the state—Dewey's state—has taken away from it.

New York City, where more than half of the state's population resides, pulls up the statewide average by paying a median of $4000 for elementary teachers; a median of $5000 for high school teachers. Outside New York City the median is $3000.

So, brothers and sisters, to recapitulate:

Dewey is against the people in general; he's against labor; he's against government power transmission; he's against the teachers.

He's for big business; he's for Taft-Hartley; he's for Hooverism; he's for Dewey.

You can show him Nov. 2.

DEWEY'S BUILDUP IS A PHONEY

(Continued from Page 7)

America into a totalitarian state.

"TVA has become a hot-bed of Communism, a haven for Communists and a factory for Communistic propaganda ever since it began operations."

Now, that type of attack is known in some circles as the BIG LIE. There is not an iota of truth in it.

Ah! you say, but that doesn't state Dewey's own position.

So, let's get down to Dewey's position. Let's go to the Natl. Popular Government League, the director of which is Judson King, who stood beside George W. Norris for years in that great man's fight for TVA and other such projects.

Says the league:

"It is now proposed that the next Congress provide government transmission lines power to be sold at the dams, or off government 'main lines' to private utilities for marketing by them.

Sen. Brooks

Since we must spend billions more on river control from the Atlantic to the Pacific, the issue becomes of great importance.

"Documented evidence shows that Truman and a majority of Democrats in Congress are opposed to this proposed policy.

"It shows that Dewey and a majority of Republicans in Congress are in essential unity in

Deweyism:
"The miners of our country are vital to our welfare."—Denver.

approving it. Dewey would limit government transmission to 'main lines' only. Private companies, owning the smaller 'feeder lines,' would deliver to the city gates, or co-ops, and cash in as profitably as buying the power at the dams."

On Dewey's campaign train, Raymond P. Brandt, of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, asked the Governor:

"What is your position on the public distribution of publicly generated power?"

Paul Douglas

Answered Dewey: "In Oregon, I indorsed the Postage Stamp Plan." Brandt then asked how far he would carry the public distribution of such power. "Dewey replied that his plan called for carrying the power over main lines to a given area."

Brandt wrote: "He did not say how such power should be locally distributed but implied private companies might share in such distribution."

The Postage Stamp Plan means that any city, district, or REA co-op in Washington, Oregon or Idaho, buing power off the government's network would get the same wholesale rate whether it was 10 miles or 100 miles from the generating stations.

The Electrical World, on Sept. 25 carried a story which was headed: "Dewey Indorses TVA Steam Plant, Public 'Main Line' Transmission." Dewey's reason: "In order to insure relative availability of power throughout the area that can be served."

Remarks the Natl. Popular Government League:

"This is plainly equivocal talk. To the public, 'main lines' will

Deweyism:
"Everybody that rides in a car or bus uses gasoline and oil."—Denver.

be synonomous with the great transmission lines on high steel towers as distinguished from the smaller lines stretching from a pole in the street to their homes, stores or factories.

"But, a utility executive or an electrical engineer will know that 'main lines' mean the gigantic cross country trunk lines, 100,000 kilovolts and up, which carry the current to the large substations where it is 'stepped down' by means of enormously expensive transformers and then delivered to the gateways of the municipalities and co-ops over 'feeder lines' of from 66, say, down to 12 kilovolts capacity.

"The effect is obvious. One transmission engineer diagnosed the new Dewey plan thus: 'Dondero (Rep. George A. Dondero Mich. Republican, chairman of the House Public Works Committee) would sell government power to the private utilities at the switchboard; Dewey would sell it to the companies from the big Government switching stations along or at the end of a public line, a mere extension of the switchboard. But the municipalities and the consumers will get soaked by the utilities just the same.'"

Buy a PAC-age For a Buck

In a Collier's interview in May, Dewey was asked about TVA and public power. Said he: "I'm for them provided they do not interfere with private enterprise."

Dondero says public power is one issue on which "the Republicans are not divided." From all the above, and from the well-known opposition of Speaker Martin and others to public power, it is obvious that Gov. Dewey, if elected, will listen to the men who control the utilities.

Dewey recently said he doesn't favor further application of the TVA principle—which means no Missouri Valley Authority for Mr. Dewey.

After all, you know, he is in favor of handing the tidelands oil fields over to the states, which would make the fields easy prey for exploitation by powerful oil interests.

Labor:

It is no coincidence that Dewey, after talking about rain, love, sunshine, honesty, co-operation, efficiency, reorganization and other political pap, made a sudden switch and actually came out for something.

It was naturally, the Taft-Hartley Law. That wasn't surprising from the man who forced through the Albany legislature the Condon - Wadlin Law, which would impose severe penalties on any state or municipal employe who engages in any sort of work stoppage, but would not punish any official or director who might goad a worker into such action.

High Hat

The law was opposed by outstanding clergy and educators, but Dewey had to have his pound of flesh.

What does Dewey really think of those who work for a living, these people whom he aspires to rule?

Deweyism:
"We are troubled by high prices and we must end the maladjustments which caused them."—Des Moines.

Well, out in Illinois, a week or two back, he called a locomotive engineer a "lunatic" and declared he "ought to be shot at sunrise."

Let the engineer tell it. Says Lee Tindle, an employe of the Louisville & Nashville Railway for 31 years and a member of the Bro. of Locomotive Engineers:

"We were stopping near a water tower. I backed up and in the smoke and mist went about four or five feet too far. I traveled at a snail's pace.

"The people who stood along both sides of the track jumped aside good naturedly. No one was in danger and no one screamed, because I had given the proper signals and had fulfilled all regulations.

"I have never had an accident in my 31 years of services. And the management did not discipline me.

"I think as much of Mr. Dewey as I did before this incident,—and that wasn't very much."

So do we, Bro. Tindle.

One of Dewey's principal advisers on labor matters is Mel Pitzele, highly-paid "labor editor" of Business Week magazine. Pitzele is credited with helping ghost-write Dewey's "labor speech" in the 1944 campaign ("we can do it better") and his recent Pittsburgh speech ("Wagner Act was fine, but Taft-Hartley's better").

Some columnists "reveal" that Pitzele—who may have an influential labor adviser spot if Dewey is elected—was high-up in the CIO's steel organizing drive in 1936-37. That's considerably exaggerated.

Pitzele was indeed on the staff—as a junior organizer working under Van A. Bittner in the Chicago regional office

Deweyism:
"We've got to keep this a free and growing country."—Barstow, Calif.

of the steel union campaign.

He was also one of the first organizers laid off by Bittner.

Liberties:

Dewey's followers try to build him up as a champion of human rights.

But do you recall the serious disturbances that occurred in Harlem in 1943? Well, after that incident, Dewey named a committee of 25 citizens who were to seek a solution for this.

When the committee report was turned in early in 1944, Dewey thanked the members for their recommendations, which included the formation of a Fair Employment Commission and creation of a Civil Rights Bureau in the attorney general's office.

Anderson

All Dewey had to do was say the word. But, he said another word, ordering the legislation pigeonholed. His excuse: it was too late in the session to handle this issue. However, a few days later, he sent up "last minute" legislation which was designed to discourage stockholders from filing suits against corporations and which was extremely helpful to big business.

Immediately, eight members of the committee resigned in protest. Said Channing Tobias, prominent Negro worker in YMCA:

"The chief offense is not that the bill (FEPC) did not or could not pass, but in the fact it was deliberately shelved and no opportunity was given to discuss it."

Walter White, executive secretary of the Natl. Association for the Advancement of the Colored People, has this to say of Dewey:

"When President Truman's Civil Liberties Report was issued, I asked all candidates for their opinion of it.

"Dewey's staff replied: 'Under Gov. Dewey's leadership, New York has already taken many of the steps which the report recommends.' I wrote back, saying I wanted Dewey's own opinion, not that of the staff. I have received no reply to date."

Again on Dewey, White says: "When in 1944, the Republicans refused to vote cloture to end the filibuster against the anti-poll taxes bill, I wired Dewey and Wendell Willkie asking them to intervene. Willkie did, forcefully. Dewey wired back that 'my views are well known,' but took no stand or did nothing to help."

Civil Service:

And, of course, you've been told that New York is a model of civil service and that Dewey is completely responsible for this. Smith, Roosevelt, Lehman? What did they ever do? ask the Dewey-eyeds.

Well, let's talk facts.

A Veterans' of Foreign Wars Committee called on Dewey early this year to plug for civil service improvements. Reports Daniel O'Neill, of the Kings' County VFW:

Deweyism:
"I firmly believe that depressions need not be inevitable."—Albuquerque.

"He flew into a rage and gave civil service a severe tongue-lashing. This bill provided for an increment or automatic increase for a state civil service employe who had 10 years of satisfactory service and who had reached the highest grade for his class of work.

Mrs. Woodhouse

"The Governor said: 'I'd never sign a thing like that. This would pay the son-of-a-sea-cook for breathing.'

"He stated that if he had his way he would abolish the entire civil service system."

And that's what Tom Dewey thinks of the civil service.

★ ★ ★

From all of the above issues, and from the article on Page 7 about teachers, it is obvious that Thomas E. Dewey is not suited to be President of the United States.

The CIO is proud to be backing Harry S. Truman.

Oh, yes, Henry A. Wallace is also running for the Presidency, as you may or may not recall. The CIO is also proud that it has clearly and unequivocally rejected the Wallace candidacy and has denounced his party and platform as unsound and destructive.

Wallace

Dewey Snubs Negroes

Negroes have been given a pushing around by GOP Candidate Dewey, Walter H. Aiken, president of the Natl. Builders' Association, charges.

Aiken, speaking before the Washington conference of Negro land-grant colleges, declared: "We especially want to smoke him out and tie him down on housing for minority groups."

He accused Dewey of failing to respond to a telegram sent him Oct. 7 by the Natl. Association of Real Estate Brokers, Natl. Builders' Association and the Natl. Negro Business League. The wire requested a conference on the housing problem.

In contrast, Pres. Truman sent "warm personal greetings" and said he "will look forward to hearing about your conclusions."

CIO News Uses Poster In Subscription Drive

A three-color poster urging all who see it to subscribe to the CIO News is being sent to industrial union councils, regional directors and locals of several international unions.

Bearing a picture of Philip Murray, the poster carries a message from the CIO president stating:

"The CIO News plays an important role in the operation of the Congress of Industrial Organizations. It serves as the chief means of communication between the National CIO and members of its affiliated unions. It provides prompt, accurate reports on organizational policy matters, legislation, politics, management-labor relations, economics, and many related subjects.

"The CIO News should be on the 'must' reading list of all CIO members."

The poster calls attention to the fact that the individual yearly subscription is $1 a year, $1.50 in Canada, and that under the group subscription plan—for 100 or more members—the cost per member is about 65c a year.

HUNDREDS OF DETROITERS LINE UP IN RAIN TO REGISTER

Registrants Ignore Gallup

THIS is our weekly refutation of the theory of Dr. George Gallup—of the polling Gallups—that this year's total vote will fall possibly as much as 3,000,000 below 1944.

As we've said before—and we repeat—we think George Gallup is all wet.

Humphrey

Maybe George looked at the New York State registration only, since New York State is the only sector where we can find a decline.

Here's why George is far, far off base:

Registration in Arkansas is up nearly 33⅓%.

In California, it's up 22%, with a total of 5,062,089, compared to 4,141,331 in 1944 (Democrats outnumber Republicans, 2,892,270 to 1,908,208).

OR, let's look at Florida. In '44, it was 756,094; in '48, it's approximately 1,000,000. Georgia was 1,018,649 in '46; now it's 1,201,735.

Illinois was 4,486,853 in 1944; this time it's 4,766,855. Cook County (mostly Chicago) shows a 143,295 rise over '44.

Indiana's up from '44's 2,279,272 to 2,500,000, approximately, which is close to 100% registration.

Minnesota, where Hubert Humphrey is scaring the blazes out of Joe Ball, shows a rise from the 1,195,397 of four years ago to 1,400,000 this time out. Minneapolis is at a record 277,532; St. Paul has 174,785 compared to '44's 157,527.

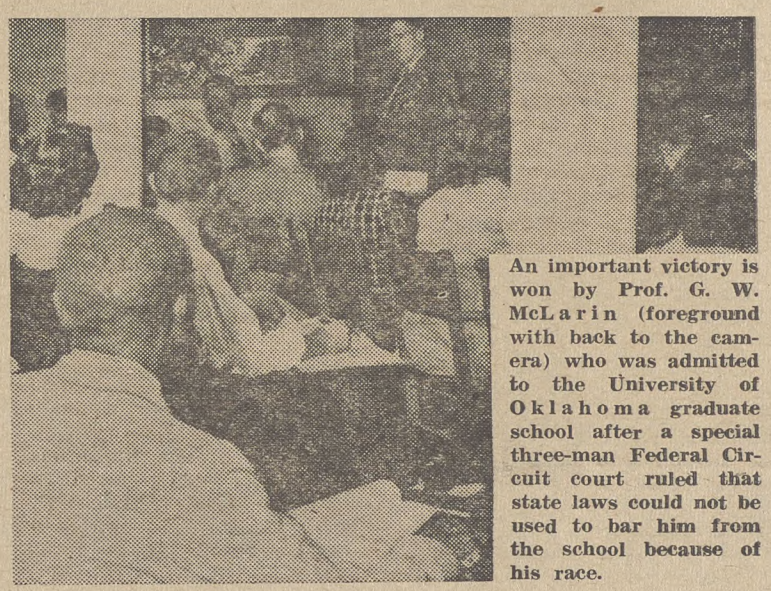
The City of St. Louis, Mo., is up from 381,842 to 405,000; Kansas City, Mo., is now 210,000; in '44 it was 190,390. Those two cities, as you well know, hold the key to Harry Truman's home state.

New Jersey, where the previous high was 2,361,000 in '40, now has 2,504,000.

IN Portland, Ore., where the CIO convention opens Nov. 22, the Democrats for the first time have a registered majority; it's an 11,000 lead.

Rhode Island—"Little old Rhode Island which is famous for you"—is up from 335,923 in '44 to 585,000. That's a 74.1% rise, chum.

How do you like them apples, Dr. Gallup?



An important victory is won by Prof. G. W. McLarin (foreground with back to the camera) who was admitted to the University of Oklahoma graduate school after a special three-man Federal Circuit court ruled that state laws could not be used to bar him from the school because of his race.

'The Choice Should Be Easy'

The following editorial, "The Choice in Tennessee," is from The St. Louis Post-Dispatch (which, incidentally, is supporting Thomas E. Dewey):

With only about two weeks remaining before the election, Tennesseeans ought to have little trouble in making their choice of a junior U.S. Senator.

There are two excellent reasons for voting for Rep. Estes Kefauver.

One is the excellence of Mr. Kefauver's record.

The other is the poverty of his opponent's record.

Brazilla Carroll Reece, the Republican nominee, voted against the Reciprocal Trade Act, against the full employment bill, against extension of price control, against extending the wage-hour law, against federal crop insurance, against the anti-lobbying bill, against the veterans' emergency housing bill, against health programs for Government employes, against putting postmasters under civil service.

The former Republican national chairman also voted against public operation of Muscle Shoals, against the PWA, against Social Security, against creation of TVA, and, when the national emergency arose just prior to this country's entry into the Second World War, against lend-lease, against selective service and against the arming of American merchant ships. Since the war he has voted against the Fulbright amendment for international co-operation to maintain peace.

Mr. Reece didn't think the measures important enough to merit his valuable time and so he didn't vote on the European Recovery Program, the admission of 200,000 DPs, the loan to Britain, the Greek-Turkish aid, the International Bank and Monetary Fund, the McMahon bill for control of atomic energy, and the La Follette-Monroney bill reorganizing Congress.

He voted for the Case anti-strike bill, the bill to prohibit political contributions by labor unions, and the abolishment of the Home Owners' Loan Corporation.

A more wretched record would be difficult to find in either House of Congress. Carroll Reece is a relic of the political Stone Age. Estes Kefauver is a public servant with an eye to the future. The choice of Tennesseeans should be easy.

Laws on Time-off

HERE are the regulations governing time-off for voting in the various states:

STATE	Number of Hours Allowed Off	Law forbid deductions?	Time must be requested off	May employer designate hours off
Arizona*	2	Yes	Yes	Yes
Arkansas*	(a)			
California*	2	Yes		
Colorado*	2	(b)	Yes	Yes
Delaware*				
Florida*				
Idaho*				
Illinois*	2	Yes	Yes	Yes
Indiana*	4			(c)
Iowa*	2	Yes	Yes	Yes
Kansas	2	Yes	Yes	Yes
Kentucky	4	Yes(d)	Yes	Yes
Louisiana*				
Maryland*	(e)	(f)		
Masaschusetts	2(g)		Yes	
Michigan*				
Minnesota*	(h)	Yes		
Missouri*	4	Yes(i)	(j)	
Montana*				
Nevada* (k)	3		Yes	
New Hampshire*				
New Jersey*				
New Mexico	2	Yes		Yes
New York*	2	Yes	Yes(l)	Yes
North Carolina*				
North Dakota*				
Ohio	(m)	No		
Oklahoma*	2(n)			Yes
Oregon*				
Pennsylvania*				
Rhode Island*				
South Carolina*				
South Dakota*	2	Yes	Yes	Yes
Tennessee*				
Texas	(n)	No		Yes
Utah*				
Virginia*				
Washington*				
West Virginia*	3	Yes	Yes(o)	Yes
Wisconsin*	3	No	Yes	Yes

***Election day is legal holiday.**

(a) Plants must close on Election Day or change shift by 4 p.m.
(b) Exception made in case of persons paid by the hour.
(c) Hours off set by mutual agreements of employer and employe.
(d) Statute requiring payment for voting time declared unconstitutional in 1947.
(e) Reasonable time off to be given, not to exceed four hours.
(f) Not clear whether Maryland law means employe must be paid for voting time.
(g) Two hours after opening of polls.
(h) Absence during forenoon of Election Day granted.
(i) Statute requiring payment for voting held unconstitutional in 1947.
(j) No specific requirement that application for absence be made prior to Election Day.
(k) Only businesses legally open on legal hoildays may operate on Election Day.
(l) Employe need not be paid for time off unless application for such time is made in advance.
(m) Reasonable amount of time.
(n) More time allowed if necessary.
(o) Employe must make written demand.

Officers of Four California Utility Locals Suspended By Union's Executive Board

OFFICERS of four California locals have been suspended by the national executive committee of the CIO Utility Workers of America, following unanimous authorization of the move by the union's third national convention.

The resolution empowering the national committee to take action charged the local officials with negotiating for the transfer of the locals to a rival AFL union, of refusing to adhere to national UWUA policy, and of refusing to consult with national union representatives or to permit their attendance at membership meetings. All the acts, the resolution stated, constituted a violation of the union's constitution.

Involved are locals 133, 137, 169 and 241. Pending a hearing before a trial committee, the locals will be administered by an appointee of the national executive committee.

The convention, held in Washington, D. C., threw its full support to the Truman-Barkley ticket, praising the President for his stand on the Taft-Hartley Law, price controls, housing and social security, and condemning Dewey as "the candidate of Big Business."

FURTHER impetus to the union's endorsement of Truman was given by the appearance of Sen. Claude Pepper (D. Fla.), who twice brought the delegates to their feet cheering.

Pepper warned his audience against the Republican "blue-sky sellers," whom he accused of practicing the "caviat emptor" principle—"let the buyer beware." The GOP, he said, thinks it has the election "in the bag." But, said Pepper, it's a paper bag, and already leaking.

The Floridian then tore into the Republican claim that Dewey is a good administrator. "I never heard anyone say Roosevelt was a good administrator," Pepper said. Neither, he continued, was Lincoln considered that.

"Have you ever seen the people of America—the people of the world—cry when one of these 'good administrators' died?" he asked. "You give me a man in public office whose heart's right, and you can have all the good administrators they can sell or create on Wall St."

A DEPRESSION would be the result of a Republican victory in November, the Senator predicted, because the Republicans "dry up the springs of purchasing power. They begrudge every wage rise the unions get for their members."

CIO Secy.-Treas. James Carey, addressing the delegates, said that Truman's record was "even superior to that great record of Pres. Roosevelt." He explained that Truman's opposition was stronger, the difficulties following the war greater than those encountered by Roosevelt.

Carey pointed out that the Democratic platform parallels that of the CIO on every issue. "This is certainly no time for workers of America to sit out an election," he emphasized.

Following a condemnation of the "Tafts and Hartleys" and the Communists, Carey charged that "Taft is trying to Sovietize the American trade unions, make them instruments regulated by government, restricting their right to withdraw their services from an enterprise, creating intolerable conditions." Both groups, he said, are tearing down workers' confidence in democratic institutions.

WITH the exception of one constitutional amendment, the convention proposals met with delegates' undivided consent. Warmly contested was a proposal to increase the national officers' term from two years to three and to hold conventions every 18 months instead of annually. The amendment was adopted overwhelmingly over the objections of California delegates, who argued the move would give their left-wing critics food for attacks on the union's leadership.

A check list posted in the convention hall gave in a nutshell the union's legislative goals for 1949:

- Repeal Taft-Hartley
- Bring prices down
- Raise the minimum wage
- Low-cost housing
- Control rents
- National Health insurance
- Broaden social security

RESOLUTIONS were passed favoring private ownership of public utilities "so long as private ownership is productive of good labor-management relations"; urging repeal of state anti-labor laws; urging inclusion of health and pension plans and rejection of "escalator clauses" in contracts.

The union's officers noted in their report that UWUA membership, now 75,000, is at an all-time high.

All four top officials were unanimously re-elected. They are Joseph Fisher, president; William J. Pachler, secretary-treasurer; Harold Straub, vice-president and organizational director; and William Munger, vice president.

Typos Lose, Win In Court Case

The Int'l Typographical Union came thru with both a victory and a defeat in the latest of its Taft-Hartley battles.

Federal Judge Luther M. Swygert found the union and four of its officials guilty of contempt for allegedly violating a previous Swygert injunction. But the judge did not order a stop in payment of strike benefits to members who have been on the picket line at Chicago newspapers since last November. Nor did he rule that ITU insistence on union foremen infringed on the injunction.

Sigler About-Faces On Labor Course

Gov. Kim Sigler has done an about-face and urged the board of regents of the University of Michigan to reinstate the Workers Educational Service program, under which more than 75,000 industrial workers in the state went to evening classes and took part in other educational activities.

The original postponement of WES activities came after General Motors made charges before a Congressional committee, and to Sigler, that "subversive doctrine" was being taught. The GM charges were quickly refuted both by AFL and CIO unions and by several executives of the Michigan Bell Telephone Co. who took the same course.

EFFECT OF EROSION: When steps are not taken to protect the top soil, double damage sometimes occurs. Here for example is an expanse of sand—once top soil—which is gradually burying a cedar forest which may be barely seen in the left background.

EROSION HALTED: Contour tillage—plowing, planting and cultivating across the slope as nearly on the level as possible—creates innumerable little dams to hold the rain until it soaks into the ground. This method of farming prevents blowing away of precious top soil.

CIO Pamphlet Warns:

'Man-Made Deserts are on the March'

THE CIO has warned that unless immediate curative steps are taken, America's land will be unable to produce enough to feed our people, let alone the needy people of the world.

The CIO Dept. of Education and Research in a pamphlet, "Healthy Soil, Healthy People," issued last week, said:

"Millions of the world's food acres are poor. And they are rapidly becoming poorer. Man-induced erosion, stripping away precious topsoil, gouging gullies into slopes, is destroying millions of good acres every year and lowering the productive capacities of millions more. Man-made deserts are on the march!"

While the population is rising, "We are plunging headlong toward disaster," the pamphlet states. "Some 50 million acres formerly in production already essentially ruined; an additional 50 million acres so seriously damaged as to be marginal or submarginal; still another 100 million acres losing topsoil rapidly.

"In normal times, an American family with a $2000 income needs three acres per person to maintain its standard of living—two and one-half acres for food and one-half acre for shelter, clothing and the raw materials of industry.

"By 1970, at the present rate of population increase, we would have only two and eight-tenths acres per person or one-fifth of an acre less than the required three acres."

This solution is offered by the pamphlet.

"Public funds devoted directly to conservation should be divided four ways:

"1. Scientific research should be expanded;

"2. We should greatly simplify and speed up the mapping procedures which would yield the data necessary for conservation plans.

"3. We need a great expansion in the staff of trained men who can help farmers;

"4. Incentive payments should be used to encourage the installation of effective conservation plans—but only insofar as such payments are necessary to induce voluntary and rapid cooperation in the conservation program.

"We cannot spread the blessings of human freedom to peoples everywhere if there are only desolation, hunger and disease all about them."

The pamphlet may be ordered from the CIO Publications Dept., 718 Jackson Place N. W., Washington 6, D. C. The pamphlet number is 162; the price, 15c a copy, 8 for $1, 100 for $11; 1,000 for 100.

THE ADVENTURES OF JIM BARRY

THROUGH A LAUNDRY-TAG, JIM AND WOODY TRACE THE KIDNAPPERS OF POP STORM TO THEIR HIDEOUT.... AND, PRETENDING THEY ARE ELECTION CANVASSERS, WALK INTO THE APARTMENT! BUT THE KIDNAPPERS RECOGNIZE WOODY AND....

THIS PUTS JIM BARRY OUTA ACTION! GET THE FAT BOY, SPARKY!

DA MATTER IS TOOK CARE OF, STAN! WHAT D'WE DO NOW?

WE'RE GETTIN' OUTA HERE FAST! JIM BARRY AND HIS FAT FRIEND AIN'T ALONE.... ANYWAY, DAT'S WHAT THE BOSS ORDERED!

OKAY, STAN, I'LL GRAB OUR THINGS!

COME ON! YOUSE IS WALKING ON YER OWN POWER!

THE COAST IS CLEAR, STAN! LET'S GET GOIN!

UP TO DA ROOF, SPARKY! WE'RE CROSSING INTA DA NEXT BUILDING AN' DOWN TO DA ALLEY!

YOU GO AHEAD AND SEE IF DA STAIRS IS EMPTY.... THEN GET DA CAR AN' MEET ME IN DA ALLEY!

RIGHT!

MEANWHILE, IN THE NEARBY TAILOR SHOP....

THE HALF HOUR IS ALMOST UP.... AND NO WORD FROM JIM! I WONDER.... OH, HERE'S MIKE!

WHERE'S JIM, PEGGY?

JIM WENT UP TO THE APARTMENT.... I'M WORRIED, MIKE! HE SAID IF HE'S NOT BACK IN....

WE'RE GOING AFTER HIM RIGHT NOW! I DON'T CARE HOW LONG HE WANTED US TO WAIT! WE CAN'T TAKE ANY CHANCES WITH THOSE CROOKS!

EASY, BOYS! STAN HALLEG'S APARTMENT IS JUST AHEAD-- SO DON'T MAKE ANY NOISE!

A SPECIAL MESSAGE FROM JIM BARRY TO YOU!

I'LL BE SEEING YOU AT THE POLLS. NOV. 2. EXPECT YOU'LL VOTE FOR PAC-BACKED CANDIDATES.

Paperworkers 'All Out' For Truman

By NAT GOLDFINGER

FULL support of Truman and Barkley and all other CIO-PAC backed candidates was given by a rising vote without dissent by 330 delegates to the first constitutional convention of the CIO Paperworkers at Elks' Hall, Buffalo, N. Y.

Delegates voted to send President Truman a telegram pledging to do all in their power for his election. The action followed a rousing address by Secretary of Labor Maurice Tobin.

"It is not an accident that the unions in America find it difficult to organize," Tobin said.

"It is not by accident either that a great movement of industry has begun to low-wage areas. It is all due to the Taft-Hartley Act.

"Is this a fair law which provides five mandatory unfair labor practice charges against labor while on the other hand there is not a single one against management?" Tobin asked.

The Secretary of Labor recalled that as late as 1938 Labor Department reports showed that in some parts of the country workers were paid as low as 10¾c an hour for an 84-hour week. Tobin said that we are going back to the same conditions "except that we are denied the protection we received under the Wagner Act. We are going backward. We have now laid the groundwork for the greatest depression this country has ever seen."

ABSORBING: A number of the delegates to the CIO Paperworkers' convention at Buffalo last week show intense interest in PAC pamphlets. They are, l. to r., Pauline Kessinger, Richmond, Va.; Arthur Cullinan, Huntingdon, Pa.; Clyde Wright, Downingtown, Pa.; Tilman Price, Lockland, Ohio, and James Cedric Oliver, Big Island, Va.

ATTACKING what he termed the "Republican theory" of labor which considers a man's work as a commodity, Tobin declared that the Truman Administration "looks upon workers as human beings with inalienable rights given by God and which cannot be given by one government one day and taken away by another some other day."

"I predict that Democrats will supplant Republican Senators in West Virginia, Minnesota, Iowa, Oklahoma, and Wyoming. I know of no senatorial contest in which a Republican candidate has a chance of defeating an incumbent Democrat," Tobin said. He predicted Democratic majorities in both the House and the Senate.

CIO Vice Pres. Allan S. Haywood, honorary chairman of the Paperworkers, earlier told the delegates that "if ever a third party is to succeed, it must have at its base the American trade union movement.

"A third party cannot come from a Messiah helped along by outside forces," he declared.

Haywood said the Wallace Party, along with the Dixiecrats, could be responsible for the election of another reactionary Congress.

He declared that American workers "will not accept any system of Government that is all state. The Government must be a servant of the people and organized labor stands wholeheartedly against any type of dictatorship."

THE convention re-elected by acclamation Pres. Harry D. Sayre and Secy.-Treas. Frank Grasso. Haywood, honorary chairman, and other members of the executive board, Anthony Adamo, Charles Bridgwater, Frank J. Carmichael, Robert J. Davidson, Burt J. Mason, Harry Scott and Nicholas Vrataric, were re-elected by unanimous vote.

The constitution adopted by the convention bans Communists, Nazis, Fascists and other opponents of Democratic government from holding office in the International or the locals. A resolution adopted by the convention put the Paperworkers on record as supporting the Marshall Plan and opposing the Progressive Party headed by Henry Wallace.

Other resolutions:

- Rededicated "our organization and its members to the support of our constitutional form of Government and to our democratic way of life."
- Supported striking CIO unions.
- Called for rolling back prices, a national housing program and rent control.

The convention unanimously voted support of CIO-PAC after hearing an address by PAC Dir. Jack Kroll. Kroll urged the delegates to get out the vote on Nov. 2 to assure the election of a liberal Congress and Truman.

Hugh Thompson, CIO Regional Director in Buffalo, opened the convention. He was followed by Peter J. Crotty, president of the Buffalo Common Council. Msgr. John P. Boland gave the invocation. Greetings were brought to the convention by Rev. Willard Uphaus, executive secretary of the National Religion and Labor Foundation.

CIO Secy.-Treas. James B. Carey presented Haywood with a CIO Anti-Discrimination Committee Award for 1948 at the convention banquet. Secy.-Treas. David J. McDonald of the CIO Steel-Workers addressed the convention.

Why Non-Union Office Girls Sing The Blues

HERE'S why non-union office girls sing the typewriter blues:

The Bureau of Labor Statistics, in a survey of office workers' salaries in 11 cities, found that stenographers average $40.72 and that office girls' and file clerks' pay ranges from an average $27.51 in Dallas, Texas, to $38.61 in San Francisco.

All occupational categories considered—and BLS considered 20—the West outstripped the East in treatment of its office workers. San Francisco treats its girls best, with Boston lagging far behind.

But a comparison of these average salaries with union scales in the same cities shows that the union gal is faring far better than her non-union sister.

Taking clerical workers in newspaper offices under contract with the CIO Newspaper Guild as an example:

In San Francisco, women stenographers average $48.13 a week. BUT, stenographers under Guild contract on the four S. F. dailies have a first-year minimum of $51.35. After one year, these stenographers make a $55.85 minimum.

In Boston, where the stenographers average $37.31 a week, the Guild first-year minimum on the Record, American & Advertiser is $40.45. At the end of the first year this jumps to $44.90 and after three years to $54.

Guild rates for clerk-typists also run far ahead of the average.

In San Francisco, where they are best paid, typists average $42, according to BLS. Under Guild contracts at the city's four dailies, clerk-typists make $45.80 in the first year, with the minimum jumping to $50.25 after one year.

Boston pays its clerk-typists an average $32. Guild rates on the Record, American & Advertiser begin with $32.70 and reach a top minimum of $44 after three years.

Besides San Francisco and Boston, cities studied by BLS ranked in the following order on stenographers' pay, beginning with the second highest: Oakland, Chicago, Seattle, New York, Dallas, Denver, Atlanta, Milwaukee, and Buffalo.

Guaranteed Wages Surveyed

A survey of guaranteed wage plans in the United States has been issued released by Ewan Clague, Commissioner of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor.

The October "Labor Information Bulletin," just released by the Labor Department, contains an article discussing the report, which is the result of an extensive study of 347 guaranteed wage plans, and a detailed analysis of 62 selected cases. These 62 cases include large as well as small plants and represent a variety of industries, both manufacturing and nonmanufacturing.

ORGANIZATIONALLY SPEAKING

By Allan S. Haywood

Martin Gerber, director of Region 9, Auto Workers, reports the following victories in NLRB elections:

White Metal Corp., Hoboken, N. J., 165 for UAW-CIO, 4 for no union; American Light Alloy Co., West Paterson, N. J., 34 for UAW-CIO and 31 for no union.

In an election among the maintenance employes of the University of Chicago, the CIO Public Workers were chosen as bargaining representative with 405 votes being cast for the Public Workers, 85 for AFL and 1 for no union.

Delmond Garst, CIO Regional Director in Missouri, reports that in an election held for the employes of the Palmyra Missouri Crown Shoe Co., the vote was 68 for the CIO Shoe Workers, 35 for no union. Gerald Crane was in charge of the election.

Frank J. Bender, CIO Regional Director in Maryland, reports that in a union shop election at the plant of W. D. Byron and Sons, Williamsport, Md., 97 ballots were cast for the union shop and 12 against. One hundred forty-one employes were eligible to vote. Samuel Fiore, Textile Workers' representative, was in charge.

Thomas J. Gallagher, director of organization of the Marine and Shipbuilding Workers, reports victories in the following union security elections: Baldt Chain & Anchor Company, Chester, Pa., 125 for union shop, and 4 against out of 135 employes eligible to vote; Ajax Metal Plant, Philadelphia, Pa., 132 for union shop, and 3 against out of 141 eligible to vote.

THE MEANING OF ELECTION

As we approach the election of 1948 it might be well to look at the first national election in 1920 following the end of World War I.

Prosperity and normalcy were the order of the day. The idealism of President Wilson and his sponsorship of the League of Nations were in disrepute. Normalcy, in the minds of people of wealth, meant lower wages, a stifling of unions made stronger during the war, but most important a return to the isolationism that was so rudely interrupted by the war. Government was already engaged in singling out labor leaders in witchhunts endangering civil liberties.

The results of the 1920 election are now history. Harding, on a platform of normalcy and rejection of the League of Nations, was elected. The United States on that November day in 1920 withdrew itself from the world but in its withdrawal could not succeed in keeping world events from its door.

The period of inflation resulted in the crash of 1929, the depression years not only here but abroad, and the rising role of dictators stemmed from the election of 1920.

Let us look at 1948 in terms of 1920. Civil liberities are again being threatened. Labor unions have already been attacked through the Taft-Hartley Act. The reactionaries dare not attack international cooperation as openly as they did in 1920 but every means possible to cut down appropriations and belittle the need of real aid to a war-torn Europe was followed in the 80th Congress. The people of America are told, let us return to the good old days.

History shows us that in 1920 it didn't work. In an age of atom bombs, flying wings and jet propelled airplanes we cannot afford to be wrong election day 1948. We must vote for CIO-PAC supported candidates.

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The CIO News

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'It Is Obvious That Taft-Hartley Is Aimed At Right Of Unions To Survive'

As the nation went to the polls this week to decide whether its future would be liberal or reactionary, the CIO Oil Workers were engaged in a bitter picket line struggle with the major oil companies of California.

CIO Pres. Philip Murray sent this statement to Pres. O. A. Knight of the Oil Workers and all CIO affiliates:

I am writing you this letter to urge that all CIO affiliates extend every possible moral and financial aid to the Oil Workers International Union in its West Coast strike. Acting for the Congress of Industrial Organizations, I am extending every possible help to this union. I urge you to do the same.

The OWIU is one of our oldest unions. It helped to found the CIO. Today it is engaged in a life and death struggle with the oil trusts on the West Coast and it needs our help.

The Oil monopoly, headed as usual by Standard Oil, is attempting to destroy the OWIU on the West Coast. That is the plain and simple issue of the dispute as it now stands. There is no question of wages or of better economic conditions involved in the California OWIU strike today. The union has reduced its wage demands from 30c an hour to 12½c, the figure which the companies originally agreed to grant. The union has agreed to arbitration but the oil monopoly has brushed to one side every offer by the union and by public agencies to settle the strike.

I am deeply concerned about developments in the West Coast oil strike. This is a logical end result of Taft-Hartleyism. This is what the signers of that notorious law had in mind—the destruction of the OWIU and every other union in the country.

The OWIU has complied with every provision of the Taft-Hartley Law. The OWIU signed the hateful affidavits required under that law. It is obvious now to the members of CIO that the Taft-Hartley Law is aimed not at this or that feature of unionism, but at unionism itself—the right of unions to survive in our free America.

The California strike, now in its seventh week has been attended by every union-busting technique known to monopoly. Damage suits totaling more than 30 million dollars have been filed against this one union in just one state. Hundreds of its most militant members face injunction action totaling in the millions of dollars, with years and years of jail sentences, if these actions are sustained in the courts.

The president of the OWIU, O. A. Knight, a vice-president of CIO, faces fines totaling $30,000 and 300 days in jail if actions filed by the oil companies are sustained by the courts.

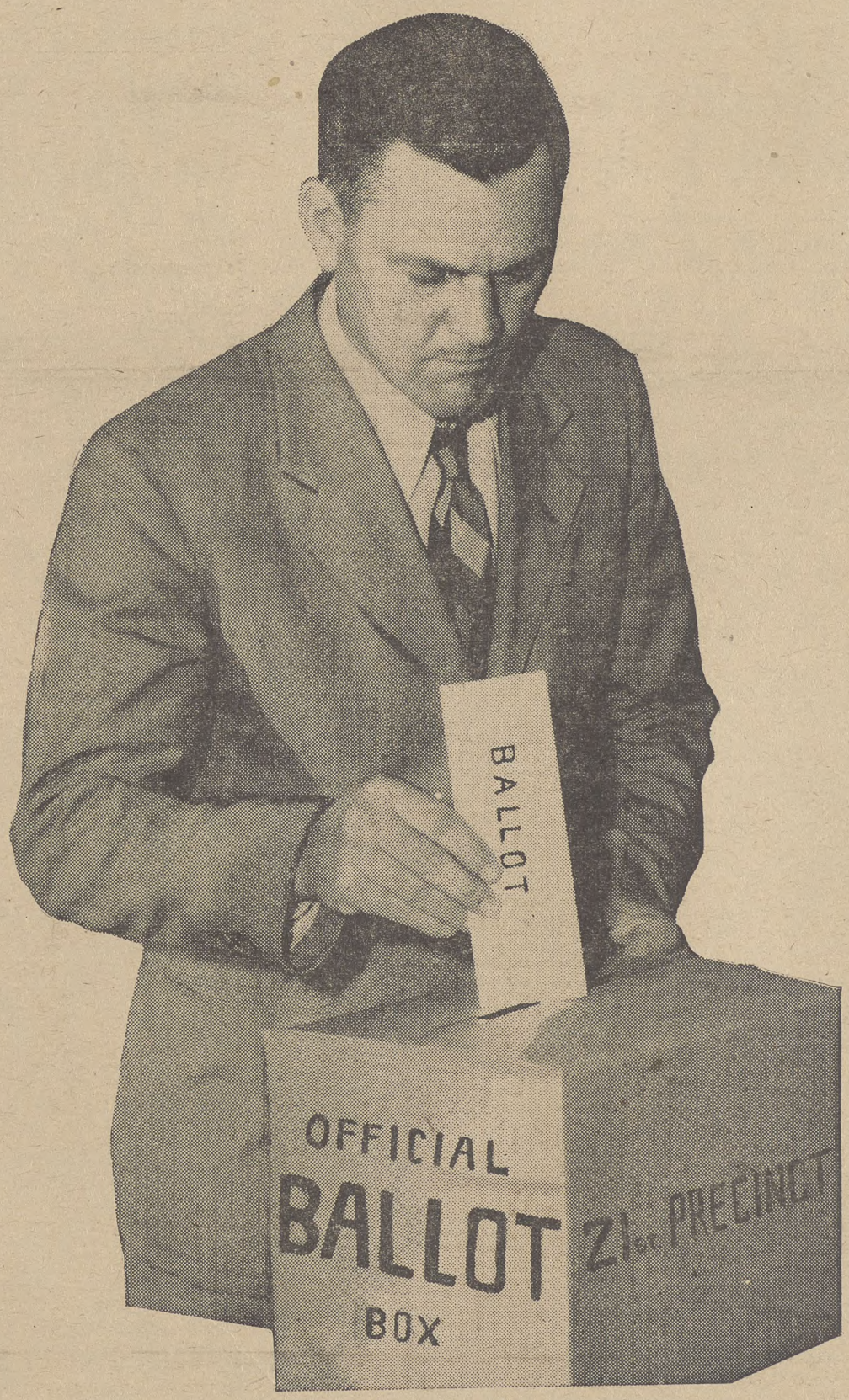
This is a challenge not only to the OWIU Union but to every international union in CIO, to every local union, to every member of CIO.

I call upon every branch of the mighty CIO to defend the OWIU. I call upon our great movement to mobilize its every resource, moral and financial, to the end that one of our oldest and strongest unions shall not be wiped out of existence on the West Coast. I urge our members to accept the challenge thrown down by Standard Oil and the oil trusts, and to give generously from their treasuries and their great reservoir of moral support.

I feel certain that with the full support of the CIO the strike can be settled on terms acceptable to the OWIU.

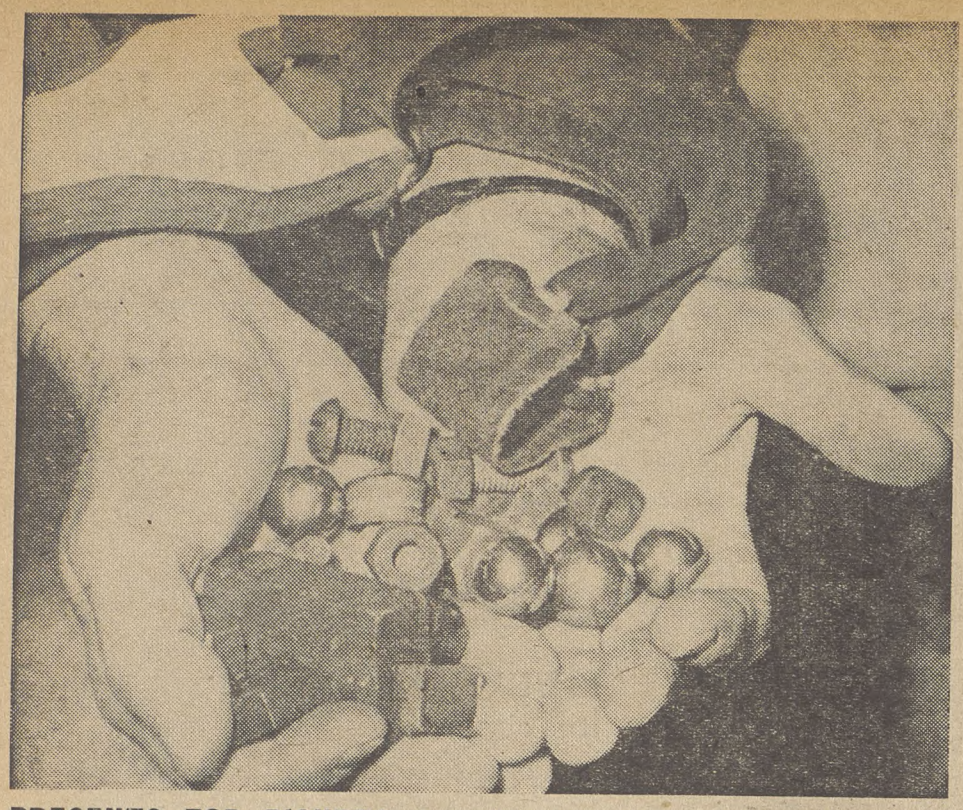
Late last week, the first of nine struck companies came to a settlement with the OWIU.

The company was Shell Chemical, which had 375 employes on strike.



A Citizen Votes

Cecil Knupp, a member of the CIO Oil Workers, is typical of the millions of Americans who flocked to the polls this week.



PRESENTS FOR PICKETS: A member of the Richmond, Cal., police department holds in his hands some of the missiles heaved at CIO Oil Workers pickets by scabs inside the Standard Refinery at Richmond, Cal. The slingshot was used to add force to some of the projectiles!

NASTY PRESENT: If the missile thrown by a scab at Juan Martinez (above), picket at the Standard Oil Refinery at Richmond, Calif., had struck him a fraction of an inch to the right or left, he would likely have lost an eye. The strike is in its seventh week.

In Rome, Ga.,

Arrest 50 Strikers Averting Work Move

THE company doesn't always wait for you to commit what it considers on illegal act before getting an injunction these days. It just dashes up to the judge and gets an injunction against something it thinks you might do in the future.

In Rome, Ga., that was the experience last week of 1800 CIO Textile Workers at the Celanese rayon plant. And 50 strikers were cited for contempt of court for demonstrating their solidarity on the day the company reopened the plant and tried to get strikebreakers to man it.

The walkout began 10 weeks ago after the corporation refused to extend to its Rome employes the 15c hourly wage increase in effect at its Cumberland, Md., plant. TWUA is bargaining agent in both mills.

Since then the Rome plant has been shut tight while its management refused to meet with the union, to arbitrate or to accept proposals advanced by U. S. conciliators. Rather than conform to the rayon industry wage pattern, Celanese is insisting on adoption of the Southern cotton pattern of 8%, which is somewhat lower.

Two weeks ago the company announced it would attempt to open the plant Tuesday, Oct. 19. On Saturday, Oct. 16, TWUA Joint Board Manager Joseph Pedigo appealed over the radio to the workers not to return. He urged them to demonstrate their solidarity on the picketline.

Anticipating a mass picketline when they attempted to run strikebreakers into the plant, Celanese officials first thing Monday morning obtained an injunction limiting the number of pickets to two at each gate and forbidding such traditional picketline pastimes as boos and catcalls.

(Even the NLRB, in one of its most stringently anti-labor rulings, last week found catcalls and name-calling protected by the Bill of Rights.)

The following day the plant was reopened. Not a worker returned. Instead, employes were joining the picketline to emphasize their refusal to return until their demands were won.

There were no disturbances until police charged the line and hauled off twenty-five pickets, including Pedigo. The following day 25 more were carted off to jail.

But not one of the 1800 employes has returned to work, despite the mass arrests.

Association Accused Of Fixing Paper Prices

The nation's users of paper and paper products have been systematically gouged by the Natl. Paper Trade Assn., the Federal Trade Commission charged in a complaint against the association for having violated the FTC act.

The commission charged the association with boosting prices by getting together on prices and dominating the American market. This has long been known to unions buying mimeograph paper, for example, who have been asked the same price for a carton of paper by every company in town.

The association was given 20 days to reply to the FTC complaint.

Financial Reports Called Deceptive

Financial reports of corporations were severely criticized by Nat Weinberg, Research Director, in an address before the Public Relations Society of America at the Detroit Athletic Club.

Weinberg charged that "most published reports are an insult to the intelligence of the general public and of the employes of the organization."

He said, "The various devices used to conceal or minimize profits and to hide other crucial details are unmistakable signs of an uneasy conscience. The reports represent calculated evasion of what we consider industry's responsibility to make the basic facts of our economic life available to the American people."

Education Decisions Irk Unions

FIFTY representatives of Michigan organizations with one and a half million members—including the CIO and AFL—waited in vain an hour and a half last week to see Gov. Kim Sigler. They sought to protest the firing of Arthur Elder as director of the Workers' Education Service at the Univ. of Michigan and the alteration of the workers' education program.

The Michigan Committee on Civil Rights said that a representative made the appointment for the delegation with Sigler.

This was the latest development in the struggle for the retention of the workers' education program which provided instruction for 70,000 workers last year. The university's board of regent postponed the program a few weeks ago, an action which brought howls of protest and caused Sigler to do an about face and urge the regents to re-institue the service. The postponement was caused by General Motors, which told a Congressional Committee and Sigler that "subversive doctrine" was being taught.

The board then fired Elder and voted "continuation of an experimental program . . . as part of the general extension services of the university." After the 50 representatives failed to see Sigler, the Michigan CIO Council said:

"The decisions of the regents and the manner in which they were made are one of the most dastardly examples of General Motors' influence ever flaunted in the face of Michigan's citizenry.

"The council will not stand idly by while GM and Gov. Sigler toss academic freedom, educational standards and opportunities out the window."

Guild Slaps Council

By a two-to-one vote, members of the New York Newspaper Guild have expressed a desire to disaffiliate from the Greater New York CIO Council.

Assigned To N. Y. City

Mann Named To Act In Secession Move

MICHAEL Mann of Chicago has been named special representative in New York City to direct CIO activities in connection with the "confused retail clerks situation," Allan S. Haywood, CIO vice president and director of organization, announced.

Mann has been serving as CIO regional director in Chicago and as Secretary of the Chicago Industrial Union Council. His assignment to New York resulted from a "secession movement" in New York locals of Wholesale and Department Store Union of America.

CIO Pres. Philip Murray said that "we are convinced that this movement is directed not only against the international union having jurisdiction in this field but also against the national policies of the CIO. It is divisive and plays into the hands of labor's common enemies."

Mann's job, Mr. Murray said, "will be to act in liaison with both a committee created by CIO unions in Greater New York and with representatives of the international union to bring back within the CIO fold those men and women who have been led out of our organization by these secessionists.

"The national CIO pledges its full support to the international union and to all those who support national CIO policy, in the best interests of those who are employed in the department store field."

EMBARK FOR U. S.: Among the first contingent of European displaced persons embarking for the U. S. from Bremerhaven, Germany is this elderly woman. A limited number of DP's is being admitted under the act passed by the Republican-dominated Congress and reluctantly signed by President Truman in lieu of a better bill. CIO President Murray criticized the act for discriminating against Catholic and Jewish immigrants.

Pin Illegal Acts On Internationals

Mass Picketing Is Banned Under T-H, NLRB Rules

THE five-man Natl. Labor Relations Board, in its first decision on strike activities under Taft-Hartley, has slugged unions with another swift uppercut to the jaw.

Ruling on a case involving the CIO Longshoremen and Warehousemen and the Sunset Line & Twine Co., in Petaluma, Calif., the Board declared mass picketing illegal and found not only the local, but the international union as well, responsible for "illegal" strike activities.

The mass picketing, said the Board, "patently involved restraint and coercion of employes attempting to go to work. On this the Board members were unanimous. They split three-to-two, however, on whether the international, too, was liable.

The minority held that clear proof of agency—that is, proof that the individuals acted as agents of the international union—was lacking. The majority were unimpressed by this argument. In fact, the Board listed three principles it said it will follow hereafter in determining responsibility. One serves notice that a labor union "may be responsible for the act of its agent within the scope of the agent's general authority, even though the (union) may have specifically forbidden the act in question."

BY DECIDING in the company's favor, the Board overruled the earlier findings of an NLRB trial examiner who, after a hearing at the scene of the dispute, found in favor of the union.

CIO General Counsel Arthur J. Goldberg immediately branded the Board's action as a "partisan interpretation of a partisan act."

The decision, he said, "completely exposes the claims of the Republican supporters of the T-H Act that it is a mild law. The decision also makes it clear that the Labor Board is determined to enforce this anti-labor law in as harsh a manner as possible."

The CIO counsel charged that the ruling elevates what the Trial Examiner described as a "petty annoyance" to the level of a federal offense. Outlawing of peaceful mass picketing, he continued, vindicates the CIO's early warning that the law's "unions restraint or coercion" provision would be used as a dragnet for anti-labor purposes.

GOLDBERG pointed out that the Trial Examiner found the strike was caused solely by the employer's "misconduct" in terminating a seven-year period of peaceful labor relations. The company cancelled the contract after passage of the T-H Act.

"The Board's decision in this case contrasts sharply with its growing tenderness in cases in which employers are charged with unfair labor practices," he charged. "In case after case, the Labor Board has justified the most extreme forms of employer restraint and coercion, either on the ground that they are protected by free speech or on the ground that they may not be attributed to the employer.

"This case reflects a partisan interpretation of a partisan act. It should bring home to the American people the imperative need for its immediate repeal."

CIO Fears Hoover Cutting Vital Depts.

CIO Secy.-Treas. James B. Carey has called upon former President Herbert Hoover, chairman of the Commission on the Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government, to permit CIO representatives to see the Commission's preliminary reports on all matters "of special importance to the unions" and to discuss them with the Commission.

Carey said he was "especially concerned by reports that essential services of the Department of Labor and the Social Security Administration are going to be eliminated."

The CIO official said labor had been consulted by only two or three of the Commission's 20 "task forces."

"Your commission's reports cannot possibly be impartial as long as you have heard only the views of and given representation on your 'task forces' only to representatives of one organized segment of American life—big business," Carey wrote.

PARTIAL text of the letter to Hoover:

"You will recall that in June I protested the onesided nature of the 'task forces' appointed by your commission and urged the addition of persons capable of presenting the point of view of workers and farmers, since officers of many giant corporations were already serving. I likewise deplored giving governmental funds to the Brookings Institution for a study of public welfare, including social security, when that organization has already published a report which advocates substitution of relief on a needs basis for social insurance programs.

"In reply you justified the appointments but indicated that you would be willing to receive constructive suggestions. Obviously such suggestions can not be made effectively without knowing what proposals for reorganization are under consideration.

"I understand that the 'task forces' have now completed their reports and so undoubtedly draft recommendations are being or will shortly be prepared for your consideration. I am therefore now requesting on behalf of the CIO that we be permitted to see the draft recommendations which deal with matters of special importance to the unions and that we be permitted to discuss them with the Commission at one of its sessions.

"WE are especially concerned by reports that essential services of the Department of Labor and the Social Security Administration are going to be eliminated. But these are not the only aspects which interest us.

"Does your commission expect working people to have confidence in your recommendations when not one representative of the CIO, the AFL, or the railroad unions is included in the commission or the 'task forces' and when our opinion has been officially requested only by two or three of over twenty 'task forces'?

"If in any part of the world communism threatens to become prevalent, the CIO and the AFL are asked to assist in averting this result and have cooperated effectively. But the United States at home has not reached the stage of permitting confidence to grow among workers that the work of important commissions reflects their needs"

Convention Call Issued

CIO Conclave To Hear Tobin and Morse

SPEAKERS at the 10th convention of the Congress of Industrial Organizations at Portland, beginning Nov. 22, will include Justice William O. Douglas of the U. S. Supreme Court, Exec. Secy. Walter White of the Natl. Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Sen. Wayne Morse, liberal Republican of Oregon, and Secy. of Labor Maurice Tobin.

Other speakers will include Catholic Archbishop Edward D. Howard, Methodist Bishop Gerald Kennedy and the Rev. Lee O. Stone, all of Portland, and Portland Mayor-elect Dorothy McCullough Lee. Other speakers will be announced later.

Justice Douglas

CIO Pres. Philip Murray and Secy-Treas. James B. Carey have issued the official call for the convention.

The convention, which will be held in Portland's Masonic Temple, will be preceded by a meeting of the CIO Executive Board in Portland Wednesday, Nov. 17.

White

The call stated:

"We have met and will continue to meet these responsibilities with the courage born of faith in our democratic form of government, faith in our way of life, and faith in the American people.

"The CIO has dedicated itself to a program designed to benefit each individual in our society, regardless of race, creed, or color. The security of our nation resides in the security of our individual citizens. A secure people is a strong people, free from the fear of oppression, of want, and of fear itself.

Sen. Morse

"Our democracy is an ever-expanding force in the lives of our people. To its widening influence, the people look for protection in the exercise of their God-given rights in all of their activities.

"They look to our way of life for the establishment of policies that will guarantee every willing and able worker the opportunity to earn an equitable and reasonable annual wage, for an economic system that will insure the day-by-day security of the worker and his family, with educational opportunities for all and the healthful well-being of all. It is in these things that the welfare of our nation and of workers throughout the world rests.

Secy. Tobin

"These are the objectives of the CIO and toward them, we will continue to strive."

For $1 Million

UE Sues GE, Atomic Unit

THE CIO Electrical Workers has filed suit in the Federal District Court in Washington, D. C., against the General Electric Co. and the five members of the Atomic Energy Commission.

The suit arises from the Commission's Sept. 27 order prohibiting GE from bargaining with the union at its atomic laboratory in Schenectady, N. Y. UE is asking an injunction against the blacklisting of the union in atomic plants and $1 million damages.

AEC Chairman David E. Lilienthal's order noted that the union's officials have not signed Taft-Hartley non-communist affidavits, and he later served notice that the ban would be extended to other atomic plants unless the affidavits were signed.

Since Government agencies cannot be sued without their consent, complaint names as defendants AEC members Lilienthal, Lewis F. Strauss, William W. Waymack, Robert F. Bacher and Sumner T. Pike.

THE union charges that the action of the Commission and GE "results and threatens to continue to result in the illegal deprivation to the plaintiffs of their contract, rights, properties, privileges and immunities, guaranteed to them and secured to them by the Constitution of the USA."

'JENNY' SLIPS UP: Known to the police under several aliases, Slaughterhouse Jenny—as she is known to packinghouse workers—got her signals crossed up as she attempted to help Armour & Co. make its firing of 24 members of the CIO Packinghouse Workers stick. The arbitrator threw out her testimony and reinstated the workers.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

Philip Murray President James B. Carey Secretary-Treasurer
Vice Presidents: L. S. Buckmaster, Joseph Curran, Albert Fitzgerald, John Green, Allan S. Haywood, O. A. Knight, Walter P. Reuther, Emil Rieve, Frank Rosenblum.

Allan L. Swim, Editor and Publicity Director
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NOW WE'RE FINDING OUT!

We might seriously consider laying off the Taft-Hartley Act for a week or so if the NLRB would do likewise.

But the boys over at NLRB have been as busy as little beavers, designing union-busting weapons for employers out of material supplied under T-H.

Early in the game, the Board's legal high mogul, Robert N. Denham, illustrated he's one of those fellows who doesn't believe in permitting the injunctive weapon to lie around unused.

But use of the injunction against unions is becoming an old story—so let's look at some of the newer anti-union gadgets produced by NLRB.

There's that little ruling which denies an economic striker the right to vote in a representation election at the plant against which he's striking.

You and your buddies hit the bricks as a last resort and keep pounding them for some time. The boss brings in strike-breakers, puts them to work. Soon he calls for and obtains an election, but you can't vote. The strike-breakers can.

Guys who break strikes don't vote in favor of unions. So you and your buddies are out on your ears!

And it's all nice and legal under T-H.

BAN PLACED ON MASS PICKETING

Now, if you're looking for a working companion for the ruling cited above you can find it in the mass picketing ban imposed by NLRB under the guise of protecting the "right to work" of those unwilling to honor picket lines.

It's really a nifty, insofar as the boss is concerned. It can be used to bring into the plant those strike-breakers who will vote your local union out of existence.

Although the NLRB didn't explain it this way, here is what it said, in effect:

A large number of striking workers, although they do not engage in violence or make threats of violence, cannot legally picket a plant because to do so might influence scabs and strike-breakers from taking over the strikers' jobs.

But, wait a minute! Suppose there is violence?

NLRB has taken care of that, too, in a new ruling. It has held that an international union may be held liable—along with the local union on strike—for unfair labor practice charges if there is picket line violence.

And it doesn't alter the case if the pickets are provoked into violence by a management group which wants to obtain a strike-breaking injunction.

T-H encourages acts which provoke violence and then penalizes unions when violence occurs.

IT'S BEGINNING TO CUT DEEPLY

The Taft-Hartley Act, which will not be fully operative until after the NLRB quits making new rulings, has begun to hit the unions where it hurts, and there's good reason to believe the worst is yet to come.

Gradually, step by step, the NLRB is throwing its weight behind management in management-labor relations. It is compelled to do so by the Taft-Hartley Act.

Its rulings use terms designed to make the public believe it is administering an impartial management-labor relations act—terms like "right to work" and preventions of "picket-line violence."

But those who get batted over the head with the new T-H clubs have no illusions about them.

Backward Or Forward?

Choice At Polls Is Between GOP Old Dealism And Liberal New Dealism

By ALLAN L. SWIM

THOSE were tough days—when men and women swallowed what was left of their pride and went on relief to keep from starving.

You remember how it was.

The era of "everlasting prosperity" came to an abrupt end. Instead of two cars for every garage there were two workers for nearly every job.

Then we witnessed the disgraceful spectacle of widespread want in the midst of plenty.

And with the election of Franklin D. Roosevelt in 1932 came the end of one trend and the beginning of another.

ONE of FDR's first major projects was to put the government into business of "pump priming."

This was nothing more than an effort to restore the consumer purchasing power which began drying up in the late '20's when wages and profits got badly out of balance.

As the new trend developed, more and more emphasis was placed on providing a better way of life for the so-called "common man" and placing curbs on the abuses and bad practices of the rich and powerful.

As a result of this trend, Congress enacted the Wagner Act, designed to encourage trade unionism and firmly establish collective bargaining as an important part of the American way of life.

A large portion of the nation's business and industrial leaders fought enactment of the Wagner Act and then sought to have it declared unconstitutional.

Many of them continued to fight it throughout the years, never accepting the idea that collective bargaining was here to stay.

It became apparent during the late days of the war that the fight against unions had merely been dormant during the heat of the world conflict—that it was not dead.

Following the defeat of Germany and Japan a new trend began—and this trend was back toward conditions as they existed just before the great depression.

THE men who guide the destinies of our giant corporations and establish policy for the NAM wanted to get back in the saddle and run the show again.

They played their cards well. They took full advantage of the confusion and discontent that followed the war.

They were responsible for the premature end of price control—and when OPA died we were on the road to inflation.

They slipped the labor movement a "Mickey Finn"—the Taft-Hartley Act.

They prevented low-priced government housing.

They relaxed some of the controls on monopoly.

They began moving toward destruction of the TVA as a public power agency.

They were able to do this because the Republicans controlled Congress and Big Business called the turn for the Republicans.

SO, here we are today on the eve of another election—an election which can reverse or intensify the recent trend.

Either way it goes, the public should be made aware of what to expect.

If the Republicans win, an effort will be made to kill what remains of the New Deal—and this means an attempt to kill the New Deal concept that human rights must not play second fiddle to property rights.

If Democratic liberals win, an effort will be made to rewrite the miserable record of the Awful 80th Congress, take the government from under the domination of Big Business and return it to the bulk of the people.

This is the week when the choice is made.

No person who understands the issues—and the trends—will have any trouble deciding how to mark his ballot.

Little Admits Trusts Permit Speculation

PRES. Royal Little of Textron, Inc., whose announced intention of closing his Nashua, N. H., mills and thereby throwing 3500 persons out of work promted a Senate subcommittee investigation of his affairs, had "his day in court" last week.

He told the subcommittee headed by Sen. Charles W. Tobey, Jr., (R., N. H.) that the charges made by CIO Textile Workers' Pres. Emil Rieve were false. Rieve had said that Little's corporation was a "racket" using charitable trust funds for "financial manipulation." Little testified:

"Mr. Rieve has endeavored to create the impression that I personally have profited at the expense of Textron by these transactions. I am formally requesting this committee to investigate my personal financial situation and the financial situation of members of my family."

Tobey drew from Little the admission that the trusts did permit the trustees "to speculate in the most violent form."

At another time Tobey said that he would call to the Congress' attention to the fact that loopholes in the income tax laws allowed charitable funds such as Little set up to escape income tax.

FOLLOWING the hearing Rieve said:

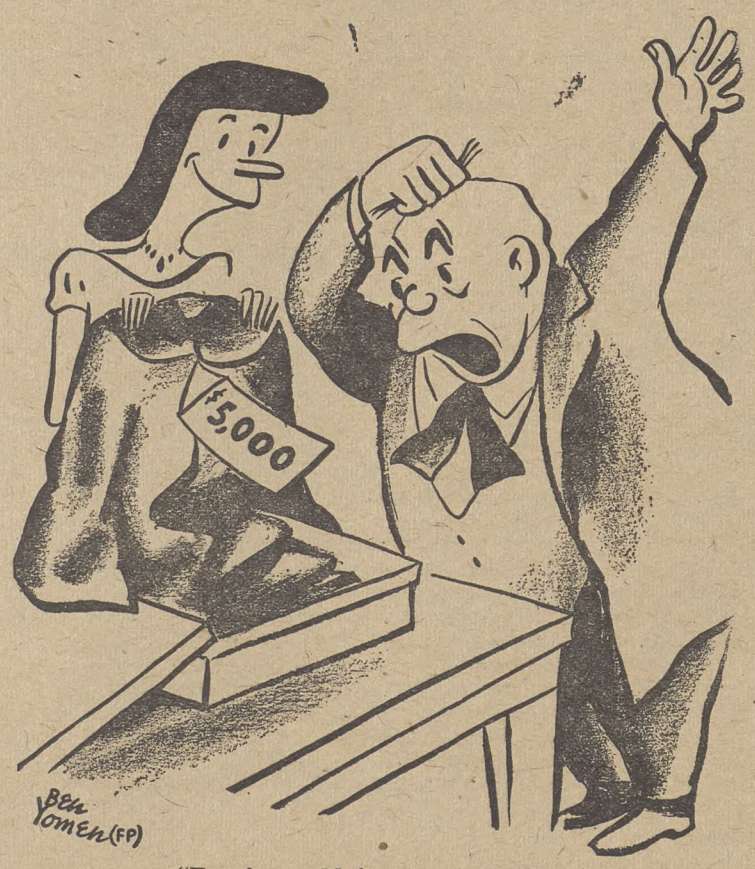
"Actually Mr. Little admits that the primary purpose of the trust funds has been to provide a source of venture capital for his own operations.

"This venture capital has enabled him to build a corporate pyramid with himself perched on the apex. This was good business for Mr. Little. I do not see how it can be called charity.

Assurance that one of the Nashua mills—the one making sheeting and employing 1000 persons—would continue to operate came with the announcement that a group of Nashua citizens—borrowing a leaf from Little's book—had set up a trust fund.

This fund was used to buy the two Nashua mills from Little, who signed a ten-year lease for the one plant.

CONGRESSMAN DRIPP **BY YOMEN**



"Russian sable! . . . I'm ruined."

Pay Porto Rico Workers 40c, Rieve Urges

Pres. Emil Rieve, of the CIO Textile Workers has asked that the legal minimum wage for textile workers in Porto Rico be raised from 25c to 40c an hour.

Rieve's request was embodied in a letter to William R. McComb, director of the Dept. of Labor wage and hour division. Under the Fair Labor Standards Act, the department can raise the minimum wage to 40 cents by administrative action, on recommendation of an advisory committee.

Rieve pointed out that "several American textile mills" are being established in Porto Rico.

Among the mills planning Porto Rican operations is Textron, Inc., TWUA said. A Senate committee is conducting an investigation of this firm at TWUA's request. Recent liquidations of Textron mills in New England have destroyed nearly 10,000 jobs.

He Wanted To Be A Military Man, But --

PERHAPS it's unfair to put your finger on some minor flaw in a man's make-up, point it out and say, "This changed the course of history."

But sometimes the evidence is so convincing that you can't resist the temptation.

Take the case of a Mid-Western lad who wanted to become a soldier—not just an ordinary soldier but a "professional."

Had he possessed 20-20 vision the world might have known him as a great military leader.

Or it might not have known him at all.

But let's start the story at the beginning.

THE lad who wanted to become a soldier was born in a small town back before the turn of the century.

A few years later he moved with his family to another small town, where he graduated from high school and worked on a farm.

He, like many other youngsters of his time, felt that he would be well along the road to success if he could attend the U. S. Military Academy.

He attempted to obtain an appointment to West Point but was rejected because of inferior eyesight.

Then he did what he believed the next-best thing; he joined the National Guard.

A DOZEN or more years passed and our Guardsmen landed in France with the American Expeditionary Force of World War I.

He did his bit as an officer, but the war ended without history recording him as a great hero or as a military genius.

He was regarded as merely one of the many good soldiers who helped the Allies achieve victory.

Returning to this country, he and a war buddy went into business, but their new enterprise—like many others—folded up during the depression of 1921.

Our war veteran a short time later accepted a minor political job and then—although nearly 40 years old—he enrolled in law school.

AFTER studying law for two years, the lad who had wanted to be a professional soldier, became a judge.

Twelve years later he packed up his belongings and his family and headed for Washington.

Another seven years passed and the nation had headed into another war before Washington was more than casually aware of his presence.

Then, not overnight but within a short time, his name became almost a household word throughout the country.

The lad with the inferior eyesight had become an ace investigator!

SOME folks say he dashed in where angels feared to tread, but he got results—and results counted in those tense days.

Even his most severe critics admit he saved the nation billions of dollars—dollars that would have been squandered had not it been for his dogged determination.

This endeared him to the public although it made him powerful enemies.

Then, rather unexpectedly, he changed jobs.

WORLD WAR II was drawing to a close when the U. S. and her allies received a great shock.

Franklin D. Roosevelt died unexpectedly!

Word of his death reached the man who had been rejected by the U. S. Military Academy—and he moved again.

He moved into the White House—as President of the U. S.

And he became Commander-In-Chief of the nation's armed forces. **A. L. S.**

Glass Workers Example In Industrial Peace Study

BEHIND the strike news which is played up by press and radio lies a seldom-told story of great interest. It's the story of the efforts of unions and employers to push their way through the hates and misunderstandings of the past to a new era of peaceful relations based on mutual respect.

The story concerns the search for the "Causes of Industrial Peace under Collective Bargaining," a study being conducted by a committe of the Natl. Planning Association, non-profit, non-political organization set up in 1934 by a group of leaders in business, labor, agriculture and the professions.

Clinton S. Golden, adviser of labor policy for the Economic Cooperation Administration, and former vice-president of the CIO Steelworkers union, is chairman of the committee.

The NPA has just issued the second in a series of 15 scheduled case studies aimed to show examples of the progress being made toward industrial peace in mass production industries. This report deals with the Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass Co. and the CIO's Federation of Glass, Ceramic & Silica Sand Workers which has bargaining rights covering some 7,500 workers employed in eight LOF plants—four in Toledo, Ohio; one in Charleston, W. Va., two in Ottawa, Ill., and one in Shreveport, La.

An examination of the relationship between LOF and the CIO Glass Workers since industry-wide bargaining with "Big Glass" first began in 1936 indicates, "that constructive industrial peace can be achieved in American business when companies and unions cooperate intelligently where their interests are in common and compromise intelligently where their interests are in conflict," states the report.

IT finds that "realism and practicality on both sides," is the most striking and most helpful feature of the bargaining relationship at LOF with both management and union devoting themselves "largely to solving concrete problems rather than to defining abstract principles."

One of the basic premises of the report is "that the lack of strikes is not the only criterion of good industrial relations, nor is their occasional occurrence an absolute proof that relations are bad."

Spectacular stoppages now and then, as a matter of fact, have fewer unfavorable consequences, maintains the report, than "the steady impairment and deterioration of day-to-day production caused by poor operating relationships."

SOME of the major features of LOF-union relationship credited in the report with promoting industrial peace are:

- Management believes in the principles and practice of true collective bargaining.
- The union fully accepts private ownership and operation of the industry.
- There is a secure, strong, responsible and highly democratic union. Union membership is a condition of employment.
- Grievances are settled promptly, in the local plant whenever possible. There is flexibility and informality within the procedure.
- The company stays out of the union's internal affairs, and does not try to alienate the workers' allegiance and loyalty to the union.
- Plant managers and local union officials are given both responsibility and authority.
- Day-to-day bargaining at the local plants, rather than at the company-international union level, is encouraged by both the union and the company.
- The company considers the union an asset to management and treats it as such.

Although the NPA case study of Libbey-Owens-Ford does not claim to have discovered "a cure-all for conflict," it expressed the opinion that many of the policies and procedures followed "could be profitably applied to the development of good industrial relations in various other industries and areas."

The on-the-spot investigation at LOF and preparation of NPA's second case study were the responsibility of Dr. Frederick H. Harbison of the University of Chicago and a member of the NPA committee. He was assisted by King Carr of Chicago University's Industrial Relations Center.

How Much Peace?

"Every seven or eight years since 1876 the Government of the United States, through presidentially appointed commissions, has been making inquiries into the causes of industrial conflict and strife," said Clinton S. Golden at a meeting of the National Planning Association in 1946. Plans for a study of industrial peace were discussed.

"In my opinion, the time has come when, instead of looking into the causes of conflict that we know and hear so much about, we ought to try to discover how much peace there is and what makes peace."

It Certainly Was A Campaign!

By ARTHUR RIORDAN

I HAVE covered this election campaign in at least 15 key states.

I traveled 1125 miles through **Indiana.** I was a tired but highly impressed man after a whirlwind **Minnesota** tour with Hubert Humphrey.

I saw PAC baby sitters and volunteer nurses and a lot of other pretty block-workers in **West Virginia.** I saw the usual indications of GOP skullduggery in **Pennsylvania,** where I vote.

I saw six political candidates candidly and clearly state their views to CIO members in **New Jersey,** where I happened to have been born. I saw and talked to scores in **Massachusetts,** where an anti-labor referendum was up.

I discovered in **Illinois** why Paul Douglas was a war hero at an age when most men would have been contented to stay home. I saw Auto Workers amazing old line politicians by their canny footwork in **Michigan.**

In **Ohio** I saw how proportional representation has worked wonders, with labor's aid, in Cincinnati; I saw why Tom Burke was the logical man to run for Congress in the Toledo District.

I saw how farmers and labor, opposed to certain candidates for different reasons, united in **Iowa** to clean up several situations. I talked with the man on the street in **Nebraska.**

In **New York,** I saw evidence that many who originally backed Wallace had changed their minds toward the end.

Tommy, Boy

From The St. Louis Post-Dispatch:

The Chicago Daily News carries a short "special delivery letter" on its editorial page every day. Signed by Dad Dearborn, these letters are addressed to prominent persons. Pointing to Gov. Dewey's Chicago address, today's letter from Dad Dearborn reads:

GOV. THOMAS E. DEWEY
Chicago.
Dear Tom:

Some of the politicians on the platform with you tonight must be glad you're here as head of the ticket and not as a prosecutor.

In **Delaware** I saw a people straining to break away from the duPont influence.

In **Maryland** I saw an active PAC trying to free the Free State.

In **Kentucky,** I saw one of the best examples of how ward and precinct work can be made effective.

In **Virginia,** I noted with interest a strong upsurge of Republican strength in revolt against the Byrd machine.

And in **Washington, D. C.,** that voteless city, I saw streams of people who have state residences pouring into absentee voters' headquarters to have their ballots notarized.

I suppose all that makes me some kind of an expert.

Well, let's concede I am an expert. But this expert is in an odd position. He's writing his story just before election for a paper that won't reach most of its readers until after that election.

What a place for an expert! But, a Riordan was never one to miss a chance to be an expert.

So, I predict that this election will have an important effect on the future of America.

There. Just like Dewey would say it!

THE CIO Political Action Committee is also in Washington, D. C.

In a little modest office at 728 17th St., N.W., CIO-PAC Dir. Jack Kroll directs its many activities. (He casts his absentee ballot in Cincinnati.)

When this year's campaign began to get up steam, there were gleeful predictions from Wallaceites and Republicans that PAC had come apart at the seams, that there just wasn't any PAC.

But, Kroll knew better. So, last week, he called a press conference and let more than 30 reporters in on things.

This is the news Kroll made:

• There are 443 active PAC units in states and cities.

• More than 80,000 PAC workers were scheduled to toil full time on Election Day. Thousands of others, part-timers, were to assist.

The 80,000 faced a tough day. They were to serve as transportation corps drivers, as sound truck drivers and operators—and as speakers, too—as house-to-house canvassers, as distributors of handbills and other literature, as handers-out of sample ballots, as telephone brigades, and even as baby sitters.

• The work of PACsters won't be haphazard. They know that they are up against a cynical, well-oiled Dewey machine. So, (they've been trained to fight hard, but clean.)

They have their eye on that Dewey machine. In Pennsylvania, where the Republican Party learned its lessons well from the Vares and the Penroses, PAC asked the FBI to watch the election in Harrisburg, the state capital. There, PAC workers have already been intimidated by city detectives. Upon arrival at PAC meetings, they found a cordon of detectives—"plain clothes dicks"—lined up at the door. The sleuths forced PAC workers to be searched.

And, PAC Dir. George Medrick says he has evidence that an old Pennsylvania Republican trick — lever-pulling — was planned by the desperate GOP machine.

Lever-pulling, which is done on voting machines, takes two forms. One is for the traditional "long-Legged man" to stand on a stool back of the machine. He reaches over and gives illegal assistance to voters, particularly "drones"—who are do-nothings on city and state payrolls. The other form of lever-pulling is to ring up about 1000 or so votes for the GOP before the first voter casts his ballot.

How is the latter done? The GOP controls the polling officials. It often appoints Democrats or Wallactites who have no objections to turning the country over to Dewey and Joe Grundy.

PAC was keeping a close watch for possible fraud elsewhere, too. In Memphis, for instance, no one would be surprised at irregularities in Boss Crump's bailiwick. The Boss, you know, supported Strom Thurmond, the Henry Wallace with the you-all accent.

KROLL also revealed that since July 12 more than 10,000,000 pieces of literature have been distributed from his office. Untold millions of additional pieces of literature came from local PAC sources. More than 800 radio shows were put on over radio stations in local areas. Two network broadcasts were sponsored. Hundreds of speaking engagements were filled by PAC and CIO officials. Thousands of extra copies of the CIO News were distributed.

For example, the CIO Auto Workers, using funds from voluntary PAC collections, handed out so many pieces of literature prepared by UAW-PAC, that no one in the Detroit office was able to keep a tally.

THIS has been a unique campaign in many ways.

Henry Wallace, denied the support of any appreciable segment of labor, was the most rapidly declining "major" candidate ever to run for the Presidency.

His Don Quixote campaign grew more ridiculous as the final days wore on.

Even Joe Stalin crossed him up. Last week, Henry came up with a daisy. He declared that his candidacy had ended the "cold war" between Russia and the democracies.

Two days later, Joe kicked Henry in the pants by crying out that the democracies were plotting to draw him into another war. (Henry, why can't you keep that left foot out of your mouth?)

Wallace, venting his hurt pride on Truman because FDR preferred Harry to Henry as a running mate in 1944, got himself into the campaign bright—well early, anyway. Last December, the Progressive Citizens of America dutifully called on him to run for President as the "labor and peace" candidate. Not a single key labor leader was consulted. But, there it was.

Asked why he had not talked in advance to CIO Pres. Philip Murray, Wallace blundered: "Well, he's a busy man."

Wallace immediately accepted the PCA draft—if you'll pardon the use of that word, Henry. Idaho's renegade Democrat, Sen. Glen Hearst Taylor, sang "me, too" and the farce was on.

The Wallaceites held a PCA gathering in Chicago. Wallace and Taylor were nominated. They held another songfest in Philadelphia — attended mostly by youths too young to vote, but who certainly had lusty singing voices.

A rally was held at the big league ball park. Vito Marcantonio screamed out a speech in which he got so wrought up near the end that even the Daily Worker correspondents couldn't understand a single word he said.

Next, Taylor made an acceptance speech in which he gave the real keynote of the Wallace campaign by singing "I'll Love You in December as I Loved You in May," accompanied by Miz Taylor, his brother, and one of his kids.

So, Henry and Glen started off around the country, losing votes by the thousands at every stop. Wallace toured the South, where unthinking Dixiecrats egged and tomatoed him. Even that didn't win any sympathy votes for HAW and GHT. The people were having none of that stuff.

It's amazing that Wallace was able to travel so far, because he spent most of his time with his foot in his mouth.

There were two classics. One was when reporters asked him how he could continue to defend Soviet foreign policy in light of the apparent suicide of Czecho-Slovakia's Jan Masaryk. Wallace brushed aside the question, muttering "maybe he had cancer."

The other classic came during the time when the Progs pulled out a number of Congressional candidates who were running against liberal nominees. Wallace publicly rebuked his campaign manager, Beaney Baldwin, for daring to suggest such a thing.

Near the end of the campaign, Wallace grew bitterer and bitterer, stooping to attack Mu labor leaders.

Murray, early that the Progr been formed an of the Commun U. S. And, br cautions about

The Wallace a split in CIO board voted 33 Wallace. The tives who had nority soon f were not votin wishes in ma councils all o rallied behind C Wallace and f Plan. It is est over 90% of backed CIO pol

DEWEY bec nominee af convention supi took orders fr boss, Joseph G tariff schemer. to Grundy imm pointing Hugh delphia Congre tional GOP cha

You must reme the guy who on licans: "We are Many wonder if Dewey, too.

Dewey's camp too sweet for wo determined to

Wisconsin Radio

The Wisconsin State Industrial Union Council has just completed a month's radio program.

The subject matter included: importance of voting; high cost of living, women as voters; farm and factory; my duty as a citizen.

The Big

Who's for Dewey?

By their money you can know them. Co

Almost every duPont (except, of course Jr.), John D. Rockefeller (Standard Oil, na Sewell Avery (Montgomery-Ward union bus Mellon (Aluminum Corp.), Ernest T. Weir Chrysler (autos) and Harold Vanderbilt.

In **New York City,** the collections on t the United Republican Finance Committee has gathered in $680,089.

The Reps. seemed to be so well-heeled **South Dakota,** Rep. Karl E. Mundt (R.), a $5,000 by the national party.

Not even the most starry-eyed Democr up for re-election in **Nebraska.** But, the G

In **Tenness** GOP, of whic the foot-in-m ated $3000 to Reece, runnin ate against Kefauver.

In **Minneso** gave $500 an 000 to Joe B torial drive Hubert Hum you know to of the frame Hartley fram ard Reilly, re Wagner Act pleased with gave him $50

In **Monta** hoped to bea bent Sen. Jam So, the natio to Murray's a business m to $12,500 he state group. was donated campaign. (A $15,000 a year expenses.)

Button, Button

Veteran observers are puzzled about one aspect of this year's elections.

It is the fact that few people are seen on the streets wearing campaign buttons. In other Presidential years, people vied with each other to wear buttons, but not this time.

Politicians are unable to explain it, except that among Democrats the tendency was to believe that the absence of FDR might be the explanation. One Republican ward leader said: "Huh, Dewey's so unpalatable, even if we do have to vote for him, that people don't want to admit publicly they're for him."

Also, a lot of people had their lips buttoned up. They just weren't talking about whom they would vote for. A lot were on the fence, too.

In West Virginia, where there is a myth buil bent Sen. Chapman Revercomb (R.), the natio $1000s to finance Revercomb against Matthew N

The myth is that Dewey is mad at Revercomb f Bill. But, the truth is that Dewey's running mate, G was indorsing Revercomb both for himself and Dew Brownell, has said that of course we're for Revere

The national GOP didn't spring for a dime f of New Hampshire, who is rated a sure bet for seven people.

In contrast, there were a lot of $1s from labor f and Kefauver.

President Truman places a wreath on the Scranton, Pa., monument of John Mitchell, president of the United Mine Workers, who led the union thorugh its longest and toughest strike in 1902. The president referred to Mitchell as a "great labor statesman." Later the same day Truman and CIO Pres. Philip Murray addressed a crowd that filled Hunt Armory, Pittsburgh.

Dough

butors to the Dewey campaign include: Irs. Ethel duPont Roosevelt, wife of FDR,), Alfred P. Sloan, Jr (General Motors),), Harry F. Sinclair, Jr. (oil), Mrs. Paul Veirton Steel open shopper), Walter P.

Wall St. beat are under the guidance of Metropolitan New York. The **URFCMNY**

t they were throwing away cabbage. In ze to win the Senatorial race, was given

xpected to lick Sen. Kenneth Wherry (R.), ossed $8,500 at him.

he national used to be boss, don- zilla Carroll r the Sen- eral Estes

he national State $10,- his sena- nst Mayor . Ball, as , was one the Taft- Well, Ger- e from the B, was so l that he

the Reps. eral incum- furray (D.) gave $5000 Tom Davis, addition from the act, $22,000 the Davis nator gets salary and

that Tom Dewey refused to plump for incum- prang first for $5000 and then for seven more

successful, drive to weaken the Displaced Persons Warren, told the voters of West Virginia that he lso Dewey's personal campaign manager, Herbert (He's a Republican, ain't he?)

metimes independent Sen. H. Styles Bridges er term. But, Bridges collected $9000 from

ruman and Humphrey, and Neely, and Murray,

low the belt and other

ear, charged Party had direct orders arty of the Murray is e says.

dacy caused e executive o repudiate representa- in the mi- that they r members' ases. CIO he country olicy against e Marshall d that well members

the GOP badly-split folded and s notorious , the high ey paid off tely by ap- t, a Phila- n, as na- .

Scott. He's d of Repub- best stock." nks that of

was just He seemed the Amer-

As Clear As Glass

In Charleston, W. Va., an official of the Libby-Owens-Ford Company was boasting to a CIO Glass Workers' official that despite PAC, L-O-F workers were solidly for Dewey.

The CIO man disagreed. Finally, the two agreed to conduct a straw vote of the approximately 1000 employes who were eligible to vote.

The result: 729 for Truman, 198 for Dewey.

* * *

The various polls grew cautious near the end. The campaign was a hard one to figure out. Local issues undoubtedly contributed to this. The voters seemed more independent this time. Perhaps more people were learning how to split a ballot.

ican people from ever getting an inkling of what went on inside that head of his.

He was a callous politician. He called for votes for such a flagrant isolationist as Col. Robert R. McCormick's little boy, Sen. Curley Brooks. Dewey didn't even hold his nose as he urged the good voters of Minnesota to return Sen. Joe Ball, who bolted to Roosevelt in '44, claiming he preferred the foreign policies of FDR to those of Dewey and who completed the cycle this year by voting against the Marshall Plan.

The Marshall Plan is so popular in Minnesota that arch-isolationist Rep. Harold Knudsen (R.) had to tell an audience there that his vote against the Marshall Plan was a mistake.

Dewey departed from sweetness and light only twice—when he indorsed Taft-Hartley and when he called a locomotive engineer a "lunatic."

All around Dewey hovered the Hoovers, the Grundys, the Sewell Averys, the duPonts, the oil interest, the NAM.

THEN along came the Dixiecrats. There's a mob for you, chum. The Dixiecrats, sipping mint juleps and talking about the days before the war—the War Between the States, suh—launched into as vicious a campaign as you've ever seen.

Unlike Dewey, they made it abundantly clear what they stood for. They were the stooges of the oil companies, they were on the ballot solely to beat Truman, they wanted none of Truman's civil rights.

Pardon me if I hold my nose.

Truman started the campaign admittedly behind. Possibly very far behind. The defections of the Wallaceites were known too well. The liberal element of the Democratic Party tried to get Gen. Ike Eisenhower to run in Truman's stead. Ike said no. So, Truman was renominated against token opposition of some Southern delegates.

Then, Truman swept the convention off its feet. In a fighting ad lib acceptance, he tore the house apart.

And, he continued that throughout the campaign. In virtually every corner of the land, he hammered at the 80th Congress. He fought for relief from inflation, he pledged a resurgence of the New Deal, he fought the good fight for the people.

In fact, he far more than satisfied the hopes of the CIO Executive Board, which indorsed him in August.

Come, Come Boys!

Fred Blumenthal is an assistant publicity director for the Democratic National Committee.

Last week, he received a letter from the New York City Republicans, asking for a contribution to the Dewey campaign!

SOLIDARITY: Pres. Philip Murray, of the CIO (left) shakes hands heartily with Pres. Truman and George Harrison, grand president of the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks, who is head of the AFL for Truman group. The picture was taken during Truman's visit to Pittsburgh, which is the home of Murray and his Steelworkers' Union.

Strictly Political

THIS and that and here and there in political action circles:

"STEAL": CIO Auto Workers' Pres. Walter Reuther took to the air to accuse the GOP of "attempting the most gigantic steal ever proposed in this country."

He said the Reps. "officially and frankly" propose:

1. To turn over more than $39 billions in tideland oil resources "through the states to private corporations, with no regard for national security."

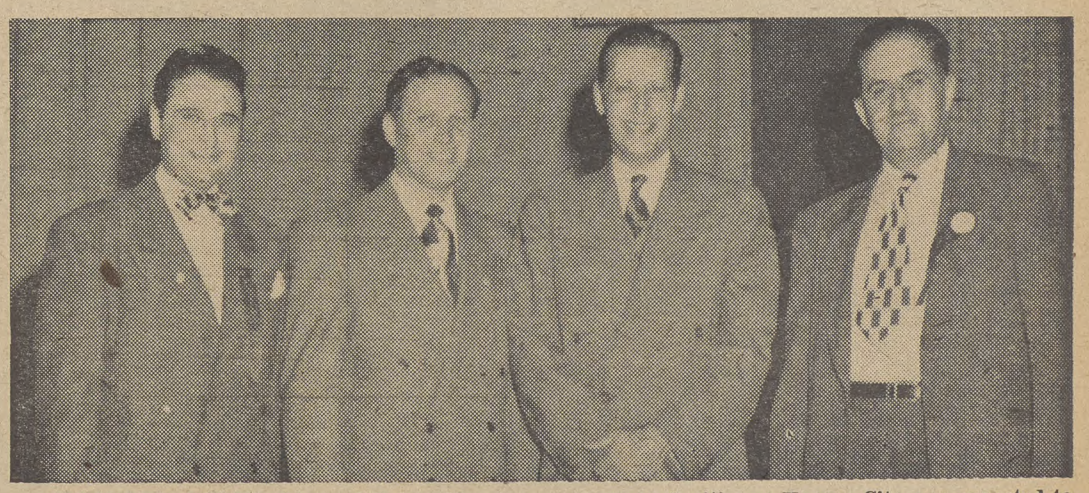
2. "To throw away the successful example of TVA" and turn over public power to private utilities.

3. To rob the American people of its investment in atomic energy and turn it over to private business.

LITERARY: Twenty-seven well-known writers announced for Truman because his "services to democracy entitle him to the support of every liberal."

The writers include Nobel Prize winner Sinclair Lewis, Putlizer Prize winners Conrad Aiken, Archibald MacLeish, Arthur M. Schlesinger, Jr., Bernard De Voto, and Robert E. Sherwood (three times winner), and these other writers: Newton Arvin, Alfred M. Bingham, Crane Brinton, Truman Capote, Mary Ellen Chase, Henry Christman, Elmer Davis, Robert Gorham Davis, Heinz Eulan, Clifton Fadiman, Seymour Harris, Granville Hicks, Louis Kronenberger, Carson McCullers, Merle Miller, Percy Miller, Allan Seager, Lillian Smith, Wilbert Snow, Harry Sylvester and Marguerite Young.

Literary Folk know that the high cost of living is not fiction.



TRAVELER TOBIN: Secy. of Labor Maurice Tobin (third from left) was the most active Cabinet member who campaigned for Truman. Here he is at Kansas City, Kan., where he addressed a PAC rally, which was one of the largest political demonstrations ever held in Kansas City. While Kansas was considered easily Republican, labor's vote in such cities as Kansas City was expected to make local gains. With Tobin are H. J. Yount, secretary-treasurer of the State CIO; Willard Murphy, president of the State Council, and Ralph Baker, director of District 4, CIO Packinghouse Workers. Votegetting was their business all this fall.

WFTU Vice-Pres. Rosenblum:

Western Europeans Fear War

THERE is expressed fear of war for the first time among the peoples of Europe, a possibility which was regarded as unthinkable on his previous visits, according to Frank Rosenblum, secretary-treasurer of the CIO Amalgamated Clothing Workers and vice-president of the World Federation of Trade Unions.

The union leader—who has just returned from a WFTU executive board meeting in Paris—said that the peoples of Western Europe would prove to be questionable allies in the event of war because both their substance and their spirit have been destroyed.

Rosenblum

"They are fatalistic in their approach to the question of war," Rosenblum declared. "They fear it, and there is no fight in them. They are accepting the proposition that they will be the first victims in the event of a conflagration."

EUROPE, the Amalgamated official said, is now depending on the United States to furnish the military establishment, just as it is now the mainstay of economic rehabilitation in the West.

The commutation of the sentences of many Nazi criminals, including Ilse Koch, who made lampshades from the skin of slain prisoners at Buchenwald, has created a wave of resentment and indignation in Europe and has done "incalculable harm" to American prestige, he said.

He said that ECA has undoubtedly helped the economies of France and Italy, this type of aid accounting for at least 10% of Italy's national income. But prices continue to be high in both countries, he said, and account for the continual labor disturbances.

Rosenblum said that Communist strength continues in these countries. The failure of the French and Italian governments to bring down the cost of living injured the fortunes of the non-Communist elements in the trade-unions.

HE sharply criticised the insistence in certain Government quarters that the conflict in Europe is between communism and fascism and "thus give no active aid and encouragement to the broad middle ground, the democratic center, which is the best foil against both extremes."

In this connection, he said that the recent statement in regard to the DeGaulle movement by Paul Hoffman, ECA head, did both America and the European democratic forces a distinct disservice.

In certain French quarters, he said, the feeling is prevalent that should DeGaulle seize or come to power, it will likely result in civil war.

THE Amalgamated official said that the WFTU executive bureau reached a stalemate at its meeting in Paris from Sept. 17 to 21. The Marshall plan issue, to which the Soviet trade union delegation had objected at previous meetings, was never once raised, he said.

The two principal items on the agenda were the international trade secretariat and the development of the German trade union movement.

The executive bureau meeting was attended also by CIO Secy.-Treas. James B. Carey; Michael Ross, director of the CIO international dept. and Elmer Cope, CIO representative in Europe. The next regular meeting of the WFTU executive bureau is scheduled in three months.

BERLIN STREET SCENE: After Communists seized Berlin City Hall several week ago, a crowd milled around this Soviet jeep which had ventured into the British sector. Although tempers may flare at times like this, Secy-Treas. Frank Rosenblum of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers who just returned from attending a session of the executive bureau of the World Federation of Trade Unions at Paris, said that the people of Western Europe cannot be depended upon to fight effectively if war should come.

A FIRST: Secretary of State Marshall (r.), accompanied by CIO Newspaper Guild Pres. Harry Martin, was photographed on his way to address the democratic trade union leaders of 12 Marshall Plan countries. Martin, who is labor adviser to Ambassador W. Averell Harriman, ECA chief in Europe, arranged the event, the first time an American Secretary of State has ever spoken before European labor. Marshall said the help of the unions is needed to assure ERP's success.

U. S. Seen Aiding Liberty in Germany

General Counsel Arthur Garfield Hays of the American Civil Liberties Union said, upon his return from a seven-week tour of the American zone of Germany, that the Russians' totalitarian rule in Germany had convinced Germans that democracy was the better form of government.

Hays, ACLU Director Roger Baldwin, still in Germany, and Norman Cousins, editor of the Saturday Review of Literature, investigated the progress made toward the development of civil liberties.

Hays said that the impetus toward establishment of civil liberties is not coming from the Germans but from the United States. He added that the Germans are acquiescent and that those who believe in freedom are more fearful of the German state government than of the Americans.

Hays said that he, Cousins and Baldwin held a series of meetings in Frankfurt, Augsburg, Munich, Nuremberg and other cities where they were free to address Germans, urging them to fight for their civil liberties.

"The Germans were amazed that they should be encouraged to fight for the individual rights of man," he said. "It is clear that before long present controls by a licensing system over speech, press, radio, movies and political organizations will be relinquished by our Government."

Dixiecrats Run on 'Oil' --Ala. PAC

"CIVIL rights is not the issue motivating the Dixiecrats. The issues are oilmen's money and what's best for the corporations. The issues are the oppression of labor, cheap wages, unlimited profits."

Thus did the Alabama State CIO Political Action Committee rip into the Dixiecrats in a six-page, single-spaced, well-documented statement.

Adopted at the annual PAC conference in Birmingham, the document assailed the Dixiecrats as "back-door" Republicans, and called on Gov. Folsom to bring suit to force Alabama's 11 Democratic elector nominees, running under Alabama's Democratic Party emblem, to vote for the regular party nominee for president. Full support of the CIO would be given such a suit.

In linking the oil interests to the Dixiecrats, the 321 PAC delegates pointed out that the leading spokesman for the Alabama States Righters in Gessner T. McCorvey, counsel for both Standard and Gulf Oil companies.

ANOTHER Dixiecrat leader, ex-Governor Frank Dixon, is a DuPont attorney, the statement said, adding that "the DuPonts are powers in the Republican party."

The statement charged that the May 4 primary in Alabama, which named presidential elector nominees, was "rigged." Basis for the charge was this sequence of events:

"As of midnight, March 1, twenty-eight persons had qualified with State Party Chairman McCorvey as candidates for Democratic elector. While there had been much talk in the air, only a few of them had stated definitely that they would not vote for Pres. Truman.

"But on March 17, seventeen days after the deadline, 21 of the 28 candidates for elector publicly pledged themselves to vote against Pres. Trnman, should he be the nominee of the Democratic Party. By then, it was to late to qualify a pro-Truman slate of electors."

STATE Sen. Joe Langan, one of the principal speakers, predicted that the regular Democrats could win a court suit against the Dixiecrat electors. He pointed to instances in Nebraska and California, where electors have in the past been ordered to support the national party nominee.

"1948 is not a reactionary year," Textile Workers PAC director Al Barkan told the group, pointing to the re-nomination of liberal Sen. John Sparkman and defeat in the primary election of two anti-labor Congressmen, Manasco and Jarman.

At most, the PAC statement pointed out, the Dixiecrats are expected to capture the 38 electoral votes of four southern states—which ordinarily would have gone to Truman.

"That is why," it said, "we charge that a Dixiecrat vote is a Republican vote!"

Morristown, Tenn., Once Tough on Unions

Now Bosses Chat With Workers Outside CIO Hall

A lot of you folks outside Tennessee probably have never heard of Morristown, Tenn.

Well, you're going to hear a lot about it in the future, for CIO perseverance is putting Morristown on the labor map.

Morristown is a little industrial town, 43 miles east of Knoxville. It's the county seat of Hamblem County—population is about 15,000. Some 3500 workers are employed in textile and hosiery mills, furniture factories, lumber processing plants and a few miscellaneous and specialty trades.

Since 1942, repeated efforts have been made by CIO and AFL to establish unions which could weather employer opposition and overcome the fear generated by anti-union politicians.

But, not until Morristown was designated as one of the targets in CIO's Southern Organizing Drive and the power of the CIO Organizing Committee applied in late 1946 was there a sign of possible union success.

FOLLOWING the Oak Ridge campaign, CIO assigned James E. Payne and N. H. Kurko to Morristown. They managed to get a hotel room, which is quite a feat in an anti-union town. Morristown Turning Co., 150-man furniture shop, was the first plant organized. That was accomplished by a 10-man volunteer organizing committee.

The company then was asked to deal with the CIO Furniture Workers. The employer immediately discharged the entire organizing committee.

Charges were filed with the National Labor Relations Board, but the Furniture Workers' election petition was processed. The pre-election poll, now outlawed under Taft-Hartley, resulted in a 75-74 vote for the union, but 7 challenged ballots—all cast by discharged union committeemen—held up certification.

After a hearing in March, 1948, the NLRB decided the unfair labor practice charge would have to be decided before it could rule on the challenges. That hearing was held in April.

Meantime, T-H became law. When the Furniture Workers failed to qualify, the Board dismissed the Morristown Turning Co. petition.

Ironically, the Board's Trial Examiner later ordered all 10 union committeemen reinstated with full back pay. The board upheld the ruling with one modification, and only now is the company making preparations to comply with the reinstatement order.

CIO has managed to carry on a sustained organizing drive. Dozens of workers have been discharged by several companies because of their union activity, but some have been reinstated and given back pay.

When the American Enka Corp. started operations in its new $20 million rayon plant in early 1948, hundreds of CIO members filed applications for jobs. Many were hired. From the very beginning a big majority of all Enka employes have been members of the CIO Textile Workers.

Enka hired Theodore R. Iserman, reputed to be one of T-H's co-authors, to fight TWUA's petition for an election. This petition was filed in April, but the union's 800 members still await an election order.

Carl W. Holt, Navy veteran and native of Morristown, was fired three times for union activity by two employers. Ordered by the NLRB to reinstate him, the Taylor Manufacturing Co. put him back to work only to fire him again a few weeks later. Between board decisions he was hired as a CIO organizer, and is now considered to be one of the aces in CIO's team of crack Southern organizers. Recently, the Board ruled he should get back pay from the date of his last discharge until March, 1948, when he joined the CIO staff.

CIO headquarters is one of the busiest places in Morristown. Hundreds of CIO members meet and visit there regularly. When the bosses stop near or "casually" stroll by now just about the time a meeting of "their" employes is scheduled it is seldom that one or more of the members doesn't go out to chat with them and pass the time of day and "casually" talk about how well the union is getting along.

In addition to the one at Enka, four CIO petitions have been filed this year. Morrison Turning is again on the list, and still refuses to give an inch. Elections are coming up in two more furniture factories—Gluck Bros., where the next poll will be the fifth election, and Tennessee Furniture Industries, Inc.

Latest addition is the Belding Heminway Co., new modern textile thread throwing mill owned by the Corticelli interests, where over 150 of the 200 workers are active TWUA members.

It now begins to look as if the iron curtain of anti-unionism in Morristown is about to be penetrated, because Belding Heminway has indicated a willingness to agree to a consent election—the first time any Morristown employer has agreed to give employes on his payroll a free right to vote on the question of representation without having first been ordered to do so by the Labor Board.

MISS Lucy Randolph Mason, Southern CIO public relations representative, was recently in Morristown for a week of interviewing. Here is what Miss Mason had to say this time:

"Five full days in Morristown visiting merchants, the newspapers, Councilmen, the Mayor, educators, civic club leaders, ministers and the public in general made me think there is a far more friendly attitude in the city than when I was there in June, 1947.

As the CIO unions have grown, town people respect them more.

"Carl Holt was with me on community visits. His friendly smile, quick wit and convincing story of his own union experience won him many new friends.

"At a meeting of the Enka members, a volunteer organizer handed in 29 membership cards. He said 30 new workers had been taken on the previous week to replace those who had left Enka to seek better jobs. Ed Gerchak, CIO area director in East Tennessee, asked, 'Why didn't you get all of those new people?' At the next Enka meeting (for the morning shift) a man handed in one card, saying, 'Here is the card for the last of the 30 new people hired last week.'"

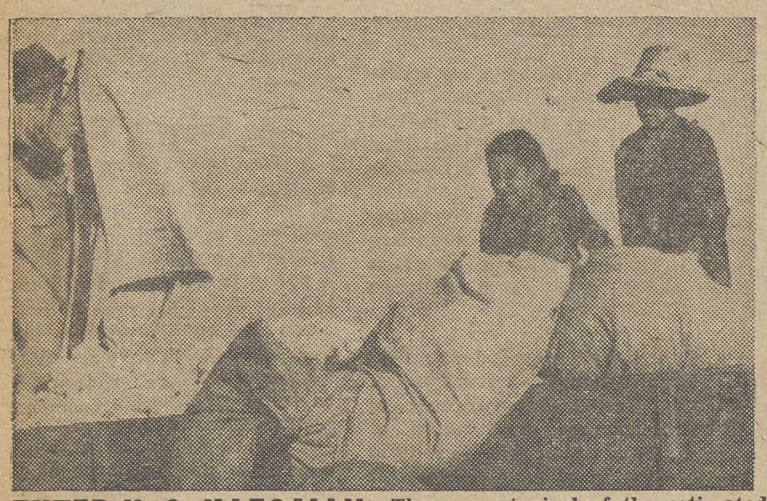
Big Like The State:

TEXAS CIO MAPS BROAD LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

RESOLUTIONS at the twelfth annual convention of the Texas CIO Council at Austin stressed a legislative program for the state and political action.

The legislative program called for:

- Abolition of the poll tax.
- Improved safety codes.
- Increased unemployment benefits.
- Adequate pay for teachers.
- Protection of migratory workers.
- Prison reform.
- Expanded education program.
- Opposition to enactment of a sales tax.
- Repeal and revision of repressive labor laws.



ENTER U. S. ILLEGALLY: **These are typical of the estimated 15,000 Mexicans who swarmed into this country illegally to work in Texas, Arkansas and New Mexico cotton fields. In answer to a note from the Mexican government saying that the United States had abrogated the treaty governing the entry of Mexicans, our government replied that it had reprimanded immigation officials and that such events would not recur.**

SPEAKERS drove home to the 125 delegates the importance of political action.

Anthony W. Smith, assistant director of CIO Councils, reviewed the gradual enlargement of the CIO legislative and political action programs.

"We have to fight for the kind of political force that can put our program over," Smith said.

"We must bring home to our members that what happens in Washington and Austin has a decided effect on their own welfare," said John Edelman, Washington legislative representative of the CIO Textile Workers.

THE convention sent a telegram to President Truman and Attorney General Clark vigorously protesting the illegal entry into Texas of Mexican migratory workers "apparently with the knowledge and without the interference of U. S. immigration and naturalization service."

The telegram said that because the Mexican government had refused to permit the legal importation of workers by Texas, the migratory laborers were unable to look to either government for protection.

"This cheap, illegal alien labor employed by Texas farmers, ranchers and citrus growers," the telegram said, "displaces thousands of resident agricultural workers, forcing them to other fields of employment where they accept substandard wages, thus depressing the entire economy of the state and impeding the efforts of all labor to improve its state."

W. Don Ellinger, Dallas, and J. J. Hickman, Houston, were re-elected president and secretary-treasurer respectively, and A. A. Rister was named vice-president.

State's Braggadocio Put to Work

The Texas CIO Council convention decided to channel to better use the Lone Star state's proclivity for bragging. The following resolution was adopted:

"Whereas, it is well known and highly advertised throughout the several states that Texans are as good, if not a little better than the inhabitants of the other 47 states, and as such are entitled to a better way of life.

"And whereas, the legislature and the governor of Texas have apparently overlooked their obligations to uphold Texas' vaunted superiority in at least one field, that of legislation for the betterment and protection of the working men and women of this state.

"Therefore, be it resolved that this convention call upon the legislature to enact a wage-hour law superior to that of California, that TSUIC advise the people of Texas the names of those legislators who proved to be so unTexan as to vote against such legislation and who expressed thereby the belief that working men and women of Texas are not entitled to such legal protection of wages as the people in any other state of the union."

'Don't Work For Peanuts,' Guild Teaches Students

THE CIO Newspaper Guild is conducting a campaign to keep schools of journalism from supplying newspaper editorial rooms with cheap labor.

The method is the Guild's associate membership program, which is an educational antidote to the anti-labor education received by prospective newspapermen and women in many schools of journalism.

The program offers limited membership in the union to college students who plan to enter the publications industry. For years, editors on unorganized papers have hired these students for next to nothing to undercut regular reporters, Guild leaders say.

Now, students are attending Guild meetings, executive board and district council sessions, listening in as the union discusses its problems and gains, and learning by experience why organization was necessary on the nation's newspapers, wire service, news, feature and picture magazines. Through the associate membership program, the Guild has an opportunity to explain to undergraduates what the aims and accomplishments of the union are and to make them an integral part of its operations.

ANY college journalism student, staff member of a campus publication, journalism instructor or student planning on a newspaper career is eligible for associate Guild membership. Units have been set up at about a third of the nation's journalism schools.

Publishers have become alarmed and put heat on the schools to squash some college units, according to the Guild. The head of one big city daily informed the dean of a school (which for the purpose of this story must remain nameless) that unless he got rid of the unit the paper would hire no more graduates of the university. The dean had the good sense to leave it up to the students, who have built their campus unit into one of the biggest in the country.

Several Guild locals offer scholarships, others have sponsored special courses for students, hold contests for local campus publications.

Many of the 22,000 students enrolled in journalism schools and thousands of others working on campus papers will never enter the newspaper industry. However, since educators, in the opinion of the Guild, have not done an active job of instructing students about the labor movement, the Guild believes that a better informed public will result from its program.

CAMPUS UNIONISTS: **Faith Carrigan and Dave Pollard, associate members of CIO Newspaper Guild, take time out from their studies to draft a program for their Guild unit at Ohio State University.**

Health Notes

UN Agency Sparks World Drive On Tuberculosis

By HOLLACE RANSDELL

HERE'S some news of an impending world-wide war that is good to hear. It is an international drive against one of the big killers of mankind, — tuberculosis — which takes the lives of four to five million people each year throughout the world.

Spearheaded by the United Nations Intl. Children's Emergency Fund, which is providing most of the supplies and equipment, this drive will be aided directly by the Danish and Swedish Red Cross, and the Norwegian Help for Europe, which are providing specially trained doctors and nurses and medical supplies.

The World Health Organization of the UN is providing technical advice and assistance; ministries of health in countries where the campaign is conducted are providing medical teams and facilities, and Natl. Red Cross societies are assisting locally in individual countries.

The anti-TB drive will be the largest single mass-health campaign of its kind ever undertaken. Fifty million children and young people under 18 in war-ravaged European countries will be tested for tuberculosis infection. The drive also will be extended to millions of other children in China, North Africa and other regions.

Financing of the campaign is on a joint international basis. The UNICEF has allocated $2,000,000 for immediate use in Europe, and another $2,000,000 for countries outside Europe. Denmark is contributing the equivalent of $420,000 with more to be made available later. Norway and Sweden together are contributing about $410,000.

Relief From Heat

How would you like to work in a place where the temperature averages 159 degrees, with a high of more than 210?

Next time you eat in a railroad dining-car, give a thought to the cooks in the train kitchen, who may have to endure this intense heat to prepare the food you eat in luxurious coolness.

(The CIO Transport Service Employes Union has a number of members in the dining-car service.)

A survey of dining-car kitchens on several railroads made by the U. S. Public Health Service's Industrial Hygiene Division, with the cooperation of the Public Utilities Commission in California, discloses that working conditions in kitchens go pretty hard on the health of the employes and are responsible for considerable fatigue and loss of time. The sanitary quality of the food is also endangered.

The Public Health Service offers a number of recommendations for controlling the excessive heat, such as mechanical exhaust ventilation, and insulation of ranges, exhaust stacks, and overhead hot-water tanks, which it says have been accepted by the railroads involved, and "will probably be put into effect soon."

Within the Law

A worker was engaged in cleaning an airplane with rags soaked in a corrosive solvent, when he suddenly became violently ill and was rushed to the hospital, where his condition was found to be grave. After being kept under oxygen that night and the following day, he apparently recovered.

A subsequent investigation by the U. S. Public Health Service's Division of Industrial Hygiene revealed that the industrial cleaner which is being sold widely to the automobile and aircraft repair industry contains aniline, a potentially dangerous substance, but carries no warning on the label. The manufacturers and vendors when interviewed volunteered the information that aniline is not harmful.

Public Health officials warn that although aniline poisoning has become rare since knowledge of its potential dangers have become widely known, products containit should have a warning on the label.

Since such labelling is not legally compulsory, U. S. Public Health authorities are taking what steps they can to spread warnings against the improper use of this and similar harmful materials, to prevent further poisonings.

A Tragic Case

A more tragic case of criminally negligent disregard for workers in the use of an unfamiliar solvent was reported by the Safety Research Institute of New York. A group of men assigned to work in a pit under a punch press were given a nonflammable solvent. The label warned only that ventilation should be provided, and so some air was forced into the pit by means of an air hose, without regard to the amount of solvent used and the type of place in which the men were working.

The men worked all day without complaint, all but one stopping from time to time "to come up for air." At the end of the day, two men became ill, and one of them, the man who had worked without interruption throughout the day, died a few days later.

ORGANIZATIONALLY SPEAKING

By Allan S. Haywood

A. T. Stephens, director of organizations, CIO Packinghouse Workers, reports CIO victories in two NLRB elections: Armour's, Fort Worth, Tex., UPWA 1232, AFL 334, no union 55; wholesale market unit Armour's Fort Worth, UPWA 20, AFL 8; Armour Oil Refinery, Chattanooga, Tenn., UPWA 105, VORWA 26.

International Rep. Francis McMahon, Playthings, Jewelry and Novelty Workers, reports an NLRB election victory at Duesbers-Bosson of America, Inc., Providence, R. I. The results were PJNW 31, no union 5. Rep. Charles Barranco assisted at the election.

George Brown, director of organization, Woodworkers, reports that at an election held at Douglas Timber Co., Drain, Ore., IWA received 33 votes, no union 3.

Intl. Secy.-Treas. John C. Lawson of United Stone and Allied Products Workers reports that in a representation election held at the Allegheny Products Co., Everett, Pa., the results were 30 yes., 5 no. Rep. Gaston LeBlanc organized this group.

Thomas J. Gallagher, director of organization, Shipbuilding union, reports the following Union Shop election victories: Todd yard, Brooklyn, N. Y., were 2556 for, 109 against; Atlantic Steel Castings Co., Chester, Pa., 175 for, 12 against; Enterprise Galvanizing Co., Philadelphia, Pa., 37 for, 1 against.

Colorado CIO Reg. Dir. Michael Livoda, reports that in a Union Shop election held at the Trailmobile Corp., Denver, the results were 15 for and 1 against. At the Fruehauf Trailer Co., Denver, the results were 39 for, 4 against. The Auto Workers was the union involved in both elections.

LONGSHORE SITUATION

The writer has recently returned from the West Coast where attempts were made to bring about a settlement of the Longshoremen's strike. The men in this waterfront situation are standing solid despite the length of the shut-down and are making a truly inspiring fiight to win their just demands. Issues have been raised which are not germane to true collective bargaining. If the companies would come to their senses and meet with the union this matter could be settled decently in a short time.

Also on the West Coast 14,000 Oil Workers have been on strike against the major Coast oil companies for seven weeks. President Murray has written a letter to all CIO affiliates urging that they extend every possible moral and financial aid to the Oil Workers at this time. This is a life and death struggle with the oil trusts and it needs our help. The oil monopoly headed as usual by Standard Oil is attempting to destroy the union. The strike has been attended by every union-busting technique known. More than $30,000,000 in damage suits has been filed against the union. Hundreds of its more militant members face injunction action with years of jail sentences. This is a challenge to every union in CIO.

PAPERWORKERS, UTILITY WORKERS

The writer attended the first Constitutional Convention of the United Paperworkers of America, an organization of which he was Chairman a while back. This union has developed splendidly and has demonstrated a great degree of responsibility. It was one of the most harmonious conventions the writer has ever attended in his life, and that is quite a number. All the officers were re-elected unanimously, indicating the confidence of the membership. The convention fully endorsed the national CIO policy and program.

The writer deeply regretted that he was unable to attend the Utility Workers' convention in Washington. This union has started the right kind of responsibility and is making continuous progress in all of its efforts. All of the officers of this union were re-elected at the convention which adopted the national CIO program.

THE ADVENTURES OF Jim Barry

WHILE THE KIDNAPPERS ARE ESCAPING OVER THE ROOF TAKING OLD POP STORM WITH THEM--- PEGGY ARRIVES WITH HELP FOR JIM BARRY.!

STAND BACK, PEGGY! I'M GOING TO CRASH THE DOOR! THE REST OF YOU GUYS CHARGE IN!

RIGHT, MIKE!

Crash

THERE'S NO ONE HERE! SEARCH THE PLACE!

WHA-WHAT'S HAPPENED TO JIM? I **KNOW** HE CAME UP HERE...

THE BEDROOM IS EMPTY---

OH, JIM!

WHAT'S THE MATTER, PEGGY? **WHA!**

IT'S JIM... AND WOODY! HELP HIM, MIKE! QUICK... DON'T STAND THERE!

KNOCKED COLD BY A BLOW ON THE HEAD! THEY'LL BE ALL RIGHT IN A MINUTE!

OH, JIM... JIM!

A FEW MOMENTS LATER...

HOW... HOW DO YOU FEEL, JIM?

OOOOOH! LIKE THE SKY SUDDENLY DROPPED ON MY HEAD... WHERE'S WOODY AND POP?

HERE I AM, JIM... IT'S GETTING TO BE A HABIT-- THAT'S THE SECOND LUMP THE RATS PUT ON MY HEAD...

AND POP'S NOT HERE, JIM. DID YOU SEE HIM?

SURE... WE SAW POP TIED UP AND LYING ON THIS BED JUST BEFORE... *HEY!* THERE'S SOME OF THE ROPE THEY USED TO TIE HIM UP WITH...

THIS ROPE... HMMM... SMELLS STRANGE- SOME KIND OF TAR... I WONDER IF WE COULD IDENTIFY THIS ROPE! IF WE FOUND WHERE THIS CAME FROM... MAYBE WE CAN FIND THE PLACE THE KIDNAPPERS WENT TO! IT'S A LEAD!

A LEAD? I DON'T SEE HOW THIS ROPE CAN LEAD US ANYWHERE!

Truman, CIO Pay Tribute To Sen. Murray

PRES. Truman and the CIO joined hands to pay warm tribute to a great fighter for humanity, Sen. Robert F. Wagner (D., N. Y.).

The CIO's Natl. Community Services Committee sponsored the affair, a dinner in New York City, and presented the Philip Murray Award to Wagner in honor of his many social and philanthropic contributions to America.

Noting Wagner's close identity with the New Deal, Truman declared: "The New deal benefited all of the citizens of this great nation of ours, the rich as well as the poor, all of us."

CIO Pres. Philip Murray, expressing regret that illness prevented Wagner from attending the dinner, declared that Truman's platform is Wagner's platform—"a fighting program which commands the respect of labor and all liberal Americans."

The Murray Award, was presented to Wagner's son, Robert F. Wagner, Jr., City Planning Commissioner, by John Brophy, who is treasurer of the NCSC. Senator Wagner requested that the award, a check for $10,000, be used to set up a scholarship fund to finance studies in social sciences.

Truman declared that Wagner had made untold conrtibutions to his country. Along with Franklin Roosevelt, he stands for the heart and soul of the New Deal, and I am proud to be a part of the New Deal."

When he thinks of Wagner, the President said, he recalls a dinner a year ago—in the same hall —honoring 50 business leaders. The publicity blurb, he recalled, stated that the 50 represented an annual income of $7,500,000, or an average of $150,000 a year.

"The sponsors looked around for a man who could talk the language of those who make $150,000 a year," Truman said. "They didn't ask me. But they didn't have a great deal of trouble finding the man. He hurried down from Albany. You see, he wanted to be President.

"He rose up before the assembled millions—in income, I mean, not in persons—and delivered a speech. This is how he began: 'Fellow victims of the New Deal.' He thought it was funny to call those $150,000 a-year-men victims of the New Deal."

The President, of course, was referring to his opponent, Gov. Thomas E. Dewey.

MURRAY, whose speech was broadcast, said that "almost every socially progressive bill in the Congress during the past 16 years bears a trademark: the name of Wagner. That in itself is a guarantee that the legislation has been drafted to help the citizens of America."

He said the "Republican leadership of the 80th Congress made promises in 1946 and ignored them in 1947 and 1948. Wagner, and the men of the New Deal, made promises to help the people of this country escape from the depression. They kept their promises." He predicted that a heavy vote Nov. 2 would lead to election of a "team" of liberal Senators, like Wagner and of liberal Congressmen, and that such a liberal team would be captained by Pres. Truman.

PRES. Jacob Potofsky of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers said that labor now, as in the depression, "knows who were our real friends. They are not the Johnny-Come-Latelies who run around the country today preaching a false unity. They are not those who praise reaction and pass anti-labor laws. Our friends then and our friends now are the same, and of those who stood up and made the good fight, Wagner leads all the rest."

Pres. Emil Rieve of the Textile Workers charged that Dewey's "kind of unity has me a little worried . . . I am afraid that what Mr. Dewey has in mind is some kind of shot-gun ceremony."

"If we are to have unity in America," Rieve said, "workers must be free." Mr. Dewey, he said, "wants efficiency in his happy family—but not freedom." Wagner, Rieve added, gave the country the Wagner Labor Relations Act, and made it possible for workers "to be free to organize, free to fight for justice, free to seek economic security."

Irving Abramson is NCSC chairman.

FOR HIS FATHER: Robert F. Wagner, Jr., son of Sen. Robert F. Wagner (D., N. Y.), accepts the Philip Murray award of the National CIO Community Services Committee on behalf of his father. At left is Irving Abramson, committee chairman, who presided at the affair. In the center is CIO Pres. Murray. The award includes a check for $10,000, which will establish the Robert F. Wagner Scholarship in the field of labor and social service.

CIO Asks UNESCO To Transfer Meeting

CIO Pres. Philip Murray has urged that the Nov. 17 meeting of the United Nations Educational, Scientific & Cultural Organization be transferred from Beirut, Lebanon. because the latter nation is engaged in a dispute with Palestine before the UN General Assembly. Murray cabled Julian Huxley, UNESCO's director general.

"The CIO strongly urges you to transfer the site of the Third General Conference of UNESCO scheduled to convene in Beirut, Lebanon, on November 17th.

"This cable follows up the position taken by our representative on the Executive Committee on the United States National Committee of UNESCO. We cannot see how an international body such as UNESCO can lend the prestige of its presence to a country, Lebanon, now engaged in defying a decision of the United Nations. The Third General Conference of UNESCO should not be held in any country engaged in a dispute which is being discussed and considered in the United Nations General Assembly.

"I therefore urge you to either postpone the Beirut meeting until satisfactory adjudication of the Palestinian issue is arrived at or to change the site of the Third General Conference."

Alaska Blames Waterfront Bosses For Embargo

OFFICIALS of the Territory of Alaska have placed the blame for embargo on vital shipments to Alaska squarely on the shoulders of the strike-bound Waterfront Employers Association, the Pacific American Shipowners' Association and the Seattle-based Alaskan carriers.

In letters to the three employer groups, the officials, headed by Alaska Gov. Ernest Gruening, noted that the Seattle CIO Longshoremen have agreed to load and unload ships bound for Alaska under pre-strike conditions. The employer associations, however, are pledged to boycott the union until it changes its leadership.

Gruening urged the associations to release the Alaskan carriers from their unity pledge.

"Let it be clearly understood," the letter concluded, "that if you remain adamant in your determination not to negotiate for resumption of service to Alaska, the responsibility will be entirely yours."

Earlier the communication, which reached CIO through a West Coast source, pointed out some of the same inconsistencies in the employer excuses for refusing to bargain as the union previously had noted.

"Although none of the carriers is obliged under the Taft-Hartley Law to negotiate with the longshoremen until ILWU leaders sign non-communist affidavits," the officials wrote, "the fact remains that there is nothing to prevent the carriers from so negotiating if they see fit to do so. As a matter of fact, they have engaged in just such negotiations for a West Coast agreement over a period of months before the present deadlock with those very same leaders. The carriers, as operators of dock facilities in Alaska, have also concluded agreements with those same unions.

"John L. Lewis, a known non-communist, refused to sign the affidavit because he challenges the constitutionality of the statutory provision requiring a declaration of party. Yet the coal mines operate, and rightly so, as no one in his right mind would contend that the nation should freeze until the Supreme Court rendered a decision."

FURTHER South, in San Francisco, the battle was being waged in the newspapers while West Coast employers continued their refusal to meet with the ILWU or the CIO Marine, Cooks & Stewards.

To prove their contention that the union is communist-dominated, the employers placed an ad in the San Francisco newspapers showing ILWU Pres. Harry Bridges and Soviet Foreign Minister Molotov toasting each other. Omitted were facts specifying when or where the shot was taken.

The scheme boomeranged two days later, when a union-sponsored ad appeared, reproducing another photograph taken on the same occasion as the first, it showed Molotov with Henry Grady, then president of the American President Lines and now Ambassador to Greece. Both were taken May 7, 1945, at a reception in Molotov's honor during the UN conference at San Francisco.

Meanwhile, one of the four striking maritime unions has reached an agreement with the operators, although union spokesmen said it leaves the union free to respect other unions' picket lines.

The CIO Marine Engineers Beneficial Association negotiators accepted a 5.3% increase, bringing West Coast engineers on a par with those on the East Coast.

HEAD NEW UNION: Secy.-Treas. Frank Grasso (l.) and Pres. Harry D. Sayre are the top leaders of the CIO United Paperworkers of America. Set up as an organizing committee in 1944, the organization was established as an autonomous international union at its first constitutional convention, held recently in Buffalo, N. Y.

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TRUMAN AND BARKLEY RETURN TO WHITE HOUSE

It Was A Victory For The People

(An Editorial)

Several hundred thousand cheering Americans lined historic Pennsylvania Avenue Nov. 5 as President Harry S. Truman made his victorious return to Washington from his home state of Missouri.

It was obvious that Harry Truman was a happy man—happy not only for himself but for the "common people" who shared in and contributed to his great victory.

CIO members throughout the nation played an important role in the campaign which returned the President to the White House for another four years and gave the Democrats control of Congress.

To them, we of the CIO News say, "Thanks for a big job well done."

These CIO members were in the thick of the battle when all the "experts" said they were fighting for a lost cause.

They formed district, precinct and block organizations. They pushed door-bells. They distributed literature. They talked politics.

And on Nov. 2 they voted—and they got their friends to vote, too.

Their ballots were not only votes for the Democrats. They were votes of confidence in the judgement of CIO Pres. Philip Murray and the CIO Executive Board members who decided to back Truman when he was generally regarded as a sure loser.

PAC Director Jack Kroll, we believe, will join us in saying that credit for labor's share in the victory must be divided among thousands of active union political workers and among the other unionists who went to the polls and voted "right" Nov. 2.

It makes no difference what the wrong-guessing "experts" are now saying about the election. It was a victory for the people. It was a defeat for the special interests.

CIO members can well be proud of the role they played.

U. S. JUST WOULDN'T BE LICKED

By ARTHUR RIORDAN

SCENE: The PAC office of Jack Kroll, on 17th St., Washington, D. C.

TIME: Late afternoon of Election Day.

Kroll lays down an afternoon paper which forecast a sweeping victory for Gov. Dewey.

"I think Pres. Truman's going to win. I guess they're all out of step but Harry and me."

That little scene just about symbolizes the confidence that Jack Kroll exuded throughout the campaign. In the face of Gallup, in the face of Roper, in the face of the soothsaying of the newspaper "experts," Kroll and Harry Truman just couldn't be beaten. And they weren't.

For those two were just about the only political figures in America who seriously predicted a Truman victory.

Jack Kroll didn't cry "I told you so" with any malice the day after the election when he met with the press. The facts were there for all to see plainly.

• Truman had defeated Dewey, about 22,000,000 to 20,000,000 in popular votes. He had beaten the GOP by 304 electoral votes to 189 (with 38 for Dixiecrat J. Strom Thurmond and not a single electoral vote for one Henry A. Wallace).

• The Democrats had won back control of both houses of Congress—the House with 262 seats to 171 for the Republicans, and one for the American Labor Party; the Senate with 54 seats to 42 for the Republicans.

The last House was 249 Republicans; 184 Democrats and 2 ALP. The Senate was 51 GOP, 45 Democratic.

• At least 120 Congressmen who had voted to override the Taft-Hartley veto of Pres. Truman would not be back in the 81st Congress, almost all of them sent to private lives by the citizenry.

• Kroll had the deep heartfelt satisfaction of knowing that his home state—Ohio— had gone to Truman, something which FDR failed to accomplish in 1944.

• Kroll's Political Action Committee — he's its director — was given credit, along with its new alliance with farm groups, for being the major factor in the victory.

Typical of labor's reaction was that of CIO Pres. Murray (full text on an adjoining page) in a wire to Truman:

"We the people used our votes and we used them well."

Kroll told his press conference a number of interesting things:

1. He is positive Pres. Truman will carry out his platform pledges.

2. The Truman victory is a beacon of hope for labor all over the world.

3. Has the New Deal won? He was asked. "The New Deal changes with the times," he declared. "After all, we didn't have an atom bomb four years ago." "We had one yesterday," quipped one reporter.

4. Does this mean there'll be a real (as opposed to the Wallace brand) labor party now? "The 1948 election showed that labor can work within the framework of both major parties."

5. Democrats won because they had rid themselves of their left and right wings.

Life Magazine, Nov. 1 issue: Caption on full page picture of Dewey and the Mrs.: "The next President travels by ferry over the broad waters of San Francisco Bay."

6. "It is about time the press of America learned to do something about the aspirations of the people."

7. Had Taft, Ball and Hartley been liabilities to the Republican ticket? "Dewey was his own greatest liability."

8. "Gallup and the other poll makers are in business for a profit. They want to satisfy their customers."

9. "The effects of this election will be felt for 50 years."

10. "The American people turned down Dewey because they didn't like being treated with disdain, they didn't want a goldfish and a fixed smirk in the White House."

Democratic Natl. Chairman J. Howard McGrath was quick to acknowledge with gratitude the help of labor:

Columnist John O'Donnell (New York News, et al): in column of Nov. 3:

"So what will Harry do after Jan. 20? We don't care much."

"The election marks a great victory for American labor; for to the organized political effort in the American labor movement much of the credit must be given."

The significantly high Democratic vote in the farm belt was applauded, too.

Dream World

From the Journal of Commerce of Nov. 3, 1948 (is its face red!):

"The voters, who called for new labor legislation in 1946, now have indorsed the answer devised by the 80th Congress by electing a Republican Congress.

"In broad outline the significance of this is that the Taft-Hartley Act is here to stay."

MURRAY WAS ARDENT HST BACKER

IN A much less comfortable position was most of the nation's press the day after election—particularly the Journal of Commerce.

The J. of C., just fresh from taking a beating from its union printers, rushed madly, Don Quixote style, at the windmill. As you may know, papers like the Journal of Commerce, which issues one edition daily, go to press the night before. So, the issue of Nov. 3, 1948—that happy day for us—went to press the night of Nov. 2, 1948, when things looked pretty good for Wall St.

On this page you'll see a reproduction of the top headline in the Journal of Commerce. "Overboard" is understatement.

United Press Dispatch in Washington Times-Herald Nov. 1:

"Polls and political surveys agreed almost unanimously for the first time in 20 years that the Nation will elect a Republican."

But, J. of C. wasn't content with that. It listed just what it expected the Dewey Administration—remember that the Journal was still living in a dream world—to do for business. It is interesting to know what we escaped:

Labor—Taft-Hartley Law now here to stay, with clarifying amendments likely.

Rent Control: Will be continued, but watered down through more liberal provisions. (Yes, the word is "liberal"!)

Utilities: More local participation in power projects.

And, dreamed on the J. of C. "The Dewey Administration should be able to provide business with the inspiration of consistency and a cautious, carefully thought out approach to its problems—but not at the expense of what the President's advisers consider the good of the nation as a whole.

Just what these advisers thought was for the good of the "nation as a whole" we'll never know, chums.

Then, J. of C. conjectured:

"What kind of a President will Thomas Dewey make?

"World events will have a great deal to do with this. They will determine his opportunity for leadership.

"But we feel certain that the conduct of our foreign and domestic affairs rest in capable hands for the next four years."

They certainly do!

So much has been written about this election that there hardly seems to be much I can add to it.

But, I want to send my deepest congratulations to the many workers and candidates I met during this campaign: to Hu Humphrey, to John Blatnik, to Ray Madden, to Philadelphia's Earl Chudoff and Bill Green, to Paul Douglas, to the new New Jersey Congressmen, to Dick Goss and the others in West Virginia, to Tom Burke at Toledo, to Bartley Brown and the other Hoosiers, to Ohio's Bill Lavelle, to Cy O'Brien and all the hard workers in Massachusetts, to Van Bittner, to those pretty blockworkers at Wheeling, to the scores of others.

You did a job, Chums!

CIO-PAC VICTORY STATEMENT

HERE is the post-election victory statement issued Nov. 3 by Jack Kroll, director of the CIO Political Action Committee:

We of the CIO Political Action Committee share in the pleasure and pride of the American people at the outcome of this election.

The people of the country have demonstrated their genuine unity in rejecting the attempt to wrest control of the government from them. They have also demonstrated that they were clearly able to recognize the allies of reaction whether they wore the label of the Republican party, the Dixiecrats or the so-called Progressive Party.

THE CIO-PAC is happy to have participated in this tremendous victory and to have stood shoulder to shoulder with the farmers, small business men, and white collar and professional workers who stood up and were counted for the New Deal. The battles that we fought in 1944 and 1946 gave us the know-how and the organization which were so valuable in 1948. As early as January of last year the CIO executive board and President Philip Murray demonstrated their wisdom in rejecting the ill-fated third party venture.

We had fighting champions in Harry Truman and Alben Barkley and the New Deal candidates for the House and Senate and we gave them our fighting support.

The American people have delivered a genuine mandate to translate into law as soon as possible the pledges of the Democratic platform. The American people have, with an unmistakable voice, affirmed their desire for a control of inflation, decent housing, repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act, strengthening of our civil liberties and the other needs which the Democratic platform promises to fulfill.

We will continue to fight always for the candidates who fight for the people.

The Journal Of Commerce Said—

Dewey Victory Seen as Mandate to Open New Era Of Government-Business Harmony, Public Confidence

—And Was Its Face Red!

120 T-H'ers WON'T BE BACK IN 1949

BY HENRY C. FLEISHER

THE new Congress is going to have a new look.

It will be a 1949 new look—and the trappings, the trimmings and the falsies of the 80th Congress have been deposited on the political rubbish heap.

Many of the men who gave the 80th Congress its awful reputation will be on the sidelines in 1949.

The Democrats' gain of 73 seats in the House, of 9 seats in the Senate—that tells only part of the story. It's not only "how many" but "who."

Turning of the election tide was clearly seen in the tallies of Congressional candidates endorsed by CIO-PAC organizations in the various states.

Fifteen PAC-endorsed candidates won their race for Senator.

In House election contests, PAC endorsements were given to 186 candidates. Over 120 of them were elected.

SOME 331 Congressmen voted to over-ride Pres. Truman's veto of the Taft-Hartley Act. Next year, 103 of them will not be back in the House.

"We hereby dedicate our organizations . . . to work unceasingly in the political field in complete unity with all labor organizations and other progressive groups to insure the political repudiation of those reactionaries who are responsible for the Taft-Hartley Bill . . ."—CIO Executive Board, June 27, 1947.

In the Senate, 68 voted to override the T-H veto. Next year, 17 of them won't be back.

Not all of them were defeated—though plenty were. A few retired for one of several reasons. A few died. But the overwhelming majority of the 120 who won't be back lost their seats because they got licked on Nov. 2.

Rep. Hartley (R., N. J.), a sponsor of T-H, decided not to run for re-election. A Democrat won his seat. Sen. Ball (R., Minn.)—a principal designer of the T-H plot against labor—was soundly whipped by liberal, fighting Hubert Humphrey, the New Deal mayor of Minneapolis.

Sen. Taft (R., O.), the other T-H kingpin, stays in office until 1950. Ohio went Democratic last Tuesday, and Taft won in '44 by only 7,000 votes. Our advice: don't bet on Taft in '50.)

BUT the liberal sweep in Congress was more than a Taft-Hartley sweep. Casualties:

- **Rep. Rizley** (R. Okla.), co-sponsor of a bill to give natural gas corporations a rate increase and a cut in federal supervision. He ran for the Senate and was whipped.
- **Rep. Gearhart** (R. Calif.), sponsor of two bills to cut social security coverage. He ends 4 years on the Congressional payroll.
- **Rep. Fletcher** (R. Calif.), a prime foe of rent control and government housing programs. The people of San Diego turned thumbs down after one term.
- **Rep. Knutson** (R. Minn.), sponsor of "spare-the-rich" tax bills. Out of office went Knutson after 32 years in the House.

(Knutson will draw a $10,000 yearly pension, which is more than you'll get from Social Security.)

- **Two brothers named Schwabe**—George (R. Okla.), and Max (R. Mo.). George voted wrong all 16 times on the CIO News voting guide, Max voted wrong 14 out of 16. They never will be missed, they never will be missed.
- **Rep. Vail (R. Ill) and McDowell (R. Pa)**: Both Un-American Activities Committee members, they shouted spy scares for the headlines, but voted wrong for the record. Their constituents weren't impressed.
- **Rep. Landis** (R. Ind.), a foe of unions. He was next in line for chairmanship of the House Labor Committee—if the Republicans had won control of Congress.

Kiplinger Magazine issued a special 32-page edition: "What Dewey Will Do."

'We Used Our Votes, We Used Them Well'-Murray

HERE is the wire of congratulations sent by CIO Pres. Philip Murray on Nov. 3 to Pres. Harry S. Truman:

Mr. President, I offer you my heartiest congratulations on your inspiring, tremendous clean-sweep victory—a victory based so clearly and unalterably on the principles of the New Deal.

We congratulate you for your steadfast devotion to those progressive principles, despite the sniping of extremists who for months have preached the "ism" of defeat.

We in organized labor know that your election, and the election of an 81st Congress committed to repealing the malfeasance of the 80th Congress, is a victory for the millions of decent Americans who want progressive, humane government in this country of ours.

We in organized labor are proud that we played so mighty a role in winning this victory for the people for you and for so many other candidates committed to a forward-looking, fearless program to develop the human and natural resources of this nation.

We are proud that our CIO Political Action Committee brought out a tremendous vote in every section of the country behind these principles which we support and you so fearlessly carried to the people.

We are confident that this demonstration of labor's great political strength will give pause to those reactionary minorities which have so obviously wished to place the American spirit in a strait-jacket controlled by rich special interests.

In Pittsburgh, when we appeared together before an audience of workers, small businessmen and professional men, I predicted: "We will use our votes to return to the White House a fighting President—a President whose program is our program—a President who takes his case to the people in words of honesty and sincerity."

We the people did use our votes, and we used them well.

Clearly this tremendous election victory for the New Deal principles which you made the cornerstone of your platform must be quickly translated into action.

Clearly the people want repeal of the hateful Taft-Hartley Act, which is being used to rob labor of its basic rights.

Clearly the people want immediate action to halt the terrible rising spiral of inflation.

Clearly the people want a government-sponsored housing program that will provide homes for workers and veterans.

Clearly the people want high minimum wages, vastly expanded social security, a health insurance program, a program of federal aid to guarantee decent education for our children.

And clearly, the American people—in every section of the country, have demonstrated their full endorsement of the inspiring civil rights program which you carried to the people with magnificent courage and over the opposition of petty-minded bigots.

We in the CIO have said time and again that this program of yours is also the program which the six million members of CIO have long advocated. In the months ahead you may count on our full support in adopting this progressive, New Deal program.

The support of millions of workers which led so clearly to the triumph of liberalism on November 2 will be ready to buttress your program of action in the 81st Congress.

We in labor are happy to have contributed so mightily to this victory of yours and ours. We offer you our most sincere congratulations and our pledge for whole-hearted cooperation in the months ahead.

Plain English

The British newspaper New Statesman and Nation, on Oct. 30, remarked thusly on Sen. Joseph Ball's possible future:

"Another approach to wit was the remark that if Joe Ball in Minnesota is defeated, his friend Stassen, new president of Pennsylvania State University, will find him a job as 'professor of Medieval Economics'."

(Editor's note: The British erred slightly. Stassen heads the University of Pennsylvania, not Pennsylvania State College.)

Continuing, the New Statesman commented prophetically:

"The only good remark I have heard lately from the U. S. referred to one of the best sellers. It is said Dewey has at last shown how to have influence without making friends."

THE Congressional hurricane blew in only one direction. The liberals, the men who had voted for price control, for housing, for rent control, for higher minimum wages and against Taft-Hartley—almost all of them were re-elected.

Only two men—both Republicans—who had voted to sustain the President's veto of T-H, were defeated in re-election attempts. They were Brophy (Wis.) and Butler (N. Y.). In both cases, the rest of their voting record was second-rate.

U. S. News and World Report, week before voting:

"Between Election and Inauguration Day—with a Dewey victory — an Administration that stands defeated and on the way out will continue to run the country."

Some of the GOP's leading Congressional viewers-with-alarm will be back, of course. Hoffman (Mich.), Wolcott (Mich.), Short (Mo.), Rich (Pa.), Gwynne (Ia.) Taber (N. Y.) won re-election—but the tremendous power they exerted has been washed away by the voters.

NEWCOMERS and veteran liberals, men with brains and courage and spirit, will be on hand to carry out the people's desire for progressive government.

In the Senate there'll be Paul Douglas of Illinois, a militant liberal from way back who defeated Curley Brooks, the Chicago Tribune stooge; Estes Kefauver, a former Representative who licked Boss Crump; Hubert Humphrey, who played an instrumental part in framing the liberal Democratic party platform; Matt Neeley (D., W. Va.) returning to Congress after an absence.

Frank B. Kent, in the Baltimore Sun, Oct. 31:

"Some day the betting odds, the prophets, and 'trained observers' may all turn out to be wrong and the candidate the 'authorities' agree is a beaten man, coming from behind, will tear across the line a winner . . . no such miracle has ever happened in American politics."

Returning for another six years in the Senate will be Sen. James Murray (D. Mont.), whom the copper trust tried desperately to defeat; and 80-year-old Theodore Green (D., R. I.), who has always gone down the line for the New Deal.

In the House will be Andrew Biemiller (D. Wis.), who lost out in 1946; Tom Burke, former CIO union official in Toledo, Ohio; Mrs. Chase Going Woodhouse (D. Conn.), also a former member of the House; Mrs. Reva Bosone (D. Utah), judge, and numerous young ex-GI's who defeated their Republican rivals.

California's group of liberal Congressmen—Havenner, Holifield, Helen Douglas and others—were re-elected after the Wallace Third Party finally trimmed its sails and abandoned candidates whose campaigns might have guaranteed GOP successes.

The overthrow of Republicans in some states was spectacular. In Illinois they lost 8 seats, in Pennsylvania 12, in New York 9, in Ohio 8, in Indiana 6, in Missouri 10, in New Jersey 4, in Michigan and Wisconsin 3 each. All these states were centers of PAC activity.

Editorial in Washington Star, Oct. 31:

"Is the American press at last going to be on the right side of a Presidential election? Is it not the function of the press to tell the people how to vote?"

It's an 81st Congress with talent — and its leadership was elected on a program of action. The contrast with the "worst Congress in history," should be complete.

Other News Of Election on P. 6-7

Haywood

Comment of CIO Vice Pres. and Dir. of Organization Allan S. Haywood:

"It is a victory for the people over the greatest odds and heaviest opposition the privileged groups ever offered. The CIO declared for Truman over the opposition of editorial writers, columnists, commentators, poll-takers, the NAM and other such groups.

"When the people know the facts they will act. We must keep the facts before the public so the entire program of Pres. Truman can be achieved."

Carey

Comment of CIO Secy.-Treas. James B. Carey:

"You just had to look at the faces of the wealthy the day after election to know that not they, but the people, had won.

"The people marched to the polls and showed that they want decent, liberal government, that they want fair labor and economic legislation. They want decent civil rights.

"They now can achieve their goal."

DEWEY DEFEATS TRUMAN

Above is a reproduction of Nov. 3 headline in Chicago Tribune.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

Philip Murray President James B. Carey Secretary-Treasurer
Vice Presidents: L. S. Buckmaster, Joseph Curran, Albert Fitzgerald, John Green, Allan S. Haywood, O. A. Knight, Walter P. Reuther, Emil Rieve, Frank Rosenblum.

Allan L. Swim, Editor and Publicity Director
Assistant Publicity Director: Henry C Fleisher
Assistant Editors: Hollace Ransdell, Fred Ross Arthur Riordan, Gloria Caplan
Business Manager: Richard E. Bauer

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NOT A PLEASANT PROSPECT

The boss calls you into his office one day and says, "Joe, our records show you'll soon be 65. That means we'll have to retire you next month."

You tell him you've still got a lot of good work in that body of yours, that you can't afford to retire.

He mentions the fact that you'll draw a Social Security pension and you say that it isn't large enough.

He tells you he's sorry that he can't let you continue at your job; there's a company rule that production men retire automatically at 65.

So there you are, at the end of 45 years of hard, steady work facing a future that's none too pleasant.

With prices as they are, your Social Security pension will just about pay your wife's doctor bills and buy you enough to eat. There won't be anything left for rent, clothing and incidentals.

Maybe you can move in with your daughter and her husband —or maybe you can get a job as a nightwatchman.

Then you tell yourself with considerable feeling, "What this outfit I'm working for needs is a decent retirement program."

A lot of Joes around the country face this problem every year, which explains why a large number of CIO unions are paying more and more attention to retirement programs.

They want to make pensions—along with insurance plans—the subject of collective bargaining. Their argument is that workmen, acting collectively, have as much right to bargain for their future as for the present.

It's a sound argument—one we intend to keep making from time to time until industry provides its employes with adequate retirement programs. ★ ★ ★

OIL UNION NEEDS AID One of the CIO's oldest unions is engaged out on the West Coast in a bitter struggle with giant oil companies which have devised a fantastic "California Plan" of attempted strikebreaking reminiscent of the infamous "Mohawk Valley Plan."

Neither the Oil Workers International Union nor any other union of its size could stand up alone for long under the punishment being dished out by the petroleum trust. That's why the National CIO and its affiliates are throwing their support behind OWIU.

Turn to Pages 8 and 9 of this issue of the CIO News, if you haven't already done so, and read a detailed account of the "California Plan."

Then you'll understand why OWIU needs help.

And you'll have a much better understanding of what Taft-Hartleyism means to the trade union movement. ★ ★ ★

WAGNER GIVEN MURRAY AWARD Philip Murray, speaking recently at a Community Services Committee dinner in New York City, said: "Almost every socially progressive bill in the Congress during the past 16 years bears a trademark—the name of Wagner. That in itself is a guarantee that the legislation has been drafted to help the citizens of America."

He was referring to Senator Robert F. Wagner, N. Y., Democrat, who was given the CSC Philip Murray Award in recognition of his many social and philanthropic contributions to the nation.

The selection of Wagner—author of the Wagner Act—as recipient of the award was a wise one on the part of the judges.

And it was typical Wagner thinking which prompted the decision to use the award—a check for $10,000—to set up a scholarship to finance studies in the social sciences.

It Was No Miracle

American People Fed Up With Republicans, So They Voted Democratic

By ALLAN L. SWIM

THIS column is dedicated largely to the proposition that political "experts" can and sometimes do talk through their hats.

Weeks ago, the public opinion pollsters and a large portion of the nation's editorial writers "elected" Tom Dewey and his senatorial and congressional followers to office.

They were positive. Absolutely! All that remained was the mere formality of permitting the people to vote as the "experts" had predicted they would.

Then the people voted—and oh, brother!

The "experts" were struck dumb, but not for long. Before all the returns were in they started peddling the idea that the nation was witnessing a "political miracle."

THIS "miracle"—like so many others — represented much hard work, sweat and careful planning.

It resulted from a lot of doorbell punching, a lot of block work, a lot of campaigning.

It represented a great victory for Harry Truman, who often had been reported "down," but was never counted "out."

It provided a shot-in-the-arm for the liberalism which the Republicans said was dead.

It represented a slap-in-the-face to the "splinter" parties—the Progressives and the Dixiecrats.

And it repudiated the NAM type of thinking, which had dominated the 80th Congress.

FRANKLY, we don't intend to be a bit modest about the part organized labor played in the Democratic victory.

It played a major role—and played it so quietly and without fanfare that the "experts" didn't know until the votes were being counted what was going on.

A few months ago many of the newspapers were telling about PAC coming apart at the seams. PAC Director Jack Kroll was being generally ignored by the press. Labor was reported showing apathy regarding the campaign.

That suited Kroll fine. He was busy directing the establishment of district, precinct and block organizations—the CIO's doorbell ringers.

He was interested in getting the vote—not the headlines.

And other branches of organized labor were in there, too, working where it counted.

HARRY TRUMAN, campaigning on a platform that labor might well have written, took his message direct to the people.

He told them in plain, simple language what he would fight for if re-elected.

He punched hard—and largely at the record of the GOP-dominated 80th Congress.

He talked about specific issues —the Taft-Hartley Act, social security, price control, housing, minimum wages—and left the glittering generalities to Dewey.

He made one of the most strenuous presidential campaigns in history. He called a spade a spade. He talked in language the people understood.

And other labor-backed candidates were right in there pitching on the same team.

THE meaning of the "miracle" is perhaps of more significance than the manner in which it was brought about.

It nullified that "mandate" which the Republicans claimed they had received when they began chopping away at the New Deal.

It demonstrated a majority of the nation's people were fed up with the pro-big business, anti-labor groups which played the tune to which the 80th Congress danced.

It revealed that labor can become a potent political force when it is being pushed around.

And it showed that millions of citizens outside the ranks of organized labor also wanted the things for which the unions have been fighting.

The big job ahead is to translate into action the desires of those who made the Democratic victory possible.

CIO Batting 80% in NLRB Polls in Miss.

THE CIO Organizing Committee in Mississippi is batting just under 80% with a record of 56 wins out of 71 elections held since the Southern Drive began 29 months ago.

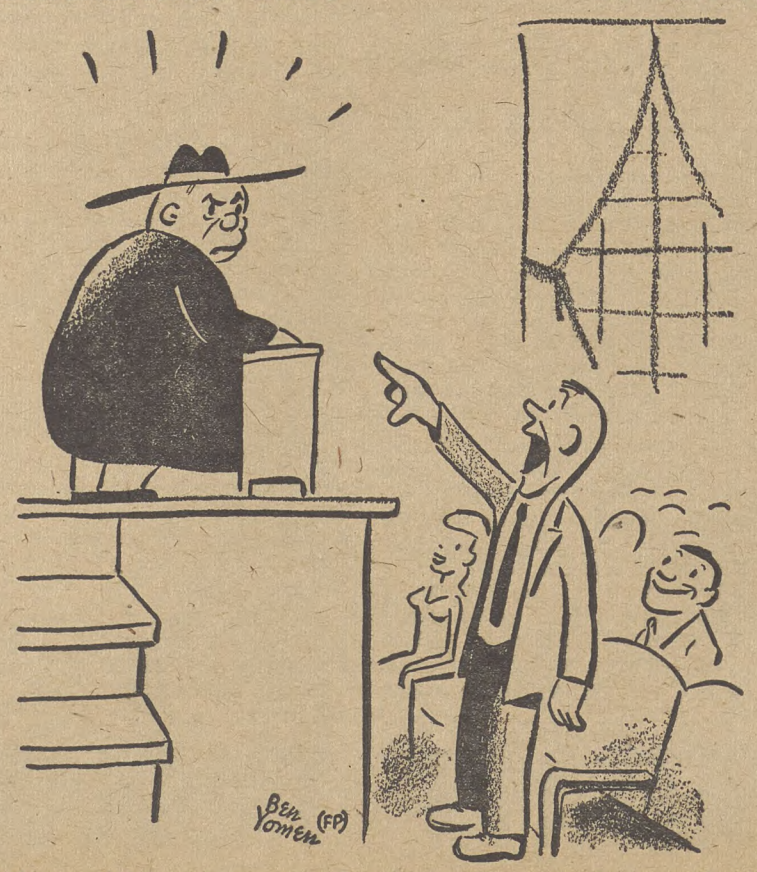
"The 15 elections not won cannot be chalked up in the lost column," Mississippi State Director Robert W. Starnes says, "as we still have volunteer committees functioning in these plants and intend to go back and take them at a later date."

Before the Southern Drive opened there were but two small units of CIO in Mississippi—at Natchez and Hattiesburg. Since then, organization has spread to more than a dozen cities and the CIO membership in the state has increased more than tenfold.

Biggest gains have been made in Laurel, an industrial community of 35,000 population. Before the drive started there were no CIO members there. Now there are more than 6,000 staunch CIOers and payrolls have been increased by more than five million dollars a year through CIO-negotiated contracts. CIO is popular with the merchants in Laurel—their cash registers ring with a merrier tune with $5,000,000 more being spent annually.

"Mississippi may trail the rest of the states in some respects," Starnes says, "but in the field of organization, we are keeping up with the pack. And when we finally organize all of the unorganized, Mississippi will come out and bask in the same economic sun that shines down on the organized and more prosperous sections of the nation."

CONGRESSMAN DRIPP **BY YOMEN**



"You might get some votes if you promised to resign."

Study Shows Public Power Cheaper

Publicly owned power systems are more efficient and furnish cheaper electricity than the private utilities, according to a study made for the American Public Power Association by Carlton L. Nau.

Nau, formerly a Rural Electrification Administration official, based his analysis on government statistics contained in a generally ignored report of the Federal Power Commission. Nau compared 150 publicly owned systems with 300 private power corporations.

The public utilities have far lower rates, Nau found. The average domestic customer pays the public companies 2.3c per kilowatt hour. He has to pay the private utilities 43% more, or 3.3c pkh.

The private utilities give industrial users special breaks, but even for such customers the public systems are cheaper, charging 1.3c as against 1.5c pkh.

The study refutes the private utility argument that public ownership is given advantages by the federal government. Actually, the public utilities pay 27c on each dollar of revenue in taxes. The private corporations pay only 19c on the revenue dollar.

Sure, He Distributed Some Leaflets, But—

THIS is a story about a newspaper man who outsmarted two lawyers —his own and a company attorney who was trying to send him to jail.

In some circles the little scheme he used is known as the "fast switch." The important thing about it, insofar as he was concerned, was that it worked.

He didn't go to jail.

And the company attorney and the policemen who arrested him left court with red faces.

IT happened a number of years ago in a Mid-Western city, where the CIO Newspaper Guild was on strike against a powerful publisher.

The publisher said he wasn't going to comply with the Guild's contract demands and then launched a strikebreaking drive.

Things got rough—mighty rough.

"Goons" who had been used by the publisher in his rough-and-tumble circulation battles were brought in to "work over" the striking newsmen.

Such instruments as tire tools and car cranks were used in an effort to beat the strikers into submission.

They didn't submit.

Then the lawyers and the police got busy.

STRIKERS were arrested so fast that their attorney had trouble keeping track of the charges placed against them.

Then the injunction mill began to grind.

It was difficult to keep a picket line in operation because so many of the strikers were held in jail or tied up in court.

Late one night during this period the Guild's attorney got a telephone call at home, informing him that one of the strike leaders had been arrested.

He had been charged with violating an injunction which prohibited Guildsmen from passing out leaflets asking the public not to patronize stores which advertised in the struck newspaper.

THE strike leader who was under arrest seemed not to be a bit worried about what would happen to him in court.

His lawyer, however, didn't share his optimism.

"Sure, I know the injunction says I can't distribute strike leaflets in front of stores," the Guildsman said. "But they'll turn me loose if you'll do exactly what I tell you to do.

"When we get into court, you ask me if I was distributing leaflets—and then you ask me to read the leaflet to the court."

It didn't sound like a good defense to the attorney, but he couldn't think of anything sure-fire.

COURT opened on schedule and those involved went through the preliminaries required under legal procedure.

Policemen testified they had arrested the newsman as he stood before a store distributing leaflets in violation of an injunction.

Finally the strike leader took the stand and began testifying, with his own attorney asking the questions.

Yes, he knew about the injunction. Yes, he was distributing leaflets, as the policemen charged.

At this point his attorney asked him to read one of the leaflets he had been passing out.

Calmly, he began to read—a leaflet advertising a social function at a church!

The case was dismissed, and as they strolled out of the courthouse the newsman told his attorney:

"You lawyers aren't so darn smart. Nobody asked me WHAT ELSE I was distributing!" **A. L. S.**

'This Hurts You More Than It Does Me'

Apparently You Can't Make Them Happy

By GLORIA CAPLAN

THE corporation president—an eternally unhappy man is he, or so his public statements indicate.

If profits are low, he's in the dumps.

If profits are high, he's in the dumps.

If wages go down, he foresees a depression.

If wages go up, he foresees a depression.

He reaped his heaviest harvest of profits under Truman's administration. But with Truman's reelection he's predicting a nightmarish four years of inflation and a New Deal grab for his profits.

The quarterly filing of corporate financial reports with the Securities and Exchanges Commission always affords the corporation president an opportunity to cry out loud.

Now that the July-August-September reports are in, and the presidents and board members have had a good cry—all because next year's profits might conceivably drop behind this year's record-smashing totals—here's the picture:

A Wall St. Journal survey of 155 major companies in 15 industries showed that third-quarter earnings after taxes were a sweeping 41-7% above those of the corresponding period in 1947.

Business pages of the daily newspapers weren't embarrassed to point out that industry owed it all to price increases. In the case of steel, this was supplemented by additional revenue brought by abandonment of the basing point system under which the industry used to absorb freight costs. U. S. Steel Board Chairman Irving S. Olds estimated this alone had increased his corporation's profits by $1 a ton—$4,916,185 for the months of July, August and September.

AFTER setting aside an almost doubled "special quarterly depreciation reserve" of $13½ million, U. S. Steel's net zoomed from $28,735,082 in the third quarter of 1947 to $34,599,132 in the 1948 third quarter.

Even so, Mr. Olds was an unhappy man. The government doesn't permit tax deductions on Big Steel's extraordinary "depreciation reserve." Costs are still going up, he says, and he hopes "it will not be necessary to increase prices."

Chrysler Corp. Pres. K. T. Keller likewise fished around and came up with something to be gloomy about. Oh, sure, Chrysler profits spurted $12 million above last year's third quarter. But Keller nonetheless predicted higher car prices next year. Reason: There is little prospect of any substantial production improvement next year.

THE Natl. City Bank of New York found something to mourn about, too. Business, it reported in its November letter, is getting a sub-normal share of the national income. For proof it digs 'way back into the 1929 figures when wages were dangerously shrunk in purchasing power and corporations were devouring 9.8% of the income "pie." Today the companies are only taking 9.1%, the bank complains.

It did not mention that the 9.1% represents the largest hunk corporations have eaten since the profit-crazy '29 era. Profits since 1936 have been consuming a steadily growing part of the national income, while wages and salaries have been getting a steadily smaller share. Thus, by June, 1948, the share consumed by wages and salaries declined from 67.6% to 61.3% of the national income in 1945. On the other hand, profits, which in 1945 constituted 4.7% of the national receipts, had galloped to 9.1% the first half of this year.

In case you've been wondering, here are some of the reasons your dollar disappears so fast these days:

Company		Net Profit 1948	1947
Standard Oil of Calif.	(3rd quarter)	$ 39,461,600	$25,736,380
Bethlehem Steel	(3rd quarter)	22,584,752	10,211,336
DuPont	(3rd quarter)	38,959,718	26,601,251
General Motors	(3rd quarter)	120,391,550	75,658,274
Chrysler Corp.	(9 mos. ended Sept. 30)	59,887,601	47,873,089
Allis-Chalmers	(3rd quarter)	3,562,854	2,204,626
Continental Oil	(3rd quarter)	12,935,334	8,718,724
Botany Mills	(9 mos. ended Oct. 3)	2,918,764	2,478,844
Pittsburgh Consolidation Coal	(3rd quarter)	6,527,949	3,463,953
Southern Bell Tel.	(9 mos. ended Sept. 30)	9,251,397	3,084,695
Textron, Inc.	(9 mos. ended Sept. 25)	4,979,000	4,048,000
Bristol-Meyers Co.	(9 mos. ended Sept. 30)	1,223,138	718,413
Youngstown Sheet & Tube	(3rd quarter)	7,306,000	4,817,698
Procter & Gamble	(3rd quarter)	13,221,916	9,014,575
Union Oil Co. of Calif.	(3rd quarter)	7,043,427	5,206,346
General Electric	(3rd quarter)	29,291,120	19,664,551
Republic Steel	(3rd quarter)	12,874,398	6,380,016
U. S. Steel	(3rd quarter)	*34,599,132	28,735,082
Texas (oil) Co.	(3rd quarter)	45,350,232	24,972,779
Shell Union Oil Corp.	(3rd quarter)	26,471,914	15,350,917

*After 13½ million reserve.

Committee Wrong 'Uns Lose

SEN. ELBERT THOMAS
Senate Labor Committee Head

REP. JOHN LESINSKI
House Labor Committee Head

THERE'S a big New Deal for labor coming up in Congress—and nowhere is it more evident than in the House Labor Committee.

Out as chairman goes Rep. Fred Hartley (R., N. J.), co-author of you-know-what-law. Hartley decided private life looked fine. He didn't run for re-election, and Jersey voters promptly elected a young PAC-endorsed Democrat to succeed him in Congress.

In as chairman will come Rep. John Lesinski, a Detroit Democrat, who had a perfect record in the CIO News 1948 voting record. Lesinski has been top Democrat on the committee during the last two years of the GOP Congress.

The House Labor Committee is pretty certain to be a far different sort of Congressional animal during the next two years. Under Hartley's regime, it was converted into an anti-labor group, which has harassed many unions and threatened scores of union officials with contempt charges.

Next year, the Republicans will be in a minority on the Committee. And eight of the committee's members during the past two years won't be back. Hartley's retired, Rep. Thomas Owens (R., Ill.) died earlier this year, and six others woke up Nov. 3 to find the opposition had gotten the votes.

Out of Congress and thus off the Committee went Landis (Ind.), McCowen (O.), Schwabe (Mo.), Buck (N. Y.), Kersten (Wis.), and MacKinnon (Minn.). In recent months Kersten has been ranging up and down the country running "investigations" of unions.

The Senate Labor Committee will somehow have to struggle along without the services of Sen. Joseph Ball (R., Minn.), who even the Gallup poll could find is one of the most unpopular gentlemen in the eyes of U. S. labor. Ball, a leading figure in the Taft-Hartley drive, was whetting his axe for the Wage-Hour law. He treated labor union officials with studied contempt.

In place of Sen. Taft (R., O.) as committee chairman will be Sen. Elbert Thomas (D., Utah), a veteran liberal. He's author of wage-hour and anti-inflation bills which didn't appeal to the GOP majority in the 80th Congress.

Two members of the publicity-loving House Un-American Activities Committee also got the hook—not from Moscow, but from the folks back home. Rep. Vail (R., Ill.) and Rep. McDoweli (R., Pa.)—both of whom had been filling the papers with spy scare stories in the weeks before election—were retired to private life. But Rep. J. P. Thomas (R., N. J.) managed to ride out the storm.

Chairman of the committee becomes Rep. John Wood (D., Ga.) a close pal of race-baiting Rep. John Rankin (D., Miss.), also a committee member.

Remember Henry Wallace?

Now that the singing and shouting are over, the Wallaceites, it turns out, captured scarcely over a million votes—2.3% of the total cast.

Only seat taken anywhere by a Wallaceite was a narrow win for Rep. Marcantonio (N. Y.). Rep. Isacson, his chum, lost.

"FINIS"—as they say in the movies. Next third party?

* * *

It's poetic justice.

Mahoning County, O., the main stem of which is Youngstown, was the scene of major violence against labor in the Little Steel strikes of 1937. The then sheriff was Ralph Elser, who treated our boys rough. This year, in the primary, he was defeated by Paul Langley—a member of the United Steelworkers!

The experts then had a field day. Why, Langley just couldn't win in the fall. But, came Nov. 3, Langley was elected, by 7000 votes.

So, we say it's poetic justice.

* * *

Twenty-three of the "marginal" Congressmen who refused to sign the discharge petition which would have saved the Taft-Ellender-Wagner housing bill were defeated for re-election.

("Marginal:" Those elected in 1946 by a margin of 3% or less.)

The four who managed to save their necks were:

Edward T. Miller (R. Md.); Ernest K. Bramblett (R. Cal.); Joseph Bates (D. Ky.) and Alvin O'Konski (R. Wis.).

* * *

Jack Kroll is director of National PAC, as everybody knows. But, not everyone is aware he is also PAC chairman for his home state, Ohio.

Jack did right well by himself, nationally, in the election. And, he did darn well by himself—and the people of Ohio—in his state work.

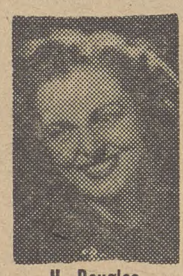
In addition to carrying the state for Truman—which was not accomplished for FDR in 1944 — Democratic majorities were achieved in both state houses—the first time since 1936. And, several liberal Republicans won with PAC support. Only Republican to win a state-wide office was the state treasurer.

P. S.—Ohio is Bob Taft's home state, too.

Madden
Indiana Rep.

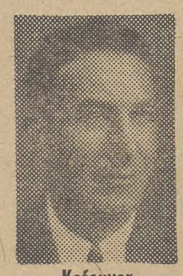
Johnson
Colo. Sen.

Humphrey
Minn. Sen.



H. Douglas
Calif. Rep.

Virginia Pierce Lansner, Kroll's secretary, demonstrates how wrong the press can be.



Kefauver
Tenn. Sen.

J. Murray
Mont. Sen.

Mrs. Woodhouse
Conn. Rep.

Stevenson
Illinois Gov.

Ah, The Po

HOW would you like to be good old George Gallup these days? How would you feel in the shoes of Elmo Roper?

Those gents are on a spot.

IF YOU had watched Dr. Gallup on an ABC television in the late hours of Election Day and the early morning thereafter, you would have seen an increasingly sad-looking man. He seemed to think his world was coming apart. You could sense him recalling the Literary Digest, which went boom in 1936, after polling the nation by penny postcard and finding that FDR just couldn't win.

In New York last week, Wilfred Funk, former editor of the Lit. Digest, chuckled, and said: "I think

Arizona.....
Arkansas.....
California.....
Colorado.....
Connecticut.....
Delaware.....
Florida.....
Georgia.....
Idaho.....
Illinois.....
Indiana.....
Iowa.....
Kansas.....
Kentucky.....
Maine.....
Maryland.....
Massachusetts.....
Michigan.....
Minnesota.....
Missouri.....
Montana.....
Nebraska.....
Nevada.....
New Hampshire.....
New Jersey.....
New Mexico.....
New York.....
North Carolina.....
North Dakota.....
Ohio.....
Oklahoma.....
Oregon.....
Pennsylvania.....
Rhode Island.....
South Dakota.....
Tennessee.....
Texas.....
Utah.....
Vermont.....
Virginia.....
Washington.....
West Virginia.....
Wisconsin.....
Wyoming.....

Total.....

Wallace.....

ELECTOR

Truman.....
Dewey.....
Thurmond.....
Wallace.....

r Pollsters!

at national political polls will be non-existent for a ig time."

He had a word of pity for Gallup and Roper. "I udder to think of the stock jokes they'll fall into."

On Nov. 3, 1948, wiping the crow from his s, Roper said:

"Nobody could be more wrong than I was."

On Nov. 3, 1948, wiping off his share of ow, Gallup lamented:

"This is a nightmare to poll takers."

Below, you'll see the height of Gallup's error. hurmond states—Ala., La., Miss. and S. C.— itted; vote percentages based on total vote for uman, Dewey, Wallace and Thurmond.)

We spare Roper the pain of showing how much too, was off base. But, one thing is sure, the nerican people don't vote the way polls tell them to.

GALLUP %		ACTUAL %	
Truman	Dewey	Truman	Dewey
53	44	57	42
53	32	63	20
43	52	49	46
49	50	53	46
44	52	48	50
47	51	49	50
45	35	49	33
58	22	59	17
47	49	50	43
46	54	50	49
44	54	49	50
43	54	50	48
39	60	45	54
49	46	57	41
42	56	44	54
44	53	48	50
45	52	55	43
44	53	48	49
46	51	57	40
52	47	58	41
48	50	53	43
38	62	46	53
47	50	50	48
44	54	47	52
42	57	46	51
51	47	58	42
39	51	45	46
55	45	64	35
38	57	45	52
42	52	49	48
55	45	62	37
42	54	46	53
44	52	47	51
54	44	55	43
41	58	48	52
51	39	57	42
66	24	72	26
50	49	55	45
35	64	36	62
44	45	52	47
47	48	52	44
46	51	57	42
41	56	51	47
47	51	47	52
44.5	49.5	50.8	46.6

GALLUP	ACTUAL
4	2.3

VOTES		
Gallup	Actual	% of Error
144	304	110
359	189	90
28	38	36
0	0	0

Barkley Says:

VICE-PRESIDENT ELECT BARKLEY, in his first post-election press conference, cited these factors as the major reasons for the Democratic victory:

1) High cost of living; 2) The poor record of the 80th Congress; 3) A feeling that people are "getting along pretty well;" 4) Taft-Hartley; 5) Farmers' fear of what the Republicans might do to them; 6) Fear that a Truman defeat might be misunderstood abroad.

When Congress resumes, Barkley pledged, his party will take immediate steps to: a) Repeal Taft-Hartley; b) fight inflation; and c) obtain civil rights legislation.

PRESS CONFERENCE: CIO-PAC Dir. Jack Kroll is shown as he met the press the day after election. Beside him are Mrs. Kroll and PAC Public Relations Dir. Henry Zon (in shirt sleeves). Kroll was one of few in America who predicted a Truman victory. The press, which had scoffed, hailed him after the election.

The Free Press Surely Was Pressing Freely

THE newspapers of America were caught with their plans down.

They were so sure that their boy, Tom Dewey, would be elected, that the vast majority of them didn't even bother to prepare any advance copy to be used if—perish the thought, they said—Harry Truman were re-elected.

Column upon column of glowing articles about Dewey's boyhood were set up rapturously. Think pieces about who would be the Cabinet members, if laid end to end, would have blanketed New York state on a clear day.

Prominent citizens — Republicans, natch—were called to give advance statements, which would be released when the happy news broke. Picture after picture of Dewey mugging the camera were processed by the engraving department.

The circulation department prepared to rush hot copies into normally Republican districts.

Full pages of preparedness articles were set and locked up ready to be placed on the press.

The efficient press of America was being at its most efficient, it says here.

Cute little editorials were prepared, condescendingly saying that while Harry S. Truman was a very nice man—a man you just couldn't get mad at—he just wasn't the guy American people wanted to lead them.

The wire services must have sent millions upon millions of words of background material on Dewey "victory." Histories were poured over. It was indeed a happy occasion.

Truman, well, he was a good guy for the photographers and many a picture editor felt a pang at having to think of staring at Dewey's fixed puss for the next four years, But, well, after all, the American people were about to speak.

When they spoke! Oh boy, were they unkind to the press!

State-Wise Results

PAC indorsed 16 candidates for Governor in the elections. PAC indorsed candidates won 14 of the 16 races.

Outstanding victories were those of Adlai Stevenson, Illinois, who unseated Gov. Dwight Green, the Republican keynoter; Chester Bowles, former OPA chief, in Connecticut; Paul Dever, in Massachusetts; Thomas Bonner, in Montana, and Elbert Carver in Delaware.

Labor won two out of three state tests in which bans on union security were involved.

In Massachusetts, AFL, Brotherhoods and CIO united as never before to slaughter a referendum which banned all types of union security. The vote was better than 2 to 1.

In New Mexico, a similar proposal also went to defeat.

The voters of Arizona approved an enabling referendum to a previous closed shop ban, but the act is up for review before the U. S. Supreme Court.

Bloom
N. Y. Rep.

Mrs. Bosone
Utah Rep.

Neely
W. Va. Rep.

P. Douglas
Illinois Sen.

REP.-ELECT TOM BURKE

When Arthur Riordan, of the CIO News, came away last August from a visit to Vice Mayor Tom Burke, of Toledo, he was positive as he ever had been of anything: that Tom Burke would be elected to Congress on Nov. 2.

That's the kind of a man Tom Burke is. He has been heart and soul in the labor movement from as early a date as he could. He was one of the founders of the CIO Auto Workers and was fired for union activity. A one-week strike by his fellow workers won him reinstatement and recognition for themselves.

Tom Burke, now 44, is a member of UAW Local 12, Spicer Mfg., Toledo. He served in the Navy for five years. He is secretary-treasurer of the Toledo Industrial Union Council. He formerly served in Ohio's General Assembly. In 1943, he was elected to Toledo's City Council under proportional representation. In 1947, he was reelected and became vice mayor under Mayor Michael DeSalle. (DeSalle, incidentally, failed by 357 votes of being elected to Congress in 1946.)

Last week, Tom Burke rode to victory in Ohio's 9th District, defeating incumbent Homer Ramey by 11,000 votes.

Tom Burke is surely the first top CIO official to be elected to Congress.

Mass. — There She Stands!

Massachusetts, which has voted Democratic in every Presidential election since and including 1928, went liberal with a bang last week.

Spurred by PAC, Paul Dever (D) was elected Governor over incumbent Robert Bradford (R). Dever will have a Democratic House, a tie in the Senate. And for the first time in many years, the Governor's Council, a Bay State group which reviews appointments, will have a Democratic majority.

The California Plan . . . 'Legal' Strike Busting

Big-Six Oil Firms Fight CIO Workers

By HARVEY O'CONNOR

WHEN the California oil workers struck Sept. 3 for an increase to bring their wages up to the level paid union oil workers in the Deep South, they ran smack up against a brick wall.

Eight weeks later they know a lot more about the bricks in the wall they ran up against. The bricks spell "California Plan"—which is just a modernized version, with Taft-Hartley trimmings, of the Mohawk Valley formula of the early '30s.

The California Plan was drawn up by the Big Six of the oil trust—spearheaded by Standard Oil of California, brain-trusted by Reese Taylor of Union Oil and supported by Shell, Texas, Richfield and Tide Water Associated.

For the information of union men of CIO, the 14 big points of the California Plan are outlined below. You'd better read them now—while you're not on strike, so you'll know what working men are up against in the Taft-Hartley era when they go out after a decent break in wages.

1. Soften 'Em Up

Long before the strike, the Big Six were spending thousands of dollars on training programs for supervisory people. The "righteousness" of each company was sold, skillfully and delicately, to all employes. No rough stuff, please. The "friendly" approach. Iron hand in velvet glove. The "new look" in industrial relations. When the strike crisis came, some employes had been softened to the point that they believed too many of the companies' words.

2. The Solid Front

In preparation for the strike, the Big Six of the West Coast oil trust formed a united front. There would be no "breakthrough" by one company, with the others following a pattern set by an initial settlement.

While refusing to negotiate wage issues jointly, the Big Six took the identical line in all wage negotiations. It was "United We Stand, Divided We Negotiate." At each wage conference, whether in San Francisco Bay or Los Angeles or Bakersfield, the union committees ran into exactly the same answers, the same maneuvers from each of the Big Six.

3. Courts Smash Lines

On Sept. 7, four days after the strike began, Shell Oil went into Judge Harold Jacoby's court in Martinez, on San Francisco Bay, and asked for an immediate injunction to break the oil workers' picket line at the Shell Refinery.

The union was not even notified or heard. Shell didn't bother to submit evidence or affidavits in its pleas for relief by the court. Fact was, it had none to submit.

Injunction granted. Pickets limited to four at a gate. Other members must remain at least 200 yards from the entrance. The four lonely pickets at a refinery employing 1,500 must be at least 20 feet apart from each other.

Later, the Oil Workers Intl. Union had the injunction dissolved by another superior court judge when it was shown that there was literally nothing to restrain, that the Shell plant at Martinez was closed tighter than a drum, that there were no scabs clamoring to enter the cold plant.

Nevertheless this was the pattern for all subsequent injunctions granted by a dozen different superior court judges in all parts of the state. These injunctions varied only in the number of pickets permitted; some judges deemed four too many, and allowed two or three.

Incidently, this was the only injunction dissolved in the two months' duration; and Shell got other injunctions to cover its plants.

On Sept. 10, one week after the strike, Union Oil got a similar injunction from Judge Clarence M. Hanson in Los Angeles.

There was no hearing.

Neither OWIU nor its locals were notified of the company's action in seeking an injunction. The union read about these injunctions in the newspapers or found out about them when served on the picket lines.

JUDGE HANSON threw his heart into this injunction. He announced that for the slightest infraction of his injunction, he would deal out the maximum penalty—a $500 fine and five days in jail. No monkey business about jury trials, either. In California there are no juries in contempt cases and no appeals to a higher court.

After the Richmond injunction—granted by Judge Hanson a few days later—the International Union, Long Beach Local 128, all of its officers and all International Representatives were cited in contempt cases totalling 1,380 counts.

Under Judge Hanson's threat, these cases would cost the union and its members $640,000 and 6,900 days in jail.

In all, 21 injunctions have been obtained by the Big Six, tying up picketing in every refinery, oil field and pipe line in the state.

So far 310 union oil workers have been arrested for picketing activities and are under criminal charges that result in jail sentences and onerous fines.

There have been about 1,500 contempt citations. There are 60 such citations pending against Intl. Pres. O. A. Knight, Intl. Vice Pres. A. R. Kinstley and Intl. Sec. T. M. McCormick, each. McCormick has not even been in California in recent months.

4. Bust the Union Financially

The Oil Workers Intl. Union is being sued for over $28,000,000 for daring to call a strike on the Big Six.

This figure was as of Oct. 30. This sum increases at the rate of $360,000 a day.

But this is only the half of it. Many of the companies have sued for "indefinite" amounts, alleging that their losses are so gigantic that they are unable to estimate them. At the same time publicity is fed to the plant papers that oil industry operations are "about normal."

These damages claims are filed against OWIU, its locals and its members—everybody in the union.

5. 'John Doe' Technique

These fantastic injunctions and damage suits take on a typical California razzle-dazzle. In addition to naming all union officers, they name thousands of "Does."

One suit named "Does 1 to 2,000, inclusive," the "Does" being unidentified union members. Such citations were printed en masse and passed out like handbills on picket lines by process-servers. Cameramen stood by to take pictures of the pickets as the citations were thrust into their hands, thus establishing identity and proof of service.

6. Back-To-Work

Typical of the highly-publicized back-to-work movements is this at the Wilmington Plant of the Texas Co.

All newspapers received publicity handouts saying that the Wilmington plant would reopen "next Monday." These handouts were duly reproduced with appropriate headlines on the front pages of the papers. Came Monday, the newspapers announced solemnly that the Wilmington plant had "opened." A few days later the same papers followed up with a company handout to the effect that production in the Wilmington plant is "75% of normal."

"Seventy-five per cent" seemed to be a favorite figure, covering a patch of refinery equipment staring at a handful of supervisory employes and trainees.

In advance of the strike the Big Six had built up huge reserves of low-grade gasoline. This they have been unloading on the public to the disgust of clattering motors and cursing motorists.

7. "We Resign"

Unable to produce high-test gasoline, the Big Six had no trouble in mass-producing "union resignation" forms for distribution among striking employes. These were circulated personally by foremen in door to door visits. These visits were invariably "friendly"—the foremen said they didn't have a thing against the union, the boys needed more money of course, but how about that pension? The company likes you, Jim, and doesn't want to see you out on the end of a limb.

Company stooges filtered into union halls and engaged in backyard talks with strikers, skillfully introducing defeatist rumors. Scabbing with the tongue was so widespread that the word "scabwag" was invented to cover the type of character.

With the papers blaring forth back-to-work propaganda, company personnel spread the old standby rumors that strikers would lose seniority, pensions and other benefits.

And here's another company "contribution" to the conduct of union affairs. In an effort to pack group meetings with pro-company stooges, the companies carried on advertising campaigns for union meetings!

For example, a group strongly suspected of stooge sentiments approached the chairman of the Shell unit in Long Beach to suggest a meeting. The chairman said that certainly he and the other officers were happy to meet with any and all members at any time.

Soon every Shell employe in the group received a mimeographed postcard advertising the meeting. These cards went to members and non-members alike. They were addressed from Addressograph stencils. They were NOT addressed from the union's file of stencils. Who else would

(Continued on Page 9)

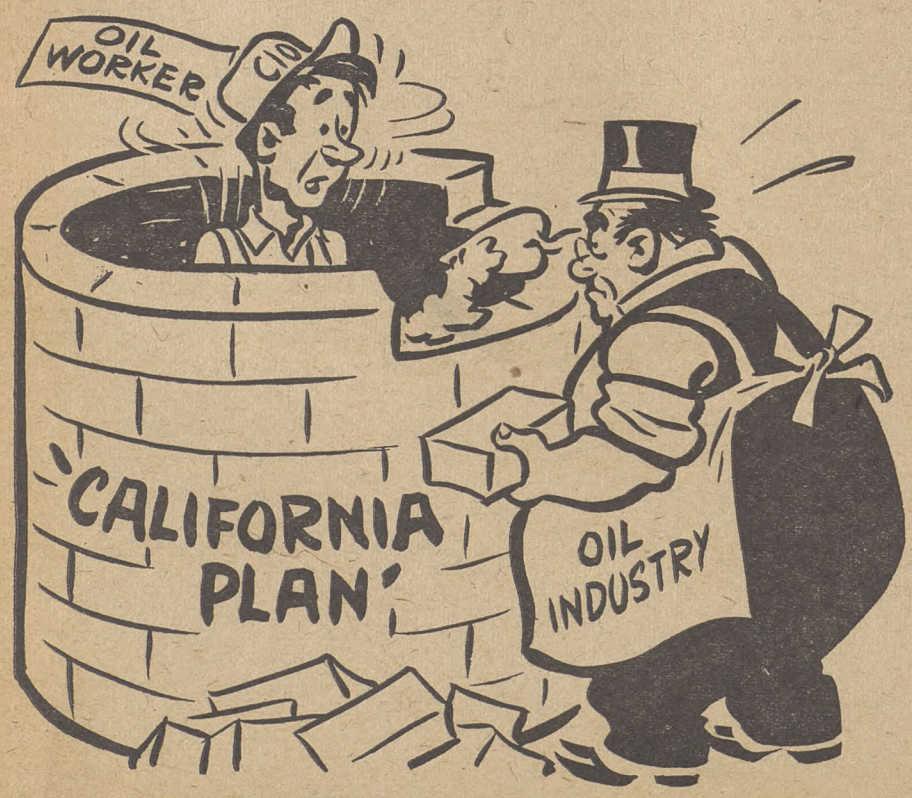
WARNING!

The California Plan is a corporation plan to smash unions. It is a carefully-developed plan, worked out by corporation lawyers and requiring the cooperation of company-minded city officials.

If Tom Dewey had been elected and reactionary political machines established in many of the 48 states, the California Plan would have been the most dangerous threat to labor since the similar Mohawk Valley Plan of 10 years ago, union leaders say.

Thanks to labor's overwhelming victory at the polls, the immediate danger apparently has been averted. The day after elections, some of the companies signed up with the unions; others are still fighting their workers. Nevertheless, there's plenty of chance that some corporation in your city may develop its own version of the "California Plan" to use against its unions.

Read this detailed story of how the California Plan was used against striking CIO oil workers—and remember it COULD happen in your city, against your union. Read it—and be prepared.



The California Plan

(Continued from Page 8)

have such a set of stencils—except the company?

Incidentally, the plan didn't work. Although this crowd-packing trick was tried in the big Shell groups at Long Beach and Martinez, in both meetings the people present voted overwhelmingly to stick solidly behind the strike.

8. Buying Public Opinion

Unions have men, corporations have dollars. The Big Six has assets running into the billions of dollars.

So in one phase of the battle of Big Six against the Oil Workers Intl. Union, the oil trust wins hands down. That is in buying newspaper space. Full page ads run in all the leading California papers and in the oil country papers.

There are no bones made about the unity of the oil monopoly. All ads are signed jointly by all companies. The Big Six won't talk jointly with the union, insisting on separate negotiations, but they're mighty ready to talk to the public jointly.

The ads give company claims of oil production; carry threats against striking employes; attempt to inflame public opinion against "violence" of strikers (men fighting for their jobs).

In this business the Oil Workers Intl. Union has no chance. A single Big Six blast in the papers grosses $50,000 to the newspaper owners, who are the buddies of the Big Six anyway.

9. Violence Provoked

Hogging the newspaper headlines during much of the strike have been stories about alleged strike violence. What brought about the few incidents of violence which did occur?

The answer is: Provocation and aggravation. Man slapped and mistreated showed red-blooded rebellion.

When companies wanted back-to-work movements, did they try to quietly slip their scabs through the court-thinned picket lines, with a minimum of irritation to all parties concerned? No. They advertised the back-to-work movement well in advance. They flaunted their finky plans in the face of the strikers fighting for bread on the tables.

Back-to-work movements were staged en masse. Mobs of scabs were lined up to "crash" the two-, three-, and four-man picket lines. Literally hundreds of gun-toting, billy-wielding cops were dispatched to the gates to "protect" these scabs.

There was shoving from the cops. Pickets were run down by scab-driven cars. In one instance a woman picket was struck by a fink car and carried far into the Richfield plant, clinging to the bumper to avoid mutilation under the wheels. So there were some incidents. What do you expect?

10. Papers Like "Violence"

War, murder, sex and violence are the real loves of America's press lords. Such stories may not build up the morale of a people, but they build circulation.

So naturally most of the California newspapers, reinforced by oil trust advertising, have been at the service of the corporation. And "violence" is their dish.

The picture of the $15,000,000,000 California oil trust being assaulted and bruised and manhandled by their employes is a hard one to draw. But not for the Los Angeles Times, which for 40 years has carried on a high-powered campaign to blast all unions—CIO, AFL and what-have-you.

Perhaps it couldn't happen in most parts of the country. But in California, most newspapers have taken hand-outs from publicity agents of the Big Six, accusing their employes of violence. Most newspapers elsewhere insist on getting such news from police blotters. But not in California.

And when the lone publicity representative of Oil Workers Intl. Union protested this unabashed practice, the newspapers hemmed and hawed—but did not retract. On the other hand, when OWIU's publicity department turned over authenticated instances of violence against the union's members, the newspapers either ignored the facts or played them down on Page 31.

11. Break the Treasury

Money makes the mare go round. And the oil trust has the resources to whip the mare. The Big Six works it on advertising and they work it on lawyers.

The Big Six has scores of lawyers on its payrolls for the sole purpose of harassing the union oil workers. The union has exactly one lawyer on its staff—all that it can afford.

Obviously the union's counsel can't be in half a dozen places at one time defending cases brought by Big Six. Obviously it's pretty unfair to the union to have to bring witnesses and union officials 300 miles to answer charges that may have no validity whatsoever. But it happens. Big Six files charges, for instance, in Santa Rosa, hundreds of miles from the Los Angeles Oil Basin, and the union is under the heavy burden of sending its officers and witnesses there for a protracted hearing.

Hundreds of strikers have been arrested. The bail bonds run over $100,000, on which there is not only a 4% commission to be paid immediately, but a minimum bail bond fee of $10, no matter how slight the charge.

If the Oil Workers Union had to rely on its own resources, obviously hundreds of members would face court without protection of any kind. Only the help of CIO nationally has prevented this.

12. Taft-Hartley's NLRB

It's heads you lose, tails I win, when a union goes to the National Labor Relations Board today.

Big Six asked a federal injunction under Taft-Hartley to restrain union members from doing what they can't do anyway under state court injunctions. The federal judge sitting in San Francisco inquired if OWIU had taken a firm stand against "violence."

In evidence were submitted telegrams from President O. A. Knight to local unions urging strict compliance with injunctions. Ah ha, said the judge, that established the responsibility of OWIU for the acts of all its members!

Five of the Big Six have filed for federal Taft-Hartley injunctions. Their virtue to the Big Six over state court injunctions is that the sky is the limit on fines. There is no maximum federal fine, as John L. Lewis found out in the United Mine Workers case.

George E. Arthur was secretary of OWIU's West Side local in the sunburned oil fields of the San Joaquin Valley—the kind of devoted union man to whom the union is the breath of life. He was also an employe of Tide Water Associated—one of the Big Six.

When he and four fellow-workers living in company houses refused to scab, Tide Water Associated threw armed guards around their homes. They refused to let friends enter the houses. They turned back the men's ministers, and even the neighbors' children who just wanted to play with the strikers' kids.

The company cut off the water supply. OWIU filed unfair labor practice charges with the labor board. After three weeks of investigation, the labor board upheld the union's charges but refused to seek a Taft-Hartley injunction against Tide Water Associated.

By then it was too late for George Arthur. Brooding over what was happening in this Oil Trust corner of free America, Arthur went mad in the isolation of the concentration camp, murdered his wife, and nearly killed his two smaller children, and then blew out his brains.

The Big Six, with the assistance of NLRB had scored another victory over the union.

13. Fire Most Militant

Sticking point in repeated negotiations between the Big Six and the union has been the reinstatement of union members against whom charges have been filed under injunctions. The oil corporations insist that strikers charged with contempt are guilty and will not be rehired. They have named hundreds of union members—by pure coincidence they happen to be the officers, leaders, active strikers—whom they say they will never, never re-employ.

In negotiations, each company has simply stated that "there are certain employes whom we will not allow to resume employment."

"Which employes?" asked the union negotiators.

"Those guilty of violence," said the management spokesmen.

"Who are they?" persisted the unionists.

"We don't care to say," replied management.

"How shall we determine guilt of violence?"

"We shall not rehire those who, in the company's opinion are guilty," was the adamant industry stand.

The "violence" bludgeon is of course one-way. Company supervisors and stooges whom the union holds guilty of violence are on the job nevertheless. In this, as in so many cases, it matters whose ox is gored.

14. Divide and Conquer

Oil is produced in isolated oil fields strung out over hundreds of square miles. It is piped in lines from distant points to the refinery areas in the Los Angeles and San Francisco Bay areas.

Under the concentrated pressure and terror of Big Six, some of the isolated union groups have gone back to work.

So now Big Six is refusing to negotiate for production and pipe line groups represented in present agreements. They are demanding that the strong refinery groups sacrifice their brothers in the fields and on the pipe lines as a condition of bargaining.

In some fields the Big Six have wheeled in Taft-Hartley de-certification election proceedings.

★ ★ ★

This is the picture of the hatchet job done on a union which has complied with all the hateful provisions of Taft-Hartley.

It happened to the Oil Workers Intl. Union. Unless the record is studied carefully and labor-hating employers' California Plan of union-busting is met successfully, it will be the record of what can happen to your union.

With the iron determination of oil workers' stout hearts and clear heads, the California Plan can be beaten—if other unions and workers will provide the sinews of support to the heroic California oil workers.

'Dough, Dough, Dough' Is Oil Firms' Theme

WEST COAST oil companies have been fighting their CIO union workers during one of the most lush profit periods in U. S. history.

Standard Oil of California pulled in $117,073,083 in net profits—after taxes—during the first nine months of 1948.

The profits were 77% higher than during the same months in 1947.

But these figures don't tell the whole story of Standard-of-California's money-making spree.

They don't include, for instance, its tremendous profit take from Arabian-American Oil Co., which operates big fields in the Middle East. The firm is jointly owned by Standard and the Texas Co. It's well known that millions in profits are being made out of these East-Asian oil operations.

Despite the millions in the bank and in the hands of stockholders, Standard has flatly refused to grant the union's original demands—and it has spent huge sums on strike-breaking, public relations, and legal fees to help break the CIO strike.

FIRST major break in the companies' ranks came on Nov. 3—the day Tom Dewey learned he wouldn't be President. Four of the companies signed with the union for some of the plants.

As a result, about half the strikers—some 7,500—won back their jobs and 12½ cents an hour wage increases.

But the strike was still in progress for about 7,500 others. Still on strike were Union Oil (which publishes pretty newspaper ads to show how low its profits "really" are); Richfield; Tidewater's plants near San Francisco, in the San Joaquin Valley, and at Los Angeles harbor; and Standard Oil's Richmond refinery.

The 12½-cent increase, which was won in negotiations, is retroactive to July 3.

Three of the firms—Texas, Tidewater and Shell—agreed to withdraw their multi-million dollar legal suits against the union. Standard hasn't yet agreed to that.

Kentucky CIO Urges Removal Of Denham

TWO-HUNDRED delegates to the annual Kentucky CIO Council convention urged the removal of Robert N. Denham as Natl. Labor Relations Board general counsel.

Meeting at Ashland on Oct. 31, the state body by acclamation returned Steelworkers District 25 Director Al Whitehouse to the Council presidency for his eighth term. Elected with him for two-year terms were the following vice-presidents:

William H. Beatty, Louisville; Arthur Bishop, Covington; Alva Bush, Ashland; Leon Carney, Paducah; Raymond Catlett, Louisville; Ernie Dunaway, South Portsmouth; R. E. Lyon, Louisville; John E. Meeks, Louisville; Hagar Patton, Catlettsburg; Emma Sauer, Louisville, and Lillian Yadon, Louisville.

Whitehouse reviewed the accomplishments of the previous year, noting that CIO unions in the state had enjoyed steady growth and were largely responsible for the defeat of restrictive state labor legislation. Council Secy.-Treas. Fred Foss reported enactment of several bills favorable to labor passed, he said, at the instance of the unions.

Among convention speakers were Phil Clowes, assistant director of the CIO Organizing Committee; R. J. Thomas, Natl. CIO assistant organizational director; John Brophy, director of CIO councils; James Robb, Steelworkers District 30 director; George L-P. Weaver, director, CIO anti-discrimination committee; George C. Burton, state commissioner of industrial relations; William B. Taylor, CIO regional director; Martin Wagner, executive director, Louisville Labor-Management Committee, and Nick Marcella, chairman, Clothing Workers Louisville Joint Board.

Supplementing the Council's endorsement of the Truman-Barkley candidacies, Whitehouse broadcast a radio appeal from the convention in which he urged Kentuckians to cast a heavy vote and to stand by the party which, he said, had given wage earners "immeasureable benefits" in social legislation.

Delegates pledged support for the Lake Erie-Ohio River waterway, endorsed the European Recovery Program, sought unemployment insurance for strikers, commended the Natl. CIO stand on Americanism and censured left-wing CIO unions for failure to follow Natl. CIO policy.

Walter Reuther Undergoes Operation

Pres. Walter P. Reuther of the CIO Auto Workers is making a rapid recovery from an operation performed at Duke University Hospital at Durham, N. C., last week. His physicians reported a highly successful operation intended to save the union president's use of his arm, shattered by a would-be assassin's bullet last April. Reuther expects to attend the CIO's national convention later this month in Portland, Ore.

HONOR SEN. WAGNER: Robert F. Wagner, Jr., speaking in behalf of his father—Sen. Robert Wagner (D., N. Y.)—voices thanks for the annual CIO citation presented to his father by the CIO Community Services Committee. Award noted Sen. Wagner's contribution to health and welfare of the American people. Wagner's speech, delivered at CIO banquet in New York, was applauded by CIO Pres. Murray (left) and Irving Abramson, chairman of CIO-CSC.

Chest Aids Strikers If Labor Is On Board

RICHMOND, Calif. is just 35 miles away from San Francisco and its side-kick city, Oakland.

For a town of 23,642 population, Richmond has a good-sized CIO membership, most of whom, as oil workers and longshoremen, are pounding the pavement right now.

In San Francisco and Oakland, oil workers and longshoremen are manning picket lines too.

And in all three cities these men who are strikers today have in past years contributed generously to the Community Chest and vigorously pushed the Red Feather campaign within their locals.

Now that the oil workers and longshoremen are themselves in need of relief assistance, they are learning first-hand what the CIO's Community Services Committee, under Leo Perlis, has meant by hammering away on the importance of labor representation on local Community Chest boards.

That labor representation has made the difference between the aid given strikers by the San Francisco and Oakland Red Feather agencies and the "hands off policy" of the Richmond Chest.

LABOR isn't represented on the Richmond Community Chest board; the oil companies are. Soon after the oil workers walked out, the town's merchants received a letter from the Chamber of Commerce, urging them not to assist the strikers.

Perhaps the C of C's campaign took in the Community Chest; perhaps not. All the oil workers know is that when their strike relief committee approached the Chest, they were accorded the old "play dumb" treatment. The Chest, they were told, is just a funds-collecting outfit for its member agencies. It couldn't help the strikers.

Meanwhile, just 35 miles away, the Oakland and San Francisco Chests, both with full-time labor representatives on the Boards, were cooperating with the unions. Without discrimination, strikers were receiving assistance the same as any other needy in town.

BUT in Richmond, only one striker's family has been helped by a Community Chest agency, according to Mrs. Irene Kwas, director of the Alameda CIO Council's veterans and welfare bureau. That agency, the Catholic Aid Society

ORGANIZATIONALLY SPEAKING

By Allan S. Haywood

Pres. Harry Sayre, of the CIO Paperworkers, reports an NLRB election held at the Hoague-Sprague Co., Lynn, Mass. The results were 314 for the union, 6 opposed. The Paperworkers also defeated an attempted raid by the AFL Brotherhood of Papermakers at the Sangamon Paper Mills, Eaton, Ind. Area Director Nicholas Vrataric was in charge. The following Union Shop elections have been won by the Paperworkers:

Beach & Arthur Paper Co., Modena, Pa., 78 yes, 2 no; Container Corp. of America, Anderson, Ind. 198 yes, 4 no. Hinde & Dauch Paper Co., Sandusky, Ohio, 102 yes, 4 no. Hinde & Dauch Paper Co., Gloucester, N. J., 250 yes, 3 no. Gross Photo Supply Co., Toledo, Ohio, 42 yes, 2 no. Hub Folding Box Co., Boston, Mass., 44 yes, 2 no. Minot Folding Box Co. 11 yes, 1 no.

SOUTHERN CAMPAIGN Van A. Bittner, National Director of the CIO Organizing Committee, last week reported 18 more victories for the Southern Drive. Four of the wins were for Packinghouse, two each for Wood, Auto, Chemical and Stone & Allied. One each went to Rubber, Brewery, Ship, Oil, Textile and Hosiery.

Tennessee Director Paul R. Christopher reports: Lookout Oil and Refinery Co., Chattanooga, Packinghouse Workers-CIO, 105, independent union, 26; Firestone Warehouses, Memphis, URW-CIO, 24, against 4; General Motors (truck division) Memphis, UAW-CIO, 17, against 11; General Motors (parts division) Memphis, UAW-CIO, 25, against, 10; American Zinc Co., Mascot, New Market and Jefferson City, UGC&CW-CIO, 280, IUMSWA-CIO, 120, independent, 83.

Georgia Director Charles H. Gilman reports: Marion County Lumber Co., BUENA VISTA, IWA-CIO, 13, against 10; Bain Peanut Co., Albany, Stone Workers-CIO, 31, against 6; Atlanta Brick & Tile Co., Atlanta, Stone Workers-CIO, 40, against 6; Douglas Silk Products Co., Douglas, Hosiery Workers, 40, against 32.

Mississippi Director Robert W. Starnes reports: Hercules Powder Co., Hattiesburg, UGC&CW-CIO, 385, AFL 262; McGraw Curran Lumber Co., Yazoo City, IWA-CIO, 39, against 24; Eagle Cotton Oil Co., Meridian, UGC&CW-CIO, 34, against 16.

Alabama Director Carey Haigler reports Pepsi-Cola Bottling Co., Gadsden, agreed to recognize the Brewery Workers-CIO without an election.

Virginia Director Ernest B. Pugh reports: Virginia Hosiery Mills, Fredericksburg, TWUA-CIO, 48, against 14.

Texas Director Robert Oliver reports Armour & Co. (truck drivers) Fort Worth, Packinghouse Workers-CIO, 20, AFL, 8, Armour & Co., (Production and Maintenance) Packinghouse Workers-CIO, 1232, AFL, 334; Gulf Oil Co., Port Arthur, Packinghouse Workers-CIO, 39, AFL, 15; Ratliff Pure Food Products, Fort Worth, Packinghouse Workers-CIO, 25, against 11.

* * * * * * * * *

A GREAT VICTORY The wisdom of the steps taken by the CIO is proved in the results of this presidential election. The newspapers, editorial writers, columnists, radio commentators, and the so-called public opinion polls, said Truman could not win and Dewey was a sure victor. The New York Journal of Commerce, so convinced of this, came out with glaring headlines proclaiming Dewey victor and urging enforcement of the Taft-Hartley Act.

Added on to these things was the split of the Dixiecrats and the attempt to divide the labor movement by the Third Party. Regardless of all this, the CIO endorsed President Truman and all the liberal candidates. It carried its fight to the membership and the public and was supported by the big bulk of the officers and members of its affiliated unions. Win, lose, or draw, it stood pat. It had said, once the people understood the issues a decision would be on the side of right.

Senator Howard McGrath, Chairman of the Democratic Committee, announced on the air that labor was one of the greatest contributing factors in this victory.

President Truman carried his fight forcefully and gallantly to the people. Some of the bosses of his own party told him they could not win with him. The CIO and the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen said we could win with Truman. Jack Kroll, Chairman of the CIO Political Action Committee, consistently said that Truman was winning and would win.

It was a victory for the common man for social progress, civil rights, public housing, health, social security, price control, and most important to the labor movement, the repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act. The AFL, while not endorsing President Truman, worked with the CIO and the Brotherhoods to defeat the Taft-Hartley congressmen and Senators. It was a crushing defeat for the 80th Congress and the NAM, and their program to crucify labor. It demonstrated it had no such mandate from the people. The issues of the campaign must not be forgotten.

We must continue to organize now more than ever to improve the lot of workers and to improve the lot of the people throughout the nation. We must continue to activize our membership that we have. We must drive on organizing more and more workers, obtaining more and more contracts. This responsibility is ours, all of us.

The victory at the polls, again demonstrates President Murray's wisdom and statesmanship. Our officers and membership of all our organizations supporting CIO policy, fought and worked untiringly in this campaign. I salute them all. Working men and women and the housewives, have proved that they can resist all the powerful forces of greed, power and propaganda, and that democracy can work. You have given hope to the people everywhere.

THE ADVENTURES OF Jim Barry

BREAKING INTO THE KIDNAPPERS APARTMENT, JIM'S FRIENDS FOUND ONLY JIM AND WOODY, UNCONSCIOUS.....

ALL THOSE SKUNKS LEFT BEHIND THEM IS ONE BEAUT OF A HEADACHE FOR ME!

YOU'RE WRONG, WOODY! THEY LEFT THIS ROPE.... AND IT MAY LEAD US TO THEM!

HOW CAN A PIECE OF ROPE LEAD US TO THE KIDNAPPERS, JIM?

SMELL IT, MIKE....

HMMMM.... TAR.... OR OIL.... OR MAYBE PAINT....

WE'VE GOT TO FIND OUT WHERE THIS ROPE COMES FROM.... MIKE -- GET SOME SEAMEN, SOME PAINTERS.... ANYBODY WHO MIGHT USE A ROPE IN DOING THEIR WORK.... AND BRING THEM TO MY OFFICE!

SURE, JIM! BUT I DON'T GET IT.

IN A HALF AN HOUR, MIKE, YOU'LL KNOW WHAT I'VE GOT IN MIND!

OKAY, JIM!

GUESS THERE'S NOTHING MORE WE CAN DO AROUND HERE! THE KIDNAPPERS MADE A CLEAN GETAWAY WITH POP STORM.... A COUPLE OF YOU WAIT FOR THE POLICE....

WE'LL TAKE CARE OF EVERYTHING, JIM. YOU AND WOODY GET YOUR HEADS FIXED UP....

THIRTY MINUTES LATER - AT THE UNITED LABOR PRESS OFFICES....

OKAY, JIM -- I'VE GOT REPRESENTATIVES FROM ALMOST EVERY UNION IN THE COUNTRY....

GREAT! I'VE GOT A LITTLE JOB OF DETECTIVE WORK FOR YOU BOYS...

EVER USE A ROPE LIKE THAT? OR RECOGNIZE THE SMELL?

HMMM... I USE A ROPE LIKE THIS.... BUT THICKER, AND THE SMELL -- MAYBE A ROOFER MIGHT KNOW IT. I DON'T!

MAYBE ONE OF YOU MIGHT RECOGNIZE THIS KIND OF ROPE. SUPPOSE YOU JUST PASS IT AROUND AND....

AIN'T NO NEED FOR THAT, JIM. LEMME SEE IT....

THIS IS A PIECE OF HEAVING LINE.... DON'T NEED NO DETECTIVE TO RECOGNIZE THAT!

SAILOR.... YOU'RE A DETECTIVE!

CAN YOU TELL ME ANYTHING MORE ABOUT THE ROPE? WHAT SHIP IT COMES FROM... OR... WELL, ANYTHING?

THIS KIND OF LINE IS PRETTY STANDARD EQUIPMENT ON MOST OF THE SHIPS I SAILED.... BUT I'LL TELL YOU THIS, JIM, THIS LINE'S BEEN LYING ABOUT ON DECK SO LONG... IT AIN'T MUCH USE....

BC

AT DONORA, PENNA.

Zinc Fumes Blamed In Death Of 19 People

By FRED ROSS

THIS is a tale of terror. It is a tale like Edgar Allan Poe would tell—full of stalking death.

It is a tale of smog that hovered over the industrial town of Donora in Southwestern Pennsylvania—killing 19 persons, sending scores of people to hospitals and causing hundreds to flee terror-stricken from the borough.

After Burgess Chamberon and several physicians cited sulphuric acid fumes from the Donora zinc plant of the American Steel & Wire Co. as a possible cause of the tragedy, officials closed the plant.

(Frank Burke, director of safety and health of the CIO Steelworkers, said that the closing of the plant was not entirely voluntary inasmuch as the Pennsylvania Health Department had ordered it closed until further notice, pending an investigation.)

For four days the streets of the town were in semi-darkness due to the smog. Young and old coughed and spat. Children suffered from upset stomachs and mothers took them home to try to protect them from the all-prevailing smog. The youngest person reported afflicted with respiratory disorder was 4½ months old.

DEATH began to strike Friday night (Oct. 29). Within hours, the ASWC's emergency hospital was filled with choking patients. Oxygen and other medical supplies were rushed from adjoining towns to the aid of persons stricken in their homes.

With death stalking the streets, others were taken to the town's community center, which was converted into a hospital, to the Charleroi-Monessen and Monongahela Hospitals and to hospitals in other nearby towns.

James Lau, superintendent of the Charleroi-Monessen Hospital, drove through the fog to Pittsburgh to get more oxygen tanks when the hospital's supply of the life-saving gas began to run low.

An estimated 300 persons fled from the borough to escape the choking smog.

Eight of the town's eleven physicians—three of them were ill—were kept busy night and day.

Dr. William J. Rongaus, physician of the Donora Board of Health, said that as he went from house to house on one side of a street "giving injections, people on the other side of the street ran out and called for assistance.

"These people were desperate. They couldn't breathe. Not all of those who died were asthmatics, but the majority of deaths were of people who had previous chest illnesses."

Physicians said that many of the 19 died gasping for breath.

Relief in the form of rain stopped the death toll Sunday (Oct. 31).

L. J. WESTHAVE, general superintendent of the ASWC's Donora operations, said he doubted that zinc fumes had any connection with the deaths, an opinion shared by M. M. Neale, superintendent of the zinc works, who said:

"We have not shut down completely but we are going through a process of 'dead firing' during which no zinc smelting goes on at all and ore is not charged in the furnaces.

"We closed down merely to eliminate the fumes until an investigation can be completed. We thought it would be helpful and we don't believe our fumes are toxic."

(Investigations were being made by the Pennsylvania Health Dept., assisted by representatives of the Industrial Hygiene Division of the U. S. Public Health Service and by a firm employed by the company.)

Speaking at a meeting of the Donora borough council which became an old-fashioned town meeting, Burke and Eugene Maurice, director of Steelworkers' District 13, called for a thorough investigation.

Burke said he was fearful that an analysis of air taken by the Pennsylvania Health Department would not reveal the cause of the deaths because when it was made the zinc smelting operations had slowed down and atmospheric conditions had changed.

BURKE said that poisonous fumes resulted from the smelting of "the skimmings, and the residue from the pickling boxes used instead of zinc ore." He pointed out that poisonous sulphuric acid was present in the skimmings and the residue.

The company had been warned by the Forestry Department of Pennsylvania State College that its Donora operation endangered vegetation in the area, Burke declared.

Burke's contention that the zinc plant gave off poisonous fumes was shared by Dr. Sumner B. Ely, head of the Pittsburgh Bureau of Smoke Prevention. Dr. Ely was quoted in the Pittsburgh Press as saying that "the curious fact that more of the people severely affected lived within six to eight blocks of the plant" indicates that the fumes "must have something to do with this."

Dr. William Rongaus, a member of the Donora Board of Health, was more blunt than Dr. Ely. Dr. Rongaus said:

"I feel certain that gases from the zinc works are responsible for it (the smog). It's not right. It's plain murder. These people were murdered."

Smog Victim Treated in His Home

ASWC Ordered To Pay Damage

An Allegheny (Pa.) grand jury 14 years ago awarded damages against the American Steel & Wire Co. because of fumes from its Donora zinc plant, according to the Pittsburgh Press.

John Procz, Forward township, claimed that fumes, zinc dust, sediment vapor and poisonous gases from the mill had ruined his farm.

His heirs and relatives had asked $15,000. They were awarded $6,086.

3 Steelworkers Among Dead

At least three of the 19 fatally stricken by smog at Donora were active or retired members of Local 1758, CIO Steelworkers. They were

John Cunningham, 63, active member; William Gardinier, 63, and Sowak Trubalas, 66, both retired. The local has authorized payment of death benefits of $300 each to their families, and is investigating death claims for two other disaster victims, according to Local 1758's Pres. Paul Johnson.

Offers $10,000

THE CIO Steelworkers have offered $10,000 to the Donora Borough Council to conduct an investigation into the causes of the deaths and sickness resulting from the smog and to fix the responsibility for the disaster.

The offer was made in a letter from Pres. Philip Murray and Sec-Treas. David J. McDonald of the Steelworkers which was presented to the borough council by the union's District 13 Director Eugene Maurice. The letter said:

"It is the belief of the union that a separate and thorough study should be made, first to determine the cause and, secondly, to place the responsibility.

"It would be nothing short of criminal not to take steps now to see that this tragedy does not and cannot happen again."

Donora Residents in Oxygen Tents

Smog Blankets Donora Street, Obscuring Sun

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The CIO News

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PUNISHED: Because Joe Singletary was on strike in Rockingham, N. C., no doctor in that town would deliver Singletary baby for fear of retaliation by the Safie mill ers. So, a doctor from Wadesboro, 20 miles away, drove to Rockingham and delivered the child. Here, Mr. and Mrs. Singletary (he's a member of the CIO Textile Union) admire their child. For more news of the CIO's Operation Dixie, turn to pages 6 and 7.

Indict Thomas on Kickback Charge

A LOT of people didn't expect a lot of things to happen this November.

One of the things that most people didn't expect was to see Rep. J. Parnell Thomas (R., N. J.) sitting firmly behind the eight-ball.

But that's where he—and his Un-American Activities Committee—are this week. And a good many people are wondering when, or if, he'll ever get out into the open for a long time to come.

Thomas—publicity-seeking head of the House Un-American Activities Comimttee until next January 5—was indicted by a federal grand jury in Washington 10 days ago. If convicted on all the charges, he would be liable to 32 years in prison and a $40,000 fine.

The beefy-faced New Jersey Congressman was charged with violating a "false claims statute" by taking salary "kickbacks" from three persons allegedly on his staff.

ALSO INDICTED: **Helen Campbell, Rep. J. Parnell Thomas' former secretary, was indicted in the Federal district court at Washington, D. C., with Thomas on a charge of conspiracy to defraud the U. S. government.**

New Jersey CIO Council officials, meanwhile, have called upon the 81st Congress to refuse to seat the state's most famous, if not most popular, Representative.

Council Pres. Carl Holderman gave this reason for his suggestion:

"Thomas is a man suspected of criminal intent; he has violated the basic concepts of our Constitution, and he has performed his duties with more attention to the resulting publicity than to his responsibility to the people of the United States."

The indictment said that during a 15-year period starting in 1930, Thomas "unlawfully, knowingly and wilfully combined, conspired and confederated" to defraud the U. S. government of money.

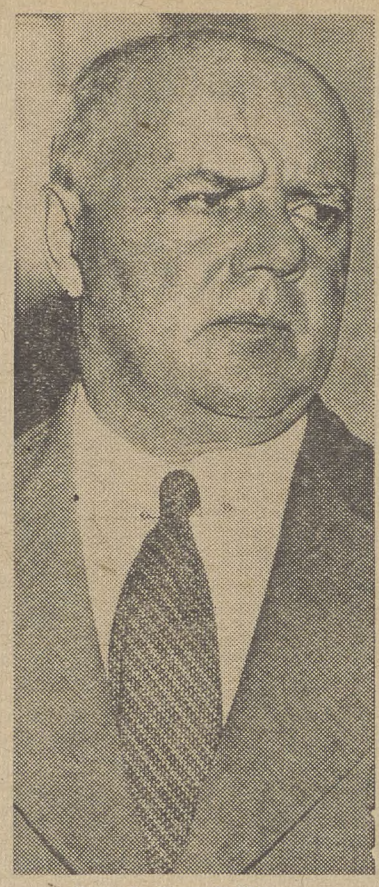
PURPOSE of the conspiracy, the indictment said, was to get pay checks to two women who were not bona-fide employes because "they would not perform any work or services." Indicted with the Jersey Congressman was Miss Helen Campbell, a former secretary of Thomas.

A tip-off to what was coming developed when Thomas declined to testify before the grand jury on constitutional grounds that to do so might incriminate him.

It was the same ground used by numerous witnesses hauled before the Un-American Activities Committee during Thomas' gaudy two-year chairmanship. Unlike the Congressman, however, the wittnesses had no guaranty of a fair trial before judge and jury.

Many of the people whose name Thomas has thrown into the headlines are still waiting for a chance to answer the charges.

One of these is Dr. Edward U. Condon, whom a Thomas committee report once described as "the weakest link in our atomic security chain." Condon, a scientist of high repute, has tried again and again to answer the accusation before the committee, but has been stalled.



Rep. J. Parnell Thomas
Shoe's on Other Foot

New Dealers are worried that the Committee's leadership, under seniority rules, will go to Rep. John Wood (D., Ga.), a close associate of Rep. John Rankin (D., Miss.), who is also a member of the group.

Rep. Thomas is scheduled to be arraigned in Washington Nov. 16, with trial to follow some time later.

CIO Invites Truman To Parley

PRESIDENT HARRY S. TRUMAN has been invited to address CIO's tenth convention, which opens in Portland, Oregon, on Nov. 22.

The invitation was extended to the President by CIO Pres. Murray and was delivered to the White House just before the President left for his Key West vacation.

In his letter, CIO Pres. Murray wrote:

"You are aware, I am sure, of the deep satisfaction which the members of the CIO have derived from your splendid campaign and from your re-election. The program which you carried so effectively to the people of this country during that campaign was the program which the CIO wholeheartedly endorsed and it was one which evoked the enthusiastic support of the members of our unions.

"It would, therefore, provide us inestimable pleasure to have you address our Tenth Constitutional Convention. I know that your words will be greeted with enthusiasm."

SESSIONS of the convention will be held at the big Masonic Temple in Portland.

This week pre-convention activities get started in the northwest city. CIO's Executive Board will meet Wednesday. Nov. 17, and a number of CIO committees will be assembling for business during the latter part of the week.

One of the principal items on the Board's agenda is a report due to be made by a three-man committee which held hearings on charges against the Greater New York Industrial Union Council.

Complaints against the CIO Council in the nation's largest city were filed by officials of the New York State Council and by representatives of a number of international unions. They accused the council of failure to follow CIO policy, of unauthorized political activities, and of interference with the affairs of national unions.

Hearings were held for two days in Washington, last month, with officials of the council and "prosecution witnesses" appearing before the three-man panel named by CIO Pres. Murray.

UOPWA Board Votes To Comply With T-H

CIO Office & Professional Workers locals are voting this week on whether to empower their international officers to file Taft-Hartley non-communist affidavits and financial reports.

Proposal to comply with the T-H requirements was made by the union's executive board last week, reversing its previous policy.

A few weeks before the Board's action, the UOPWA membership voted in a referendum to continue the policy of non-compliance recommended by the executive officers and adopted by the convention last March.

The Board also recommended abolition of the three vice presidencies and accepted the resignation of Sec.-Treas. John Stanley. Stanley was appointed director of organization. The three vice presidents were named division heads, and Bernard J. Mooney, formerly upstate New York Regional director, was named secretary-treasurer.

Along with the policy change, locals will vote on the constitutional amendment abolishing the offices of vice-president. If approved, only the president and secretary-treasurer would be required to file affidavits.

In explaining its policy reversal on the heels of a referendum, the resolution stated: "The referendum, although it reaffirmed the policy of our union, showed a large minority were for compliance. Events since that time indicate that the companies and their agents in our ranks have succeeded to some degree in confusing sections of our membership and diverting their attention from the main objective—fighting the companies to ensure decent collective bargaining and higher standards for the members of our union."

Prudential and Metropolitan insurance companies refused to bargain with the union.

Both companies used as their excuse for refusing to bargain the fact that the union's officers had not signed T-H affidavits and that other unions are seeking representation rights.

Prudential has petitioned for NLRB election.

Economic Outlook Says

Fewer U. S. Families Able To Save

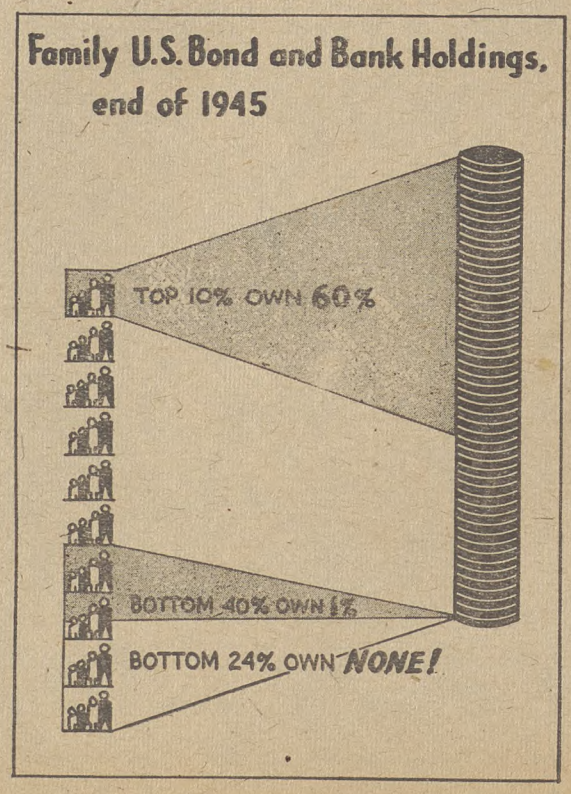
THE CIO Economic Outlook has warned that millions of American families have been forced to use all their savings, and that the "ability to save and the ownership of accumulated savings" is being confined to fewer American families.

Since Congress scuttled OPA, the Outlook said, "five to six million American families have cashed their last U. S. bonds. Among families who earn less than $5,000 a year, the rate of 'dis-saving' (spending more than you earn), has been rapidly rising . . . Today, only the top families are substantial savers."

The Outlook said that voters in the November elections knew that the Republican 80th Congress "had enabled the wealthy to increase their savings," and they voted for President Truman and Democratic Congressional candidates in order to get "wise economic policies that benefit the mass of American people."

The share of savings held by the top-10% income bracket has risen from 46% in 1945 to 77% in 1947, the Outlook said.

While this concentration of savings ownership has been taking place, some 13,500,000 families used up about $11 million in savings, and another 4 million families—"largely . . . unskilled and aged persons"—had no savings nor credit standing on which to draw, the Outlook noted.



ACLU Protests Cory Ruling

The American Civil Liberties Union has protested an NLRB trial examiner's ruling in the Cory Corp. (Chicago) case which held the CIO Electrical Workers guilty of an unfair labor practice for peaceful mass picketing. The civil liberties group said that it is asking NLRB to reconsider the case.

At the same time the ACLU declared that it fears there is a dangerous trend developing to consider picketing "coercion" rather than the legitimate exercise of free speech.

While reiterating its position that picketing which denies access to a struck plant is illegal, and not an exercise of free speech, the ACLU pointed out that there was no question of improper conduct raised against the Cory strikers.

Labor Secy. Tobin:

PREDICTS PROMPT REPEAL OF T-H

Secy Tobin: Death For T-H

By GLORIA CAPLAN

IF LABOR Secy. Maurice J. Tobin is still batting 1.000 as a prognosticator, repeal of Taft-Hartley is a surety and it will be "prompt and swift."

That was the Secretary's prediction at his first press conference following the election. One of the few men in high public office who predicted Pres. Truman's re-election, Tobin said, "I think there's a mandate for repeal of the (T-H) Law." He said it was one of the main planks in the Democratic platform and in Truman's campaign. "I think the people understood that when they voted."

He described the law as "unfairly slanted against the American worker."

Asked about chances for passage of the repeal measure, since a sizeable number who voted for T-H still remain in both houses, Tobin said he knew of "quite of number" who have changed their mind.

The President's State of the Union message to Congress in January will urge repeal of Taft-Hartley, Tobin predicted.

Approval of a higher minimum wage bill by the new congress was also foreseen by Tobin. Another matter close to his heart—the Labor Dept. appropriations—also stands to fare better in the 81st Congress. The previous Republican Congress slashed the Department's appropriation so as to impair the work of the Bureau of Labor Statistics and reduce effectiveness of the Department's administration of the Wages & Hours Act, Tobin stated. An increased appropriation would afford workers more protection against violators of the Wages & Hours Act and increase the services of BLS., he said.

IN THIS interim period between the election and resumption of Congress in January, Tobin was not the only one speculating on what the 81st Congress will do. The Nation's Capital was swarming with rumors, bets and guesses as to how much of the President's program would be able to get through.

Truman's civil rights program was given the toughest sledding by most guessers. Although the GOP was committed in its 1944 platform to a civil rights program, Republicans in both houses combined last year with Southern Democrats to stymie the anti-poll tax, anti-lynching and Federal Fair Employment Practices bills.

In the 81st Congress, the votes of Republicans, along with those of liberal Democrats, would be required to override the objections of Southern Democrats.

Success of the President's program may hinge largely on the House Rules committee, which, under the chairmanship last session of GOP Rep. Leo Allen, Illinois, hogtied the housing bill and other liberal measures. What the committee lineup will be when the Democrats reorganize the committee is anybody's guess.

Chances for passage of a comprehensive housing bill seemed to most Washington observers fairly good. Last year, after Senate approval and with a majority of House members said to be committed to the bill, the Taft-Ellender-Wagner bill remained in the House Banking & Currency and then in the House Rules committee until the end of the session.

Next session not only housing, but such legislation as taxes, price control, and rent control—all of which must first clear the Banking & Currency Committee—will stand a better chance under the committee chairmanship of Kentucky Rep. Brent Spence.

NLRB Rules

Union Shop Illegal Without Election

TWO NLRB decisions last week placed in jeopardy all union security clauses put in operation without benefit of an NLRB union shop election and paved the way for wholesale inter-union raids.

Immediately hit by the rulings were the CIO Steelworkers at the C. Hager & Sons Mfg. Co., St. Louis, Mo., and the CIO Electrical Workers at General Electric's San Jose, Calif., plant.

The Steelworkers case arose from a petition by the International Association of Machinists for an election at the plant. The CIO union had signed a union shop agreement on Aug. 22, 1947, the date Taft-Hartley became effective, without first seeking an NLRB poll or requiring dues checkoff cards.

The Board ruled that the union shop clause in the agreement is illegal and ordered an election as requested by the IAM. The poll is to be held in 30 days, with the Steelworkers barred from the ballot. Philip Murray and other Steelworkers officials have refused to sign the non-communist affidavits.

In the UE case, the Board overruled both the company and the union, who argued that their contract was signed on April 1, 1946, before Taft-Hartley became law. The agreement, they said, automatically renewed itself on Jan. 1, 1948, thus preventing an NLRB representation election until the contract's expiration.

The Board ignored these arguments, ruled the maintenance-of-membership contract illegal, and ordered an election in 30 days. The petitioning IAM will appear on the ballot. UE, a non-complying union, will be barred.

Another NLRB ruling has added such picketline calls as "I'll crack your head" or "beat hell out of you" to the Taft-Hartley list of "don'ts." This case involved an independent committee of shoe workers at the Perry-Norvell Shoe Co., Huntingdon, W. Va., and the AFL Boot and Shoe workers.

The independent committee had launched a strike in an effort to oust the AFL group, which had held a contract with the company without ever having held an election to determine the preferred bargaining agent.

Overruling the AFL's complaint, the Board found it legal to strike for recognition where no union has been certified by the NLRB, but ordered the strikers to "cease and desist" from pushing or threatening non-strikers.

Wages Up 30%, Prices 35%

Despite three post-war rounds of increases, wages are still lagging behind the cost-of-living, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reports.

Although factory workers' pay increased an average of 30% since V-J Day, BLS said, "rising prices have more than offset the increases in gross weekly and hourly earnings, and have largely cancelled out the advance in wage rates."

In comparison with the 30% pay increase, the consumers' price index for moderate income families in large cities rose about 35% in the same 3-year period, BLS noted.

Sour Grapes

The Scripps-Howard Washington News, two days after election:

"Incidentally, we suspect that more union members than ever before refused to tell pollsters how they intended to vote. That may have accounted for the big 'undecided' figure in the polls—the figure which, as the surprised Dr. Gallup has pointed out, now appears so largely in the Truman-Barkley column."

Supreme Court To Rule On T-H Affidavit Clause

THE U. S. Supreme Court has agreed to review the "non-Communist affidavit" of the Taft-Hartley Law.

The ruling will be on the language of Sec. 9 (h) of the law, which requires that all international and local officers—as defined in union constitution and by-laws — must sign affidavits declaring they are not Communists before their union or local can use the services of the Natl. Labor Relations Board.

The case came to the Supreme Court as a result of a 2-1 ruling of a special Federal District Court in New York which sustained a ruling of an NLRB regional director that the CIO American Communications Association could not be placed on a union election ballot because its officers had not signed the affidavits.

The ACA brief declared that:

(a) The section of the law abridges freedom of speech, assembly and press, guaranteed by the 1st and 5th Constitutional amendments; (b) the section is a bill of attainder (which is legislation aimed to penalize some particular person or persons, which is specifically barred by the constitution), and (c) the section is so vague as to conflict with the 5th Amendment.

A number of union officers, including CIO Steelworkers' Pres. Philip Murray, an avowed anti-Communist, have refused to sign the affidavits on the grounds they are an invasion of private and Constitutional rights.

Grasso To Attend UNESCO Meeting

Sec.-Treas. Frank Grasso of the CIO Paper Workers sailed Nov. 6 from New York on the Queen Elizabeth to attend the third general conference of United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to be held in Beirut, Lebanon, Nov. 17-Dec. 11.

Grasso will attend the conference as a technical adviser on labor to the U. S. delegation, as substitute for National CIO Research & Education Director Stanley Ruttenberg who was unable to be present.

Dr. Milton Eisenhower, president of the University of Kansas, is head of the American delegation. Julian Huxley is director general of UNESCO.

CIO Joins In UE Law Fight Against Atomic Commission

THE CIO will join in the suit filed by the CIO Electrical Workers to obtain a reversal of an Atomic Energy Commission order which directed General Electric to cancel a collective bargaining contract with the electrical union. CIO Pres. Philip Murray, in announcing the decision to join the suit, said the AEC order "goes beyond the requirements of security and is a dangerous precedent."

Murray said the CIO is "keenly aware of the security considerations which are necessarily involved in the activities of the Commission," and recognize the "imperative necessity for for protecting the highly secret work being done in atomic energy installations from disloyal and subversive persons."

But, he pointed out that workers engaged on atomic energy jobs have been security-cleared, and the CIO "is at a loss to understand" why breach of a union collective bargaining agreement is necessary.

"If the Atomic Energy Commission asserts this unprecedented power, then any other agency or government may likewise take it upon itself to command employers to violate collective bargaining agreements," Murray asserted.

The suit stemmed from two recent AEC orders. One, issued Sept. 27, ordered GE not to recognize the UE at its new Knolls II Atomic Power Laboratory, Schenectady. Another order, on Nov. 1, directed GE to withdraw recognition of the union at the Peak St., plant, Schenectady.

The union's suit asked for an injunction to restrain breach of the contract, and sought $1,000,000 damages from the corporation and the five members of AEC, David Lilienthal, Lewis Strauss, William Waymack, Robert Bacher and Sumner Pike.

The CIO News

California Edition

Philip Murray President James B. Carey Secretary-Treasurer
Vice Presidents: L. S. Buckmaster, Joseph Curran, Albert Fitzgerald, John Green, Allan S. Haywood, O. A. Knight, Walter P. Reuther, Emil Rieve, Frank Rosenblum.

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REP. THOMAS INDICTED

Rep. J. Parnell Thomas, who "tried" many Americans in the headlines, is going to have his own trial in court.

He will have full opportunity to exercise the constitutional rights which he denied to others.

He will have a chance to confront his accusers and have them cross-questioned by an attorney of his own choosing.

That is as it should be.

However, if our judicial system operated along the lines of the House Un-American Activities Committee which Thomas heads, he already would be behind bars.

On numerous occasions the CIO News attacked Thomas and his committee. Our complaint was against the committee's tactics—not against its stated purpose of exposing disloyal Americans.

We, of course, did not know then that Thomas would be indicted by a Federal grand jury on charges of receiving salary "kickbacks" from his congressional employes and with filing fake pay vouchers with the House of Representatives.

So our feeling that Thomas was unfit to head a congressional committee did not result from any new "insight" with which we were endowed following his indictment.

The Nov. 2 election paved the way for Thomas' removal as committee chairman. The courts, if he is found guilty, will take care of his removal from public life.

Our chief concern is over the future of the House Un-American Activities Committee, its damnable theory of guilt by association and its habit of trying to serve as prosecutor, judge and jury.

The new house should either abolish this committee or see that it is reconstituted in such a manner that it is a model of the Americanism it is supposed to protect. ★★★

NO WONDER WE WONDER

A lot of people who had absolutely nothing to do with it are going around patting themselves on the backs and telling how they elected Truman to office and gave the Democrats control of the House and Senate.

Not content with taking full credit for the election, they are talking loudly about what "we're going to do" when the new Congress goes into session.

This causes us to wonder whether those who climbed on the bandwagon after Nov. 2 will soon be trying to sell the public the idea that Harry Truman didn't do any campaigning on his own.

We can't keep from wondering about some other things, too.

For example, we wonder whether employers will keep referring to the Look Magazine poll as proof that trade unionists really like the Taft-Hartley Act.

We wonder whether Dr. George Gallup and Elmo Roper will conduct a couple of scientific polls to determine what the American people think about polls.

We're curious about whether the political "experts" will remember just prior to the 1950 elections how it felt to eat crow in 1948.

We're curious, too, about the NAM's new propaganda line. There will have to be a new one, you know, and it can't have "victory" as its theme.

We wonder if there was anybody in the country—beside President Truman—who was happier on Nov. 3 than PAC Director Jack Kroll.

Excuse us, please, if we seem to rub it in a bit—but being on the winning side in an election is simply wonder-ful!

'Experts' Now 'Explaining' It

Many Interpretations of Democratic Victory As Poor As Predictions

By ALLAN L. SWIM

THE guys who did the worst guessing about the election have been busy since Nov. 3 "explaining" what the Democratic victory means.

Some of the explanations are as fantastic as the prognostications which preceded them.

Maybe eating crow and "experting" at one and the same time caused part of the confusion.

A few of the crow-eaters came right out and said it: "A majority of the voters preferred Truman and his New Deal programs to Dewey and his Old Guard program."

But most of them didn't.

They quibbled and hemmed and hawed—and one of the nation's top anti-labor commentators blamed Dewey's defeat largely on his "cold personality."

LET'S leave Dewey's personality out of it and see if we can draw some sharp conclusions about the election.

One thing is completely clear:

The nation's voters kicked the extreme leftists in the teeth and swatted the extreme rightists in the seat of the pants. They expressed a preference for liberalism over conservatism.

The Progressives, established largely to fight the European Recovery Program, and the anti-civil rights Dixiecrats were soundly repudiated.

THE chief backers of the Dewey team—those who supplied the heavy financial "sugar"—belong to what can be loosely termed the "NAM crowd."

The most active supporters of the Democratic team were the trade unions. Farmers, though not organized politically on the same scale as labor, played an important role in electing Truman and other Democrats.

Thus the retention of Truman and the elimination of the GOP leadership of Congress can be listed as defeat for the brand of thinking which dominated the 80th Congress.

This defeat was a real victory for labor.

SOME of the commentators were saying by nightfall of Nov. 3 that the Truman victory was not a mandate for repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act.

And some of them were saying privately that Truman's re-election meant the beginning of state socialism.

They were wrong on both scores.

Repeal of T-H was one of the important planks in the Democratic Party platform—and it was one of the points Truman stressed time and again throughout his campaign.

The party was pledged to the enactment of badly needed social legislation but not to substituting socialism for capitalism.

IF you want to sum up the election in broad, general terms you can do so by saying the nation preferred the New Deal to the things the Republicans wanted to substitute for it.

In expressing such a preference, the people thumbed their noses at the Communist Party-line tripe peddled by the Progressives and the bigotry peddled by the States Righters.

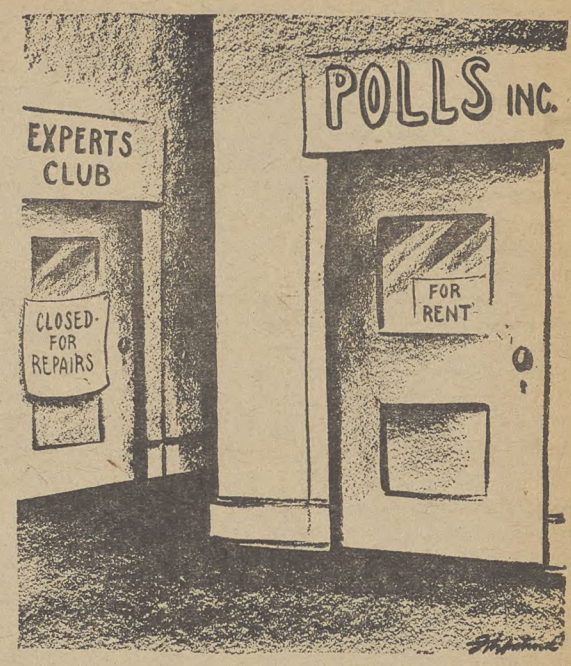
There are valuable lessons to be learned from the election results.

Truman got out from behind the political 8-ball by coming out slugging in favor of a pro-labor New Deal program.

Democrats gained control of Congress because the Republicans they replace were trying to emasculate the New Deal and hog-tie labor.

The Republicans lost because they were playing ball with the special interests and trying to keep the "average citizen" out of the game.

These are lessons that shouldn't be forgotten.



—St. Louis Post Dispatch

AFTERMATH

CONGRESSMAN DRIPP **By YOMEN**

"Some of my best friends are ex-congressmen."

Guild Charges

Editor Said, Be My Spy

THE Denver (Colo.) Post unit of the CIO Newspaper Guild has filed charges with the NLRB accusing the Denver Post management of unfair labor practices, unit officers announced.

Two specific cases of intimidation and "an act of espionage" by Alexis McKinney, managing editor, are alleged to have been committed against Guild members.

In the complaint citing "espionage," McKinney is charged with having urged a Guild member to turn informer on other members of the union by furnishing management with confidential information about Guild meetings early in 1948. Names of all employes taking part in the discussions, and specific remarks made by them, were requested by McKinney, the complaint states.

Post management is further accused of having discriminated against one long-time Guild member by repeatedly demoting him. This employe, with approximately 20 years' service with the Post, has held many responsible editorial positions and his competency is considered beyond reproach by the Guild. In the last demotion suffered by this employe, the vacancy created by his removal was filled by the Post publisher's son, E. Palmer Hoyt Jr.

He Was Very Brave ---Or So It Seemed

HE was a mild-mannered, middle-aged man who looked like he would hardly know the meaning of violence.

She was an eager-beaver listener—a young woman who liked to discuss psychology.

They were talking about fear, and he was trying to convince her that men who appear to be meek but act tough frequently generate more fear than men who both look and act tough.

He wasn't getting very far with his argument—and then he told the following story:

THE CIO decided to attempt to organize a plant in a town that had the reputation of being extremely hostile to organized labor.

The organizers selected to handle the job were picked carefully. They were even-tempered, good-natured men—

The director of the local campaign knew that a couple of huskies were good insurance against the violence he hoped to avoid.

He instructed his staff to laugh off any abusive treatment it might receive and said, "Regardless of what happens, don't lay a hand on anybody in town unless you have to act in self defense to keep from getting badly hurt."

IT was tough going from the very beginning—and it was hard for the organizers to smile when being taunted and cursed by foremen and supervisors who were openly fighting unionization.

Within a few weeks the CIO men were beginning to get tense and jumpy. After being insulted on the streets they would return to their hotel rooms and declare to each other that "the next guy who calls me a dirty '————— is going to get punched in the nose."

The situation became worse as time passed.

About two weeks before the date set for an NLRB election at the plant the CIO sent in some extra organizers.

At about the same time, word reached the organizing director that the company had hired two men—brothers with a reputation for violence—to beat up any CIO men they could catch out on the streets after dark.

The organizers quit working in pairs at night and started going out with no less than four in any one group.

The brothers were very much in evidence, but they started no trouble. Four to two must have been considered poor odds.

AT this point in his story the mild-mannered man said, "I told the fellows they were nuts to put up with such treatment and they asked me what they could do about it.

"I told them I'd fix the little red wagon of those two big birds and they just laughed at me. But I had the last laugh.

"I was with the last group of organizers sent in and I felt sure those tough borthers had never seen me. I counted strongly on that.

"I saw those two guys on a corner the next evening. I yanked my hat brim down over my eyes like a movie tough, jammed my right hand into my overcoat pocket as if I had hold of a cannon and walked right up to them.

"Covering them with my imaginary gun, I said out of the corner of my mouth, 'You mugs would look a lot better in a coffin than walking around on the street. If either one of you lays a finger on one of my boys I'll let you have it in the belly!'

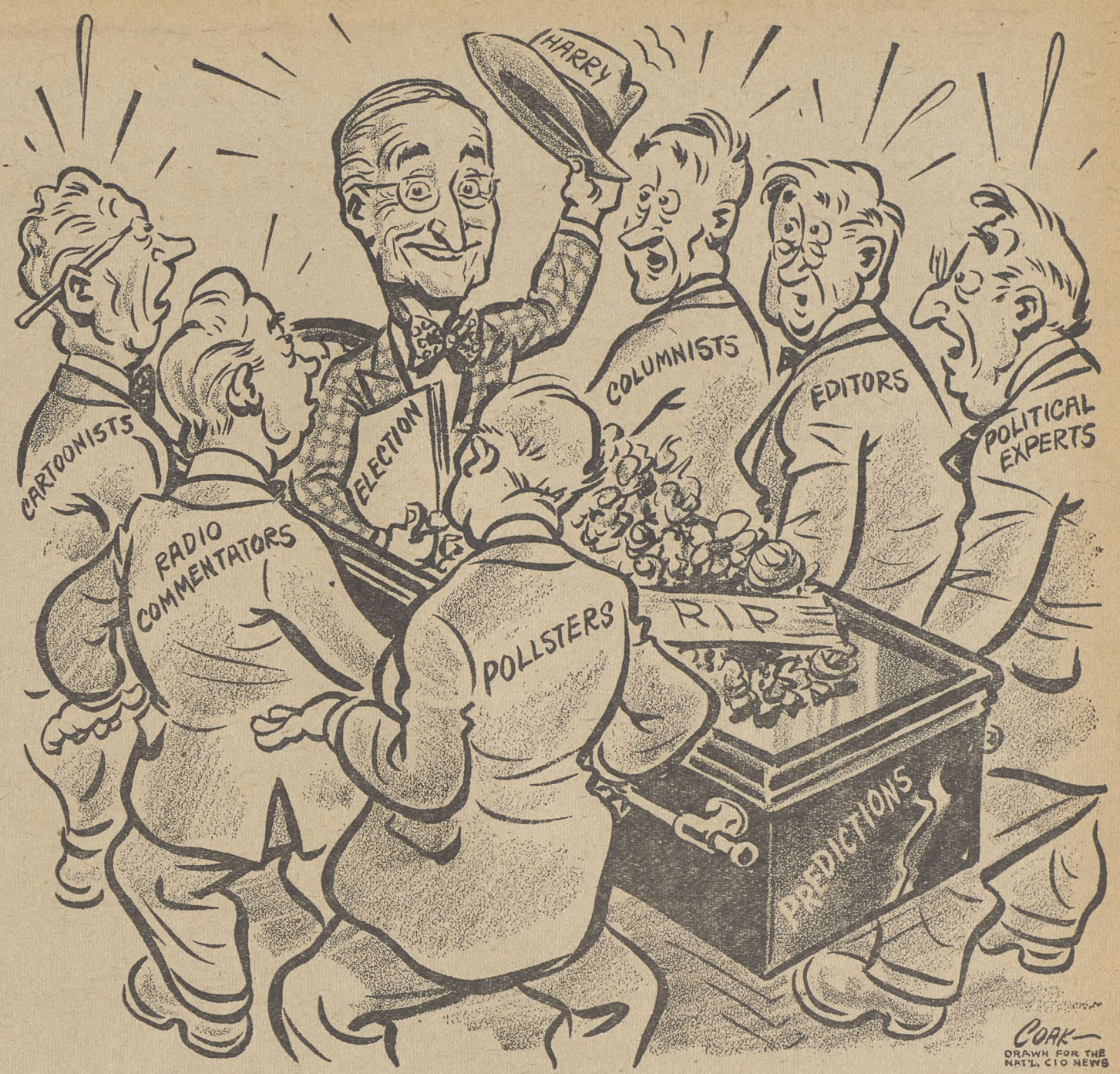
"I turned my back on them and walked away. They hurried in the other direction and we never saw them again."

The young woman, slightly breathless, asked, "How did you ever get up enough nerve to do it?"

"Nerve?" asked the mild-mannered man. "You don't need nerve when you've got 14 angry organizers lined up across the street [illegible] you—ready to move in if trouble [illegible]ts."

A. L. S.

News of His Death Greatly Exaggerated



Civil Rights a Federal Problem, Says Humphrey, and We're 172 Years Late

By Hubert Humphrey

U. S. Senator-elect from Minnesota, in Graphic Survey

This year, for the first time in history, both major political conventions have promised to enact a full range of legislation designed to close the gap between profession and practice in the field of civil rights.

Because our fundamental democratic tenets are still under constant fire, this program has become a matter of high moral strategy. But even without this challenge, civil rights legislation has become a compelling political and economic necessity.

Under the urgent pressures and exertions of war we learned many lessons. We found that discrimination in employment deprived us of precious production; that year-to-year denial of job opportunities for many of our citizens had robbed our economy of skilled manpower; that segregated housing, hospitals and schools were expensive; that a Jim Crow army was an inefficient anachronism.

These lessons were not lost on us as a nation. All over America a search for new solutions began to stir. This culminated last year when a committee of distinguished citizens examined the entire civil rights question at the behest of Pres. Truman. The committee presented a full slate of recommendations. The President submitted requests for legislation to Congress.

Almost immediately, the whole question of civil rights legislation became charged with political controversy. After a year of that controversy, two significant facts have emerged.

First, the American people are civil rights conscious.

The second is that the objectives of the President's report have won overwhelming approval. This is evidenced by the platforms of both major political parties. In the case of the Democratic party at least, approval came by no perfunctory parliamentary nod. Testimony of the seriousness with which the Democratic party took that pledge was the secession of the Dixiecrats.

The big "split" turned out to be a splinter which strengthened the Democratic party by attracting many new supporters.

Discounting the hard core of opposition which travels under the raggedy yellow banner of White Supremacy, the main line of criticism against the President's recommendations has come from persons who would prefer "gradualism" as against what they charge is a blitzkreig presentation of a "package deal."

The problem of tactics may properly be discussed by any sincere supporter of the civil rights program. However, I have been in politics long enough to know that democracy, operating at top speed, rarely gets beyond gradualism in its peacetime lawmaking. If we boldly stake out our goals and needs, the cumbersome legislative processes of the nation, state and city will gradually swing into line. If you start out shooting for gradualism, the legislative process is apt to produce a studious backsliding into the status quo.

To those who say we are trying to rush the issue of civil rights, I have said, and I still maintain, that we are 172 years late.

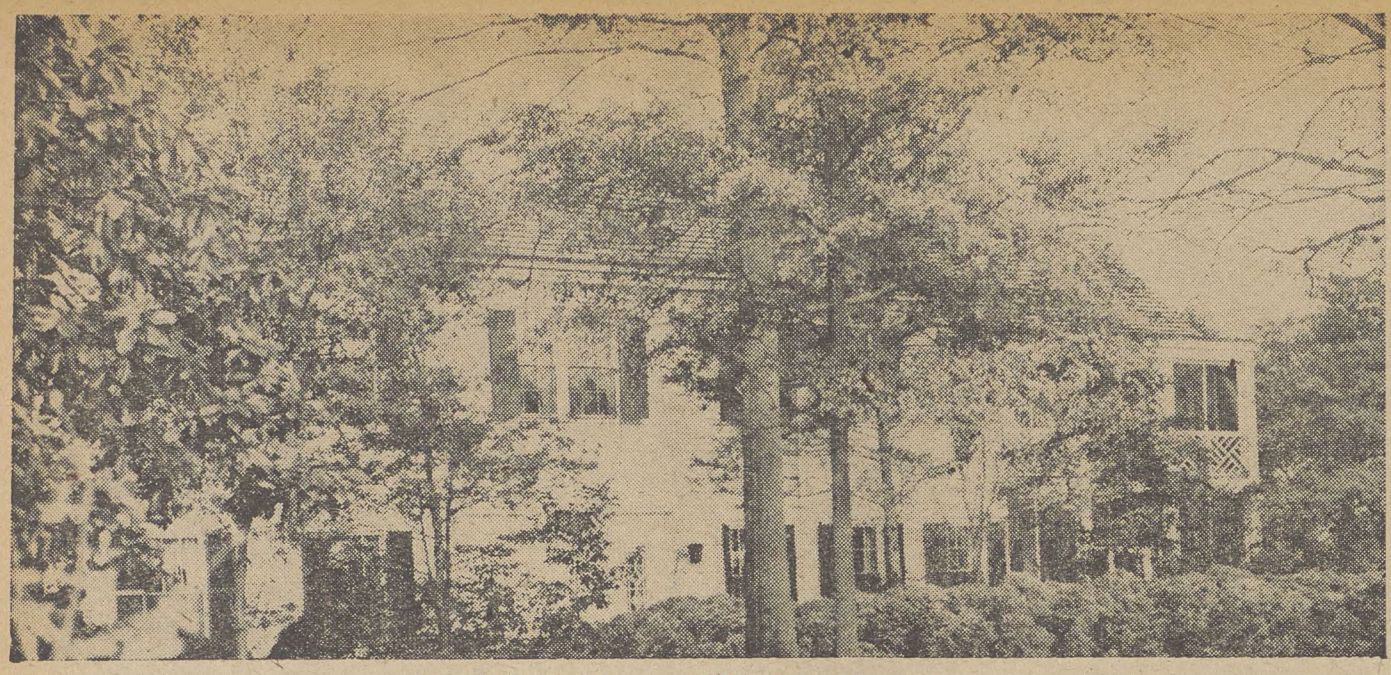
A more oblique line of attack comes from those who maintain that civil rights legislation will not work until we get everybody "educated." Then presumably, we would not need it at all.

As one who has been a teacher, I share the American faith in formal education. But I have also had some experience as Mayor of Minneapolis, where I learned of the profound educational value of the traffic ticket, the fire law, the inspections of the Health Department, and yes, the Fair Employment Practices ordinance.

In factories, mills and department stores, many Minneapolis workers have become acquainted for the first time with Negroes and Jews. Strained feelings about "minority groups" are disappearing.

Important, too, is the fact that our city's FEPC has focused the attention of trend-setting citizens in the fields of employment, housing, hotel and theater management on the whole problem of discriminatory practices.

Southerners must understand that this problem is not theirs alone. Civil rights legislation has become a federal problem because in some way or other every state in the Union, not just those of the South, has denied to some of its citizens the full rights of American citizenship.



THIS IS WHERE A DIXIE BOSS LIVES

MANSION: This is the home of Charles Cannon at Concord, N. C. Self-styled "philanthropist," this industrialist is a rabid union hater. His vast empire is one of the largest in the South. Now, take a look at the opposite side of the page to see the residence of sharecroppers—in need of more than philanthropy.

MEDIEVAL: This is one of the oldest textile mills in the South. Note the medieval towers and the bell atop the center tower. Many southern employers would like to treat workers medievally.

'You See

By WILLIAM WEISS

This is the story of "Operation Dixie" as seen by one of the "Buck privates" who's been in the thick of it since it started.

When you look at the Southern Drive you see many things—

Secret midnight meetings of workers . . . wholesale firings . . . stretchouts and blacklists . . . endless picketlines in the rain and under the burning sun . . .

Mimeograph machines and a million leaflets—"Union Meeting Tonight" . . . the stench of paper and rayon mills, the fields of cotton, the great tobacco warehouses . . . the whine of a million spindles and the crash of falling timber . . .

The roar of a sawmill, and the soft, drawling voice, "I think I'll wait awhile before I join up."

Yes, all that, and the beautifully landscaped home of a mill owner—and, a half mile away, the miserable, unpainted shacks of his workers.

The Southern Drive can be a dismal hotel room in a hostile town . . . snarling company attorneys . . . segregation laws and police brutality—"Stay off the streets after dark, 'Nigger', or else!" . . . stately churches and unfriendly pastors . . . physical violence . . . citizens' committees and "loyal employe" associations.

Sure, there are friendly pastors, too, and decent cops, and citizen groups which go along with the CIO program—but, being human, we're more inclined to talk about those who slap us in the face than those who give us a pat on the back.

YOU look at the Southern Drive and you see many things—

Self-ordained preachers, working for management, preaching hate of "those outsiders" . . . the maddening complacency of textile workers, trained from childhood to believe that mill owners are all-wise, that "outsiders" can bring them only harm . . . "Bloody" Gastonia and Elizabethown, memorials to the textile strikes of 1929 and 1935 . . .

Trucks topheavy with big bales of cottton . . . Pentacostal Holiness ministers who claim the letters "CIO" are "the mark of the beast" . . .

Company stooges and Labor Board elections . . . Editor "Parson Jack" Johnson and his labor-baiting "Trumpet" . . . a winning situation turned into a disastrous rout when the employer shuts down his mill the day before the election and has a "heart to heart" talk with his employes . . .

Almost ever... South has a ... of tower is t... costs.

In The...

William ... story of the ... drive and t... tures whic... neither a n... photographe...

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Despite the... real progress—membership i... than doubled 5...

THE Southe... the men ... the workers ... stand its pu...

It is bigge...

BULL: When a visitor enters Elizabethtown, N... he gets the impression from this sign th... entering a dream world. It is certainly ... world for the Greene Brothers, sawmill... They house their $10,000 Hereford h...

Operation Packing Box

The headquarters staff of the CIO Organizing Committee was using packing boxes for desks when "Operation Dixie" began in the summer of 1946.

It was months before some of the state and area directors were able to obtain offices from which to operate.

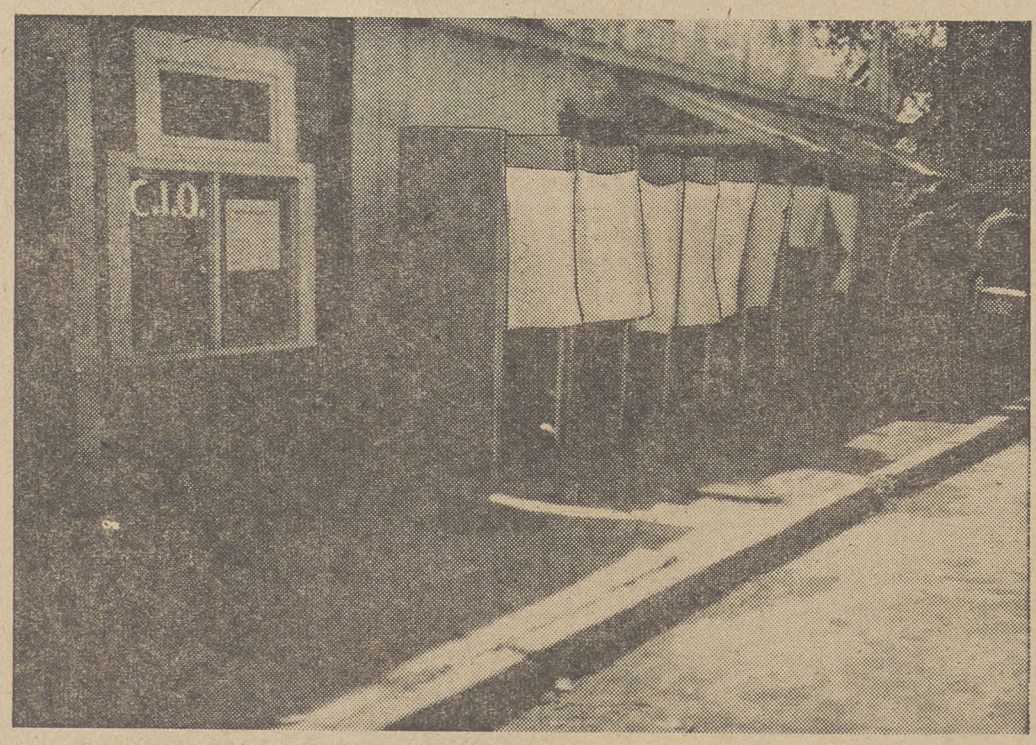
Most of the men and women hired as organizers had had no previous organizing experience.

* * *

Within six months Committee Dir. Van Bittner and his assistants had created a smoothly functioning organizing team that operated in many cities and small towns in 11 states stretching from Northern Virginia to West Texas.

Since early last year hundreds of local volunteer organizers have been giving assistance to the Committee staff.

The work is paying off, as the story — by Bill Weiss — on this page shows. The South is looking up.



OPEN-AIR: The NLRB had to go to the unusual procedure of holding an open air election at a Georgia plant. The NLRB had hired a local building. The employer, who had fought the CIO union with every possible means, prevailed upon the building owner to lock his place up tight so that the election could not be held. The NLRB set up its booths outside the CIO Hall. P.S. We won!

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owners who fight it and the editorials which condemn it.

It is greater than the men who hate what it advocates—a better way of life for Southern workers, greater prosperity for all of the South, liberty, freedom and dignity for men and women who toil with their hands.

It will go on—in one form or another—for years to come.

The militant CIO approach to problems has captured the imagination of many Southerners who are more interested in eliminating the region's shortcomings than in making excuses for them.

The CIO has made more progress in the field of race relations than any other group that has operated in the South. It has eliminated the North-South pay rate differential in some industries and narrowed it in others.

THE political demagogs and the Southern managers of industries owned in the North and East dislike—and in some cases hate—the CIO.

For years the demagogs have fanned race and religious prejudice and then capitalized on it.

The Southern managers, paying low wages, have provided a threat to the unionized plants in the rest of the country.

The CIO already has become a potent liberal political force in some parts of the South—and its continuing growth will sharply curb if not eliminate the great strength of Southern reaction.

Its drives to organize the unorganized—plus the contracts it has negotiated—is eliminating the unfair competition which comes from a low-wage area.

Boss Crump over in Memphis learned about the effectiveness of CIO political action in the recent primaries and elections.

DESPITE the Taft-Hartley Act and bitter employer opposition, the CIO Organizing Committee has added 900 new locals and 450,000 new members to the CIO rolls since Operation Dixie began.

A total of 159 petitions for certification are now on file with the NLRB, and 127 active local organizing drives are under way.

A new day is dawning for Dixie. Much has been accomplished, but —as Committee Director Van A. Bittner puts it—"the greater part of the job remains to be done."

There are about 6,000,000 industrial workers in the 11 Southern states. About 950,000 of these belong to the CIO.

There are still many to be organized, and there will be even more if the South continues to expand industrially.

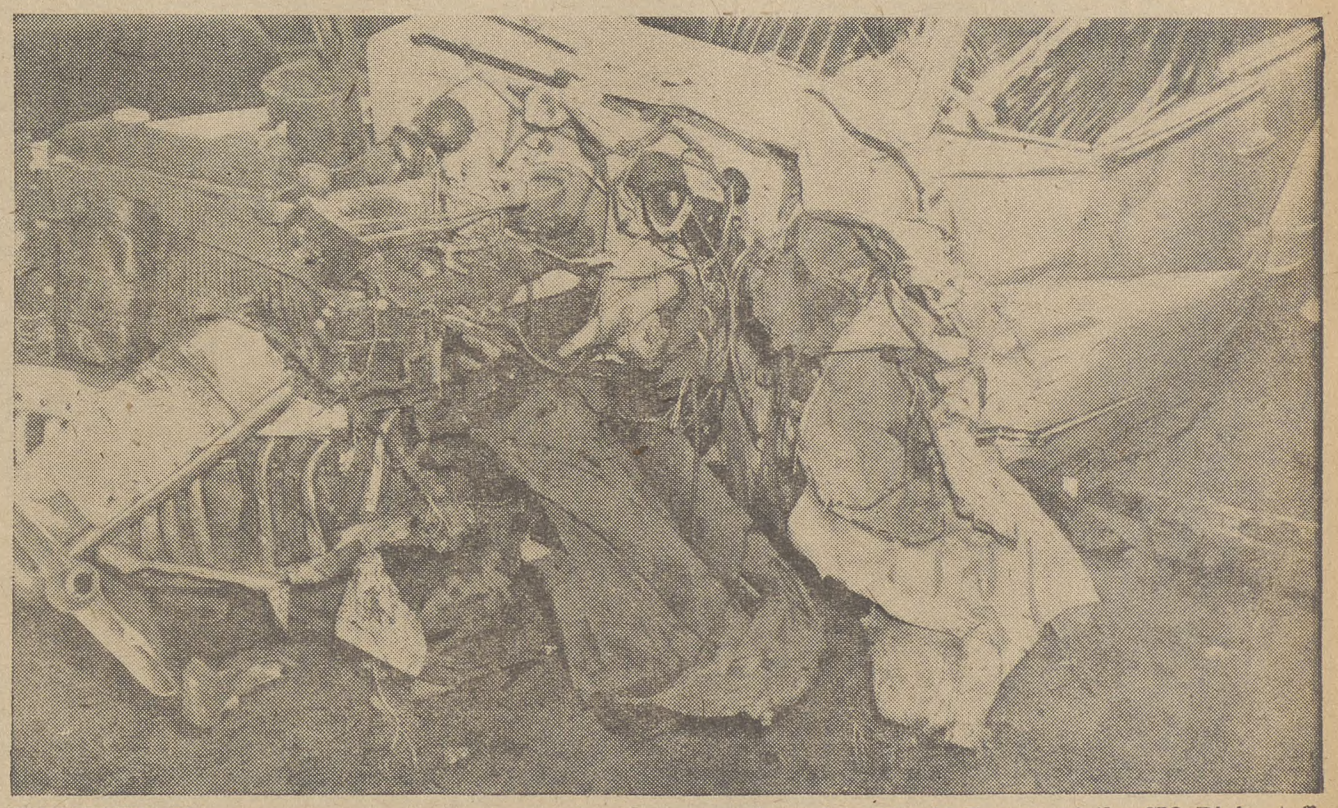
My prediction is that the organizing job still ahead will be accomplished—and I'm not one of those smart "experts" who elected Dewey to the presidency before the people had a chance to vote!

nditioned barns. But, it is a nightmare for the
mill employes, who got 60c an hour when they
on strike for recognition four months ago.
orkers, members of the CIO Woodworkers,
out.

THIS IS WHERE A DIXIE SHARECROPPER LIVES

HOVEL: Sharecroppers live in unbeliveable squalor and poverty. Despite their tawdry surroundings, they don't lose hope that someday they'll own their own homes— but few ever obtain them. In this home, there are no electric lights, no running water. The toilet is the outside variety. The hovel is unpainted.

THE PINCH: The tall gent in the center (profile with hat) is Bill Weiss, author of the article on this page. He is being arrested on charges of violating a Gastonia, N. C., city ordinance prohibiting distribution of leaflets. CIO won a legal fight to have the ordinance declared unconstitutional after Weiss was arrested seven times.



DYNAMITE: This auto wreckage shows what anti-union elements can do to an organizer's car. Dynamite was expertly placed in the most vital portion of the car. This car belonged to Harold Turner, of the CIO Dixie staff. He's still on the staff, proving that even dynamite can't kill the spirit of Operation Dixie.

How It Was Done:

PAC; The Farmers, The People Worked

JUST how did the vote get out—the vote which repudiated the 80th Congress and backed Pres. Truman's program?

Well, we of the CIO know best how our people did their share of the job, we know what other labor groups contributed and we have some knowledge of what the farmers and liberal groups did.

Before the election, PAC Dir. Jack Kroll said we'd have 80,000 fulltime workers in action on Nov. 2. Reports now show that there were more than 100,000 fulltime PAC workers in action. There is no estimate on how many scores of thousands did parttime work.

Now, as to literature and leaflets. The "wise" guys of the Republicans and the "wise" guys of the Wallaceites said we were laying down on the job. Well, we admit we didn't throw literature around with the reckless abandon of the Wallaceites. But, we sent literature where it would do the most good. Close to 50,000,000 pieces of literature were sent out by either national or local PAC groups.

IN addition, PAC put on 800 radio shows. Four platters were prepared and they were played extensively. PAC also had eight spot-platters — four for registration, a non-partisan appeal, and four for Truman and Barkley.

Were these blockworkers and others well-trained in their work? They were, by use of a film strip which showed them how it could be done and by its use of a movie trailer.

There was a close relationship in most areas between the CIO and AFL, and with the brotherhoods and some independent unions.

In Massachusetts, for instance, the AFL provided platters with music by Vaughn Monroe and others (services contributed by courtesy of the Musicians Union and others), which all groups of labor used widely to crush the anti-labor referenda. The result there is well known. It was a slaughter.

Also in Massachusetts, young aggressive AFL and CIO workers handled election districts. Oldtime politicians sat in amazement at the results.

Americans for Democratic Action were busy in many states.

LAST, but not least, was the cooperation between labor and farmers. An example of this was in Iowa. There, the various labor groups and the Farm Bureau Federation worked in close harmony, particularly in the primaries, where they succeeded in defeating a Republican governor, a Congressman and several legislators. Farm groups did a bangup job all through the heavily-agricultural areas.

And, don't forget John Q. Citizen. He just didn't let the Gallup Poll decide for him.

Plain Dealer Unable To See What's Plain To Be Seen

WHEN it comes to putting oneself far out on a limb and sawing it off, the daily press of America has no peers.

On Oct. 9, less than a month before the election, the Cleveland Plain Dealer took its editorial pen in hand and cried:

"Persons familiar with the Ohio political situation must have been surprised when they read a dispatch from Washington quoting Jack Kroll, head of the CIO-PAC, as saying that Ohio's 25 electoral votes were in the bag for Pres. Truman.

"Their bewilderment was probably complete when they read another dispatch from Princeton, N. J., in which Dr. George Gallup reported that (his) poll gave 51% of the vote to Gov. Dewey, 42% to Pres. Truman . . .

"It might be well for the members of the CIO to save those predictions and compare them with the actual results. In that way, they could obtain some evidence bearing on the reliability of their so-called leaders."

Members of the CIO did save those predictions. When, on Nov. 3, they compared them with the actual results, they found that "so-called leader" Kroll was right, very right. Ohio was indeed in the bag for Truman.

Jack Kroll, in addition to being national PAC director, happens to be CIO president for Ohio. After the election, the Ohio State CIO executive board—with Kroll not voting—unanimously adopted a letter to be sent to the Plain Dealer. It said:

"It's easy to guess wrong on political elections. Many of us do on occasion. So, we are not unduly critical of your wrong guess, as such.

"We do, however, deeply resent the tone of your poor guess, the low manners of your prognosticating editorial.

"Your bitter scorn of workers and their unions shows out of your every sentence. Divisiveness, insult, smear and calumny leap out of your every word.

"Why you assume this vengeful attitude we do not know. But we do know this; you were wrong. And you were wrong because you don't understand the people.

"Jack Kroll was right and he was right because he believes in the American people. He believes in their inherent decency.

"You scorned the common people."

Tireless Tobin

Secy. of Labor Maurice J. Tobin certainly has the right to be pleased with the election results.

Sworn in on Friday, Aug. 13, Tobin managed in the 90 days before the election to make more than 150 speeches or radio talks, in 16 states from Massachusetts to California.

No one on Tobin's staff will venture a guess on the miles he covered during those hectic days.

Tobin stepped out as candidate for governor of Massachusetts on the Democratic ticket, to take a long chance that his tenure as Labor Dept. head wouldn't die inauguration day.

Wallace Failed To Win The Negro Vote

EVEN up to the day of the election, Henry Wallace was confidently predicting that the vast bulk of the Negro vote would go to him.

Henry was miles off in the estimate of his total vote; he was even further off in his estimate of the Negro vote, as returns from all parts of the land show.

Take St. Louis as one example. That city has a large Negro population, most of it concentrated in the 4th, 6th, 18th and 19th Wards. Here is the vote for those wards:

Ward	Truman	Dewey	Wallace
Fourth	6719	3009	97
Sixth	6199	2854	64
Eighteenth	7400	3418	179
Nineteenth	7349	3070	75
Total	29,667	12,351	415

Thus, Wallace received only .97% of the vote in these predominantly Negro areas.

The St. Louis Argus, a Negro paper which was the only newspaper in St. Louis to support Pres. Truman, points out another significant fact. It says:

"Most conclusive evidence of the sweep was seen in the 6th Ward. This ward was the only one in the city to go Republican in the Roosevelt sweep of 1936 and had remained Republican for more than 24 years."

The Argus reported that "in the predominantly Negro wards of Kansas City, Truman held a 3 to 1 lead."

The newspaper declared that the "courageous Truman, who never backed up from his statement on civil rights made to Congress last February, went in on the strong vote of the working people and the Negro, as well as many liberals of the middle and upper classes."

Tom's Tie Gets Toledo Papers Hot Under Collar

TOM BURKE, Congressman-elect from Toledo, Ohio, like many another man in politics, wears no man's collar.

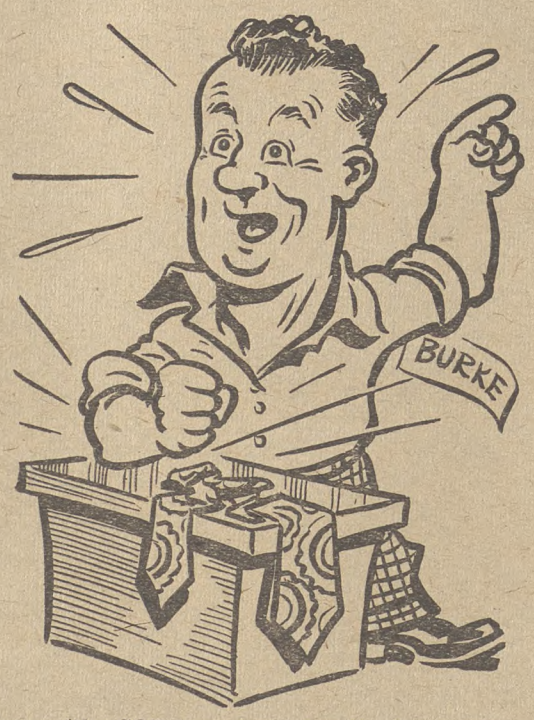
In fact, one of the things his opponents dragged up against him was a charge he wore no man's tie, either.

Tom Burke has long held the confidence of the voters of the Ohio 9th District. He was elected to the State Legislature and to City Council before winning a congressional seat Nov. 2. And, he long has held the confidence of labor, for he has been elected to officerships in his own union, the CIO Auto Workers, and as secretary-treasurer of the Toledo Industrial Union Council. In the city council, he was named Vice Mayor under Mayor Michael DeSalle.

But, the Toledo Blade and the Toledo Times just can't stand the thought of Tom Burke being elected to anything. The papers had a pretty tough time trying to think of ways to oppose Burke. Under the guidance of Publishers William and Paul Block, Jr., they finally stooped to this journalistic low in editorials:

"But though he is partial to labor generally and to the CIO in particular, it does not seem to us that Mr. Burke treats workingmen entirely right in the matter of his personal appearance. On some occasions the man who would be a Congressman dresses like a normal human being. If labor is to be present, though, he generally leaves his necktie off. It's either ostentatious or condescending.

"And this little necktie trick, trivial though it seems, may best illustrate the chief difference between these two candidates for Congress. Homer Ramey (the GOP incumbent) has his shortcomings, far too many of them. But Tom Burke is a phoney."



Then, the voters gave their answer to the Blocks. They elected Burke by an 11,000-vote majority. Now, who's a phoney?

Ching Names Three Representatives

Cyrus S. Ching, director of the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service, has announced the appointment of three district representatives.

The district representatives will be the director's official representatives in the field, and will perform liaison functions between the national office in Washington, D. C., and the regional directors to whom Ching has delegated full authority for the day-by-day running of the regional offices.

They will be available as Commissioners in the more important labor disputes which the Service may be called upon to mediate.

The three district representatives whose appointments have been announced are as follows:

Howard E. Durham, who has been director in the New York City and Boston, Mass., regional offices of the service; Clyde M. Mills, who has been a commissioner of conciliation since 1942 and who was the representative of the service in the labor disputes at Oak Ridge, Tenn., during the last year; William F. White who has been director in the St. Louis, Mo., regional office of the service.

Getting A (Party) Line on Results Of Election

Perhaps you've wondered how the Wallaceites would attempt to explain the colossal and humiliating defeat Henry suffered at the polls.

For your information, many Prog backers are using the line enunciated by George Morris in the Daily Worker, official organ of the Communist Party, one of Wallace's chief backers: "Most Wallace supporters in trade union ranks voted for Truman. They did so because they saw no other 'practical' alternative to one of giving Truman a chance to make good on some of the torrent of promises that poured out of him during his whirling vote-getting tour.

"That doesn't mean that millions turned away from Wallace. They simply felt that there is more value in a vote for one who could win, even if they were skeptical of his promises, than there is in a vote for a good man who you are sure won't get in.

"Wallace received the cheers and credit for the issues, Truman the votes."

WE DON'T FEEL A BIT SORRY

By ARTHUR RIORDAN

CONTENTS of a notebook in the calm of the days following election:

CONNECTICUT: When Chet Bowles takes over as Governor, he'll have a State Senate which is Democratic for the first time in many a year. There'll be 23 Democrats and 13 Republicans. The House'll be Rep., however.

WASHINGTON STATE: The Democrats dropped the governorship, when Mon Walgren lost in an upset, but have an easy control of the legislature. It'll be: Senate—26 Dems., 16 Reps.; House—Dems. 65, Reps. 30.

COLORADO: Gov. Lee Knous (D.) will have his party in control of the House, but the GOP has the Senate.

ARIZONA: The 19 Senate seats will be all Democratic. The House is Dem. by 58 to 6.

SOUTH DAKOTA: Here, Gov. Dewey carried the state by little more than 51%, almost an upset in itself. The Dems. won 8 Senate seats, compared to none before and gained 5 House seats for a total of 9.

UTAH: The Democrats lost the governorship when incumbent Herbert Maw fell, but kept the legislature.

BERT MILLER

IDAHO: Pollsters and other "experts" had predicted that because of the defection of Sen. Glen Taylor, who went off singing with Henry Wallace, Idaho was a sure bet for the Reps. But, Truman took the state and Sen. Dworshak (R.) will not be needing that Washington residence from now on. Winner over him is Bert Miller (D.).

OREGON: Portland, scene of the imminent CIO convention, was carried by Truman. In Multnomah County (Portland) Truman had 84,588 to Dewey's 80,783.

Four AFL men were elected to the state legislature with CIO and Brotherhood backing. Four of the county's five senatorships were won by labor-backed men, including Richard Neuberger, frequent Sat. Eve. Post contributor.

PAC officials estimate that CIO registration had risen from 30% of its members in the spring to more than 80% by election time.

OHIO: Cleveland sent an entire Democratic delegation to the State House. William R. Van Aken, daddy of the anti-labor Van Aken Bill, was decisively defeated for reelection.

RHODE ISLAND: Three CIO men have been elected to the State House in this state where labor in politics is not a new sight (U. S. Rep. Fogarty is a member of an AFL union.)

The three legislative winners are John L. Lewis (no kin) of the Steelworkers, and Ralph Petrarca and Samuel Azzinaro of the Textile Workers.

MICHIGAN: Gov.-Elect G. Mennen Williams did not carry a Democratic majority for either State House, but can have his vetoes of illiberal bills sustained. He'll have 9 senators (up from 4) out of 32 and 38 representatives (up from 5) out of 100.

CIO Auto Workers members elected to the legislature include Intl. Rep. Ed Carey, Financial Secy. Jack Fuller of UAW Pres. Reuther's home Local 174, Tracey Doll, past president of the Wayne County CIO, and Patrick J. Doyle.

In a race to fill a vacancy in Detroit's Common Council, Edward D. Connor, backed by CIO, won.

Just the day before election, Rep. Fred Hartley, lameduck coauthor of the Taft-Hartley Law, snuck through a side door of Detroit's Book-Cadillac Hotel to avoid pickets who were demonstrating against him in front of the inn. Once inside, he told glowing businessmen that T-H would be made even stronger by the 81st Congress, which he just knew was going to be anti-labor.

MISSOURI: In Truman's home county of Jackson, a labor man was elected public administrator. He is Perrin McElroy, business agent for the AFL Building Trades Council.

An amendment enabling cities of more than 40,000 population to establish pension plans was approved by the state's voters. The amendment was sponsored by union employes of the Springfield transit and electrical plants, who had lost their pensions when the city took over public utilities.

FREAR

DELAWARE: The duPont dynasty is feeling mighty low, chum, as a result of the Democrats winning the governorship and the senatorship. Going into the Senate for the next six years at least is J. Allen Frear (D.), who runs a milk business in the state capital at Dover. Out and back among his duPont in-laws will be C. Douglass Buck (R.)

Labor Men In Congress

There'll be a fairly large group of new labor union members in the 81st Congress. They include these Democrats:

Tom Burke, 9th Ohio, a member of the CIO Auto Workers.

Hubert Humphrey, Minnesota, a member of the American Federation of Radio Artists.

Roy Weir, 3d Minnesota, executive secretary of the Minneapolis AFL Central Labor Union.

George Rhodes, 13th Pennsylvania, president of the AFL Federated Trades Council of Berks County, Pa., and a labor editor.

Leonard Irving, 4th Missouri (Truman's home district), a member of the AFL Hod Carriers & Common Laborers' Union.

Andrew J. Biemiller, 8th Wisconsin, former AFL organizer.

Richard Bolling, 5th Missouri, former vice chairman of the American Veterans' Committee, formerly a union organizer and instructor at the Highlander Folk School.

Humphrey will go to the Senate, the others to the House.

Israel Laborites Greet Murray

Four members of Histadrut, the Israeli Federation of Labor, greeted CIO Pres. Philip Murray before setting out on a tour of the nation.

The delegation seeks to raise a fund of $10 million to aid workers and immigrants in Israel.

A memorial from their organization, which with members' families numbers a third of the Israeli population, read in part: "Israel has come into being because our ancient people, the Jewish people, is inspired by the ideals of prophetic justice.

"Organized labor has been the chief instrument to realize those ideals in our generation. Histadrut is building a cooperative commonwealth that will give comfort and dignity and security to the hundreds of thousands of Jewish survivors of Hitlerism and the oppressed sectors of Jewry in Arab lands."

Death Sentence For Editor Protested

The executive committee of the CIO Newspaper Guild of New York has cabled Premier Themistokles Sophoulis of the Greek government in Athens protesting the death sentence of Manolis Glezos, editor of the Communist paper Rizopastis.

According to information received by the Guild, Glezos was convicted and sentenced solely on the basis of an editorial he printed a year ago, when the Communist paper was legal. The editorial was written by the general secretary of the Greek Communist Party.

CIO Represented At Military Parley

The CIO was represented last week and this week at the Joint Orientation Conference of the National Military Establishment. Secy.-Treas. James B. Carey attended the opening sessions and the reception at Washington, D. C.

Stanley Ruttenberg, director of education and research, attended subsequent sessions at Washington and went to Pensacola, Fla., and Fort Benning, Ga., on a tour of Military Posts. He left Fort Benning for Portland, Ore., to attend the CIO convention.

Barkin In England On ERP Mission

Solomon Barkin, research director of the CIO Textile Workers has arrived in London to study British textile production for the Economic Cooperation Administration. When he left the U.S., TWUA Pres. Emil Rieve said the union is happy to lend one of its experts to help in the Marshall plan program. "The broad experience in industrial problems gained by trade union representatives should be more often called upon by government agencies," Rieve declared.

Wilson Sued By UPWA

A $1,100,000 damage suit against Wilson & Co. has been filed by the CIO Packinghouse Workers in the U. S. District Court.

The damage suit, an amendment to an original complaint against the company filed on May 6 while the nation-wide meat strike was in progress, lists damages for the International Union, eight local unions and 400 employes.

In this latest action, the union restates its charges that the company "engaged in a course of continued and widespread violation of the terms and provisions" of its contract with the union.

See Back Page Ad —Arrange To Get Convention News

Typos' Fight Impresses Tobin

Boston, Mass., union printers gave Secy. of Labor Maurice J. Tobin some ideas on how they feel about the typos' long strike in Chicago.

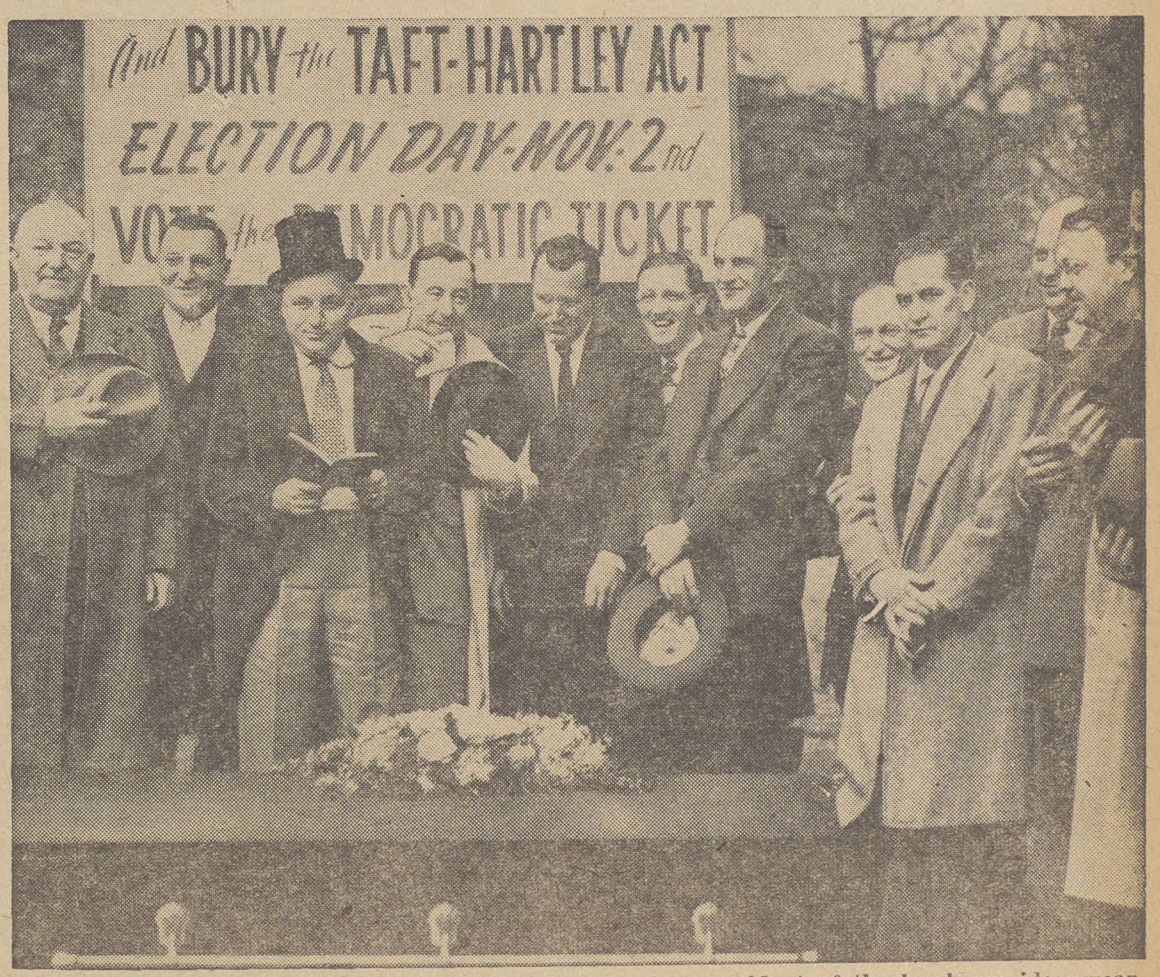
It was the day after election, and a jubilant Tobin walked into the composing room of the Boston Post to talk with AFL Typographical Union members.

"We're going to repeal the Taft-Hartley act," he told them.

Then one of the printers started talking. "Maurice," he said, "we're paying eight bucks a week to keep our Chicago strike going—and we're damned happy to pay it! But the Taft-Hartley act made it necessary to pay it."

A day later, the secretary of labor was still marveling, according to his brother, James Tobin.

"Think of it," he quoted the secretary as saying. "Eight bucks a week, and happy to pay it."



BURIED: A mock funeral for the Taft-Hartlef law was staged in Philadelphia by Branch 1 of the Hosiery Workers' Union. William Leader, president of the local, presides, wearing a silk hat. Leaning over his left shoulder is Congressman-elect William Green (D.).

He's Fighting CIO Oil Union:

Reese Taylor of California—Hard-Working Union Buster

He's Brought Turmoil To Oil

19th Century Tactics For Open Shop, Low Pay Used by Industry

By HARVEY O'CONNOR & RAY DAVIDSON

TAKE a look at Reese H. Taylor.

Big, blustery, powerful. An old-fashioned "Baron of Industry." A hard-driving, hard-talking man.

He was born in wealth—his father was a leading Southern California industrialist. He's president of California's big Union Oil Company.

Apparently he is the architect of the "California Plan" for union busting, which was outlined in detail in the last issue of CIO News. He is recognized as spokesman for the oil industry on the West Coast.

Reese Taylor rules Union Oil Co. with all the arrogance he can muster in his tough, six-foot-four-inch, 240-pound frame.

He lives in grandiose splendor in an eight-room, $1,000-a-month bungalow in Pasadena's Huntington Park Hotel. (Yes, in Southern California, you can rent a bungalow within a hotel—they build 'em on the horizontal there.)

Time Magazine on April 26, 1948, described Taylor as a "lusty backslapper." Without denying the accuracy of this description, a stenographer in his employe recently said of Taylor's noisiness around the office:

"It's just Reese Taylor making a new kind of oil again—turmoil."

This Reese Taylor is the man who in past years and particularly in the past months has been leading the California fight to break CIO's Oil Workers Intl. Union.

19th Century Stuff

Taylor's record of union-busting is in the books. Hundreds of pages of the LaFollette Committee reports, Parts 49-53, are devoted to the union-killing measures of Los Angeles in the infamous Merchants and Manufacturers Association.

Reese Taylor was a key man in those activities.

The Merchants and Manufacturers Association didn't have much success in its 1936-37 efforts to keep Southern California open-shop. Eventually, its program was largely stopped or withdrawn to the background.

BUT Reese Taylor didn't give up. In 1948, he saw a new chance to vent his wrath on unions. With Dewey (it said in the papers) riding high, with the "awful 80th" Congress following the NAM line, Taylor judged that it was time to unlimber the union-busting tools of an earlier day and kill an upstart labor union. He opened his big guns on the Oil Workers Union when it struck his two refineries and several other West Coast oil companies Sept. 4.

It's 1937, Coast Time

Most of us realize that this is 1948—almost 1949.

Not so a group of powerful oil companies out in Los Angeles. They're fighting the plucky CIO Oil Workers Intl. Union with 1937 stuff—old-fashioned arguments, old-fashioned strong-arm tactics, old-fashioned goons.

The strike of oil workers in southern California is a reminder that many corporation executives would like to go back to old-fashioned "law of the jungle" methods of dealing with unions.

Reese Taylor of the rich Union Oil Co. is such a man. Believe it or not, he's spokesman for the industry in southern California.

The methods he uses are described here by two staff members of the CIO Oil Union. The methods he uses were examined—and found bad—ten years ago by the LaFollette Committee. The LaFollette Committee was a special Senate committee to investigate violations of civil liberties; it was headed by the liberal Sen. LaFollette of Wisconsin.

It found many corporations trampling on civil rights—but none more violently than in Los Angeles.

It did happen in 1937; it is happening in 1948.

It is happening in Los Angeles; it could happen in your home town.

That's why this is an important story.

Taylor's industrial career began as superintendent of Llewellyn Iron Works in Los Angeles in 1924-29. (He was a director after 1925). This company, through a merger, became Consolidated Steel in 1929 and in the new firm Taylor later became president. Taylor stepped into all these jobs largely because of his father's influence.

Llewellyn Iron Works had an anti-union history all its own. Reese Llewellyn, for whom Reese Taylor apparently was named, was one of its founders. Reese Llewellyn, too, was long a leader of the open-shop fight.

You can see the training Reese Taylor got as a subordinate of Reese Llyewellyn.

For Open Shop, Low Pay

It was in 1936-37, after Llewellyn Iron Works became Consolidated Steel, with Reese Taylor as president, that Taylor made his greatest contribution to open-shopism.

It was in those years, too, that it became evident that the leaders of Union Oil Co., present leader of the drive against OWIU, were also the leaders of the Merchant and Manufacturers campaign for open shops and low wages.

In 1936, Los Angeles had a wage scale averaging 10c under that paid in San Francisco. Average wages in Los Angeles were 72-73c an hour. Industrial unrest was acute. Strikes occurred in meat packing, canning, furniture, trucking and maritime industries.

Los Angeles industrial leaders balled their fists to protect the city's "reputation" as a low-wage, open-shop industrial city.

The LaFollette Committee, investigating later, found that leading members of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce and the M & M met to plot their course against labor storms.

The C of C decided to channel all union-busting through the M & M. The M & M on the other hand decided to close its lobbies in Sacramento, Washington and the local city hall. The Chamber sent out a letter referring to M & M as the "battle front" organization for open-shop operations.

M & M, said the Chamber, would concern itself with the "spectacular features of the direct fighting tool."

Back of this M & M strategy were men either high in Union Oil, or soon to be. Sparkplug was S. M. Haskins, president of M & M, leader in many other employer organizations—and a director of Union Oil.

On his right hand was Reese Taylor, president of Consolidated Steel, later president of Union Oil.

On his left hand was J. Stuart "Slugger" Neary, attorney, who is now representing Union Oil in its fight against OWIU-CIO.

Another team member was L. P. St. Clair, then president of Union Oil.

Secret Committee

Early in 1936, Haskins set up the "Special Advisory Committee" of M & M—sometimes known as "The Secret Committee of Five"—to spearhead the union-breaking drive. Included on this committee were Haskins, Taylor, Neary and St. Clair—our Union Oil friends.

M & M then put the pressure on merchants and manufacturers in the Los Angeles area for funds to carry on the fight. Some 20 fund-raising committees worked on the task. They levied assessments of $5 per employe against the employers. M & M receipts rose in 1937 to $100,000.

KEY to the M & M strategy was the liberal use of "detectives." M & M had no hesitancy in signing a "labor contract" in one case—with Glen C. Bodell, head of a detective agency, who was to furnish the strong-arm boys.

It was time to streamline not only strike-breaking, but strike-breakers. Under the old system of hiring thugs, honest employers were charged as much as $10 a day for low-type operatives who were, in M & M minutes' terminology, "costly and unsatisfactory."

So M & M improved on this. Seeing the practical business aspects of a "labor contract," it signed a contract with Bodell Oct 22, 1936, for exclusive rights on his agency for strike-breaking. It provided $6 a day for operatives, $8 a day for "crew captains" and lieutenants, $500 a month and overhead expenses for Bodell.

On Skid-Row in downtown Los Angeles, M & M opened an establishment called "Open Shop Labor Temple" to recruit strike-breakers.

Pattern Set In '37

M & M early in 1937 in the truckers' strike laid the pattern for the oil strike of 1948. To get the law on the employers' side, they sent non-union trucks into their harbor area for the deliberate purpose of agitating trouble and building up cases for prosecution as a basis for an injunction. They got the injunction.

1937 Rough Stuff Still In Style

Secret Committee Pattern Set That Year Is The Taylor Touch

During the Pacific Freight Lines strike, Bodell's agency supplied 175 guards and spent $91,000 of M & M money in less than two months, LaFollette committee reports show.

In another strike, M & M saw to it that the employers signed agreements not to sign contracts with a union, as a condition of support. Penalty to employers for signing labor contracts was to be 4% of total sales with a $5,000 minimum forfeit.

On the public relations front, M & M and the Chamber of Commerce urged industry support for an organization called "Southern Californians, Inc." Union Oil, for example, gave this outfit $15,497, the record shows.

During this time, Taylor and Neary were busy up and down the coast trying to organize a Pacific Coast Economic Council, but it foundered on the rocks of San Francisco-Los Angeles civic rivalry. San Francisco open-shoppers resented the efforts of upstart Angelenos to organize a Pacific Coast united front.

M & M met considerable opposition among employers. Typical was the following case:

The Laundry Owners Alliance protested vigorously to M & M Manager Fysh because he was supplying strike-breakers to the Westrobe Laundry. Conditions there, said the Alliance, were a shame to the Laundry industry, with women working 48 hours a week and more for $7 to $8 and men faring little better.

By 1939, M & M reputation had become so bad that the head of the industrial relations department suggested to the board that M & M stop being a "police department," although "we must not abondon our efforts to block unionization of employes."

2 Major Firms Still Hold Out

SETTLEMENTS achieved with six major oil companies leave Union Oil and one Standard Oil plant as the only major bitter-enders in the two-months-old California oil strike.

Still on strike are some 3500 CIO oil workers, made up as follows:

- 2200 at the Wilmington and Oleum refineries of Union Oil.
- 1000 at the Avon plant of Tide Water Associated (The company's other plants are under contract and in operation).
- 150 at an Ohio Oil plant.
- 40 at the Lloyd Corp.

The major issue in the way of settlements continues to be the rehiring of strikers accused by the companies of violence.

One of the most lucid examples of the strike-breaking potentialities of the Taft-Hartley Act occurred at the struck Standard Oil plant at Richmond. There, strikers voted to return to work without a contract to protect their voting rights in an NLRB representation election. The Board ordered the poll in the midst of the strike. Under T-H, strikers who have been replaced by strikebreakers would be disfranchised, but the replacements could vote. To vote for their union the Oil Workers had to cancel their strike.

Since Unions Have 'Baby Banks'

YOU DON'T HAVE TO GO TO LOAN SHARKS

By HOLLACE RANSDELL

DID you ever have to borrow money in a hurry from a small loan company to meet an emergency? Or buy a car, or furniture, or an electrical contraption on time because it would take a blue moon to squeeze enough out of your pay envelopes each week to pay cash?

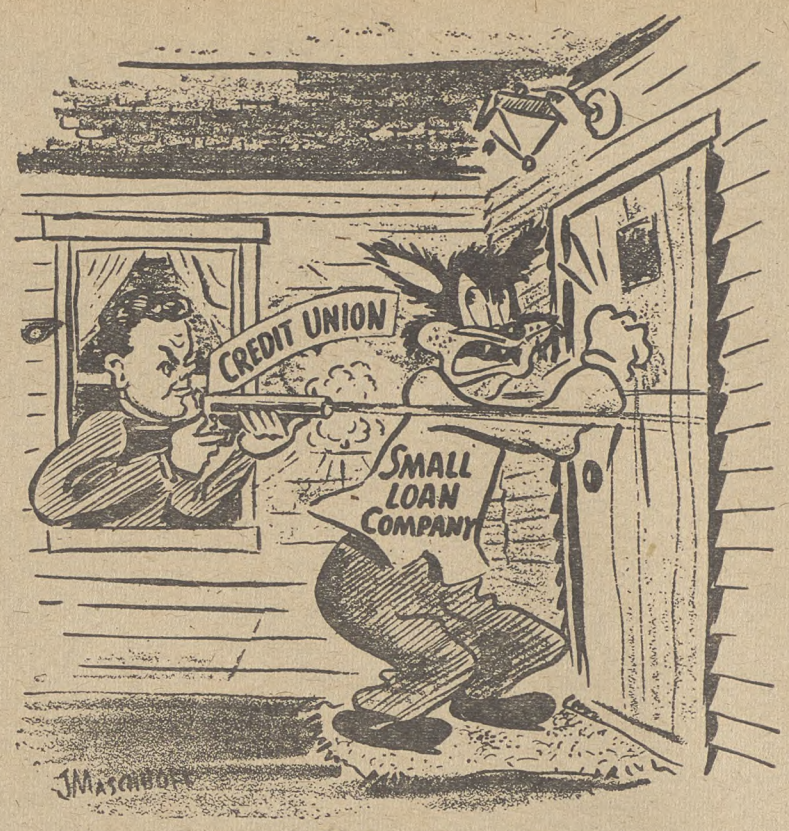
You have plenty of company if you belong to the U. S. debtors' club, for it has a huge membership. Statistics show that many millions of Americans are paying off loans of some kind or another. The amount of interest exacted in these transactions is staggering.

Not many small-time borrowers realize just how high the interest is on installment purchases or on money loans at an advertised rate of 3 or 3.5% a month. There are often hidden charges—for investigation, inspection, examination, brokerage, service, insurance, etc.—which are confusing to understand and run the cost of the loan up much higher than the borrower expected.

Money lending on a large scale has a pretty high overhead. Morris Plan banks, pioneers since 1910 in the small loan business, are said to figure that it costs about $12 to handle a consumer loan. On a $100 loan, therefore, if this figure is correct, the money lender would have to get 12% interest before making any profit at all.

That's in the legitimate loan business. Then there are the loan sharks.

A FEDERAL grand jury in San Antonio, Texas, several years ago brought in an indictment alleging that 400 small loan offices in the South, West and Southwest charged interest rates ranging from 60



to 1000% on loans from $5 to $60, with the average ranging from 120 to 240%.

A U. S. Dept. of Justice attorney testifying before a Congressional committee during the war stated that $500,000,000 was lent at an interest rate of 30 to 40% annually, and that a million was lent at 120 to 240%.

Some witnesses at a New York State legislative committee hearing in January, 1948, testified that they had to pay interest as high as 290% on cars bought through New York finance companies.

It's not necessary, however, to be victimized by loan sharks or pay high interest rates to loan companies run for profit, as some five million workers, farmers and other modest-income Americans have found out.

These are the members of 12,000 credit unions—cooperative savings and loan banks—run by the members themselves on a non-profit basis, which have been organized in every state in the union and in the District of Columbia and Hawaii under Federal or state charters.

SOMETIMES called peoples banks, or baby banks, these 12,000 credit unions have assets totaling more than $500 million and control about 10% of the credit loan business in the U. S.

Maximum interest rates in credit unions are 1% a month on the unpaid balance, in contrast to the 3½% monthly interest which loan companies may charge legally. The 1% rate is set by the Federal Credit Union Act under which credit unions chartered by the Federal government function. Most states have similar laws.

The Federal Act passed in 1934, was amended in 1940, 1946 and 1948, and administration of the Act, originally under the Farm Security Administration, was switched to the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, and in July, 1948 was put under the Federal Security Agency.

THE Act defines a Federal credit union as a cooperative association "for the purpose of promoting thrift among its members and creating a source of credit for provident or production purposes."

Seven or more persons may set up a credit union, provided the membership is "limited to groups having a common bond of occupation, or association, or to groups within a well-defined neighborhood, community, or rural district."

The amount of a loan is limited to $300 without security. Larger loans must have adequate security. Repayments are made weekly, semi-monthly, monthly or according to other schedules agreed upon, usually over a period of 10 months or a year.

The par value of the shares is set by the Act at $5 each. Savings by credit union members are made in the form of share purchases, but deposits to be applied on share purchases may be made in amounts as low as 25c, and may be withdrawn at will. Loans are made out of the accumulated savings.

Net earnings may be returned to members in the form of a dividend if they so vote, except that 20% of the net earnings must be set aside as a reserve fund for possible bad loans. A dividend rate of 3 or 4% per year is commonly paid by well-established credit unions. A limit of 6% a year is set by the by-laws.

A credit union is managed by a board of not less than five directors, a credit committee of not less than three members and a supervisory committee of three members, all elected by the members.

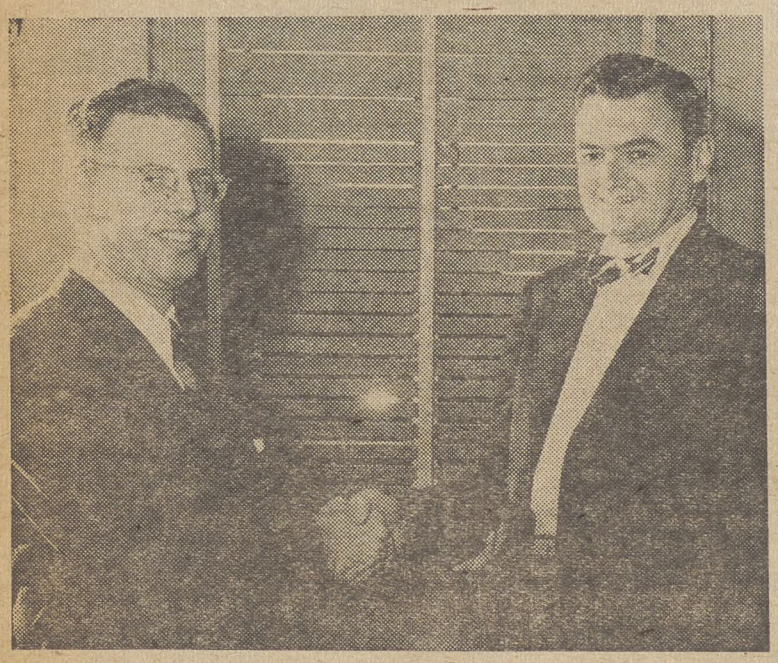
Run as it is by and for the members on a cooperative, non-profit basis, the credit union would seem to be a natural for organized labor, for it fits well into the trade union's program and policies. Like the CIO, credit unions oppose discrimination, and open their membership to anyone in a particular group, regardless of race, color or creed.

A number of labor unions already have their own "baby banks," and although they make up but a small proportion of the total number at present, interest in the movement has been growing rapidly since the end of the war.

THE United Auto Workers has 150 locals which have credit unions, and is promoting the movement actively through its Education Dept.

The Credit Union National Association, formed in 1934, is the central organization of the movement in this country, and services some 12,000 groups from its headquarters in Madison, Wis. CUNA provides literature and the aid of expert organizers wherever needed, and acts as a general informational and promotional agency.

Its official monthly paper, "The Bridge," keeps credit union members and officers informed of current issues of interest to the CU movement.



ADDED TO STAFF: General Counsel Arthur J. Goldberg of CIO and the Steelworkers (l.) welcomes Thomas E. Harris, who has been appointed an assistant general counsel of the CIO and the steel union. Harris recently was in charge of litigation for the Office of Alien Property, Dept. of Justice, but had held several other assignments both with the government and in private practice.

TWUA Pres. Rieve

Blasts ILO Appointment

PRES. Emil Rieve of the CIO Textile Workers has protested the selection of the president of a struck textile mill as an employer delegate to the International Labor Organization textile conference.

In a letter to Secy. of Labor Maurice J. Tobin, Rieve said the selection of Herbert H. Schell, president and general manager of the Sidney Blumenthal Co., Shelton, Conn., was "unfortunate."

More than 600 members of TWUA Local 315 have been on strike at the plant since July 30 when the company suggested contract changes which would have restored conditions prevailing in 1939.

"Despite numerous plans on the part of government mediators to find a satisfactory solution to this strike, the company has remained obdurate and undeviating in its position and unresponsive to any appeals to find a rational solution to the differences which have arisen," Rieve said.

"Frankly, I'd suggest lowering the prices of our new cars so that we can afford to buy them ourselves!"

TO PROBE DISASTER: **Chairman John Duda of the Donora, Pa., Borough Council, (l.) accepts a check for $10,000 from Secy.-Treas. David J. McDonald of the CIO Steelworkers. The check was presented by the union to finance a probe of the death of 19 during the smog that hung over the town. Duda is USA Local's treasurer at the Donora Zinc Works of the American Steel & Wire Co.**

Jouhaux Gives Political Angles in French Strike

STRONG political overtones to the strike of French coal miners were pointed out last week by Leon Jouhaux, leading French union official and a member of the "Workers' Strength" movement.

In a letter to CIO Pres. Murray, Jouhaux that "neither I nor my comrades of the Workers Strength would accept, for any reasons whatsoever, any restriction of the trade union liberties which we regained after so many hard struggles and sacrifices."

But the miners' strike, Jouhaux wrote, was launched by Communist trade union leaders "for reasons which are only the pretext for a social agitation ordered by the Cominform at a moment when the UN Assembly meets in France."

"This strike had for its first objective the sabotage of the Marshall Plan, as Benoit Frachon, secretary general of the Communist CGT (General Federation of Labor), formally declared," according to a report on the situation which Jouhaux forwarded to Pres. Murray.

"Its second objective was to impose the return of the Communists into the French government," the report said. Jouhaux said that that objective had been openly proclaimed by a Communist member of the Chamber of Deputies.

It added that satisfactory amendments to an unpopular decree of the French Ministry of Production—issued a year ago—would have easily been possible, and that assurances had been made by "competent ministers of the government" that regulations would be changed.

"But the Communist trade union leaders failed to let this fact be known to their members and sympathizers," the report declared.

The Workers Strength report noted that statements supporting the strike made recently by John L. Lewis of the United Mine Workers were obviously based on "noble ideals . . . and high human sentiments." It said the Lewis statement is being "exploited by the Communist press" of France and the strike has political causes which Lewis "certainly" did not know.

U. S. Labor Leaders

Visit Plants In England

AMERICAN trade union representatives on the Anglo-American Joint Production Committee have had a busy time these past few weeks. After a series of full committee meetings the U.S. labor leaders began touring British plants in industries with which they are familiar.

Upon arriving in London, the four union men sat down with eight British labor spokesmen, eight British employers and four American business men for the first series of meetings of the U.S.-British committee that is designed to help improve England's production techniques.

After a week of discussions the American members left London to inspect British factories. President Harvey Brown of the Int'l. Association of Machinists-unaffiliated is studying electrical engineering and machine tool shops, while CIO Auto Worker's Educational Director Victor Reuther visits auto and tire factories.

Pres. Lee Minton of the AFL Glass Bottle Blowers is touring Great Britain's textile industry, and Assistant Grand Chief A. J. Harkins of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen is investigating work practices in the radio, food and pottery industries.

A Chip Off Old Block

Mrs. Gladys Allen, wife of a staunch union member of Local 449, CIO Auto Workers, Rockford, Ill., hadn't seen son Tommy, age 8, around the house.

Hearing voices from the garage, she knocked on the garage door, and inquired what was going on.

"Go away!" floated back Tommy's indignant voice, "This is a union meeting!"

When Dad came home that evening he was delighted to find that Tommy, as chairman, had conducted a union meeting with six of his playmates. Presumably they were laying plans to handbill the corner grocery store which no longer, due to the inflation, sells penny

Perrine Named URW Organizing Head

Fleet Perrine, former District 1 field representative, was named CIO Rubber Workers' organizational director by the URW executive board at its last meeting at Pittsburgh. He succeeds N. H. Eagle.

SOMETHING FOR YOUR MEMBERS

COMPLETE COVERAGE!

You owe it to your members to give them complete coverage of the 1948 CIO Convention—which they can only get in The CIO News.

On the basis of present orders, The CIO News is planning a heavy press run of the special convention issue, dated Nov. 29.

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ORGANIZATIONALLY SPEAKING

By Allan S. Haywood

George De Nucei, CIO Regional Director, Columbus, Ohio, reports that a union shop election held at the Nestle Milk Co., Marysville, Ohio, resulted in 124 for, and 4 against. RWDSU Intl. Rep. Jerry Hughes was in charge.

De Nucci further reports that in the first decertification election held in Columbus, the AFL Chemical Workers at the American Oxide plant were defeated by a vote of 88 to 26. CIO Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers have been on strike at the plant for over 100 days. The company refused to renew its contract with the union because the union had not complied with the Taft-Hartley Act.

Martin Gerber, Director, Region 9, UAW-CIO reports the following elections: Black-Mill and Lumber Co., Midland Park, N. J., UAW-CIO 61, independent union 15, no union 1, void 2; Remington Rand Corp. Syracuse, N. Y., UAW 610, IAM 57, no union 109. This latter campaign was under the direction of UAW, Sub-Regional Dir. Wm. F. X. O'Mealia.

Thomas J. Gallagher, Director of Organization, IUMSWA, reports that in an NLRB election among the office workers of Todd Shipbuilding Co. at Hoboken, N. J., 38 votes were cast for IUMSWA, 37 against; eighty-five were eligible to vote, 75 votes were cast. A Natl. Mediation Board election was held at Long Island Railroad for marine engineers and firemen. The results: eligible to vote 44, URRWA-IUMSWA 24, AFL 16, void 2. In a card check conducted by the Natl. Mediation Board, among the marine engineers, firemen and oilers of the Erie Railroad Co. 106 cards were recorded for the URRWA-IUMSWA out of 134 eligible to vote.

All roads lead to Portland, Ore. The CIO Executive Board will meet there this week and the convention committees will start to function preparatory to the opening of the CIO Convention.

The great labor victory in the election has created more hope and determination to build our industrial democracy and many matters of vital importance will be decided at the coming gathering.

The results have demonstrated again the wisdom of President Murray and the majority of the CIO Executive Board. We can look forward to the shackles of the Taft-Hartley Act being removed and a further growth and development of a democratic trade union movement, the bulwark of all our Democracy.

FTC Finds Viscose Firm Misrepresents

An attack on misleading tests of consumer goods was contained in an FTC order aimed at the American Viscose Corp. of Wilmington, Del. The corporation was ordered to "stop misrepresenting the nature of standards under which products containing its rayon yarn or fibers are tested and approved."

American Viscose does send its materials to be tested by the Better Fabrics Testing Bureau, Inc., the FTC found. However, the fabrics are then tested by the bureau according to standards set by American Viscose itself. No independent agency has anything to do with setting the fabric testing standards.

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CONVENTION: The 10th constitutional convention of the Congress of Industrial Organizations is being held this week at Portland, Ore. Above, you see that city, with lovely Mount Hood in the background. To the left, a group of spectators listens intently to convention proceedings. To the right is CIO Pres. Philip Murray, who again is presiding over the gathering.

Murray To Convention:

PAC WORK HIGHLIGHTED CIO's YEAR

"THE re-electon of Pres. Truman was clear indication that labor and all the American people stand solidly behind the principles of the New Deal, and want those principles translated into constructive action," Pres. Philip Murray has reported to the 10th CIO Constitutional Convention.

The report, a 107-page document covering every phase of CIO activity, hailed the "magnificent achievements of our PAC, which played so tremendous a role in organizing the vote for Truman and for a liberal Congress."

Murray said PAC activity smashed "evil effort" by "scheming reactionaries to wipe out the gains of the past few years." It paves the way, he said, for Congressional action on a program "which now has the full and clear endorsement of a large majority of the people.

"The campaign showed that our PAC is now recognized—as we in the CIO have long regarded it—as a permanent political force of major importance. Its future is assured," Murray predicted.

The report on PAC—written before the November 2 election—said that labor political activity in 1948 had "reached its greatest peak and . . . was on a sounder basis than at any other time in the history of our country."

MURRAY noted the "cumulative effect" of concentrated labor political effort during the past few years. He said that "professional politicians on all levels sought the advice and counsel of our political action people and candidates for office were more anxious than ever before to get our views on important political issues. In hundreds of instances members of CIO unions themselves ran for public office and in many cases were elected to city, county and state office or were appointed to city, county and state positions."

The growth of labor's political organizations, Murray declared, makes apparent the fact that CIO members are becoming "increasingly aware of the necessity of continuing political action, on a year-round basis, as an integral part of trade union activity."

Economic developments have followed a steady pattern, Murray said, since the end of the war, although "we have done all in our power in the past year to reverse the trend of skyrocketing prices and inflated profits."

The CIO's 1948 wage policy, he declared, was pursued with "the express hope of restoring lost purchasing power which had been eaten away by rising prices."

He said that CIO would continue to press for development of a stable, full-employment, full-production economy supplanting the present high-price, low-production system.

The report sharply criticized the 1948 Federal tax bill and said CIO would continue to "advocate the adoption of a sound and effective tax program which would promote full employment at a fair wage, full production, and mass purchasing power.

THE largest single section of the report —20 pages—was devoted to a sharply critical analysis of the workings of the Taft-Hartley law and of various state anti-labor statutes.

"Labor's experience under the act fully substantiates its charges that the law is vicious and unfair," Murray declared. He charged that a deliberate propaganda campaign has attempted to "keep from the American people the grim story of what this Act is and what it does," and that "glib propagandists" have sought to convince the public that the law "actually benefits labor."

But, he pointed out, "the tremendous industrial unrest which the Act has bred, the chaos and resentment at the plant level which it has brought into being, the provocations and arrogance of plant management which it has encouraged . . . cannot be concealed or explained away by the NAM's glittering propaganda.

"The record is making clear (1) that the Taft-Hartley Act is promoting organizational strikes on a widespread scale, and (2) that it is giving employers new strike-breaking weapons."

Nevertheless, Murray reported, "this concerted attack has been successfully resisted by all of our affiliates and in nearly every instance CIO unions have continued to grow."

The report showed that CIO received 92,041 votes to win 475 of 792 collective bargaining elections conducted by the National Labor Relations Board; that it won 2,729 of 2,761 union shop authorization elections in which CIO unions participated between August 22, 1947, and July 31, 1948; and that it won 24 of 40 elections conducted by the National Mediation Board among railway, airline and railway terminal employes in which CIO unions participated.

The report noted that the CIO Telephone Workers Organizing Committee, which had started as a loose conference of 22,000 workers, has developed into a strong, tightly-knit group of 76,000 members, with other large groups in the process of affiliating.

Some 855 local unions have been established through activities of the CIO's Southern Organizing Drive, President Murray noted; and in addition 159 petitions for NLRB elections are pending.

He said that membership gains from the Southern Drive are fast approaching a half-million, and that the "CIO has exerted an influence in the South far out of proportion to the number of new unions that have been granted recognition as bargaining agencies. . . . This is particularly true as regards wage rates and civil liberties."

THE European Recovery Program's success "seems assured in the face of extreme foreign and domestic opposition," Murray declared in a review of CIO's support for ERP legislation and its cooperation with the Economic Cooperation Administration.

With active labor participation now assured in ECA, Murray reported, "CIO officers intend to work closely with our democratic fellow trade unionists in the participating countries, in the true tradition of international solidarity of labor, so that rehabilitation of people and reconstruction of communities may earlier bring us to world peace."

The course of the World Federation of Trade Unions—to which CIO is affiliated—was stormy as a result of differences among affiliated national centers on such questions as ERP and the German crisis, Mr. Murray pointed out, and as a result many WFTU meetings were "rendered nearly valueless."

The CIO legislative program, adopted at the Executive Board's meeting early in September, is one "to which we will devote our full energy in the months ahead," President Murray predicted.

The 13-point program on domestic issues calls for repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act and re-enactment of the Wagner Act; an anti-inflation program and "recapture of excess profits;" passage of a comprehensive housing bill; enactment of the recommendations of the President's Committee on Civil Rights; improved coverage under the Wage-Hour law, and lifting of minimum wages to "at least $1 an hour;" strengthened and improved social security; an adequate national health insurance program; federal aid to education; a restored and strengthened Department of Labor; upward revision of veterans' benefits; support of the Tennessee Valley Authority and other projected river developments; a farm program including reasonable price support, farm credits, soil conservation, and improvement of rural living standards; and extension of reciprocal trade agreement authority on a long-range basis.

Other highlights of the report:

Health, Welfare & Pension Plans: Murray indicated that until present "grossly inadequate social security plans" are improved, labor will "have no choice" but to seek the attainment of "sufficient security for workers through collective bargaining."

Guaranteed annual minimum wages are a highly desirable goal, particularly if an expanding defense program leads to "economic dislocations."

Sharply cut appropriations for the **Dept. of Labor** have "deprived unions of proper service" and steps should be taken to restore the Department's stature on a basis of equality with the Depts. of Agriculture and Commerce."

Millions Are In Dire Need Of Housing

WHILE millions of American families are in dire need of decent housing, the large part of the new homes built this past year continue to be priced far beyond what the average citizen can pay, Pres. Murray reported to the convention.

In spite of the nation's critical housing needs, the report declared, the Taft-Ellender-Wagner bill which made provision for the construction of 100,000 low cost housing units a year, for five years, was prevented from being brought to a vote by the Republican leaders in Congress, in alliance with a powerful real estate lobby.

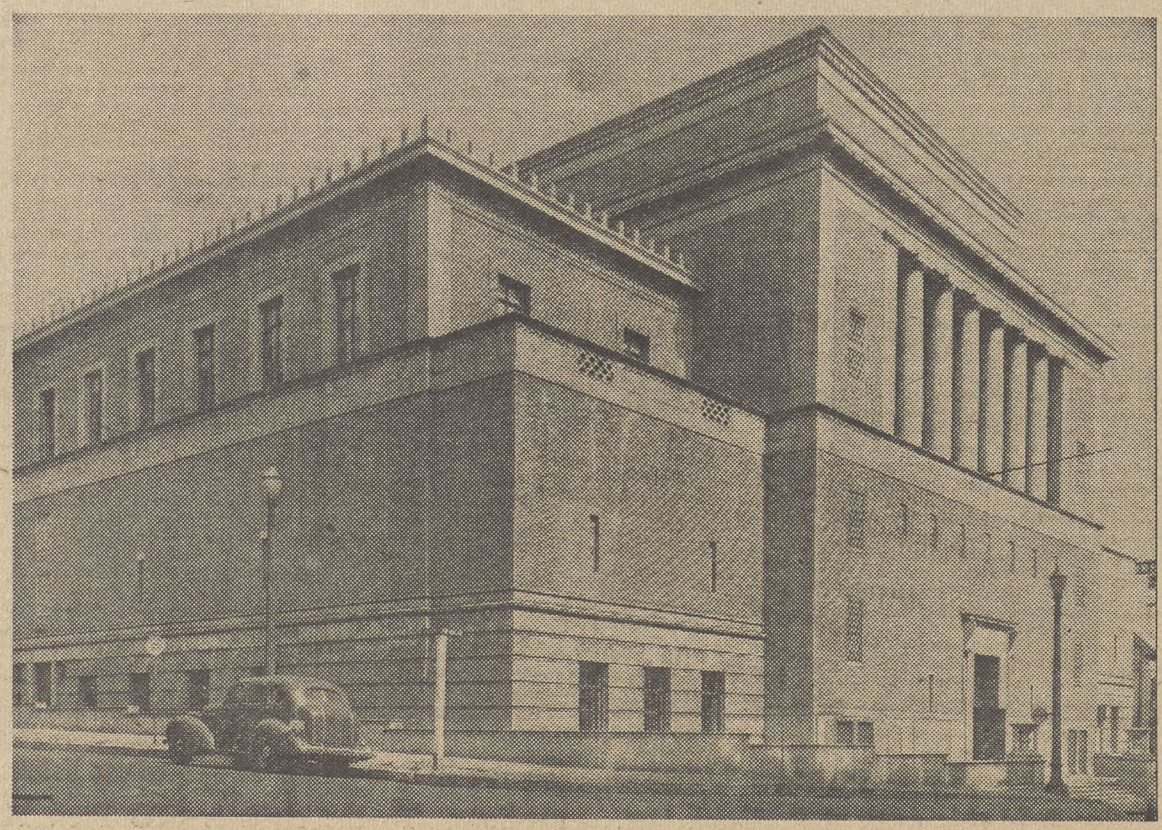
Instead, the totally inadequate Housing Act of 1948 was "scrambled together in the final moments of the session" and was passed Aug. 6 this year, the report said. This act, the report declared, assured the home construction and home finance industries of every possible protection against loss.

Although not all members of Congress share the blame, the report said, "Congress failed miserably to meet the needs of millions of citizens whose housing circumstances were disrupted by the war," and "it failed in its obligation to aid the cities and states clear the slums and redevelop blighted areas."

One section of the bill which passed, however, may be of some benefit to those who need homes, for government insurance of loans for government insurance to loans made to housing cooperatives—90% for non-veterans and 95% for veterans. The CIO committee expects to make use of this provision by fostering cooperative organizations among CIO members.

The report said that the Rent Control Act of 1948, although inadequate, offers some small protection for tenants by (1) requiring that Area Rent Control boards be truly representative of all elements in the community, and (2) by requiring landlords to inform tenants that the signing of a lease with an increased rent is voluntary.

The report warned that a drive to end all rent controls on the scheduled expiration date, April 1, 1949, has been started, and urged that efforts be exerted to extend the present provisions of the Act for those areas where protection is still needed.



CIO Convention Site: Masonic Temple At Portland, Ore.

Alabama TWUA Aids Fight On Dixiecrats

Representatives of 15,000 Alabama members of the CIO Textile Workers Union pledged their full support to Gov. "Big Jim" Folsom in his court action to make the state's electors cast their vote for President Truman.

Reactionary state Democratic party leaders had given his place on the ballot to the Dixiecrats. TWUA Washington Representative John Edelman told the meeting that the Democratic Natl. Committee is bouncing members who didn't support the Truman-Barkley ticket.

The Future

Pres. Murray on the future of PAC:

"It is reasonable to expect that the dollar-drive of 1949, which will be started early next year in preparation for the 1950 Congressional and State elections, will reflect even further the attitude of CIO members," who gave so well in 1948.

CIO Board Discusses Election At Pre-Convention Session

THE CIO's 51-man executive board met in Portland, Ore., for several hours Nov. 17, in a discussion of what CIO Pres. Philip Murray described as "routine administrative matters."

Questioned by a battery of reporters after the session in the Masonic Temple, Murray said it was "a reasonable assumption" that board discussion of a report on the greater New York Industiral Union Council would come up before a second pre-convention board meeting.

Murray said there had been "general discussion of the whole election situation" at the Nov. 17 meeting. Replying to a reporter's query whether there had been mention of the Third Party, Murray said smilingly, "No."

It was believed the New York Council matter had been held over because of the necessary absence from the earlier meeting of a number of CIO officials.

Among those not present were Vice-Pres. Allan S. Haywood, Pres. Hugh Bryson of the Marine Cooks & Stewards, and Pres. Harry Bridges, of the Intl. Longshoremen's & Warehousemen's Union, who have been negotiating with West Coast waterfront employers to end a two-month dock strike; Pres. Samual Wolchok of the Retail, Wholesale & Dept. Store Employes, whose union convention is meeting in Michigan; and Pres. Michael Quill of the Transport Workers Union.

THERE were few significant changes in the membership of convention committees proposed by Pres. Murray and ratified by the Board.

Van A. Bittner, Steel union vice-president and head of the Southern drive, heads the resolutions committee, as he has done in the past. Secretary of the committee—a post filled in other years by Lee Pressman, CIO Counsel who resigned early this year—is Joseph Curran, Natl. Maritime Union.

The important Constitution Committee is headed by Frank Rosenblum, CIO vice-president and secretary-treasurer of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers. Secretary of this committee is George Baldanzi, Textile Workers' executive vice-president. Rosenblum and Baldanzi held those posts last year.

President Truman, who has been invited to address the convention, has not yet indicated whether he will be able to make the trip to Portland. Murray said that Secy. of Labor Maurice Tobin, Sen. Wayne Morse (R., Ore.), Supreme Court Justice Douglas and Walter White, exec. secretary of the Natl. Association for the Advancement of Colored People, will speak.

Murray had a busy pre-convention speaking schedule. On Nov. 18 he talked to members of the Portland Press Club at noon, addressed a banquet of members of the Americans for Democratic Action in the evening, and spoke at the banquet of the Oregon State CIO Council, whose convention opened that day in Portland.

Members of the Multnomah county Republican organization also heard a CIO speaker. He was Jack Kroll, CIO Political Action Committee director, who complimented the Oregonians on sending Sen. Morse to Washington.

He deplored the fact that more men like Morse are not nominated by the GOP throughout the nation.

FOR OIL WORKERS: Intl. Rep. Gerda Martin of the CIO Newspaper Guild presents a check for $500 to representatives of striking California local of the CIO Oil Workers. Center is Arthur Marcos, president of Local 326, and at right is Lloyd Cooper, Local 326 secretary.

Research Dept. Backed Up Fight For Pay Increases

EFFORTS of the CIO Dept. of Research & Education have continued to be directed mainly toward aiding CIO unions in bargaining for higher wages and in promoting a national program to stabilize prices, CIO Pres. Murray reported to the convention.

Ruttenberg
Directs Research

As part of the drive, CIO economists were busy running down facts and figures to disprove the overwhelming flood of arguments that high profits are essential to the economic system and that labor is to blame for the inflation.

Pamphlets, radio speeches and a monthly bulletin, the Economic Outlook, have been some of the means used to back up CIO policies.

The educational division, in charge of Associate Education Director George Guernsey, used every available educational technique to extend the understanding of the CIO's program. Activities included regional conferences and leadership training institutes; quarterly meetings for educational directors of CIO Internationals and Councils, and extension of the film division.

The department also did extensive work for the establishment of a nation-wide workers' education program as provided by the Labor Extension Service Bill.

Stanley Ruttenberg is director of the Department.

Hillman Foundation Grants 6 Awards Totaling $30,000

THE first grants from the Sidney Hillman Foundation went to four universities for scholarships, to Dr. Frank P. Graham for his "selfless public service," and to British author Harold J. Laski for a lecture tour of the U. S. next spring.

A total of $30,000 was allocated from the million-dollar foundation, which was set up in memory of the late Sidney Hillman, leader of the CIO Amalgamated Clothing Workers and one of the founders of the CIO's Political Action Committee. After Hillman's death in 1946, the Foundation was organized and funds raised from unions, employers in the garment industry, and Hillman's many associates in public life.

For 1948-49, ACW Pres. Jacob Potofsky announced that $5,000 had been granted to Roosevelt College in Chicago, and $2000 each to New School for Social Research, New York City; the School of Industrial & Labor Relations at Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., and Howard University, Washington, D. C.

Dr. Frank Graham, president of the University of North Carolina and chairman of the World War II Labor Board, was awarded $1000.

For the Laski tour, up to $10,000 will be granted, to cover a series of lectures on "the role of trade unions in the U. S." and to pay for publication of the talks. An additional $4000 for research projects, awards still open, was allocated.

Retail, Wholesale Union:

Wolchok Wins; Opponent Pledges Support

By E. W. MURPHY

SAMUEL WOLCHOK has been elected by an overwhelming vote to the presidency of the Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Employes' union, a post which he has held since the union's inception in 1937.

The union's fifth biennial convention, held last week in Grand Rapids, Mich., chose Wolchok by a vote of 55,143 to 7382 over George R. Donahue, of New York. Donahue is national president of the Association of Catholic Trade Unionists, but was seeking the RWDSE office as an individual and not in his ACTU capacity.

After the vote, the group led by Donahue pledged its support to Wolchok, particularly in the drive to bring back into the union membership of New York locals which seceded under left-wing leadership.

WOLCHOK, who has been active in organizing department store employes since 1912, declared the convention would be a turning point in the union's affairs. He outlined a program of continued organizational activity, with emphasis on Canada and the South, he reported steady progress in organization at the large Eaton store at Toronto.

He said "the Communist Party, which guides the actions of dissident elements, has singled out our union in an attempt to disrupt the CIO." He declared the defections have obscured the RWDSE's accomplishment of adding 20,000 members in the past two years.

The international has gone to court in an attempt to tie up the funds of the seceding locals, which had 23,000 members. The convention also created three vice presidencies to be filled by representatives of the locals as soon as they can be reconstituted.

Wolchok expressed confidence the international would defeat the dissidents in an election to be held soon at the Stern store.

The convention set up an action committee of the top officers and eight vice presidents to handle the New York situation.

OTHER officers chosen (their term was extended from two to three years):

Secretary-treasurer: Alvin Heaps, World War II veteran from Chicago local 15, succeeding John Cooney, New York.

Executive Secretary: Martin C. Kyne.

Vice Presidents: Cooney, Jack Altman, John Horan, Jerome Kaplan, Martin Koppel, Samuel Lowenthal, G. D. Procopio, Irving Simon, Julius Sum and Irving Trosty, New York; Max Greenberg and George Braverman, Newark, N. J.; Martin Janow, New Haven; David Chaney, Earl F. Wolfman and George Worrall, Detroit; Frank Parker and John Schulter, Birmingham, Ala.; Milton Weisberg, Pittsburgh; Harry Tuvim, Boston; Leonard Levy, Los Angeles; Thomas B. McLachlan and Norman Twist, Toronto.

Both the administration and the Donahue opposition issued statements condemning the action of Lawrence Steinberg, for leading a secession movement in Toledo on the eve of the convention.

Steinberg was reported to have made a public statement that the convention would be "packed."

In reply to his charge, the RWDSE executive board invited CIO Pres. Philip Murray to send an observer to prove that Steinberg's charges were untrue. Murray declined because most CIO staff members were tied up in pre-convention work at Portland, Ore.

Associated with Donahue were Joseph Kane, business manager of Local 25, and Joseph McCarthy, business manager, Local 906, both of New York.

The Donahue group attempted to give rank and file representatives of the seceding locals a full vote based on the locals' membership. Wolchok said such a move would play into the hands of the Communists. The convention upheld his contention. Five rank and filers from the seceding locals were seated and given a vote apiece.

KANE, in nominating Donahue, declared his group was loyal to the union no matter who won the election. He offered his followers' services in attempting to win back a right wing St. Louis local which took steps to quit the union six months ago.

The convention voted to hold a referendum on a constitutional provision to bar from union office any adherent to the Communist, Nazi or Fascist parties or any group advocating overthrow of the U. S. government by violence.

This issue split the constitutional committee evenly. When it came to the floor as the last action of the convention, many of the more than 700 delegates had left due to travel reservations. The move carried with a bare quorum voting 143 to 98 in favor.

The convention earlier had condemned Communism as a threat to all wage-earners.

The delegates also demanded repeal of the Taft-Hartley Law, a shakeup in the State Dept. to provide a firmer policy toward Russia, admission of Israel to the United Nations, more liberal social security and public health measures, anti-lynching and anti-poll tax legislation, federal aid for education and repeal of anti-labor laws now on the books in 30 states.

The convention also increased the international's per capita from 50 to 60c a month but rejected a constitutional amendment to set a $2 monthly local dues minimum. The present minimum is $1.50.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

Philip Murray, President James B. Carey, Secretary-Treasurer
Vice Presidents L. S. Buckmaster, Joseph Curran, Albert Fitzgerald, John Green, Allan S. Haywood, O. A. Knight, Walter P. Reuther, Emil Rieve, Frank Rosenblum.

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BIG JOB AHEAD

There is a strong inclination on the part of Truman supporters to count their legislative eggs before they're hatched.

Many of them assume that the new Congress will jump at the chance to enact into law the program the President advocated during his campaign.

In doing this they are making a bad mistake. They are discounting—or completely forgetting—the forces in Congress opposed to various portions of the Truman program.

Don't get us wrong. We're not predicting that Congress will toss the President's legislative plans into the ashcan. Far from it.

We're merely saying that it would be foolish for the voters who put the Democrats in power to ignore the realities of legislative procedure—to ignore the anti-civil liberties bloc in Congress—to ignore the need for reminding some of the lawmakers that they have a mandate from the people.

It is a reasonably clear mandate and the Democratic voters should not permit it to become clouded.

And it won't become clouded if the "folks back home" keep reminding the men and women who were elected that the "do nothing for the people" attitude of the GOP leadership of the 80th Congress caused many political heads to roll.

Perhaps it's our fear of being over-optimistic (as the Republicans were) which causes us to paint the slightly dark side of the picture. There is another side——

THEY FOLLOW VOTE TRENDS

Senators and congressmen, with some notable exceptions, swing in their own thinking toward liberalism or conservatism in the same way that the electorate does—and this is bound to have considerable influence on the 81st Congress.

The Nov. 2 election demonstrated a strong swing toward liberalism and a strong swing away from the type of thinking which dominated the special interest lobbies in the last Congress.

And, then, there's that little business known as "party regularity," which has considerable influence on the lawmakers.

One group of the more liberal Republicans has announced that it will not be bound during the next two years by the "party regularity" influence of the GOP Old Guard.

Then there's good reason to believe that some of the reactionary Southern Democrats will fall in line with the Truman leadership.

Add to these elements the fact that the Democrats have control of the White House and both branches of Congress and the picture looks good—mighty good—from labor's standpoint.

GOP WILL TRY TO LIBERALIZE PARTY

The fight that will take place within the Republican Party during the next few years is likely to be as bitter—if not as noisy—as the battle which went on this year within the Democratic Party.

Many of the younger Republicans are fed up with the GOP Old Guard. They said so privately before the Nov. 2 election. They're saying so publicly now.

This group feels that the Republican Party must be liberalized if it is to achieve any real success at the polls in the future.

This feeling will exercise considerable influence in the upcoming legislative session.

The bad trouncing the Dixiecrats took will offer encouragement to Southern liberals and have a "softening up" effect on Southern Democrats who behaved like Old Guard Republicans.

It will be an interesting show to watch.

It's A 'Victory' Convention

Labor No Longer Being Shoved Deeper Into Doghouse By The Republicans

By ALLAN L. SWIM

YOU get tired of dodging brickbats, trying to roll with the punches, fighting a defensive battle.

Yes, you get tired, and disgusted, and disheartened. You wonder how long you're going to have to continue fighting with heavy odds against you.

Then you wake up one morning and find the voters have dropped a ton of bricks, so to speak, on the brickbat heavers.

You jut out that sagging, battered chin, throw back your shoulders, pat your colleagues on their backs and declare:

"Boy, this is wonderful!"

And it is.

OUT here in Portland, Ore., where the CIO is holding its 10th convention this week, you get the feeling that labor has been given a new lease on life.

Delegates talk optimistically about the future, about repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act, about the growth of the union movement.

Some of them, perhaps, are too cockey about it—but it's normal to be a bit cockey when you back a long-shot who wins.

The realists are trying not to let their enthusiasm run away with their better judgment. They know it's a long way from a Nov. 2 election victory to enactment of the program outlined in the Democratic Platform.

But they know, too, that the first part of the battle already has been won.

IT'S not hard to close your eyes and visualize the doghouse in which the CIO would be miserably reposing had the Republicans won the election.

You can do some pretty good guessing about the "improvements" that would have been made in T-H if the GOP had gained control of the White House and retained control of Congress.

And you shudder when you think of how Big Business would have thrown its weight around.

You open your eyes, see happy unionists milling around and you know that fear is no longer present in them.

It's a good feeling.

THERE will be many victory celebrations before the convention closes next Friday — and many of those participating will forget for the moment how it felt when they believed they were fighting a battle on principle with little chance to win.

Others will recall that it took considerable courage to go out and fight for a Presidential candidate who had been counted down and out by all of the "experts."

There will be some who will declare in a "rub-it-in" manner, "I said all along that Truman would win!"

And those who hear such a declaration won't really care whether it's true or false.

It's that way when you suddenly start uphill after a hard, two-year downhill fight.

BECAUSE this is being written before the convention gets into full swing it's impossible to discuss the problems which the delegates will tackle.

But one thing is certain: Many of the problems that existed on Nov. 1 were swept into obscurity or whittled down in importance by the way the nation voted Nov. 2.

There are still problems, however, and there will continue to be problems as long as labor fights for improvements.

There will be another election in less than two years—and the group that lost in 1948 isn't going to crawl off into a corner and forget the importance of gaining control of Congress.

There will be a battle on Capitol Hill early next year when Truman places his legislative program before the lawmakers.

This column could go on and on, but, darn it, this is convention week and I'm going out to look for a noisy victory celebration!

GOP Ignored Pledges, Wrecked Labor Dept.

IN its haste to sabotage labor's gains, the 80th Congress lambasted the Dept. of Labor, leaving it a hollow—very hollow shell of its former self.

The majority of the 80th Congress, as most CIO members remembered on Election Day, was composed of Republicans. Those Republicans ignored their party's 1944 platform pledge to strengthen the department.

The convention report of Pres. Murray had this to say of the Labor Dept.:

"Further budget cuts were imposed, and the U. S. Employment Service was transferred to the Federal Security Agency over labor's protest and the President's veto.

"In the fiscal year 1947 the Department was given an appropriation of $33 million. The following year its appropriation was cut to $20 million. This year it was slashed to $14 million, or less than half of what it received three years ago.

"Three years ago the Department of Labor employed 7,000 people. Today it can afford to keep only 3,300 on its payroll.

"How does the Department of Labor's situation compare with the two departments that serve business and the farmers? For the fiscal year 1949, the appropriation for Labor is $14,258,150. The Dept. of Commerce will be given almost 13 times as much, $179,792,500. And the Dept. of Agriculture will receive more than 50 times as much, $730,994,708.

"This is a most deplorable situation, which we have sought to avert through testimony before Congressional committees and contacts on Capitol Hill. Labor, as a result, is deprived of proper service.

"A dangerous tendency to ignore labor has been demonstrated by the Hoover Commission on the Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government. It did not invite a single CIO representative to serve on any of its committees, although many big corporation officials are members."

CONGRESSMAN DRIPP **By YOMEN**

"I'll tell my uncle to send the Thomas Committee after you."

Elect CIOer To School Board

For the first time in 28 years—and the second in the history of New Orleans, a woman has been elected to membership on the Orleans Parish School Board.

She is Jacqueline McCullough, editor of the Labor News Digest and a public relations consultant. She defeated her opponent by more than 10,000 votes, despite the fact that he had machine backing.

The mother of two youngsters in New Orleans public schools, Mrs. McCullough has a 10-year newspaper and radio background and has handled CIO public relations in the New Orleans area for more than a year.

He Preached And Preached And Preached

HIGH in the ranks of the CIO is a man who once preached an unplanned sermon to a skeptical, armed "congregation."

He did it despite the fact that he had not studied for the ministry and that his listeners were not welcome at the meeting.

Those who had been invited didn't show up—and those who came brought their shooting irons along.

So he stood in the pulpit and preached and preached and preached as the sweat rolled down his body.

IT happened back in those rough-and-tumble days when shooting organizers was considered by some industrialists as the best way of avoiding "labor trouble."

Our man had been assigned to a particularly rough district to aid coal miners in their efforts to form a union.

The mine owners set up an effective blockade and sent out word that any organizer found in the region would be shot.

Many plans for secret meetings of the miners were made and then discarded. Then the organizer worked out what he considered the perfect scheme.

But it wasn't.

INFORMATION that a young preacher would conduct services at a certain church on a certain Sunday was passed from miner to miner throughout the district.

Those "in the know" were told that the "religious service" was actually going to be a union meeting and that the "preacher" was in reality a union organizer.

The audacity of such a maneuver appealed to the union-minded miners and they made plans to be there in full force.

The day of the meeting finally arrived.

THE organizer, wearing the best black frock coat he could buy, got up before dawn, hired a horse and buggy and drove for some distance through the hills before arriving at the church.

He congratulated himself on the fact that he had been able to run the blockade without interference.

Feeling confident, he entered the empty church and started going over in his mind the things he would tell the prospective unionists.

Time for the meeting to start finally arrived and the church was still empty, save for the organizer.

More time passed and the church pews remained unoccupied.

Something had gone wrong.

THE organizer suddenly made his mind that he'd better start moving—and quick. Just then the "congregation" walked in the door.

Mine guards, carrying their guns in plain sight, took seats near the front of the room.

The organizer looked for a safe exit and found none. Then, as calmly as he could, he welcomed his audience, opened his Bible and began preaching.

He preached—and he preached—and he preached—and then he preached some more.

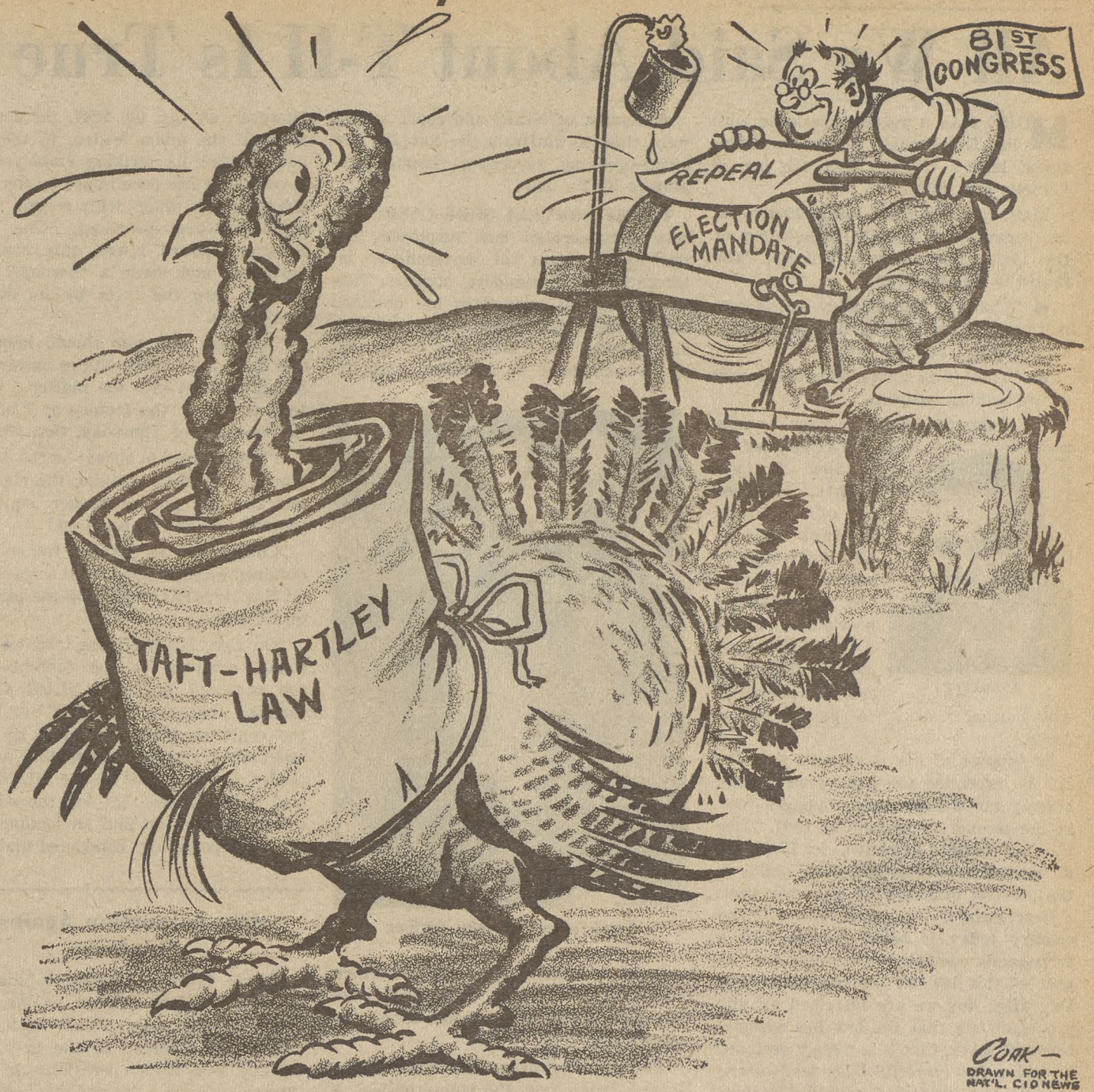
Finally he ended his sermon, folded his Bible, bid his audience farewell, walked out of the church and drove away.

He left behind a group of men who didn't know whether he was a minister or a labor organizer—a group which didn't act because of its indecision.

Describing the event years later, the organizer said:

"They could hear the preaching I was doing out loud but they couldn't hear the praying I was doing silently." A. L. S.

His Days Are Numbered



COAK—
DRAWN FOR THE NAT'L. CIO NEWS

We Must Press For Enactment of MVA

The reactionary temper of the present Congress prevailed during the sessions of 1947 and 1948.

While CIO representatives and others had spread on the records of several committee hearings the true facts and many sound arguments which pointed to the need of such an authority, it became apparent that additional educational work had to be done.

It was also clear that more comprehensive facts and figures, and indeed an alternative program to the Pick-Sloan Plan, worked out to some extent in concrete detail, were greatly needed.

As a result, the Regional Committee for an MVA—on which the CIO, along with the AFL, the National Farmers Union, the Missouri Farmers Association, Rural Electrification Cooperatives and others are represented—decided to undertake a comprehensive program.

It employed a competent engineer, Jerome Locke, a former colonel of the Army Engineers, who undertook to make a thorough engineering survey and submit recommendations.

Drafts of the engineering study are available as an indication of the best way of harnessing the river resources in the Missouri Valley. Beyond peradventure, this scientific report shows that the Pick-Sloan Plan, thus far the official Government plan for the valley, is impractical.

It becomes very clear that there is not enough water in the river to carry out both the Pick-Sloan plans.

A study prepared by Stephen Raushenbush of the Public Affairs Institute, of which Dewey Anderson is director, was issued earlier and confirms the general Locke conclusions.

IN the opinion of our CIO people, there can be only one conclusion: that the navigation proposal should give way to irrigation. It is not as if there were no railroads in the valley; on the contrary, the region is well enough supplied. True, many farmers believe railway rates would be reduced by water competition.

However, it is the theory of our regulation laws that such reductions should be accomplished by our public regulatory bodies. If these regulatory bodies are not functioning properly, then we should make such changes as may be needed. We should not abandon the field or feel called on to tackle the problem by indirect methods which sacrifice some other vital interest.

At the very least, if the navigation features are not eliminated entirely, some alternative proposal, such as that contained in the Locke report, must be included. The report of the regional Committee suggests that in place of a free-flowing channel, there be constructed on the lower part of the river a slack water canal with locks, following the river through most of its course, though departing from the river bed at certain points.

This would be more like the type of canal familiar a century ago. This proposal should be very carefully examined by the proper congressional committees or administrative agencies as an alternative to the complete elimination of the navigation feature.

THESE studies show that the kind of slap-dash, haphazard, so-called planning which has characterized the official programs for the river thus far is not consistent with the welfare of the people of this country.

It becomes all the more apparent that the only way in which an integrated development of the resources in any river valley can be achieved is through the use of a unified agency like TVA. Our membership everywhere and all our organizations should continue to press for the enactment of MVA legislation, and also for similar agencies on the Columbia, Arkansas and Ohio rivers, and in the Central Valley of California.

There are two ways to get at the problem of floods; one by the erection of dams, and the other by reforestation and erosion control.

It is a question of emphasis and judgment as to how much importance should be attached to each factor, but now that the engineering aspects of the TVA have been largely completed it would seem desirable for TVA to place greater emphasis on the social and biological as distinguished from the engineering phases of its responsibilities.

To say this is not to overlook the importance of the established federal agencies operating in the fields of soil conservation and forestry. These two problems, particularly forestry, are essentially nationwide problems, and particularly so where they involve enforcement measures.

The mere provision of cheap electric power in a given river valley is not enough. We need to establish democratic control over the migration of capital into the developed rivers, with special attention to the size and location of industrial plants and the residential communities dependent on them.

Too many CIO members in the Tennessee Valley are having to travel as much as fifty miles to work, and the same on return every day.

Murray Reports

All We Said About T-H Is True

MORE than a year's experience with the Taft-Hartley Act has substantiated labor's charges that the law is "vicious and unfair."

Thus, reported Pres. Philip Murray in his summary to the CIO convention of the Legal Department's activity, "the record is making clear

- "That the Taft-Hartley Act is promoting organizational strikes on a widespread scale; and
- "That it is giving employers new strikebreaking weapons."

The report cited example after example of T-H inspired violations of civil rights, increased use of injunctions against unions, NLRB attempts to enlarge the strike- and union-busting provisions of the Act, NLRB employer favoritism and interference with normal collective bargaining procedures.

Goldberg

In support of his contention that the law is increasing the number of strikes, Murray noted that such stoppages rose, in the second six months of 1947, when the Act became effective, to 17.2% of all strikes in comparison with 13.6% in the pre-T-H first half of the same year.

Nevertheless, the report stated, "The country today is being flooded with a propaganda campaign concerning the impact of this law on the law movement. Day after day we are informed by glib propagandists that the law has actually benefited labor, that it is merely designed to curb a few powerful labor leaders and that it has conferred untold blessings upon the rank and file.

"The tremendous industrial unrest which the Act has bred, the chaos and resentment at the plant level which it has brought into being, the provocations and arrogance of plant management which it has encouraged, the growing number of established collective bargaining relationships which it has destroyed, the revival of government-by-injunction which it has made possible on a widespread scale—cannot be concealed or explained away by the NAM's glittering propaganda."

A number of NLRB and court actions were cited to illustrate the complex new strike-breaking procedures handed employers by the law:

PERRY-NORVELL SHOE CASE: This case demonstrated how employers use the mere threat of government intervention to intimidate strikers, how strike-breaking injunctions are obtained before the union's guilt is established, how quickly the NLRB acts on an employer complaint in contrast with its molasses-in-January approach to a union complaint, how NLRB General Counsel Robert N. Denham views all strikes as conspiracies.

Cops Arrest Woman Striker

The report stated: "In that (Perry Norvell Shoe) case, the employer filed a charge on Aug. 27, 1947, alleging a jurisdictional strike, a breach of contract, and other claimed violations of the Taft-Hartley Act. Thereafter, on Oct. 6, 1947, upon consultation with the NLRB General Counsel's office, the employer filed an amended charge claiming a violation of the union coercion and restraint provisions of the act. On Oct. 8, 1947, this charge gave rise to a complaint issued by the NLRB General Counsel's office.

"On Oct. 21, 1947, a hearing was held. However, on Oct. 20, 1947, the company fired all the union leaders in the plant and notified its striking employes that 'a complaint has been issued by the Board charging the union with certain unfair labor relations practices. The Labor Relations Board issued this complaint yesterday and made a thorough investigation into the facts by its own investigators.

" 'We feel that you should know this and that the United States government has intervened into the matter. We intend to reopen the factory at 7 a. m. in the morning of Thursday, Oct. 23, 1947.

" 'Your failure to appear on the day and hour set for the reopening the plant will indicate that you no longer want your job and you will be replaced.'

"Completing the pattern, the employer obtained an injunction from a state court on Nov. 19, 1947, curtailing the picketing of his plant.

"On Dec. 12, 1947, the trial examiner found, contrary to the contentions of the company and the NLRB General Counsel, that the strike did not violate the contract, that there was no union misconduct on the picket line as contended by the office of the NLRB General Counsel, and that 'on the whole it will be difficult to find an instance of a strike as peacefully conducted under circumstances as provocative of violence.'

"Finally, the trial examiner ruled that the NLRB General Counsel's theory of union responsibility was unsound and improper.

"The union leaders have been discharged on the basis of the complaint, the employes have been intimidated on the basis of the complaint, the employer has adopted a martyred pose in a state court and obtained an injunction on the basis of the complaint, and a trial examiner has ruled that there was no basis at all for the complaint! . . .

"The union engaged in a strike which was not prohibited by any provision in the law. The General Counsel first argued that the strike was illegal because it exerted pressure upon the employer. He then argued that the strike was in violation of a collective bargaining agreement—a contention which was rejected by the trial examiner—and therefore the non-striking employes were coerced in the exercise of their right not to strike.

"In short, the General Counsel urged a theory which implied that any strike was coercive of the rights of non-strikers. In rejecting this contention, the trial examiner stated:

" 'The ultimate logic of the theory advanced by the General Counsel would seem to be that all strikes are outlawed by the Act, whether there is a collective bargaining agreement or not; for by the terms of Section 7 of the Act, employes have the right to refrain from, as well as to engage in, the concerted activities enumerated therein.

" 'A peaceful organizational strike, where there is no collective contract, may operate just as effectively to violate the right of non-striking employes to refrain from the concerted activities, and to interfere with their relations with their employer, as an equally peaceful strike during the term of a collective bargaining agreement. If the latter constitutes restraint or coercion, does the former, with the result that all strikes become unlawful under the General Counsel's construction of Section 8 (1) (A), despite Senator Taft's statement that NO strikes are outlawed thereby.

"The **Perry Norvell** case illustrates attempted enlargement of the coercion provision of the act on the basis of theory that a strike by a union coerces non-members. In his attempt to bring peaceful picketing under federal ban, the General Counsel's office has also developed the theory of intra-union coercion that peaceful picketing coerces members of the union."

SUNSET LINE & TWINE CASE: Here the NLRB ruled all mass picketing, however peaceful, "coercive" and thus illegal. Murray reported:

"In cases of so-called 'union coercion' on the picket-line the Act has been used in situations in which if misconduct did in fact occur an obviously appropriate forum would be the local courts and law enforcement agencies. This provision has had the effect which was freely predicted by labor of imposing upon unions not merely a double liability but a triple liability. The same course of conduct which would give rise to local police action is now being used as a basis for state court injunctions and federal cease and desist orders.

"The flavor of the kind of conduct

One Injunction Against Employer

Three types of federal injunctions can be obtained against unions, CIO Pres. Murray noted, 29 of which were sought by Denham in the first year of the T-H law's operation. In contrast, two were sought against employers, only one of which was granted.

Commented Murray:

"It should be made clear that the injunctions obtained under the Taft-Hartley Act have been extremely broad and repressive in their scope. When these injunctions are addressed to picketing they almost invariably seek the abandonment of all picketing. They do not confine themselves to limiting either the conduct or the message or the number of the pickets. When they are addressed to the act of striking they bluntly require that the strike be abandoned under the penalty of a contempt proceeding."

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These "blessings" are detailed

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- T-H has increased police violence
- T-H has encouraged plant mana
- T-H has handed management th unions before guilt is established.
- T-H has created an employer-mi ference by management in an elect picketing by strikers "coercion."
- T-H has broken both unions and voting in a representation electio ballots.
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T-H Encourages Use Of Guardsmen To Break Strikes

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Oil Strike Scene: T-H Makes Police Eager To Use Tear Gas

'Violence Against Unions Growing' Under Taft-Hartley Act

A DANGEROUS product of the T-H Act and the atmosphere it has generated "is the growing use of lawlessness and violence against unions and union members," said Murray's report.

"Since the last convention of the CIO, state police and troops have been used against strikers on no less than seven different occasions."

The unprovoked police attack upon striking CIO Packinghouse Workers in Kansas City, Kans., last April was one such example.

Basing his assertion on a St. Louis Post-Dispatch story, Murray noted that:

"1. Police acted in response to open pressure from the Kansas City Chamber of Commerce, which issued an ultimatum to the Mayor demanding the police "get tough" with the strikers.

"2. Without a court order, police took it upon themselves to reduce the number of pickets on the line from about 15 to 10, then, wielding night sticks, they ordered other strikers standing idly on the sidewalks nearby to get into their union hall. When some of the strikers were slow in moving, the police struck them with their clubs.

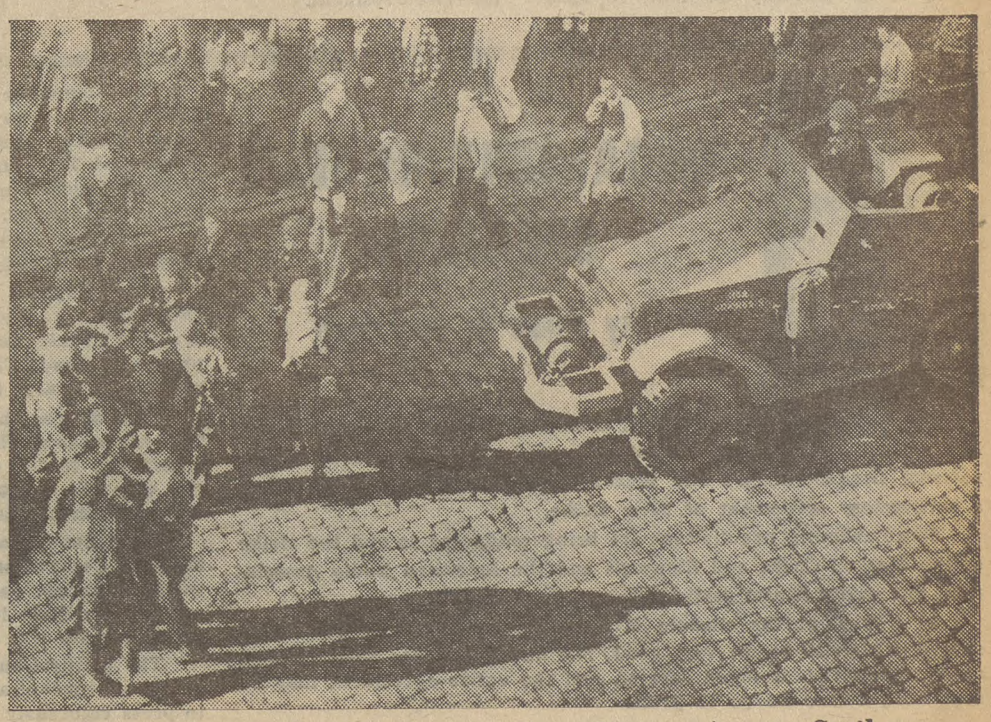
"3. Then police broke into the hall and continued beating men and women until all had fled the building. Assistant Chief Eli Dahlin admitted he lost control of his men. The hall was wrecked.

"4. No arrests were made.

Striker Beaten By Kansas City Cops

The day before the police attack upon the strikers, the Chamber of Commerce called upon the Mayor demanding that he instruct the police to act against the strikers. The police chief received orders to change the tactics of the police and he reluctantly agreed to crack down upon the strikers.

"As a result of the completely illegal actions of the police ten persons were hurt seriously enough to go to hospitals and about 40 others, including taxicab drivers and other passersby, suffered injuries."



Packinghouse Strike Scene: Guardsmen Arrest Strikers

which coercion charges address themselves may be obtained from this comment of the trial examiner in the **Sunset Line & Twine** case:

"'Having created a situation wherein human emotions might reasonably be expected to escape ordinary decorum and restraint, the Company may not then stand aside in innocence, aloof and without responsibility for conduct of individuals among the crowd. The General Counsel points to the presence there of two or three union officials. There is no evidence, however, that they were there BEFORE the police had arrived.

"'Furthermore, Gouvea, the Company superintendent, admitted that he also was there, moving freely about among the milling crowd. Under the circumstances, the Examiner is of the opinion that the respondent Unions may not be held to be accountable for the behavior of persons in this situation, which clearly was not of their making. Furthermore, not only subordinate officers but the heads of the city and county law enforcement bodies were also on the ground. They witnessed the events.

"'Yet, so far as the evidence shows no individual was formally charged, hailed into court, or found guilty of any misconduct. In effect the General Counsel urges the Examiner to recommend that the Board seek from a Circuit Court of Appeals an order requiring a local and an international union to 'cease and desist' from engaging in acts which although witnessed by them, the State, County and City police apparently considered of so little significance as to warrant not even police court action.'

"In its decision over-ruling the trial examiner the Board went so far as to hold that the conduct described in the part of the trial examiner's report quoted above constituted 'coercive' mass picketing for which the union was responsible."

THE WROUGHT IRON RANGE CO. CASE: In contrast with its rigid interpretation of "coercion" by unions, the NLRB in this case demonstrated its extreme tenderness for employers, according to the report.

Here the Board "found a blatant course of anti-union letters and notices to be privileged under the statute.

Included in the employer's conduct on the eve of the representation election was a representation that the company was their 'bargaining agent'; a warning to the employes that election results will 'bear directly on your welfare and the welfare of those dependent upon you'; that 'the company means to win this election'; that a defeat of the union will be 'a vote of confidence in the company.'"

THE TIMES SQUARE STORES CASE gave rise, said Murray, to "one of the most disturbing decisions of the Board.

A group of individuals filed charges during a strike that the employer was aiding a rival union in violation of the law. At the instance of Denham, the Regional NLRB director dismissed the charges on grounds that the individuals were agents for a non-complying union Immediately afterward, an election was held in which the striking union was not allowed to participate or to have observers, nor were the replaced strikers permitted to vote.

Under T-H, employes striking for economic reasons are barred from voting if they have been replaced by new workers.

Accordingly, the strikers challenged the replacements' ballots, on grounds that they had no right to vote, since the strike was not economic, but caused by the employer's unfair labor practices.

Murray reported that the Board ultimately ruled that it could not consider the unfair labor practices against the employer because the General Counsel had dismissed the charges. "Thus, even though the strike was not an economic strike, the Board arbitrarily called it an economic strike because only the General Counsel could issue a complaint that it was an unfair labor practice strike," Murray said.

T-H ACT Spells L-i-t-i-g-a-t-i-o-n

With the enactment of Taft-Hartley the CIO Legal Dept. was plunged into constant court litigation, Pres. Murray said. One case, testing the constitutionality of the T-H ban on union political expenditures, went to the Supreme Court, which held that the law's authors could not have intended this to interfere with freedom of the press. Constitutionality of the section thus remained undetermined.

Murray said the Legal Dept. will "actively participate in any litigation which reaches the Supreme Court in order to secure a determination that this entire gag upon political activity is in violation of the Constituton."

Murray On PAC:

'Membership Increasingly Aware'

HOW did labor perform its gigantic task in the 1948 election?

Many political "experts" were stunned by the results of Nov. 2. But, thousands of PAC workers, cooperating with and aided by other labor members, farmers and liberal groups, knew the answer. They had done the work.

Pres. Murray is telling the convention:

"Striking similarities exist between national and international union organization and political organization. Attention to detail and strong local organization are essential to both. There are also, however, striking differences. Trade union strength grows in proportion to the strength of the whole organization, while political organization, because of the nature of government, is strong only in terms of the strength of individual units.

"The election of a liberal mayor in one city does not necessarily insure election of a liberal mayor in a neighboring town, nor does the election of a progressive-minded senator in one state affect the character of the senator elected in the neighboring state.

"For this reason your PAC has intensified its efforts, started immediately after the 1946 elections, to build organization on the local level and to improve constantly these organizations.

"The record 1947, which showed clearly that results can be achieved in areas in which this kind of activity is carried on, was the guide for 1948."

FIRST came the primaries in which we were very active:

"The 1948 primary elections offered further proof of the fact that organization at the local level is the key to success and use of that key resulted in some spectacular victories being scored by labor.

"Among the notable victories were the defeat of Gov. Robert D. Blue and Rep. John W. Gwynne in the Iowa Republican primaries together with the defeat of anti-labor spokesmen in the state legislature; the defeat of Sen. Tom Stewart (D., Tenn.) and 'Boss' Ed Crump; the defeat of anti-labor candidates for governor and judge in Florida; the election of the PAC-endorsed gubernatorial candidate in North Carolina in an unprecedented run-off election; and the upsetting of Rep. Wirt Courtney (R., Tenn.) and Rep. John R. Riley (D., S. C.).

"A summary of the primary elections shows that two incumbent U. S. Senators, both of whom voted for the Taft-Hartley Act, were defeated for renomination by PAC-endorsed candidates. In the House of Representatives 15 incumbents, all of whom voted for the Taft-Hartley Act, were defeated in the primary elections. In 11 of these cases they were beaten by PAC-endorsed candidates.

PAC Workers Getting Out The Vote

"In no instance did a member of the House or Senate who voted against the Taft-Hartley Act lose in the primaries, despite, in some cases, strenuous opposition from the national officials of the Republican Party.

"CIO political activity after the primaries was concentrated in 24 states, 11 gubernatorial races, and 118 congressional districts.

"The selection of areas for concentration was on the basis of three factors. They were (1) number of CIO members in area: (2) strength of local organization; and (3) political history of area, including candidate's record and margin of votes in the last election.

"At the Democratic Convention in Philadelphia, 56 CIO members were present as delegates and alternates. It was their activity which influenced to a large measure the writing of the outstandingly progressive Democratic platform.

"On Aug. 31 the CIO Executive Board declared its endorsement of Harry S. Truman for President and Alben W. Barkley for Vice-President.

"Groups with different political objectives were frustrated in their attempts to confuse and divide PAC organizations, and in no case did they succeed in diverting the attention of PAC from the course outlined by the CIO Executive Board in January, 1948."

HOW was the campaign financed? Listen to Pres. Murray:

"All activities of PAC were financed by voluntary contributions from CIO members. The contributions reflected accurately the amount of political activity in the various national and international unions and, in some instances, there was great activity. The amount of activity and contributions was not commensurate with the number of members.

"In view of the fact that 1948 was the first year in which your PAC operated entirely on voluntary funds, the record of financial contributions is a good indicator of the worth of the political action carried on in prior years.

"A charge was made for literature prepared by CIO-PAC, based on a figure approximately 25 percent below the cost of preparation, printing and shipping. Millions of individual pieces of literature, including a 'Speakers Book of Facts' with reference material on all the issues of the presidential campaign, were prepared and distributed.

"In addition, your PAC produced four 15-minute radio platters, dealing with prices, housing, civil rights and Taft-Hartley; and one platter with eight spot announcements emphasizing the importance of registration and voting. These were distributed without charge.

"Coast to coast network time was also purchased by PAC.

"Research facilities which were widely used by all CIO organizations were also maintained by the PAC. "

THIS is the way Murray sums up his section on PAC:

"PAC believes that 1948 political activity by labor reached its greatest peak and that it was on a sounder basis than at any other time in the history of our country.

"Professional politicians sought the advice and counsel of our political action people, and candidates for office were more anxious than ever before to get our views on important issues. In hundreds of instances members of CIO unions themselves ran for office and many were elected to city, county and state office or were appointed.

"From the growth of local labor political organizations it is apparent that the membership of the CIO is becoming increasingly aware of the necessity of continuing political action, on a year-round basis, as an integral part of trade union activity.

"The record of the 80th Congress did much to prove the merit of CIO contentions that gains won through collective bargaining can be lost in the legislative halls of Congress and in state capitals.

"The determination of certain groups of employers to use the force of government to weaken and eventually destroy our union is matched by an equal determination on the part of the CIO membership, as evidenced by its participation in the political activities of our organization, to prevent the wresting of the powers of government from the hands of the people.

"The history of our country, together with the history of other nations in the world, indicates that when the power of government falls into the hands of one person or a small group of people, the people of that unhappy nation suffer the loss of their liberty and their economic status rapidly deteriorates. The evidence of history similarly indicates that when the power of government is rooted broadly in the mass of the governed, economic and political democracy flourish and the well-being of the nation is guaranteed."

CIO-PAC Executive Board: Philip Murray, David J. McDonald, James B. Carey, Jacob Potofsky, Frank Rosenblum, Walter Reuther, Emil Mazey, William Pollack, L. S. Buckmaster, Charles Lanning, Jack Kroll, director; Arthur J. Goldberg, general counsel.

ORGANIZATIONALLY SPEAKING

By Allan S. Haywood

The writer and R. J. Thomas, Assistant Director of Organization, have been in San Francisco during the past week assisting the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union to bring about a satisfactory settlement of their strike.

Simultaneously negotiations are being conducted to end the strike of the Marine, Cooks and Stewards and the American Radio Association. The writer is also participating in these conferences.

At this point the chances of a speedy conclusion to the Longshoremen's strike seems very good. The hiring hall has been secured, union recognition is taken care of, and the entire agreement may be completed before we go to press.

We expect to conclude the MC&S strike at the same time.

The Telephone Traffic Employes' Organization of Northern California and Nevada is conducting a membership drive preparatory to entering into negotiations for a new contract with the Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Co. This union is an affiliate of the Telephone Workers Organizing Committee and covers the 11,771 telephone operators in this region.

All TWOC affiliates in this area are cooperating in the effort and a number of CIO field representatives have been assigned to assist.

The campaign was drawn up in conference between Maria A. DeMartini, president of the TTEO; TWOC Vice Chairman Ernest Weaver; Frank Murphy, president of the United Brotherhood of Telephone Workers; Tim Flynn, CIO Regional Director, and Harold Ash who was in charge for the CIO.

This membership drive should be an example for all campaigns. The enthusiasm with which members of the ACEW and UBTW have joined the leader of the TTEO in signing up new members points the way for conducting future drives. Much credit is also due the various chairmen and representatives of TTEO.

From San Francisco the writer will proceed to Portland to attend the CIO Convention. There is great interest throughout California in this convention, particularly after the important part CIO played in putting the State in the Truman camp despite the fact that Dewey's running mate was a native son.

The political successes throughout the country and the election of so many representatives and senators again makes it possible for CIO to press vigorously for legislative gains and repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act.

Reitman Resigns From PAC Staff

Alan Reitman, former Political Action Committee public relations director, has resigned from PAC.

Reitman joined the PAC staff in 1944, became its public relations director in 1945 and held that position until May of 1948, when he left Washington because of ill health and went to New York to receive medical treatment.

Later he was assigned to the New York PAC staff, from which he resigned last week. In a letter to PAC Director Jack Kroll he said, "While my health has improved considerably, there is still need for treatment which will require my being in or around New York City."

It's Not Too Early To Give '49 PAC $1s

Security Contracts Advocated

WHILE the CIO has been in the forefront in the fight for adoption of an adequate and well-rounded program of social insurance based on legislation, it recognizes that such a program cannot fit every situation.

So, Pres. Murray informed the convention, we urge the use of collective bargaining to gain specific social security plans.

"The events of the past two years have done their share to make it clear that the people are not always well served by their legislators," Murray declared. And, "any move by workers to protect themselves against the hazards which they face would be bitterly opposed by employers."

He referred to the Steelworkers' attempt to foil a plan of the Inland Steel Corp. to fire—without a penny's compensation—workers at age 65.

He said it is perfectly clear that under present laws employers must bargain with unions on social insurance issues. Since employers have that realization, Murray warned that the "major battleground will be in Congress."

The CIO's Committee on Social Security last year fought for a broad legislative program. Congress, as usual, ignored the people's needs.

ANOTHER topic on which Murray touched, which is closely allied with social security, is the issue of guaranteed annual minimum wages.

Noting that though corporations are piling up exorbitant profits, Murray said "this fabulous income is not being set aside in trust funds to permit guaranteed wage payments to workers during the unemployment which we must expect when the inflationary boom bursts."

Noting also that farmers' incomes are being supported through the parity price program, and that millions of professional and salaried groups are assured of steady incomes through more or less formal arrangements, Murray declared:

"Guaranteed incomes to workers would provide an underlying stability to the nation's economy that would in the future prove of tremendous value in terms of healthy lives and a strong democracy."

'Way Down South It's CIO

IN DIXIELAND, the CIO is taking its stand, to live, not die.

One of the most glamorous activities of CIO has been the Southern Organizing drive of which Van A. Bittner is the head.

BITTNER

It has been a godsend to the South. Industrial freedom has risen by leaps and bounds.

Says Pres. Murray in his convention report:

"The drive has resulted in establishment of 855 local unions. There are currently 159 petitions for representation elections pending before the NLRB. In an additional 122 plants the organization is fast approaching a majority status. Initial organizational efforts have been made in several score other plants.

"The membership gain, both through new members and expansion of already existing locals, is fast approaching the half million mark as a result of the Southern Drive. This more than doubles CIO in the South, which was 400,000 before the Southern Drive was launched two years ago. Thus, the CIO Organizing Committee has accomplished more organizationally in the 29 months of its existence than was accomplished in the 11-year span prior to the drive.

"One of the important "by-products" of the campaign has been in the field of civil liberties.

"The CIO Organizing Committee has gone into court on many occasions to battle against local ordinances which abrogated freedom of speech and freedom of assembly. In not a single case has it lost a court decision.

"The campaign also has done much to foster improved race relations and to eliminate abusive treatment of South Negro workers."

Ex-GIs Came Out 2d Best

"WHEN Congress had to make a choice between the needs of veterans and the powerful interests, it was the ex-GIs who came out second best," President Murray reported in the section of his report on veterans.

"Nothing was done," the report continued, "to provide public housing or any of the other significant features of the original Wagner-Ellender-Taft bill.

The report pointed out that not a single item in the 10-point veterans' program adopted by the 1946 CIO convention was included in legislation passed by Congress.

Despite the fact that only 300 veterans had to become involved in litigation to get their jobs back and despite comparatively full employment, "the average veteran has not reached a status of financial security," the report said.

As proof of this, Murray said that by last Aug. 30 seven and a half million veterans had cashed bonds worth just over one-half billion dollars and that since V-J Day approximately eight million ex-GIs had to claim readjustment allowances for unemployment.

To overcome the hesitancy of employers to hire disabled veterans, CIO is seeking to have additional states set up second-injury funds, which would safeguard employers from any additional compensation claims resulting from the injury of the ex-GIs on the job.

Critical Era In Publicity

Due to the critical foreign and domestic situation, the CIO publicity and public relations program was of necessity expanded in 1948.

A major part of the publicity department's efforts were devoted to combatting the trend exemplified by the 80th Congress, according to Pres. Murray in his convention report.

Hundreds of publicity releases, frequent press conferences, arrangement for magazine articles, answers to thousands of queries, distribution of numerous pamphlets prepared by other CIO departments, the Union News Service, a weekly clipsheet, many mimeographed releases, pictures, mats and a weekly editorial information - prediction feature called "Inside America" — all these were undertaken by the department.

The CIO News was, of course, a major undertaking. Its circulation has increased steadily. The 1948 "Voting Guide" was a popular feature.

GE Indicted

General Electric Co. and three other companies have been indicted by a federal grand jury at Cleveland, Ohio. The charge: conspiring to monopolize the $10,000,000 street electric lighting industry.

Train 1000's To Aid Needy

IN cooperation with both public and private social service agencies, the CSC has trained thousands of CIO members as union counsellors, Pres. Murray reported to the CIO convention.

Operating in plants in 58 cities across the country these counsellors have assisted members and their families in obtaining aid and advice on matters of health, recreation, child care, evictions and other family problems. In addition to its community work, the CSC has a program of overseas aid under which it works closely with foreign relief agencies, including CARE and the United Nations Appeal for Children. During 1948, the Committee alone was instrumental in providing food and clothing amounting to $100,000 to needy trade unionists in foreign countries.

The CIO Community Service Committee's award to the American who has done the outstanding job in the field of health and welfare legislation was given this year to Sen. Robert F. Wagner, states Pres. Murray's convention report.

The Committee also presented the Senator with $10,000 to establish a scholarship fund in his name, for students in the field of labor and social welfare.

U. S. Heads For Bust --Murray

"WE ARE going in the wrong direction," CIO Pres. Philip Murray warned in his economic report to the CIO convention.

The seeds of depression are being sown, he said, in the soaring "unearned profits of inflation" and descending real earnings of workers. If a slump is to be averted after such "temporary props" as government foreign and military expenditures disappear, we must meanwhile establish a healthy economy at home, the report stated. This can be achieved, Murray continued, by taking steps to insure that:

"(1) Consumer income does not suffer. That is, that prices do not outstrip wages and that a halt is brought to declining purchasing power. This requires the establishment of controls over our price structure to prevent unnecessary price increases.

"(2) Business and industry be prevented from reaping all of the benefits such as they have done in recent years. This requires the adoption of an excess profits tax to remove exorbitant profits.

"(3) Essential materials, commodities and foods get to the proper places, the proper people, at the proper time. This requires the necessary authority to allocate, ration and control inventories.

"(4) The price structure is not frozen at the present level, but downward price adjustments take place. This requires that an all-out attack be made on monopoly and monopolistic practices to stop the practices of creating unemployment in the midst of a general prosperous economy.

"(5) The bottom does not fall from underneath farm income. This requires that a floor be placed underneath basic farm commodities.

"(6) The welfare of industrial workers is protected. This requires a floor under wages of at least $1 an hour, social security legislation and other similar measures to protect the industrial worker.

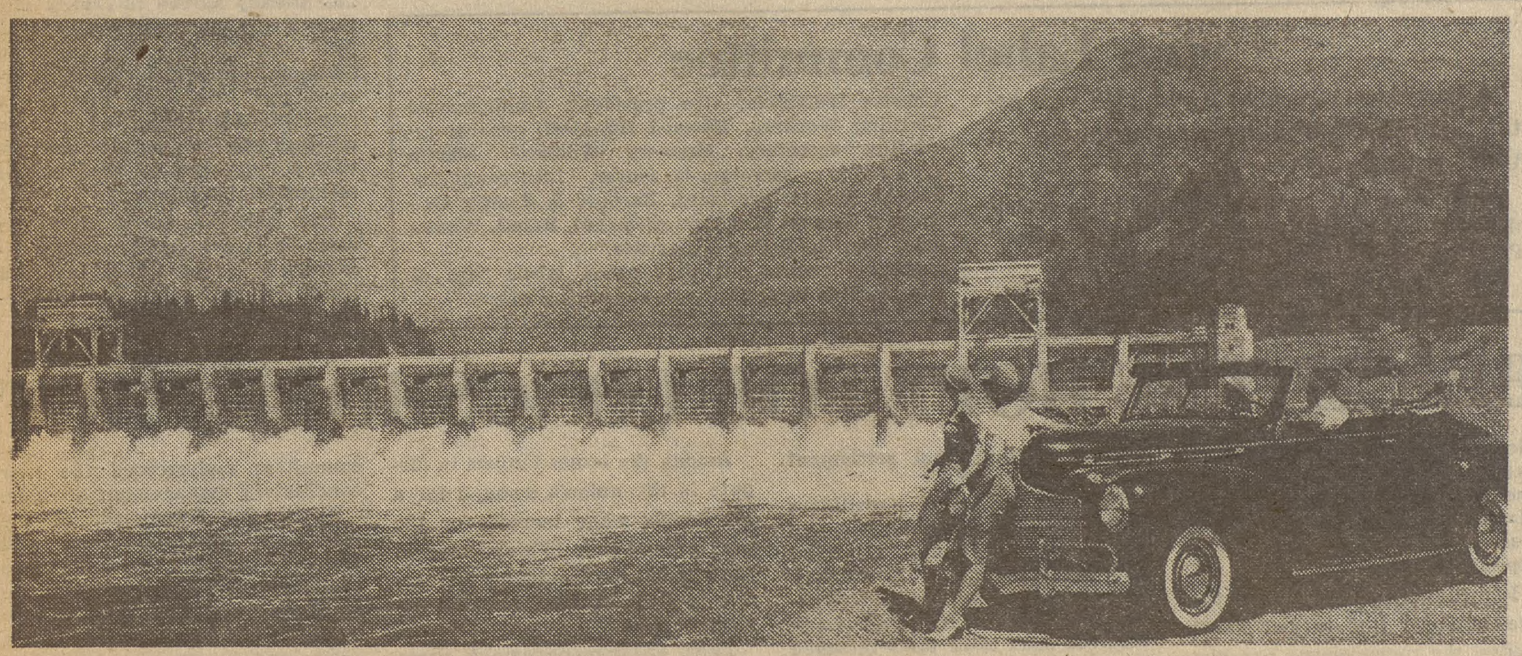
"(7) Our American people are properly housed. This requires low-cost public housing.

"(8) Capacity in basic industries is sufficient to meet all present and foreseeable demands. This requires an all-out program of plant expansion to increase capacity in such basic industries as steel, electric power, etc."

THE 80th Congress failed to take any of these steps. As a result, the economic picture today looks like this, according to the report:

"Our mass production economy must build and maintain mass markets for its products. Consumer income must expand with the ability of our economy to produce. However, the opposite is happening. We are going in the wrong direction. Real earnings are going down. Accumulated savings are being wiped out. Consumer debt is at an all-time high.

"While the great corporations and the wealthy further enrich themselves with unearned profits of inflation, rising prices are robbing the bulk of the American families of the means to consume goods and services that must be absorbed as our national output increases. Here is the seed germ of the next depression."



U. S.-Owned Bonneville Dam, Near Portland, Ore., Cuts Northwest Power Costs

CIO Plays Vital Role In Marshall Plan

THE CIO's campaign for an adequate and just European Recovery Program was one of the primary activities of the CIO in 1948, CIO Pres. Philip Murray reported to the convention in Portland.

Int'l. Relations Dir. Mike Ross

In fulfillment of the decision of the Boston CIO convention to support the Marshall Plan aid for the reconstruction of Europe, he said, the CIO worked long and hard to help shape the final form of the ERP.

As a member of the President's Committee on Foreign Aid, headed by W. Averell Harriman, CIO Secy.-Treas. James B. Carey vigorously presented at many of the committee sessions, the view that European recovery was essential to the interests of American democracy and the American labor movement.

CIO members also served as representatives and advisers on the eight working sub-committees. The Harriman Committee's final report became the framework for the bill which passed Congress.

During the weeks of House and Senate hearings on the bill, Murray and Exec. Vice-Pres. George Baldanzi of the Textile Workers testified at length on the need for sufficient American aid to help rehabilitate Europe, to bring order and stability out of social movements of those countries, and to promote prosperity for Europeans and Americans.

The final bill, passed in April, was endorsed by the CIO, Murray stated, "as a sincere expression of the American people's desire to help European recovery without infringing on their economic and political independence."

Murray's report on the International Affairs Dept. outlined the important role the CIO continued to play, after the passage of the bill, in the Economic Cooperation Administration set up by Congress to administer the Foreign Assistance Act.

LABOR MEN ON STAFF

Paul Hoffman, who was appointed ECA administrator by Pres. Truman, named two labor men as his Labor Advisers on all matters of policy affecting organized labor. They were Clinton S. Golden from the CIO, and Bert M. Jewell from the AFL.

The CIO also loaned Ted F. Silvey of the CIO headquarters staff to ECA to serve as executive assistant to the labor advisers, and arranged with the American Newspaper Guild for the loan of ANG Pres. Harry Martin as Special Labor Information Adviser to Harriman, who is ECA's Special Representative in Europe. Martin is stationed at ECA's headquarters in Paris.

The CIO is further represented by President Truman's appointment of Sec.-Treas. Carey on the ECA Public Advisory Board, which is required by law to meet at least once a month under the personal chairmanship of the Administrator.

Other CIO'ers appointed to ECA jobs include Alan Strachan, Auto Workers, with the mission in Greece; Michael S. Harris, Steelworkers, French mission; John M. Hutchison, San Francisco Newspaper Guild, asst. labor information specialist in Paris; and Richard N. Kelly, Auto Workers and James H. Toughill, Philadelphia, Newspaper Guild, both as writer-reporters on Harry Martin's staff in Paris.

Another phase of the CIO's support of the U. S. foreign aid program described in Murray's report, involves meetings of the World Federation of Trade Unions and conferences with European trade unionists. Frank Rosenblum of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, is CIO representative on the exec. bureau and a vice-president.

Pursuit of the CIO's policy of

Secy.-Treas...Carey
On Harriman Committee

working toward world trade union unity became increasingly difficult amidst the divisions and strains in international affairs, the report explains, and the course of the WFTU continued stormy, rendering WFTU meetings nearly valueless.

Following the failure to achieve cooperation among trade union centers in relation to ERP within the framework of the WFTU, the CIO, at the invitation of the British Trades Union Congress and the Benelux trade union centers (Belgium, Netherlands, Luxembourg) attended a Trade Union Conference on the European Recovery Program held March 9-10 in London. The AFL and two large unaffiliated U. S. unions also were represented at the Conference.

The CIO was represented at the meeting by Secy.-Treas. Carey, Intl. Affairs Dept. Director Michael Ross, and Elmer F. Cope, CIO's asst. secretary of the WFTU.

The London meeting voted to establish an ERP Trade Union Advisory Committee to support the recovery program and to represent the interests of workers in its operation. At a second meeting of the Committee held in July, also in London, the American unionists urged European trade unionists to participate more actively in Marshall Plan work.

CIO representatives at this meeting were David McDonald, Steelworkers; John Grogan, Shipbuilding Workers; Victor Reuther, Auto Workers; Elmer Cope and Michael Ross.

The July conference re-elected its continuing Committee and agreed to open an office in Paris as an information center, and to coordinate relationships of national trade union centers with the ERP Advisory Committee.

The CIO is also represented on the Anglo-American Council on Productivity, set up on the initiative of the British, through cooperative action of the Trade Union Congress and the Federation of British Industries. Four American labor officials and four industry representatives were named to work with six men from British labor and six from industry.

Victor Reuther, Auto Workers education director, was appointed to participate for the CIO in the Council's work, as one of the four U. S. Labor members. L. S. Buckmaster, Rubber Workers president, who was named first, was forced to turn down the appointment because of pressure of union work.

At the request of the ECA British Mission Chief, Solomon Barkin, Textile Workers research director, was granted a six weeks' leave from his union duties to make a study of the textile industry in Great Britain. Barkin sailed later in October and is now engaged in the project.

MANY ACTIVITIES

In addition to meetings of the WFTU and the ERP Trade Union groups, several other foreign missions have been undertaken by the CIO. John Brophy was appointed as adviser to the U. S. Delegation to the Intl. Trade Organization Conference in Havana, Cuba; Elmer Cope attended meetings of the United Nations Economic & Social Council in Geneva, Switzerland, and Michael Ross was the CIO's fraternal delegate to the first postwar Austrian Trade Union Congress. Ross also represented the CIO on a trip to Germany sponsored by the Trade Union Advisory Committee on International Affairs established in 1947 in the Dept. of Labor.

ERP Adviser Clinton Golden

CIO contact and working relations with the United Nations Educational, Scientific & Cultural Organization (UNESCO) is maintained through the CIO's representative, Stanley H. Ruttenberg, new Research & Education director. Ruttenberg replaced Kermit Eby on UNESCO, when Eby resigned from his CIO position to go to the University of Chicago.

Cooperation with the trade unions of Latin-American is carried on by a special CIO Committee on Latin-American Affairs, headed by Jacob Potofsky, president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers.

During the past year, the Committee has vigorously protested the violation of basic rights of labor in some Latin-American countries, particularly in Cuba, Chile and the Dominican Republic, and has decided to send Pres. Joseph Curran of the National Maritime Union, as a special observer to Latin-America to gain first-hand information of the situation there.

"The CIO has earned during the past years," stated Murray's report to the convention, "the well deserved respect, esteem and friendship of the Latin-American workers. It is proud of this trust and hopes to merit it in an ever increasing degree in the future."

Steel Union Asks Court Decision On Pension

THE CIO United Steelworkers of America is petitioning the U. S. Supreme Court for a review of a decision by the Seventh Circuit Court of Appeals which in effect prevented the Steelworkers from bargaining with the Inland Steel Corp. for a pension and retirement plan because the officers of the Union had not signed the Taft-Hartley Law's non-communist affidavits.

CIO and USA Pres. Philip Murray has refused to sign the affidavits on the grounds that such a signature would be a violation of his personal rights. Many other labor leaders who are also opposed to communism have refused to sign the affidavits.

In the Inland Steel Case the Seventh Circuit Court ruled that the corporation was bound under the Taft-Hartley Act to bargain with the union on the terms of a pension and retirement plan.

But the decision also said that such bargaining could not be compulsory until the union officers sign the non-communist affidavits required under section 9 (h) of Taft-Hartley. The Circuit Court decision upheld a ruling by the NLRB.

In their petition the Steelworkers declared that the requirements for signing affidavits before a union could utilize the services of NLRB are unconstitutional because:

(1) They violate the guarantee of freedom of thought, speech, etc., of the First Amendment of the U. S. Constitution (2) they are not narrowly drawn and invade basic rights under First and Fifth Amendments (3) they are vague and indefinite and impose tests of guilt by association (4) they constitute a bill of attainder, within the meaning of Article I, Section 9, Clause 3 of the Constitution.

The Steelworkers' petition pointed out the Supreme Court has already agreed to review section 9 (h) of Taft-Hartley Law in a case involving CIO American Communications Association. However, the ACA case involves a collective bargaining election whereas the Steelworkers case involves a question of pension and retirement bargaining.

The petition urged that the cases be heard simultaneously because the broad issues involved affect not only labor but the entire American people.

Union Label Committee

A new departure for CIO in 1948 was establishment of a Standing Committee on Union Labels.

"The union label idea is something in which the CIO as a whole has a substantial stake," Pres. Murray has told the convention.

The committee, as named by Murray, includes: Charles Weinstein, vice president, Amalgamated Clothing Workers; Edward Hughlett, general recording secretary, Brewery Workers; Martin Grayson, secretary-treasurer, Lithographers; Ernest Hebert, president, Barbers & Beauty Culturists; Samuel Wolchok, president, Retail, Wholesale; Ben Gold, Fur & Leather.

Murray points out that union labels "are of considerable importance in organizing drives."

ELECTION BRIGHTENS HOPE FOR LONGSHORE PACT

A NATIONAL election that promised Taft-Hartley repeal, coupled with a solid strike after seven weeks, put a brand new look on the West Coast maritime stalemate.

Before the election, the Waterfront Employers Association, relying on T-H support and a Dewey victory, refused point-blank to negotiate with elected officials of the CIO Longshoremen and CIO Marine Cooks & Stewards. There was no employer talk of a "speedy settlement."

Immediately after the election the employer line turned somersaults, the management negotiating committee was changed and at this writing final settlement appears imminent.

Heading the union negotiators were CIO Organizational Dir. and Vice-President Allan S. Haywood and his assistant R. J. Thomas. The agreement will be underwritten by Natl. CIO. One issue resolved soon after talks resumed was the coveted union hiring hall, which will remain intact.

Among the issues longest in dispute is the union's demand for a 15c hourly wage increase or 13c with a December 15 wage review. Both increases would be retroactive to June 15, 1948, contract expiration date.

Joint union-management press releases and a statement by the new management negotiating committee underscored the new conciliatory management attitude.

Said John Kilpatrick, of the American President Lines and WEA negotiating committee chairman: "We who represent the employers are here with a new committee, a new outlook, and a desire and determination to negotiate with you a fair and workable agreement."

THE ADVENTURES OF Jim Barry

WHEN THE KIDNAPPERS HUSTLED OFF OLD POP STORM THEY LEFT BEHIND A PIECE OF ROPE -- AND JIM HAS CALLED IN HIS TRADE UNION BROTHERS TO IDENTIFY THAT ROPE -- HOPING IT WILL SERVE AS THE CLUE THAT WILL HANG THE VILLAINS!

NOTHING UNUSUAL ABOUT THIS ROPE, JIM. ORDINARY HEAVING LINE YOU CAN FIND ON ANY SHIP.... WHAT BEATS ME THOUGH IS THE POOR CONDITION IT'S IN.... LIKE LYING OUT ON A DECK IN ALL KINDS OF WEATHER!

AND YOU'D NEVER LET HEAVING LINE JUST LIE AROUND AND ROT, WOULD YOU?

NO SAILOR WOULD, JIM! ESPECIALLY A UNION MAN WHO KNOWS HIS BUSINESS AND TAKES CARE OF THE GEAR!

AND THAT MAY BE A CLUE.... AT LEAST I FEEL THERE'S SOMETHING IN THAT --- IF I COULD ONLY FIGURE IT OUT!

WELL, YOU WON'T BE NEEDING US ANYMORE FOR A WHILE, JIM. WE'VE GOT A LITTLE CELEBRATING TO DO, YOU KNOW.... WE WORKED PRETTY HARD RINGING DOORBELLS ALL THROUGH THE ELECTION CAMPAIGN....

SURE, MIKE.... AND THE RESULTS SHOW THAT IT PAYS TO RING DOORBELLS! I'LL CALL YOU AS SOON AS THERE IS SOMETHING NEW TO REPORT!

WE'VE BEEN CRACKING OUR HEADS OVER THE ROPE CLUE.... AND GETTING NOWHERE. WHY SHOULD A HEAVING LINE BE LEFT ON DECK TO ROT? IF I COULD ANSWER THAT QUESTION....

MAYBE THE CREW WAS DRUNK.... NOPE! THE UNION WOULDN'T STAND FOR THAT KINDA STUFF....

BUT WHAT IF THERE WAS NO CREW ON THE SHIP?

NOPE! WHAT KIND OF SHIP WOULD THAT BE? WITHOUT A CREW---

OH, THERE'S PLENTY OF SHIPS LAID UP IN THE RIVER.... WE BUILT THOUSANDS OF THEM FOR THE WAR -- AND NOW THE SHIP-OWNERS DON'T WANT THEM USED IN COMPETITION....

THAT'S IT!

THERE ARE A COUPLE OF HUNDRED SHIPS TIED UP IN THE RIVER.... IN MOTHBALLS -- AND RUSTING AWAY! WHO GUARDS THEM?

OH, JUST A COUPLE OF OLD TIMERS WORK THERE AS WATCHMEN....

AND THAT'S WHERE THE HEAVING LINE COMES FROM! SOMEWHERE ABOARD THOSE SHIPS MUST BE THE KIDNAPPERS HIDEOUT.... THAT'S WHERE THEY GOT THE ROPE TO TIE UP POP, AND THAT'S WHERE THEY'LL GO WHEN THINGS GET TOO HOT FOR THEM!

CAN YOU HANDLE A MOTORBOAT? KNOW WHERE WE CAN RENT ONE?

SURE.... ON BOTH COUNTS!

THEN COME ON! WE'RE GOING ON A BOAT RIDE.... AND I THINK WE'LL BE COMING HOME WITH POP!

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CIO Rises Despite T-H

THE Big and Little Taft-Hartley laws plagued CIO's organizational efforts this year, but the concerted attack was successfully resisted.

One of the means by which industry and its Congressional and State stooges hoped to wreck labor was the Taft-Hartley provision requiring NLRB votes over the union shop. But, from Aug. 22, 1947, to July 31, 1948, the CIO won 2,729 out of 2,761 union shop elections in which it participated.

That's a victory percentage of 98.88 per cent.

The Organization Dept., which is under the direction of CIO Vice Pres. Allan S. Haywood, now has 37 regional directors, 6 subregional directors, 71 field representatives and 3 national representatives. There are also 39 field representatives, paid by CIO, who are assigned to various affiliated unions.

In his report to the convention, Pres. Murray had this to say of our various unions and organizing groups:

Auto: "Won 125 NLRB elections involving 55,000 workers; 120 new local charters."

Textile: "Now represents 470,000 workers. Many mills, particularly in the South, resisted bargaining even after elections were won, as high as 30 at one time stalling or refusing to bargain."

Clothing: "Made substantial gains in increased wages, and additional paid holidays, extended its social welfare programs, sponsored millions of dollars of additional cooperative housing."

Steel: "In the 2130 locals, there are 936,000 members. Since last convention, 108 companies have signed first agreements."

Shipbuilding: "Participated in 21 NLRB elections, won 17."

Electrical: "Membership once again reached all-time high."

Woodworkers: "Dues-paying membership showed a 10.7% increase."

Stores: "Issued 41 new charters."

Phone: "Developed from a conference of leaders to a strong, closely-knit organization with 11 functioning affiliates."

Optical: "Have made solid gains despite T-H."

Playthings: "Increased membership by approximately 65%."

Radio: "American Radio Association chartered in May. New agreements retain hiring hall."

Gas, Coke: "Increased its dues-paying members."

Brewery: "In Philadelphia, a collusive effort by AFL Teamsters and employers was crushed."

Lithographers: "Reduced hours of 90% of industry to less than 40 a week."

Communications: "Continued to operate in four closely allied fields."

Transport Service: "Has plans for considerably extending membership."

Furniture: "Has made substantial gains."

Cooks and Stewards: "Has organized four new steamship companies."

Shoe: "Plagued by runaway shops, it has managed to organize nearly every one as rapidly as they moved to unorganized areas."

Oil: "Won 45 representative elections and 104 union shops."

Rubber: "Notable progress in organizing the unorganized."

Fur and Leather: "Successful in winning third-round increases for its entire membership."

Fishermen: "Increased its membership 6%."

Packing: "Heavy problems . . . several hundred local officers and many active members discharged, blacklisted and face jail sentences following the long strike. Nevertheless, has made a truly spectacular comeback."

Utility: "Has chartered 20 new locals."

Stone: "Has chartered 14 new branches."

Paper: "Has secured bargaining rights in 26 plants."

Office Workers: "Renewed contracts or won increases for virtually all its members."

Public Workers: "Has held own despite many adverse circumstances."

Longshoremen: "Has faced severe employer attacks, and has maintained full strength."

Glass Workers: "Organizational activities have involved nearly 7000 members."

Mine-Mill: "Gains won in face of almost overwhelming opposition."

Maritime: "Despite struggle within union to prevent political domination, many newer steamship companies signed up."

Barbers: "Organized new locals in four states."

Engineers: "Marked slack in shipping made membership gains lower."

Growing CIO Councils Expand Endeavors

THE steady growth of industrial union councils — the CIO's good right hand in state and local areas—is shown by the fact that we now have 39 state councils and 247 city and county councils.

The latest state council is that in Louisiana. Since they first were set up, the councils have grown to be one of the most important cogs in the CIO wheel. At first, councils were concerned mainly with organizational work. Now, they are still concerned with that endeavor, but have added a multitude of duties as a serious part of community and civic cooperation.

John Brophy *Directs Council*

Council Activity: Awarding Scholarship

Pres. Murray has told the convention:

"Once the foundation of industrial unionism had been laid in steel, in automobiles, and other basic industries, responsibilities for the progress of new organizing fell more exclusively on the shoulders of the organizing committees and internationals, with the assistance of the regional offices. The councils turned their attention on the state level to state legislation and on the city and county level to contacts with local governments. They also threw their weight into the effort to get progressive legislation in Congress.

"Broadening out into the political field, many of our councils acquired invaluable experience in getting the membership of their locals registered for election purposes and mobilizing on election day. With the setting up of the National PAC, the work of the Councils and their respective PAC's throughout the country was greatly intensified.

"Another field of constantly growing importance for our Councils is that of union education. Greater and greater attention is being given to summer schools, training institutes, and the like, by our state organizations.

"Of equal importance is the field of public education. Particularly in our big cities, our councils have a responsibility to be good citizens in the sense of full participation in the activities of the public school system.

"The task of maintaining good public relations on behalf of our local organizations in each community is also part of the responsibility of our Industrial Union Councils. Public education can be viewed as a part of the general problem of public relations. It involves presenting a true picture of labor's cause to the great numbers of business, professional and farming people whose own interests, properly understood, are identical with the interests of the industrial workers.

"Council Dir. John Brophy called the annual conference of State councils in December, 1947, at the time of the Labor Dept.'s conference on labor legislation.

At the CIO conference the representatives consulted in preparation for the Labor Dept. meeting and thereafter reviewed all phases of the continuous work of the state organizations.

80th Congress Was An Unpleasant Sight

TO the CIO Legislative Dept. went the unhappy task of watching at close range the havoc the 80th Congress wreaked on the American people.

It was not a pleasant sight.

"It is painfully clear that many members of the House and Senate voted as outright reactionaries on almost every 'vital issue,'" the convention has been told by Pres. Murray.

Cowan

"Never before have industry and 'privilege' lobbies conducted so well organized and intensive a drive to obtain legislation harmful to the consumer and detrimental to the wage earner."

It is interesting to note that while the number of staff members assigned to legislative work by CIO affiliates was the smallest number in years, "the number registered by industry and trade associations soared to well over 1000," Murray said.

Here is a thumbnail of legislative activity:

TAFT-HARTLEY

"The CIO called for repeal of Taft-Hartley. Several bills were introduced; none was able to gather the momentum necessary to get out of committee.

"In May and June of 1948, Sen. Ball's special Joint Congressional Committee on Labor Management Relations — the 'Watchdog Committee' — conducted hearings ostensibly to find how T-H was working out in practice. It became evident from the start that Ball's purpose was to provide a forum for more stringent legislation. After presenting a body of factual evidence that the law was proving harmful to labor and to the economy as a whole, CIO witnesses argued for outright repeal.

MINIMUM WAGE

"It is a startling fact, which the general public tends to overlook constantly, that in the face of this national economic upsurge the federal minimum wage remains at the ridiculous and outdated figure of 40c an hour or $16 a week.

"There appeared at FLSA hearings a group of lawyers intent on misleading the public on the so-called 'overtime on overtime' issue. Much of the time of the hearings was taken up with a carefully calculated effort to confuse what was essentially a simple matter—that of paying regular time and a half rates for overtime on hourly rates to which certain routine bonus payments had been added.

SOCIAL SECURITY

"It was the understanding of the American people at the time that the admittedly limited provisions of the Social Security Act of 1938 were enacted that Congress intended to extend the law and increase its benefits as soon as the necessary factual experience was developed. Up to the present time, however, Congress has evaded and side-tracked improvements.

RENT CONTROL

"It can be stated without exaggeration that the efforts of the CIO Legislative Committee, more than any other group, were responsible for the continuance of some type of rent control legislation. In some respects the law, which will expire in March, 1949, is an improvement over the previous interim measure. The local advisory boards are required to be "representative in character."

AID TO EDUCATION

"The CIO testified in support of plans to provide federal financial aid to improve state school facilities. While taking no position on the controversial issue of aid to private as well as public schools, the CIO urged acceptance of a compromise to permit use of the federal funds in each state in accordance with their own legislative pattern.

"This compromise was passed by the Senate in the second session. It was buried in the House, however, by order of the Republican leadership.

U. S. EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

"The CIO actively supported the President's Reorganization Plan No. 1, which would have permanently located the U. S. Employment Service and Unemployment Compensation within the Labor Dept., where it belongs.

"Despite strong support from the field, both Houses passed H. Con. Res. 131, a resolution disapproving the Reorganization Plan and allowing the transfer of the USES to the Federal Security Agency.

LABOR EXTENSION BILL

"Hearings on the Labor Extension Service Bill were conducted by Senate and House committees. This bill, which has tremendous support from all unions and from many educational and community groups, would establish a labor education service for wage earners. It would bring federal and state funds to those universities and colleges which establish extension classes in cooperation with the unions. It was not enacted.

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

"This is the program to which we will devote our full energy in the months ahead:

"T-H repeal and reenactment of Wagner Act; anti-inflation program; housing; civil rights; improved FLSA; strengthened Social Security; health program; aid to education; strengthening of Labor Dept.; veterans' aid; support of TVA and other developments; good farm program; extension of reciprocal trade system."

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PORTLAND, OREGON: CIO CONVENTION SCENE

Here are Most of the 650 Delegates to the 10th CIO Constitutional Convention

Murray Blasts Progress in Three Fields

Probe of Organizational Failures Authorized

AFTER hearing a thorough analysis by Pres. Philip Murray of the organizing scene in CIO, the convention authorized the executive board to take steps to correct certain situations.

The convention, by better than a 10 to 1 standing vote, ordered that the executive board be empowered "to investigate the situations involving these affiliates of the CIO which have failed to make substantial progress in organizing the unorganized, and to take such appropriate action with respect to such affiliates, as may be appropriate and necessary to bring about effective organization of the working men and women within the jurisdiction of these affiliates."

The action came after Murray made sharp criticism in his keynote address of at least three unions, which have jurisdiction within the governmental, office and professional and retail fields.

Said Murray: "If we are going to lift the standards and improve working conditions, we must bring men and women into the unions, and unions which, for various reasons, are unable to demonstrate their fitness to organize the unorganized in their industries, to rise to the needs of these situations, should voluntarily submit to the executive board ideas with reference to their organization.

"That is the gentlemanly thing for people to do who are not capable, for one reason or another, of completing the job of organization in the unions and in the industries over which their unions assume jurisdiction."

Of the white collar industry, he said: "I must be perfectly frank with this convention and state that it is not sufficient, after 11 years or organizational activity to witness white collar workers having a membership of 34,000 out of the some 6,000,000 who are available for organization in that particular field." The United Office & Professional Workers is in this field.

OF government workers: "The same method of reasoning applies here and the structure of the Public Workers is such that years have demonstrated its inability under its present form, to meet the requirements of government workers."

Of retail: "I confess very frankly the inadequacies of the present organizational set-up in that industry to meet the requirements of its people. That has also been amply demonstrated.

"There are millions to be organized and it should be our bounden duty as a great national movement to render assistance toward the perfection of a type of administration that will sense its responsibilities and its obligations to the people employed in that mighty industry."

Pres. James Durkin of the UOPWA, in reply to Murray, declared: "Let me say that regardless of what decision is made, the white collar workers will not be satisfied with lack of organization."

Murray then sharply criticized the work of Durkin and other officers of UOPWA.

Abram Flaxer, president of the UPW, declared: "I suggest organization of the unorganized can be achieved by CIO through the united effort on the part of all affiliates on the basis of trade union unity, regardless of any other ideas."

Murray, in answer, asserted: "I say to you, as I said in a meeting with you, that a separate charter should be issued to a new international union, to assume jurisdiction over federal employes."

When the resolution came up on Thursday at the convention, Goodman Brudney, of the Public Workers, and John J. Stanley, of the UOPWA, spoke in opposition. Later, Durkin issued a present statement. The resolution, he said, "can only give aid and comfort to the employers."

After the resolution was offered, Julius Emspak, of the Electrical Workers, asked if it gave the board right to revoke charters.

Murray answered.

"The resolution does not give the right to revoke charters. The intent, as you will observe, is to carry out the recommendations of the president of the CIO. I told the convention there were a number of organizations which, for obvious reasons, were not carrying out the intent and purpose for which their organizations were brought into being.

"THESE organizations, under their present administrative set-up are neither competent or qualified to carry out the mission for which their charter was granted. The UOPYA has created within the framework of its international committee whose function it is to do nothing but send telegrams to the president of the CIO.

"I think that the executive board should be empowered to investigate the condition which exists in that organization. After investigation, it should be required to make proper representations to the officers of that union as to the policy that should be pursued with reference to that union's continued existence; whether or not the present officers are competent and qualified and able to build up an organization within that industry.

"They should examine the facts. I do not content myself with an examination of the facts as it affects the UOPWA alone. There are unions in the CIO where there are evidences of clear incompetency. When I say 'incompetency', I mean that the people who are directing the destinies of these organizations are not able, for one reason or another, to build up a membership in these unions.

"I am not going to protect the interests of small political cliques, who are going to maintain small organizations, captive organizations, and who are not going to perform the mission for which the organization was created."

EARLIER, the convention passed on "Organize the unorganized" resolution which said:

"Organization of the unorganized is the surest guarantee that the liberal program approved by the people in the recent elections will be enacted into law."

That is why delegates pledged to extend CIO organizing efforts and to rededicate themselves to the task of furthering economic opportunity for the hundreds of thousands "still denied the benefits of union organization."

Some opposition to what they considered "omissions" in the resolution was expressed by Delegates Selly, Communications Association; Flaxer, Public Workers; Matles, Electrical Workers, and Reid Robinson, Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers.

THE four sought inclusion of a ban on inter-union raiding. The issue was first raised by minority members of the resolution committee before the resolution reached the floor. Majority members of the committee, though they opposed the principle of raiding, considered the plank un-

(Continued on Page 6)

Text of Resolution on Probing Unions Failing To Organize

The following resolution authorized the CIO executive board to investigate CIO affiliates which have failed "to make substantial progress in organizing the unorganized."

The Constitution of the CIO expressly provides that the primary objective of our great organization is to effectively organize men and women into labor unions for their mutual aid and protection. The CIO arose out of the needs of the unorganized workers of America which we believe can be met most effectively by the industrial form of organization and by labor unions strong enough to deal with powerful employers.

Affiliates of the CIO are granted charters in order to help realize this objective of our organization. Most of our affiliates have made great strides toward the fulfillment of our goal of organizing the unorganized workers of this country. As a result of their efforts CIO membership, prestige and influence stands at the highest point in its history. We of the CIO are proud of this record of magnificent achievement.

However, a few of the affiliates of the CIO have failed in bringing about the effective organization of the working men and women within their respective jurisdictions. These organizations are therefore not fulfilling their responsibilities to these workers and are not realizing the purposes for which they were chartered by the CIO. This is a matter of grave concern to this Tenth Constitution Convention of the Congress of Industrial Organizations which, by separate resolution, has renewed and repeated its pledge to continue to extend to the unorganized workers of America the benefits of union organization.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED,

That this convention empower the National Executive Board of the CIO to investigate the situations involving these affiliates of the CIO which have failed to make substantial progress in organizing the unorganized, and to take such appropriate action with respect to such affiliates, as may be appropriate and necessary to bring about effective organization of the working men and women within the jurisdiction of these affiliates.

Clear

Walter Reuther to CIO convention delegates who opposed CIO policy: "You'd better get clear in CIO—or get clear out of it!"

Murray Serves Notice:

'I Am Not Going To Permit CP Infiltration'

By ARTHUR RIORDAN

WHILE Philip Murray was talking, I watched the faces of six members of the American Newspaper Guild — five men beside whom I had fought to rid that union of left-wing leadership.

While Philip Murray was talking, their faces glowed with elation. So did the faces of many others, who had waged similar fights in other unions. For Murray was telling Communists in no uncertain terms that they could not inject their philosophy, their splitting methods, their wrecking into the affairs of CIO.

When Philip Murray was finished, there was little left of the Left.

NMU Pres. Joseph Curran (l.) gets ready to introduce Walter White (center) to other CIO officers as UAW Pres. Walter Reuther congratulates him. White, executive secretary of the Natl. Association for the Advancement of Colored People, outlined a program for fighting racial discrimination. He called for keeping a vigilant eye on the 81st Congress.

The 10th constitutional convention of the Congress of Industrial Organizations was a happy convention for most delegates. It was a victorious convention. And, above all, it was a convention that knew that there was a long road ahead, a road filled with roadblocks and bumps and steep hills. So, the convention took step after step to help clear the road.

"The responsibilities thrust upon us constitute great obligations that run to the people, to the poor, to the downtrodden, to the underprivileged."
—From Pres. Murray's keynote.

Everybody was happy over the results of the Nov. 2 elections—except, of course, a small group of diehards who had backed Henry Wallace. "Together with others, we won that election and saved America," declared Murray to the cheering delegates and visitors.

But, happy as the election results were, they had to take second-place to Murray's caustic attack on Communists, Communism and fellow-travelers. The attack wove through almost every issue which came before the convention. Most important issue was that of organization.

Not many minutes after he began his keynote address, Murray swung into the subject of organization. He was bitter over the failure of some unions to carry out the objectives for which they were founded. He spared no words in blasting union officials, either left to right, who had been "derelict in their duties."

He particularly criticized the leaders of unions in the governmental, white collar and retail fields. So sharp was Murray's criticism that the convention later adopted, by better than a 10 to 1 vote, a resolution which empowered the executive board to investigate, as Murray put it, "where there are evidences of clear incompetency."

And, warned Murray, "I want it to be distinctly understood that I do not care whom it affects amongst those who hold office in these unions."

On another occasion, he uttered these strong words: "If a Communist is leading a labor organization in CIO, and after years is unable to demonstrate his fitness to organize the unorganized, then in justice to the people employed in that industry, he should resign."

The delegates roared approval.

The purpose of the power given the board was made abundantly clear in these carefully chosen words of Murray: "so that the people employed in those industries may be provided, through this organization, the opportunity to bring millions of unorganized workers in industries over which these unions assume jurisdiction, into bona fide unions where they can render service to the people and render service to this country."

Murray's denunciation of Communists included such other phrases as "small political cliques who are going to maintain captive organizations" . . . "pouting people" . . . "small cliques who simply want to perpetuate themselves in office" . . . whose interests are promoted and propagated by the Daily Worker" . . .

Finally, a few minutes before the convention ended, he summed it all up with these slowly-spoken, unmistakable words:

"I should like it to be distinctly understood, as I have stated before—and I say this with much conviction—that under no circumstances am I going to permit—and I say this again, adding special significance to the support that I may receive from the executive board—Communist infiltration into the national CIO movement.

"I make this statement with sincere conviction based upon a knowledge that has come down to me through the years, of the damaging effects, the devastating effects, the degrading effects that special outside interests, particularly the Communist Party, may have upon the labor movement in the USA."

There were these other highlights of the convention:

TAFT-HARTLEY: were hardly the belles of the ball.

After a masterly exposition of the ills of T-H, CIO Counsel Arthur Goldberg set the CIO's goal in these simple, but dramatic words:

"We want to repeal the Taft-Hartley law. We want the Wagner Act back where it was."

That's it.

PAC: Unstinted praise was given Dir. Jack Kroll and his staff for the job they did just three weeks before the convention. Ever greater laudation was aimed at the rank and filers who worked the blocks, manned the polls, got out the vote.

Murray castigated those who supported the third party and he castigated those who opposed the convention's PAC resolution.

"There has not been an outstanding delegate who has presented any degree of opposition to this resolution here today but that has supported the resolution in prior conventions.

"Why do they oppose it today?

"Why did they support it yesterday?

"The line has changed. Yes."

And you should have heard the eloquent tongue of Michael Quill, a-speaking grand words about political action. Ah, he can talk, that one!

When Murray, and Quill, and Kroll, and Potofsky, and Rieve, and Bittner, and Livingston, and Reuther had finished, Murray called for a standing vote—and the faces of the anti-PACers were really red. The vote was:

For PAC 537

Against PAC 49

Said Murray wryly:

"Well, all of the things that have transpired here this morning are further evidence of the fact that CIO conventions are not wakes."

Then, there was the **Marshall Plan**—of which Murray has been perhaps the foremost advocate. The convention resolution, over the loud objections of

(Continued on Page 6)

Mrs. James E. Fadling

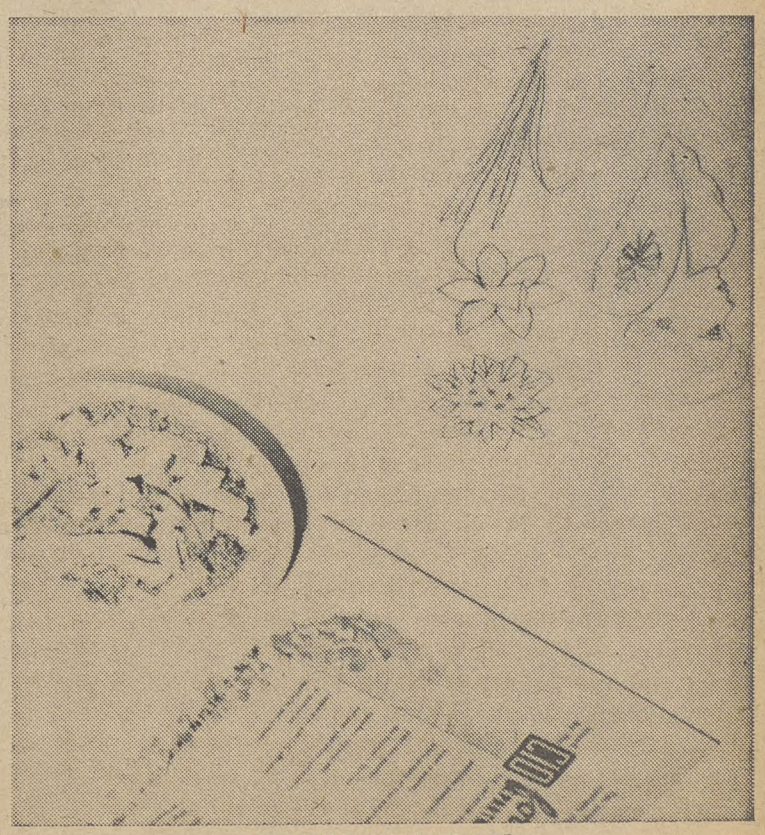
The wife of the president of the CIO Woodworkers apparently was so absorbed by the convention that she did not notice the photographer. Fadling was a member of the arrangement committee.

Shiny, New Gavel

Philip Murray has a shiny, handsome new gavel—"which I hope in succeeding meetings of the CIO and its executive board and perhaps at Steelworkers' meetings, to make good use of this gavel."

It was presented to him by James Fadling, president of the Woodworkers—"our jurisdiction is from the stump to the finished product, including gavels." Fadling pointed out that the gavel was made of myrtlewood—"which grows only in Southern Oregon and Palestine."

Convention Photos By Rey Parodi and Lewis Bohl



Something For Freud

There were other things beside the convention on the subconscious mind of the delegate who drew these doodles.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

Philip Murray, President James B. Carey, Secretary-Treasurer
Vice Presidents L. S. Buckmaster, Joseph Curran, Albert Fitzgerald, John Green, Allan S. Haywood, O. A. Knight, Walter P. Reuther, Emil Rieve, Frank Rosenblum.

Allan L. Swim, Editor and Publicity Director
Assistant Publicity Director: Henry C. Fleisher
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Organizing The Unorganized

"Each CIO convention since the beginning of our great organization has renewed and repeated its pledge to continue to extend to the unorganized workers of America the benefits of union organization," said the resolution on Organizing the Unorganized passed by the 10th constitutional convention. "That pledge is fundamental to the nature, origin and very existence of the CIO."

"With the passage of the Taft-Hartley Act and of anti-labor laws in the various States, big business and the forces of privilege and reaction in this country launched a powerful drive against organized labor, a drive in which they hoped to use the instruments of government to destroy organizations of the people.

"The people, however, repudiated this drive in the November 1948 elections. The people have voiced their determination to have the Taft-Hartley Act repealed and the anti-labor laws in the various states stricken from the statute books. This election victory should furnish new inspiration and give renewed impetus to the organization by the CIO of those workers who still do not enjoy the benefit of collective bargaining and union conditions of employment.

"An important part of the organizational activities of the CIO is taking place throughout the south, where there are thousands of unorganized workers still living under substandard wage and working conditions and denied the strength and security of union contracts. During the period of its operation the CIO Organizing Committee, under the splendid leadership of Van A. Bittner, has carried the message of the union movement to thousands of southern workers. In the face of determined opposition of the employer-sponsored terror and repression, the organizing activity of the CIO in the south and in the north has moved forward.

"NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED,

"That the CIO renews and repeats its pledge to continue to extend to the unorganized workers of America the benefits of union organization. We dedicate ourselves again to the responsibility for furthering economic opportunity to the hundreds of thousands of unorganized workers still denied the benefits of union organization. Organization of the unorganized is the surest guarantee that the liberal program approved by the people in the recent elections will be enacted into law.

"We extend to Vice-President Allan S. Haywood, director of organization, our gratitude for intensive activity which has helped to build the strength and membership of the CIO in every section of the country; and in particular for his assistance to the Telephone Workers Organizing Committee in its steady growth during the past 12 months.

"We extend to the CIO Organizing Committee, to its Director, Van A. Bittner, and to his staff our approval and appreciation for their constructive and vigorous activity in the face of great difficulties; and we pledge to them our continued support and cooperation until their important task of organization of the south has been carried to successful completion."

Orchids For CIO

The CIO has received a pat on the back.

Ray Collings, manager of the Masonic Club, situated in the Masonic Temple, Portland, where the CIO convention was held, declared:

"This convention is the best behaved convention that has ever been held here."

And there are a lot of conventions held in the temple.

CIO Reiterates UN and ERP Support

Soviet Union's Abuse of the Veto in the Security Council Condemned

THE CIO convention at Portland, Ore., reiterated its support of the United Nations and of the European Recovery Program by adopting the following resolution on foreign policy:

"The international situation remains critical and is a matter of great concern to all our people. The CIO shares the overwhelming desire of all Americans for the establishment of an enduring peace. Our country has renounced isolationism and has recognized our responsibility in world affairs. The CIO believes that a sound, progressive America can give encouragement to the peoples of the world to improve their living standards and to widen the horizon of their political liberties.

"Our foreign policy must increasingly reflect the peoples' mandate given at the last election. While rejecting appeasement, this should lead to a decrease in the influence of bankers, monopolists, and militarists and an increase in the weight and representation given to labor and liberal democratic forces. Devoted as we are to a foreign policy designed to achieve world peace and prosperity, the CIO feels called upon to state the convictions of its members on the important world issues facing us today.

"NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED,

"1. We reiterate our support of the United Nations organization in the formation of which we participated. We condemn the Soviet Union's abuses in the exercise of the veto power which have frustrated the Security Council from achieving the lofty purpose for which it was created. We likewise deplore the use of the United Nations as a platform for intemperate propaganda rather than as an agency for the calm and equitable solution of world problems. Every effort must be made to improve the structure of the United Nations so as to strengthen it as a force for world peace, freedom and security.

"2. We reaffirm our support for the European Recovery Program as an instrument for the peace and prosperity of the peoples of Europe and the world. We believe that the great productive capacity of our country should be used to provide food, clothing and the means for economic rehabilitation to war-devastated Europe.

"Free, democratic labor and other organizations in Europe have welcomed the ERP and have cooperated with their own governments and with the American labor movement in the work of the Economic Cooperation Administration. We endorse and commend the work of CIO officials and members in cooperation with, and functioning within, the ECA.

"The participation of American labor in the ECA at all levels of administration is the best guarantee to European labor that the interests of its members will be protected and the independence of European peoples preserved. We urge increased labor participation in both the policies and administration of the program with full recognition of the essential role of labor in insuring its success.

"We condemn the organized opposition to the ERP by the Soviet Union and its satellites and the method by which the economic misery of Europe is used for political advantage and to promote chaos and confusion. One of the ways to peace is the abandonment of this short-sighted and unjust opposition. We urge Congress to continue to appropriate the necessary funds to achieve the purposes of the ERP.

"3. We look forward to early conclusion of peace treaties with Germany and Japan and other former enemy countries endowed with freely elected democratic governments and free from the influences and institutions of fascism, totalitarianism, militarism, and cartels. This cannot be achieved unless free trade unions are given proper assistance to enable them to play their essential role in a liberal, democratic society.

"Sound European recovery requires the filling of the vacuum caused by the destruction of Germany. False neutrality by our military government towards the needs and problems of German trade unions should be dropped in favor of outright assistance, and the denazification program continued until the spirit of nazism is destroyed.

"This will safeguard against the revival of militarism and aggression and economic threats to Germany's neighbors. Trade union property must be restored and unions must be granted the technical means to function, paper, journals, transportation and office equipment. The legitimate demands of the trade unions for participation in German economic life through a system of joint labor-management boards is the most hopeful sign of German democratic growth and should be encouraged.

"The destruction of militarism and cartels in Japan must be accompanied by the growth of free trade unions and collective bargaining. The right to strike and other legitimate trade union activities must be safeguarded. Repressive policy towards trade unions and hindrances to collective bargaining in Japan still prevent democratic developments.

"4. We reaffirm CIO policy of opposing recognition of, or assistance by our government, to fascist Franco Spain.

"5. We condemn vigorously all assumptions of the inevitability of another World War. We reaffirm the basic devotion of the American people to peace and reject as absurd and unfounded the charge of the Soviet Union of warmongering unfairly directed against us. We are confident that the will of the people in every country, if freely expressed, would quickly end minority propaganda for war. The Soviet-imposed blockade of Berlin is a danger to the preservation of peace. We condemn the use of military power to enforce economic policies which deprive 2½ million men, women and children of medicine, food, clothing and fuel. We commend the courage and fortitude of the men and women operating the air lift which has prevented the success of such callous action. A solution to the present crisis in Berlin can be found if the use of political and economic coercion is renounced and the four powers can resume discussions free from economic and military threats.

"6. We call upon the United Nations to pursue its efforts to obtain genuine disarmament, including international control of atomic energy with full power of inspection. The United States cannot disarm unless, after full disclosure of present military establishments, disarmament is on an equitable and universal basis.

"7. An enduring peace demands that people everywhere, including the economically-backward and colonial countries, be protected in their rights of self-determination and self-government free from military, political and economic coercion.

"8. The CIO is unalterably pledged to a Good Neighbor policy toward the peoples of the whole world. We accept the plain, obvious truth that peace and prosperity are indivisible. We accept the responsibility of doing our part to insure that American participation in world affairs shall be directed to the spread of democracy and for the recognition of human dignity and freedom everywhere."

CONGRESSMAN DRIPP **By YOMEN**

"OF COURSE BUSTER DRIPP IS ON MY PAYROLL. HE BRINGS ME THE PAPERS EVERY DAY."

Committees Of The CIO Convention

THE CIO convention committees included:

RULES AND ORDER COMMITTEE, Louis Hollander, Chairman, Clothing; James Matles, Secretary, UE; Richard Lewis, UOPWA; Charles Kerrigan, UAW; Harry Boyer, Penna., IUC; John Clark, Mine, Mill; Richard Gosser, UAW; Neil Hanley, Maritime; Ernest Hebert, Barbers; R. C. Jacobson, Minnesota IUC; Augustus Tomlinson, Fur Workers; Armando Valdes, Food, Tobacco; Ernest Weaver, Telephone Workers; Murray Weinstein, Clothing; Morris Zusman, California IUC; Robert Latham, Food, Tobacco; and the following CIO Regional Directors, Irwin DeShetler, Fullerton Fulton, Delmond Garst, Ernest Pugh and William Smith.

CREDENTIALS COMMITTEE, Allan S. Haywood, Chairman, CIO Vice-President and Director of Organization; Joseph A. Fisher, Secretary, Utility Workers; Jack Altman, Retail; Thomas Andert, Optical; Lewis Allan Berne, UOPWA; Ross Blood, Shipbuilding; A. Hartung, Woodworkers; Carl Holderman, New Jersey IUC; Edward Hughlett, Brewery Workers; Eddie Lane, Marine Cooks; Norma Naughton, Telephone Workers; Ralph Novak, Newspaper Guild; Grant W. Oakes, Farm Equipment; John J. Playfair, Steelworkers; Ray Robinson, Marine Engineers; Harry Sayre, Paperworkers; Thomas Starling, UAW; Elmer Cope, Steelworkers and the following CIO Regional Directors, Charles Cowl, C. H. Gillman, Carey Haigler, Walter Smethurst.

1948 RESOLUTIONS COMMITTEE, Van A. Bittner, Chairman, Steelworkers; Joseph Curran, Secretary, NMU; Harry Bridges, Longshoremen; Hyman Blunberg, Clothing; Lewis J. Clark, Packinghouse; James Durkin, UOPWA; James E. Fadling, Woodworkers; Karl Feller, Brewery Workers; Albert Fitzgerald, UE; Abran Flaxer, Public Workers; Joseph Froesch Glass Workers; John Green, Shipbuilding; Walter Reuther, UAW; H. R. Lloyd, Rubber Workers; Harry Martin, Newspaper Guild; Emil Mazey, UAW; David J. McDonald, Steelworkers; Jack Moran, Telephone; Morris Pizer, Furniture; Jacob Potofsky, Clothing, Michael Quill, Transport Workers; Emil Rieve, Textile; Willard Townsend, Transport Service; Martin Wagner, Gas, Coke; Samuel Wolchok, Retail, Wholesale; Joseph Selly, Communications; A. R. Kinstley, Oil Workers; and the following CIO Regional Directors, Francis Carmichael, James J. Leary, Robert Oliver, Joseph Walsh.

1948 CONSTITUTION COMMITTEE, Frank Rosenblum, Chairman, Clothing; George Baldanzi, Secretary, Textile; John Blackburn, Lithographers; Stanley Earl, Oregon, IUC; Ralph Helstein, Packinghouse; Al Kojetinsky, Steelworkers; R. J. Thomas, CIO Staff; Charles Lanning, Rubber; William Lawrence, Longshoremen; James MacLeish, UE; Cecil Martin, Gas, Coke; Lewis McCracken, Glass Workers; William J. Pachler, Utility Workers; John Stanley, UOPWA; M. Hedley Stone, NMU; Hulbert Warner, NMU; John L. Yancey, Transport Service; James Mitchell, Shoe Workers; Ewart Guinier, Public Workers and the following CIO Regional Directors, Frank Bender, Paul Christopher, Frank Cronin, Franz Daniels, Michael Livoda, Michael Mann and Lee Tucker.

1948 OFFICERS REPORT COMMITTEE, O. A. Knight, Chairman Oil Workers; L. S. Buckmaster, Secretary, Rubber Workers; Alex Bail, Playthings; Carl Winn, Woodworkers; Hugh Bryson, Marine Cooks; Abe Chatam, Clothing; Julius Emspak, UE; Sam Eubanks, Newspaper Guild; Rocco Franceschini, Shoe Workers; Harold Garno, N. Y. State Council; John Grogran, Shipbuilding; Donald Henderson, Food, Tobacco; Joseph Jurich, Fishermen & Allied Workers; Sam Levin, Clothing; Philip O'Rourke, Radio Assoc.; Irving Potash, Fur Workers; J. R. Robertson, Longshoremen; Joseph Salerno, Massachusetts IUC; Sam H. Scott, Stone; James Thimmes, Steelworkers; C. V Dannenberg, Gas Coke and the following CIO Regional Directors, Chester Dusten, John B. Easton, Anthony Federoff, Walter Harris, Fred Pieper, August Scholle.

1948 APPEALS COMMITTEE, William Pollock, Chairman, Textile; John W. Livingston, Secretary, UAW; Harry Block, Penna, IUC; James A. Davis, Missouri IUC; Joseph Germano, Steelworkers; Adolph Germer, CIO; Ben Gold, Fur Workers; Nicholas Vrataric, Paper Workers; Martin Kyne, Retail; Richard Long, Telephone; T. M. McCormick, Oil; Maurice McElligott, Illinois IUC; Abraham Miller, Clothing; Max Perlow, Furniture; Ralph Reiser, Glass; John Schaffer, Farm Equipment; Robert Weinstein, Public Workers; Nick Zonarich, Steelworkers; Harold Straub, Utility; John Doherty, Steelworkers; Gustav Faber, Transport and the following CIO Regional Directors, Frank Bonacci, Tim Flynn, George Craig, Hugh Thompson.

ARRANGEMENTS COMMITTEE, James Fadling, Chairman, Woodworkers; Chester Dusten, CIO Regional Director; Stanley Early, Oregon CIO; Kenneth Smith, Portland CIO; James Monzie, Steelworkers, and John Brost, CIO.

Pig Iron Record

Production of pig iron hit an all-time monthly U. S. high of 5.5 million tons in October, the American Iron & Steel Institute announced. Output of the basic raw material is considered a measure of general industrial production.

Getting Their Heads Together At the Convention

Walter White: 'Bigotry And Reaction Reorganizing'

THE November election gave the American people greater hope than at any time in recent American history for the stopping of reaction and the advance of liberal legislation, Walter White told the 10th CIO constitutional convention.

White, secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored people, said the voters had repudiated emphatically "both the extreme left and the extreme right."

With the reelection of President Truman, said White, the American people returned to the White House the man who took on such issues as civil rights "the most courageous and forthright position of any President in American history. He saw hope for a program of progressive legislation in the overthrow of the reactional leadership of the 80th Congress in favor of liberal majorities in both the House and Senate.

The election promised a vast extension of civil rights among minorities, White declared, pointing out that in more than one Southern State Negro voters built up the majorities by which Truman was returned to office. Possibly by 1950, and certainly by 1952, said White, there will be at least two million Negro voters in the South.

"The already visible effect of that vote in the repudiation of bigots," White said, "will be enormously increased by this increase.

"Fewer demagogues whose sole stock in trade is race hate will be elected. Not only will the Negro himself benefit through this election of more liberal and decent Southerners like Estes Kefauver in Tennessee, but this increased Negro vote will benefit organized labor in its struggle to organize Southern industry, it will benefit the entire South.

White cautioned the CIO delegates, however, that "we cannot afford to waste any time in justified jubilation over the results of the Nov. 2 election."

He warned that "already the forces of bigotry and reaction are at work reorganizing their shattered ranks, Dixiecrats and reactionary Republicans are conferring together to utilize filibusters and other tactics to sabotage enactment of the legislative program which the people of America voted as a mandate upon the 81st Congress."

This prospect, White declared, makes it necessary for the labor, Negro and other voters in America to exercise unceasing vigilance every single day the 81st Congress is in session.

Otherwise, White cautioned, "many of the gains so desperately needed to preserve the American economy and the democratic way of life may be lost."

The danger comes, White asserted, "from the professional Southerners who will again tie up the Senate by using vicious appeals to race hatred as a cloak for the machinations of the oil barons who financed the Dixiecrat movement.

"They will do this for reactionary business interests which would gladly continue to use every divisive method to prevent passage of legislation to wipe out racial and economic discrimination."

Civil Rights Resolution Backs Broad Program and Truman

The CIO resolution on democracy and civil rights blasted race, religious and all other prejudices, condemned the House Un-American Activities Committee and declared unreserved support of President Truman's civil rights program.

The CIO denounced the Mundt-Nixon Bill as a threat to freedom of speech and thought and scored inroads on the free labor movement on the part of the Atomic Energy Commission.

A positive program—of ten points—was demanded by the CIO, as follows:

1. Federal and local FEPC acts.
2. The end of segregation in the armed forces.
3. Federal anti-lynching bill.
4. A law against poll taxes and other limits on voting.
5. Laws to end segregation in interstate travel.
6. Safeguards against race discrimination in use of Federal grants to the States.
7. Civil rights laws for all States.
8. Abolition of the House UN-American Activities Committee.
9. Laws to protect aliens long resident in this country.
10. An end of Federal loyalty probes and full freedom of thought for Federal workers.

Organize Probe Set

(Continued from Page 2)

related to the subject of the resolution.

Organizing Committee Director Van A. Bittner described the organizing campaign as "the most important and fundamental task that lies before the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

"There would have been no political victory on Nov. 2 without the power and the strength of the CIO and the organized labor movement in general," Bittner emphasized. In addition, the Southern organizing head reminded his listeners, "you will never have civil liberties in the South or any other section of the U. S. until we organize the unorganized. You talk about a totalitarian government — it is exemplified in non-union industry in America to as great a degree as anywhere on earth . . ."

CIO Vice Pres. and Organizational Director Allan S. Haywood followed with a plea for renewed support to the organizing drive.

Pointing to tangible results already chalked up in the South, Haywood noted that the organizing drive in Tennessee was responsible for the defeat of the Crump machine; that similar political success had been achieved in North Carolina and Virginia; and that ultimately the same will be true in Mississippi, Alabama and South Carolina.

Haywood voiced his opposition to "raiding tactics" and urged that union leaders devote "their entire time to the union cause and let every other cause be secondary, if at all."

To the objections of Flaxer which followed, based on exclusion of a condemnation of raiding in the resolution, Pres. Murray took the floor for reply:

"I would be remiss in the performance of my duties if I did not say to this Convention and say it sincerely, that I am opposed to raiding. I have been opposed to raiding, and I have exercised whatever influence I might possess in an effort to prevent alleged raiding by one CIO union upon another. That is a matter which I believe can be properly discussed, either under another resolution dealing with the subject matter of jurisdictional strife or alleged raiding, or brought to the attention of the Intl. Executive Board of the CIO at the proper time."

George Baldanzi, executive vice president, Textile Workers, followed Matles with the caustic observation that "We do not have raids in the CIO. We have revolts of workers against communist domination."

The Taft-Hartley act is just one of the elements hindering CIO organizing efforts, Baldanzi asserted. "I say it is high time that we shed ourselves of our internal enemies, to make the job a little bit easier."

Baldanzi said that all the money and energies expended in the South will be wasted "until we can wipe our face, and face the workers of America as a 100% American organization. I think we are all getting tired of this so-called dialectical ministrone, as I call it."

Platform Scene: Many CIO leaders were in the camera's range when this picture was snapped. l. to r., front, Pres. Jocob Potofsky of Amalgamated Clothing Workers; Secy.-Treas. David J. McDonald of the Steelworkers; Vice Pres. Allan S. Haywood, CIO Pres. Philip Murray; rear, Pres. Mike Quill of the Transport Workers; CIO General Counsel Arthur Goldberg; Pres. Joe Curran of the Natl. Maritime Union; Pres. Walter Reuther of the Auto Workers; Director Van A. Bittner of the CIO Organizing Committee, and, finally, Vice Pres. James Thimmes of the Steelworkers.

EMIL MAZEY
UAW For CIO Goals

Full Recognition, End of Arms Embargo Asked For Israel

FULL recognition for the new state of Israel was urged by the CIO convention.

The action came after a stirring address by Isaac Ben Zevie, founder of Histadrut, the general organization of Palestinian workers, president of the Natl. Jewish Council of Palestine and author of a number of books.

Zevie declared, "We ask you, the members of CIO, to throw the great weight of your moral forces upon the scale of justice against the balance of injustice."

Following Zevie's talk, CIO Vice Pres. Jacob Potofsky presented Murray with a scroll on behalf of the American Trade Union Council for Natl. Palestine. The scroll lauded Murray for the "great service he has rendered to the Jewish people, and to Histadrut."

The Israel resolution called for:

1. De jure recognition.
2. Lifting of the arms embargo.
3. Opposing UN attempts to deprive Israel of the Negev.
4. Lending U. S. to the new state.
5. Supporting admission to UN.

'I Am Not Going To Permit It'

(Continued From Page 3)

FTA; Joe Selly, ACA, and others, condemned "the organized opposition to ERP by the Soviet Union."

Other foreign policy actions included sharp criticism of Greek policy and opposed collaboration with Spain.

When the debate—it was plenty heated debate—on foreign policy ended, Walter Reuther, who was temporarily presiding, said:

"I would like to suggest that this time everybody stand up and be counted as men."

And the vote was about 15 to 1.

WE had a lot of interesting speakers at our convention. Highlights of what they said:

Catholic Archbishop Edward D. Howard, Portland (whose speech was read by his vicar general, Rev. Thomas Tobin): "Show the rest of us the way to economic and industrial democracy. Show us how to treat the Negro as a brother in Christ. Show us how to answer Communism by establishing the reign of social justice and charity."

Dorothy McCullough Lee, mayor-elect of Portland: "What we do as citizens will determine the strength of this great nation."

Sen. Wayne Morse (R., Ore.): "It is no answer, in my opinion, to 'equalize' the Communist affidavit provision by making it applicable to employers as well."

Labor Secy. Maurice J. Tobin: "We are going to have the greatest opportunity during the next two years to buy insurance policies to guarantee that Americans, all segments, will be protected against the disastrous depression that started in 1929."

Rabbi Saul B. Appelbaum, Portland: "This organization has power, has strength. May you continue to use it for good."

U. S. Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas: "Labor is peculiarly qualified to bridge the gap between the U. S. and Europe."

Isaac Ben Zevie, Natl. Jewish Council of Israel: "We thank you for your moral and financial assistance."

Walter White, secretary, Natl. Association for Advancement of Colored People: "Unless labor, Negro and other voters exercise unceasing vigilance every single day the 81st Congress is in session, many of the gains so desperately needed to preserve American economy and the democratic way of life may be lost."

Secy. Pat Conroy, Canadian Congress of Labor: "We in the CCL believe we are part of the CIO movement. When you elected Pres. Truman, the average run of men and women throughout Canada, with no ambitions for social position, but just average people whose only ambition is to lead a decent life, gave a universal sigh of relief and happiness."

AND, oh yes, we had a lot of visitors and some of them right pretty, too. There was Lois Schneider, a Kenosha high school pupil, who won an essay contest—"Why We Should Have Unions"—conducted by the Wisconsin CIO. Lois, in a clear voice that was a credit to predominantly unionized Kenosha, read her essay to the delegates, who cheered and cheered and were happy over the pretty kid's victory. (It was a swell essay, incidentally.)

There were other kids. Evelyn Atkinson—she looks like a cover gal—is daughter of Roy Atkinson, CIO's regional director for the State of Washington. Ev came to the convention to write up a piece for the Seattle Lincoln High Lincolntoten.

The rest of the kids were from Portland. One, David Belch, was a boy. Dave had read up considerably on Taft-Hartley and so knew plenty about the convention. The kids were impressed with Murray.

PORTLAND has a lot of hospitality—and a lot of rain, too. It has pretty shops, the most modernistic I've ever seen.

It has a most peculiar liquor law. You purchase a permit for a buck, buy your booze and then, at a restaurant or in your hotel room, pay for the bottle the second time when you get mixers.

The conventioneers had a lot of fun, after their busy day of work. Various unions had parties. The CIO publicity staff and the Portland Newspaper Guild threw a cocktail party. There was a dance. There was sightseeing.

Most fun of all was the demonstration just after Jack Potofsky put Phil Murray's name in nomination.

I say the unspontaneous "spontaneous" floor demonstrations at the Republican, Democratic and Wallaceite conventions. They were obviously staged.

But, here, the press looked on with surprise at hundreds of delegates demonstrating because they liked a guy—because they admired Philip Murray.

It was an unforgettable sight. People cheered and laughed and some even cried in happiness.

And when it was all over, Phil Murray said, "God bless you."

Oldtimers Say:

Murray Gets "Greatest" Ovation

By GLORIA CAPLAN

IT was 10:33 a.m. on the final day of the CIO convention. Suddenly a barrage of makeshift confetti—newspaper bits, scrapped notebooks, news release particles, paper tablecloth streamers—showered the giant convention hall in Portland, Ore.

Clothing Workers' Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky had just given the magic cue—Phil Murray, whom he nominated for an 9th term as CIO chief, and since there were no candidates, Murray was re-elected.

"He is God's gift to our generation of Americans," said Potofsky." . . . spokesman for the common man of all countries . . . he helped raise the standard of living and promoted the wellbeing of the American people . . . a great patriot . . . a peerless leader. . . . "

With these praises—and more—the hundreds of shouting delegates wholeheartedly agreed. They demonstrated it in no uncertain terms in the 45 minutes that followed described by CIO veterans as the noisiest, heartiest, longest and most enthusiastic demonstration ever witnessed on a convention floor.

Mention of Murray's name was the signal for pandemonium to break loose. With the confetti and the flash of photographers' bulbs, up jumped the cheering throng, the band setting the tempo for the festivities; dishes, which had served as ash trays now served as noise makers.

Somewhere in the midst of the confusion a parade got underway, wound through the paper-snow covered aisles and streamed across the platform.

NOW the band was blurting "Hail Hail the Gang's All Here" ("Maybe they don't play so good, but they play loud," said someone). The music was punctuated by handclapping, ear-shattering "yeeeee-hoos'," metal noise makers, tin pans, the banging of chairs on the floor.

On the platform NMU Pres. Joe Curran's blond three-year old son was learning a lesson in politicking early, waving happily to the shouting crowd from his dad's arms.

CIO Vice Pres. Allan S. Haywood, who earlier had waved a huge "Old Glory" to and fro was now vocalizing at the mike with Steelworkers' Secy.-Treas. Dave McDonald and Curran.

Potofsky, in back of whom the parade still marched, clapped in steady accompaniment with the band. And when the band stopped for air, the dignified Clothing Workers chief's hands kept time to the swelling chant of "We Want Murray, We Want Murray."

After 17 minutes of continuous celebration, a second parade began its way across the platform and then diffused in the throng.

Always there was the insistent chant "We Want Murray, We Want Murray."

After 45 minutes UAW Pres. Walter Reuther obtained silence long enough to give the delegates their chief.

"Perhaps never in the history of the labor movement have delegates representing millions expressed their feelings so clearly," said Reuther.

VISIBLY moved by the demonstration of affection for him, Murray said it was "difficult to express in words the feeling which permeates my bosom."

To the people of Portland and its officials; to the working press, to "Pete" Swim, CIO publicity chief; to the Voice of America, which transcribed portions of the proceedings for broadcast overseas; and to Harry Martin, Newspaper Guild president, now in Europe with the European Recovery Program, Murray extended his gratitude.

And to the delegates he said, "I should like to express, in a spirit of complete humility one man's thanks to a lot of people for the splendid spirit of cooperation you have manifested toward me whilst I have had the privilege and honor of representing you.

Thinking back over the convention's achievements, Murray remarked, "We have legislated wisely . . . in the interests of our people and in the interests of our nation. . .

"You have welded together in the course of the past 12 or 13 years the greatest instrument for good that has ever been created within the confines of the United States of America.

"Our interest in life," he continued, "is to put pictures on walls, carpets on floors, music in homes, provide a greater opportunity for cultural and educational attainments and better homes and greater security. That is the mission to which we have dedicated ourselves. . ."

THE CIO head told his fellow delegates that "organization of the unorganized" should be the convention slogan, that the CIO must contrive "legitimate means to put our own house in order."

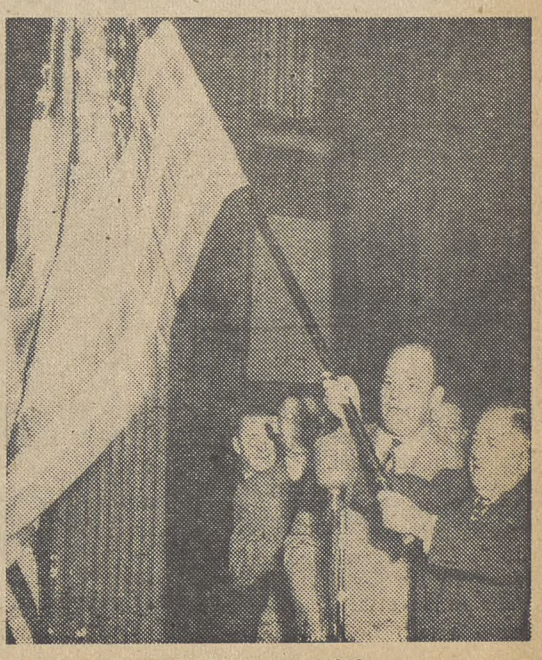
He urged his listeners not to "rest on these oars," but to continue moving forward. "Thank almighty God for the Congress of Industrial Organizations," he said. "America owes an everlasting debt of gratitude to this mighty movement. It has helped build for the people of the United States a better America and it will continue . . . seeking the attainment of a better and better America."

Murray pledged himself to work for enactment of the CIO legislative program and to the rooting out of communistic influences in CIO. ". . . under no circumstances," he emphasized, "am I going to permit . . . Communistic infiltration into the Natl. CIO movement." He urged those organizations which have engaged in the spreading of communistic doctrines "to cease and desist, and to provide, through their official organs all of the pertinent information that has to do with the development of the trade union movement and . . . the policy decisions of this 10th Constitutional Convention . . ."

Murray's acceptance speech was followed by Van A. Bittner's nomination of James B. Carey as CIO Secretary-treasurer. (Bittner, himself, won a great ovation.)

The demonstration touched off by mention of Carey was cut short after 13 minutes by Murray's gavel. Elected by acclamation, Carey said, "I've had the privilege of growing up with the CIO, and I grew up with a prayer on my

(Continued On Page 9)



Liberal Republican's View

Morse Blames GOP For Demo Victory

INTO the midst of a predominantly Democratic throng at the CIO convention came Sen. Wayne Morse, Oregon Republican, one of three members of his party to address the election-happy delegates.

The GOP liberal took a few polite jabs at some of his party's regulars, and said he would continue his fight to liberalize the GOP.

The Republican, who Pres. Murray noted had displayed "rare courage" in fighting the Taft-Hartley Act, pledged a continuing fight for "constitutional liberalism", weighing issues on the basis of their merits rather than "taking orders from any committee within my party as to how I shall vote on any specific issue."

The "shortsighted philosophy" responsible for the T-H Act and the Republican Congress' failure to "deal adequately with prices, housing and the many other problems of very real concern to wage earners, farmers and consumers" was responsible for the Democratic victory on Nov. 2, Morse said.

"Thousands and thousands of housewives walked to the polls believing that my party was responsible for high kitchen costs in America."

MORSE took a further swipe at the GOP when he recalled that during the Senate floor debate on Taft-Hartley he warned that his party would "hear about it at the ballot boxes" if the bill passed. "They did," he quipped, to the delight of his audience.

In outlining his program of labor legislation to replace the T-H Act, Morse differed somewhat with the delegates who immediately thereafter unamimously adopted a resolution urging re-enactment of the Wagner Act in its pre-T-H form.

Morse said "we cannot stop with repeal and a simple revival of the Wagner Act. What the public demands, and is entitled to demand, is fair labor legislation that will check both employer and labor excesses . . . "

Such a program should provide, in his opinion:

- That responsibility for administration of the law be returned to the Natl. Labor Relations Board, rather than remain with the NLRB general counsel as under T-H.
- That union shop elections and the ban on closed shops be eliminated. This was modified by the opinion that a union holding a closed shop contract be prohibited from discharging an employe who switches his union preference near the end of the contract period.
- That the federal labor statute have precedence over state labor laws in interstate commerce.
- Some sort of legislation barring secondary boycotts designed to force recognition when another union "is the freely chosen representative of the employes," or designed to force bargaining by some other employer.
- That, where two unions fail to settle jurisdiction disputes themselves, the NLRB be empowered to appoint an arbitrator whose award be final and enforceable in court.
- Elimination of the mandatory injunctions against unions now provided by T-H. "Certainly," he said, "the law should not foster injunctions against practices which the Board months later determines are not unfair practices. But that is what happens under the present law . . ."
- Elimination of the T-H ban on union political expenditures.
- Elimination of the loyalty affidavits, "an insult to patriotic labor leaders and to the members they represent. It is no answer in my opinion," he commented, "to 'equalize' the provision by making it applicable to employers as well . . . The problem is to eliminate the section from the law because in my judgment you cannot square that section with sound American principles of civil rights in this country."

Adoption of the recommendations of Truman's Committee on Civil Rights and continued Marshall Plan aid were also recommended by Morse, who commended the CIO for its participation in the European Recovery Program.

4 TWUA Aides Are Convicted

Four officials of the CIO Textile Workers have been convicted and sentenced at Rome, Ga., in the Celanese Corp.'s drive to chain 1,800 strikers at its Rome plant to a southern differential.

Still awaiting trial are 174 other unionists, including TWUA Vice Pres. George Baldanzi, who were arrested on charges of violating a mass picketing ban granted by Superior Court Judge H. E. Nichols.

Two of the four officials, Intl. Rep. Joe D. Pedigio and Local 689 Sec. C. L. Ross, were fined $200 each and sentenced to 20 days in jail by Nichols Nov. 17. The other two received $100 fines each and 10-day sentences. All are free on bond pending appeal.

Nichols issued the injunction to aid the company's attempt Nov. 1 to reopen its plant, which had been shut down since the strike began Aug. 13. Despite the court order limiting the number of pickets to two at each gate and forbidding such traditional picketline tactics as boos and catcalls, 1,500 strikers turned out in force around the plant and made the scheduled reopening a complete dud. Only 300 workers have returned to their jobs, according to the company, which is not enough to get the plant back into operation.

Failure of the company's back-to-work movement brought a quick crackdown from local police, who rounded up 178 unionists in three days and charged them with contempt of court.

'We Are Laborers In Thy Vineyard'

Excerpts from convention prayers:

Rabbi Saul B. Appelbaum: "Bless Thou our work, for we are laborers in Thy vineyard for Thy children."

Rev. Lee O. Stone (Episcopal): "O God, Who has ordained that whatever is to be desired should be sought for by labor, and Who by Thy blessing bringest honest labor to good effect, look with mercy upon our humble exertions."

Through Labor Secy. Tobin

Truman Thanks CIO For Aid in Victory

PRES. TRUMAN'S personal appreciation for the part CIO members played in the recent Democratic victory was conveyed to CIO delegates by Secy. of Labor Maurice J. Tobin in his address to the convention.

"It is a real honor and privilege," the Labor Secretary said, "for me to bring to this Convention the greetings of the courageous President of the United States, Harry S. Truman, and express to you the appreciation he has for the great part that you played in the historical day just passed . . ."

Tobin repeated his prediction that the Taft-Hartley Act would be repealed by the new Democratic-controlled Congress. Under the law, he asserted, "it was impossible for any union to be organized when management didn't want that union." Result of this, he continued, was seen in Washington where the lowest bidders for Federal supplies are repeatedly those concerns "able to bid low solely on the margin of human wages."

Despite the T-H preamble which asserted labor's right to organize, the law actually nullified those rights, Tobin said. Because prosecution of unfair labor practices by employers are not mandatory under the law, it often takes as much as 18 months to have such cases adjudicated by the NLRB. During that period, he pointed out, "any little infant struggling union would be absolutely destroyed."

"WE want and we feel that the law will be repealed, and in its place there will be a just labor-management law, probably based upon the President's State of the Union message in 1946, the Wagner Act and the State of the Union message of 1947, and the veto of the Taft-Hartley Law in June of 1947."

Other legislation the 81st Congress will probably enact include a 75c hourly minimum wage, housing, and a public health program, Tobin predicted.

A 75c wage floor is the "minimum that can be established," he continued. Even that falls short of reaching the 1943 legal minimum in terms of purchasing power, he said. Since the present 40c minimum wage went into effect in 1943, prices have increased 50%. A rise in the wage minimum to 75c would permit only a 41½% increase in purchasing power, based on 1939 prices, he said.

"We want to give our great American system a healthy economy in this country," Tobin concluded, "under which the wage earners in every section of our country are going to have decent income with which they can support their families in decency and lay aside money in order to give their children proper education.

"We are going to get it as a result of the greatest victory ever won by the little people. And as Secretary of Labor, I want to commend you for the part you played in that great campaign."

British Labor Greets Parley

ARCHIBALD MacDonald Gordon, labor attache to the British embassy in Washington, brought "warm fraternal greetings from your brother trade unionists in England" on the closing day of the convention.

Gordon expressed the heartfelt thanks of the people of England for the support and aid this country is rendering the British Isles through the Marshall Plan. "British trade unions supported the Marshall Plan," he said. "We know this money does not fall from the skies."

The veteran trade unionist pointed out that without Marshall Plan aid the British people faced two alternatives — reduction of food imports, which would have placed its people on starvation rations, or, curtailment of importation of raw materials, which would have resulted in widespread unemployment.

He said, "With your help we in Great Britain are getting back on our feet—and for that unstinted aid, we are eternally grateful."

Convention Scene: L. to r., Pres. Jacob Potofsky of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, Pres. Walter Reuther of the Auto Workers and CIO Secy.-Treas. James B. Carey.

Action Asked To Save Soil

The loss of topsoil has made "over one-fifth of our arable land . . . permanently unfit for cultivation" declared a resolution on soil conservation adopted by the CIO convention.

The resolution urged Pennsylvania, Missouri and the Tennessee Valley Authority to join the democratically-organized soil conservation districts set up by the U. S. Soil Conservation Service. These are the only areas which have not joined in the plan.

Congress and the Bureau of the Budget were urged to make sufficient appropriations for soil conservation, and the farmers were asked to join the CIO in an attack on soil erosion.

Lower Taxes Asked On Small Incomes

A plea for relief of the little guy in a new federal tax program was made in a resolution adopted by the CIO convention.

It called for upping the income tax exemptions for married persons to $3000, $1500 for single individuals and $600 for each dependent. It called for closing of loopholes through which big income groups evade just taxation. An undistributed and excess profits tax measure was urged, elimination of excise taxes except those that are regulatory in character, was asked, and sales taxes, payroll imposts and manufacturing excise taxes were condemned. Setting up of phony charitable non-profit institutions as a means of evading taxes was denounced.

Justice Douglas:

'Labor Qualified To Bridge Gaps Between U.S., Europe'

IT was the first time in U. S. history that a Supreme Court Justice had addressed a labor convention.

It was a tradition-breaking speech, delivered by one of the most liberal members of the nation's highest court—Justice William O. Douglas. And it was delivered to a tradition-breaking organization—the CIO, fresh from major economic and political victories.

Talking quietly, and without resort to oratory, Justice Douglas told the convention that the world is counting on organized labor to find solutions for world problems.

"The democrats of the world look to labor to keep the middle way open," Douglas said. "They know that in the world today there is no stronger citadel of democracy than the halls of labor."

To labor Douglas gave credit for the most important "political invention" of this century: the "human welfare" state, in which New Deal philosophies work for the people.

Labor was the "prime promoter" of that type of "human welfare" government, Justice Douglas pointed out. "It was the first group to feel most keenly the economic insecurity of the new industrial age."

AMERICAN labor's thinking cannot be limited to problems that stop at the country's coastlines, the Supreme Court Justice reminded the delegates.

"Labor is peculiarly qualified to bridge a gap that has been growing between Europe and the United States," he said.

Unions can fill this key role, he went on, because "a new Europe is being born . . . new leaders have come to power in the countries of western Europe.

These new parties with a labor base have various names, but they stand for the same type of liberal democracy, he said.

"The fact is that there has come out of the Nazi crucible of death a vigorous, alert and politically-minded labor party in every western European country."

American labor carries good credentials to these new European leaders, Douglas pointed out.

"DOORS tightly closed to all others may open at its knock," he said. "Words from American labor promise to find quick acceptance." For that reason, he pointed out that American labor people are highly qualified to serve as ambassadors from this country to the European nations.

"The conventional diplomat will fail miserably in these revolutionary days unless he understands the rise of the labor governments of the world and can evaluate the factors that have created and maintained them.

"Only those who have insight into these forces, who share in heart as well as in mind an understanding of the labor struggle throughout the world, are equipped to interpret correctly and faithfully what they see."

There are marked differences in thinking and tradition between the American and European labor movements, Douglas acknowledged. Due to vastly different histories, European workers have been brought up in an atmosphere of class differences and various interpretations of "class warfare."

Americans, "as a highly practical people," have never been captured by the propaganda of class warfare. They look upon it, he pointed out, as a "call to travel a side street which leads not to better living but to destruction." American labor looks not only to the interests of its own members but to its responsibilities to the entire community.

To the rest of the world—and to this country as well—American labor "can show how a human welfare state creates health and stability throughout the whole economy," Douglas said.

It can point out the advantages of industrial justice, of political independence, of economic and social progress on an orderly basis, he declared.

"THE Communists miss the point of history when they make class warfare the challenge of this age," the justice asserted. "That is not the challenge.

"The challenge is more subtle and more demanding. The challenge is to make the modern industrial plant operate smoothly and productively for the benefit of all . . .

"American labor can contribute mightily to the fusion of the various democratic groups of the world into a harmonious whole. American labor can teach class-conscious groups the folly of class warfare.

"American labor can spread the faith in the American way, that builds a classless society without exploitation of any group."

The Douglas speech, listened to quietly and attentively by the delegates, was greeted with standing cheers when he concluded. With Pres. Murray, the Supreme Court justice posed arm in arm while photographers swarmed on to the platform.

Pres. Murray, addressing the delegates immediately afterwards, said that "never in all my life have I heard a more remarkable exposition of government than I have heard this morning."

It is difficult "for an ordinary layman, such as I, to describe in the fashion that I would like to," Pres. Murray added, "the tremendous effect that the speech just delivered to this convention will have upon the thinking of the people of the United States."

Labor does exert "a tremendous position of influence and responsibility" in this country, Murray said. As Justice Douglas pointed out, "it is our role to push the extreme leftist aside and the extreme rightist aside, and pursue the great work in behalf of the people which lies ahead of us."

Speech In Pamphlet

Justice William O. Douglas' speech to the CIO convention will soon be printed in pamphlet form.

The convention voted to publish the address upon a motion offered by Pres. Emil Rieve of the Textile Workers Union.

Fuss?

Quip from Philip Murray, when, after an almost all-day—and oftentimes heated—debate, the "Organize the Unorganized" Resolution passed without a single "no" or abstention:

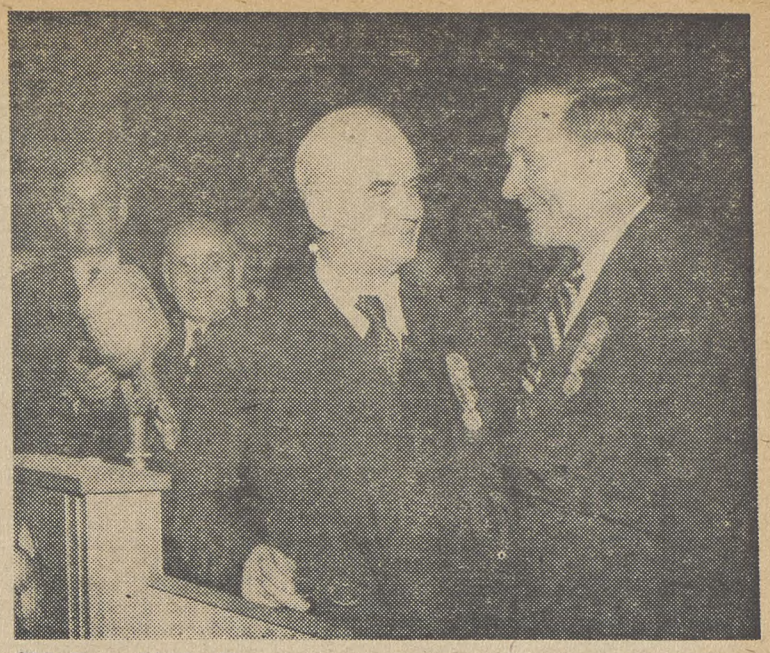
"What's all the fuss about?"

No Union is Safe: Director Van A. Bittner of the CIO Organizing Committee warned the Portland, Ore., convention that no union is safe as long as large sections of the country—like the South—remains unorganized.

It's Standard

The Standard Oil Co (New Jersey) piled up more profits in the first nine months of 1948 than in all of 1947.

Net profits for the first three quarters of this year were $290 million or $10.25 a share, the company reported Nov. 18. This compared with $203 million or $7.43 a share in the like 1947 period and $268 million or $9.83 a share for the entire year of 1947.



CIO Pres. Philip Murray greets Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas (R.) while in the background, NMU Pres. Joe Curran (L.) and Director Van A. Bittner of the CIO Organizing Committee applauded.

'Greatest Ovation'

(Continued from Page 7)

lips that I'll measure up to the task you've placed before me."

CIO's third administrative officer, Vice Pres. and Organizational Dir. Allan Haywood, was nominated by David McDonald, who termed him a "miner of steel." Election was by acclamation.

CIO's eight other vice presidents and 40 executive board members were then nominated one-by-one and unanimously elected.

THE vice presidents, in addition to Haywood, are:

L. S. Buckmaster, Rubber Workers; Joseph Curran, NMU; Albert J. Fitzgerald, Electrical Workers; John Green, Ship; O. A. Knight, Oil; Emil Rieve, Textile; Walter Reuther, Auto, and Frank Rosenblum, Clothing.

Four changes were made on the executive board. C. H. Lindberg replaced Ed Hughlett for the Brewery Workers; T. M. McCormick replaced A. K. Kinstley, for the Oil Workers, and Anthony Esposito replaced Alex Bail for the Playthings union. CIO's newest affiliate, the American Radio Association, made its debut, naming as its board representative, William Steinberg.

The other board members are: Emil Mazey, Auto; Ernest Hebert, Barbers; Jacob Potofsky, Clothing; Joseph Selly, Communications; Julius Emspak, Electrical; Grant W. Oakes, Farm Equipment; J. F. Jurich, Fishermen; Donald Henderson, Food, Tobacco; Ben Gold, Fur Workers; Morris Pizer, Furniture; Martin Wagner, Gas, Coke; Joseph Froesch, Glass Workers; John Blackburn, Lithographers; Harry Bridges, Lonshoremen; Hugh Bryson, Marine, Cooks; Samuel J. Hogan, Marine Engineers; John Grogan, Shipbuilders; M. Hedley Stone, Maritime; John Clark, Mine, Mill.

Sam Eubanks, News Guild; James Durkin, Office; Thomas Andert, Optical; Ralph Helstein, Packinghouse; Harry Sayre, Paperworkers; Abram Flaxer, Public; Samuel Wolchok, Retail; H. R. Lloyd, Rubber; Van A. Bittner, Steel; James A. Mitchell, Shoe; Sam H. Scott, Stone; Michael Quill, Transport; George Baldanzi, Textile; Willard Townsend, Transport Service; Joseph A. Fisher, Utility; James E. Fadling, Woodworkers; John J. Moran, Telephone Workers.

With elections over, the convention's work was over, and a happy, smiling, but tired Phil Murray took the mike one last time to issue his traditional parting message:

"God bless all of you."

The 10th Constitutional CIO Convention stood adjourned.

NMU To Comply

Members of the CIO Maritime Union have voted more than 3 to 1 in favor of compliance with the Taft-Hartley non-Communist affidavit provision, Sec. Neal Hanley announced.

Convention stenographer couldn't have posed if he had wanted to.

Convention Decision

PAC TO WORK WITHIN 2 PARTIES

By HENRY C. FLEISHER

CIO's big, effective political action operation is here to stay.

It has the overwhelming support of the overwhelming number of CIO members and their unions. And the CIO convention—without "ifs, ands or buts" charted a firm course for its Political Action Committee in the important elections of 1950 and 1952.

It will be a PAC working, as it has in the past as a nonpartisan organization within the framework of the two major parties; it will support candidates on the basis of their record; and it is firmly committed against "any and all proposals" for a third party.

The debate on PAC's future was extended and often fiery.

But when, after several hours, the first vote-count in CIO convention history was taken the results were clear:

For the PAC Resolution: 537

Against the Resolution: 49

(Elsewhere on page for text of PAC "resolves.")

Debate on PAC was clearly divided—between those who had supported the successful PAC campaign which "brought out the vote" for Pres. Truman and a liberal Congress; and those, on the other hand, who throughout 1948 urged CIO to support the presidential campaign of Henry Wallace on the Progressive Party ticket.

KEYNOTE of the political action debate was set by Pres. Murray in his opening address to the convention.

"The CIO was about the only union in the U. S. that stuck its neck out in this fight," Murray said.

"We put all our might and our efforts, together with the expenditure of legitimate monies, toward the election of Pres. Truman and a liberal Congress. And we won. The people won. Thank God for that."

No political group in the country, Murray added, contributed more toward the election victory than did PAC. He praised the work of the "countless thousands" of PAC workers who did their job in the 1948 campaign.

Kroll, who received a rousing ovation from the delegates reminded the convention that "the American people have voted themselves a brand new 1948 model New Deal . . . In a loud firm voice they have declared that they want the New Deal to continue—stronger, more progressive, more vital than ever before."

(See separate story on opposite page)

THE statement on PAC came from the resolutions committee with dissenting minority opinions expressed by Pres. Joseph Selly of the American Communications Association and Pres. Don Henderson of the Food, Tobacco & Agricultural Workers. Both men had supported Wallace.

'Every Red for Henry'

"Not everybody who supported Henry Wallace was a Communist—but everybody who was a Communist supported Henry Wallace."—CIO Pres. Murray, in PAC debate at convention.

Selly, speaking on the convention floor against the PAC policy statement, criticized what he called "regimination of political opinion" contained in the resolution pledging the unions to support PAC.

Selly argued that the question involved the right of each union to make its own "political decisions," without reference to CIO majority policy in the situation.

The same position was voiced in various terms by Pres. Ben Gold of the Fur & Leather Workers— Delegate Joseph Johnson, a Marine Cooks & Stewards delegate; Reid Robinson, of the Mine Mill & Smelter Workers; and by Pres. Albert J. Fitzgerald of the United Electrical Workers, all of them Wallace supporters during the campaign.

Fitzgerald, chairman of the Wallace Party's labor committee, said he had opposed Pres. Truman on the basis of his record—but he added:

"If Pres. Truman makes a sincere effort to carry out the promises that he made in his platform, I will tell the Progressive Party to go to hell, and I will be on President Truman's bandwagon."

Voicing loyalty to Pres. Murray's leadership, Fitzgerald emphasized he had never made "any dirty cracks" about the CIO leader, and that he would be in the CIO for a long time to come.

But Fitzgerald said he would sacrifice neither "his individual rights" nor his "honest convictions"—and he said his opposition to Truman and his opposition to the majority resolution were based on those principles.

Fitzgerald argued that those decisions of his could not be the basis for some earlier suggestions that unions "either toe the line or get out"—a principle which Pres. Murray made clear was not his own.

PRES. Jacob Potofsky of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers voiced enthusiastic support of the PAC resolution, and he also praised the work of PAC and Director Kroll during the election.

"I don't believe anyone should be asked to leave if he doesn't agree," Potofsky said, "but I do subscribe to the principle of majority rule—which is an American principle. I believe that we should guide ourselves by that principle even when we are defeated."

Potofsky lashed out at Henry Wallace for describing Philip Murray as a "misleader of labor." In making that statement, the clothing union leader said, Wallace was making "a dastardly attack upon democracy in country."

Wallace had a double objective, Potof charged: to defeat Pres. Truman and to up a big protest vote.

Wallace made a "miserable failure" on b scores, the clothing union official decla "because he resorted to name-calling" the American people doubted his since Potofsky charged.

"I say that the Third Progressive Part for practical purposes dead," he added, " no amount of oxygen is going to restore it

Vice-Pres, John Livingston of the Un Auto Workers, voicing support of the res tion, said the 1948 election showed the "t of job that can be done when we have type of teamwork that existed during 1948 election."

"There was more work done and far talk than in the past," Livingston commen because "the yap-yap boys who were supp ing Wallace, kept on yapping while the who worked were supporting the CIO gram."

Michael Quill
Spoke for PAC Resolution

UE Pres. Doesn't

One of convention's dramatic episodes UE Pres. Fitzgerald's speech on the resolution.

Voicing criticism of the resolution, F gerald appeared to take note of earlier marks that Communists should identify th selves.

Text of PA

Here is the text of the "resolves" Political Action:

"NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESO

"That we hail the results of the N American people and as a complete vin of the policy of the national CIO in th the CIO played in the winning of the e to President Truman and Vice-Preside the liberal platform upon which they r

"We reaffirm as a basic policy of of CIO must and will be continued o support to the progressive forces in candidates on their record. The experie the correctness of our decision to absta of a third party at this time. We reaff for a third party. A third party at th forces of progress and serve the intere

"That the CIO Political Action Co as now constituted and that it conti political education of CIO and service, action committees of state and city bo

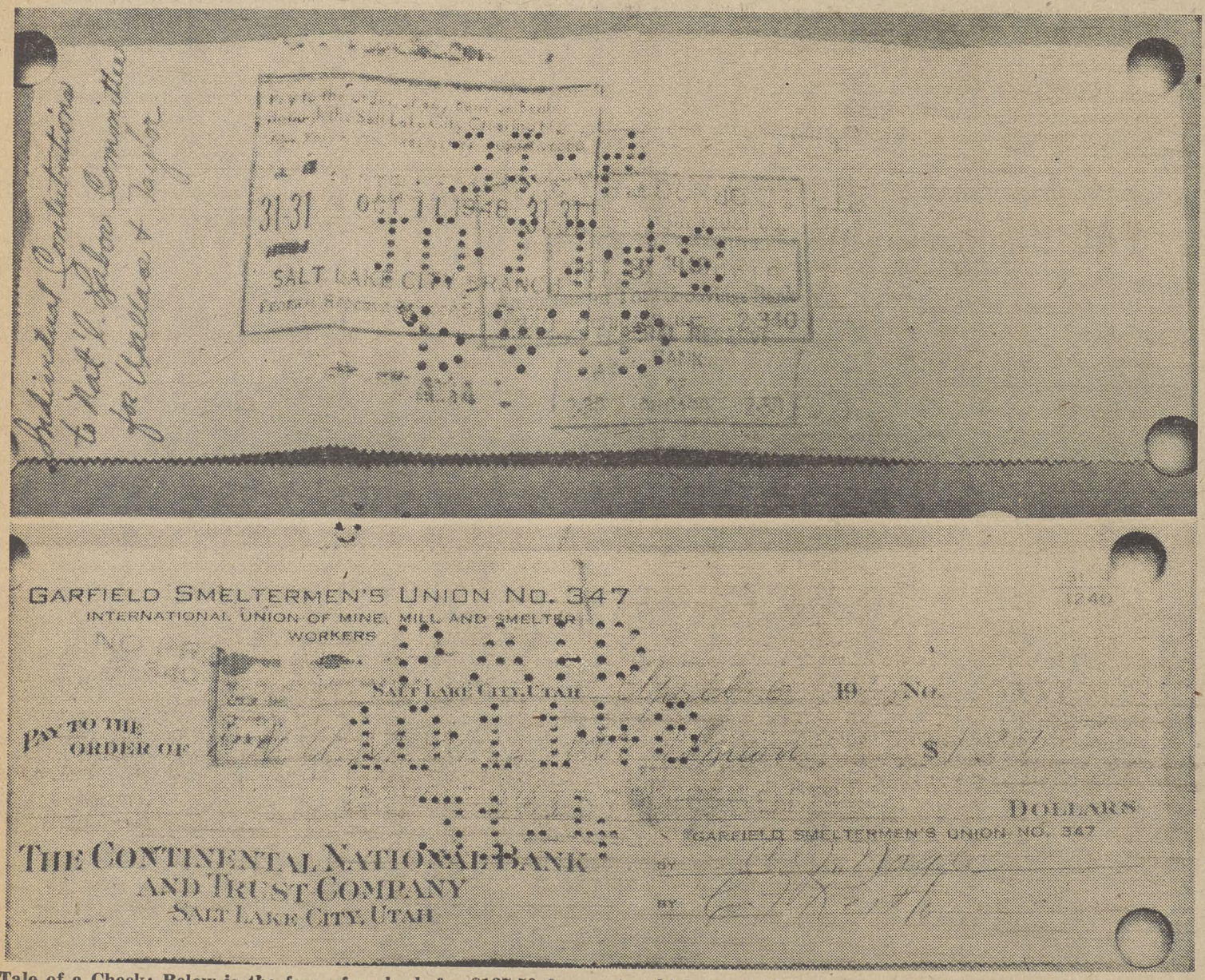
"That close attention be paid to th 1949 in order that the victory in 1948 that vicious anti-labor laws now on be repealed;

"That the collection of voluntary yearly basis within each affiliate of th immediate launching of the 1948 camp

"That liaison with groups with po maintained and strengthened to the e basic principle of our government;

"That the CIO Political Action Com support of each and every affiliate of with the CIO-PAC along the already es

"That this CIO Convention expres Political Action Committee, its directo various international unions cooperatin throughout the nation."



Tale of a Check: Below is the face of a check for $137.50 for PAC, collected by Local 347, formerly of the Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers. But the check did not go to PAC, according to John J. Driscoll, board member of CIO Shipbuilding Union, to which Local 347 now belongs. To substantiate his charges he produced the check. Note in the upper photo that it is indorsed in unmistakable language to the Natl. Committee for Wallace and Taylor.

Albert Fitzgerald
Spoke Against Resolution

ve Damn for Russia'

Stating his position as a supporter of Wallace in the campaign, Fitzgerald said "You can't gloss over this with a 'red smear.'

"I don't give a damn for Russia. Vishinsky and Molotov are saber-rattlers and war-mongers. But I'm not a citizen of Russia and I can't do anything about them."

PRES. Michael Quill of the Transport Workers Union—currently engaged in a bitter battle with the left wing of his own union—recalled that he was "for Wallace before Wallace was for Wallace himself." But he charged that Henry Wallace had been "taken over" by the Communists who were willing to split his union and bring about the election of Dewey during the campaign.

"I had to decide not only was I a man or a mouse, or was I a man or a louse," Mr. Quill said. "I decided not to be a louse. I stuck with the CIO."

Pres. Emil Rieve of the Textile Workers Union admitted that he had not believed—before the Democratic convention last June—that Harry Truman could win the election. But once the party adopted a liberal platform and the President started his fighting campaign, "the Textile Workers Union did all that it could do to bring about this victory."

Van Bittner, vice-president of the Steelworkers, said that "as far as we were concerned, the Progressives and the Dixiecrats were one and the same—they were attempting to defeat the hopes and aspirations and policies of the CIO in the national election and they were all lined up together."

MANY of the majority speakers pointed out that the Democrat's election victories had come in the face of a concerted move by the American Communist party and Kremlin policy-makers to defeat Pres. Truman's bid for re-election.

Pres. Murray noted in a speech closing debate that "it is a definitely well-established fact that the Communist Party about two years ago determined through the exercise of its might and power through Moscow to drive Truman out of the White House.

"They did not care whether Dewey was elected or the devil was elected," Murray charged. "They wanted Truman to be defeated, and indicate to Moscow the potentialities of Communist strength in the U. S.

"But they were whipped. They were licked. They were defeated. And the people of the U. S. won the fight. The CIO played an exceptional part in winning that fight."

Resolution

e CIO convention's important resolution on

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h CIO-PAC and the countless PAC workers

PAC Representative In Several States

Henry Murray, the PAC Representative for New England and several other Eastern states, has been active in the labor movement since he left Fordham University and went to work as a clerk in New York.

Murray joined the CIO Shipbuilding Workers in 1937. He took part in the wage stabilization conferences in 1941, and was active in the Philadelphia municipal campaign in 1942. He was the PAC chairman in the 41st ward in Philadelphia in 1944, and joined the PAC staff in New England in May 1948.

PAC Dir. Jack Kroll receives congratulations on the Democratic victory from delegates of his union, the Amalgamated Clothing Workers.

Kroll 'Happy and Proud':

U. S. Government Is Still In The Hands Of The People

IT was a "proud and happy" report that Director Jack Kroll of the Political Action Committee delivered to the 10th CIO Convention.

Kroll was "proud and happy" to report that "the government of the U. S. is still in the hands of the people of the U. S."

And he was "proud and happy" to report that "your CIO Political Action Committee did its part in keeping it there."

CIO proved that it had "guts and stamina and power" in political affairs—just as it proved it has those powers when CIO won its economic and organizational gains.

Kroll had a lot of "thank you" notes to deliver at the convention—to the "nearly 100,000 members of CIO who were out working full time on election day, carrying people to the polls, watching the counting of the ballots, rounding up last-minute voters, giving the job the last final push it needed."

He had words of praise for the staff of PAC, in Washington and throughout the nation. And he voiced his appreciation for the work done by staffs of the various unions.

"But most of all I want to say 'thank you' to the one may who, above all others, was a tower of strength. His calm evaluation of events as they moved swiftly, his staunch courage when the going was tough—they were worth more than I can possibly tell you," Kroll said.

"For his support and for his wise leadership I want to say 'thank you from the bottom of my heart' to Pres. Philip Murray."

THE November election results were a "surprise to the people who publish newspapers," Kroll said. "That's what they get for believing their own propaganda."

"Once more Col. Bertie McCormick (publisher of the Chicago Tribune) confused himself with the Almighty."

Kroll predicted that CIO-PAC will be stronger than ever by the time the 1950 elections roll around.

"All over the country CIO-PAC is building an organization—a deep grass roots political organization that did a job in 1944 and 1948," he told the delegates. "It is going to do an even better job in 1949 and 1950, because in good old CIO fashion, we've just begun to fight.

"I think that when Sidney Hillman put our feet on the path we are now traveling, he put our feet on the right path."

KROLL warned CIO members against lying down on the job after the big 1948 victory.

"The corporate masters of our land, who thought they could shove Tom Dewey down the throats of the American people, have not given up," he said. "They have not reformed.

"They will try again in 1949 and 1950 to lay hands on our government institutions. They will try again to impose upon us a government of, by and for the monopolies and the rich cartels.

"They will try in 1950 to take back what we have won in 1948."

The Natl. Association of Manufacturers and "the extremists of right and left will be sniping at us from the rear and assaulting us from the front," Kroll predicted. "Two years from now, the Communists and the NAM may again be campaigning together. They may again seek to confuse and divide us in order that they may conquer us."

"Well, they are not going to do it," Kroll thundered.

"With a strengthened PAC, with the all-out support of each and every affiliate of the CIO, we will not fail in our endeavor.

"And with the vision and wise leadership of Pres. Murray to guide us, the CIO will do an even greater share toward building in this country the most perfect democracy that man can create—a democracy in which no citizen need suffer economic nor political oppression."

PAC Workers Lauded

Did you do some election work this fall—ring a doorbell, pass out a leaflet, give a buck to PAC?

Then the CIO convention takes off its hat to you.

Said the political action resolution:

"This CIO convention expresses its praise and approval of the work of the Political Action Committee, its director and staff, the PAC organizations of the various international unions cooperating with CIO-PAC and the countless PAC workers throughout the nation."

DELEGATES SWAMP ATTACK ON MURRAY REPORT

FOR the first time in CIO history, a minority report was offered to the report of Pres. Murray. The minority was defeated overwhelmingly.

The minority report, lengthy and covering several points, was offered by Donald Henderson, president, Food & Tobacco Workers. He was joined by Irvin Potash, of the Fur & Leather Workers and Joseph Johnson, Marine Cooks.

The minority opposed the majority on these issues:

"1. The report (the majority) accepts without criticism a continuing high level of expenditures for armaments and for the Truman and Marshall Plans.

"2. The facts on the Marshall Plan reveal a shocking betrayal.

"3. There should be severe criticism of Secy.-Treas. Carey for his malicious testimony before a Congressional Committee.

"4. The report errs in not reprimanding certain unions for utilizing the Taft-Hartley law for raiding other unions.

"5. We are of the opinion those unions which supported Henry Wallace made their contribution by clarification of issues."

Murray himself led the answer to the minority. Some of his highlights:

"Marshall Plan: The opposition of the Communist Party to the plan is a type of ideological opposition, political opposition; it is typical communistic opposition and division within the peoples of the democratic world.

"Henderson's union: He represents a mighty organization in this convention. It had 54,000 dues-paying members in October, 1947. He appears before this great convention with a membership of 24,000. A great buildup of democratic trade unionism!

Political Action: "Would Henderson have been a happy man today had he got behind this microphone and said: 'Tom Dewey was elected and I am glad he was elected, because we have driven Truman from the White House'?"

Communist infiltration: "The protagonists of the Soviet system of thinking have never stood upon a floor, either in an executive board meeting or a convention hall, and criticized a single solitary thing that Russia has done since the end of the war."

Said President Walter Reuther, Auto Workers: "I support Philip Murray. When they come into the CIO, affiliates have the right to disagree, to debate, to develop arguments in support of their point of view, but when the decision is made, democratically arrived at, they are obligated to carry out that decision until decision is changed through further, democratic discussions.

"They want all the rights, all the privileges, all the protection, all of the help of the CIO, without any of the obligations that go with it."

Secy.-Treas. Carey: "Oh, please, Mr. Molotov and Vishinsky, and Don Henderson, if you cannot help us in the way workers need help, please stay out of the way so other people can do a job."

Debate closed with Pres. Murray sharply criticizing the record of Pres. James Durkin of the Office & Professional Workers.

Auto Workers' Pres. Walter Reuther defends the officers' report during an attack by left-wing critics.

Delegates Laud Murray For 'Outstanding' Work

"FEW men in any field have accomplished so much for so many in such a short time."

That's how delegates to the CIO convention summed up their sentiments about their president, Philip Murray.

They gave him a rousing ovation following unanimous adoption of a resolution praising him for his "outstanding, untiring work in behalf of the millions who make up the CIO and in behalf of all the American people."

His leadership of the CIO and of his own union, the United Steelworkers of America, and his lifetime of activity in the labor movement, the resolution stated, has won him "recognition throughout the world as an outstanding trade unionist and a battler for the rights of the common man."

POINTING out that his influence has been strongly felt in many fields—economics, politics, civil rights, management-labor relations and others—and that during the war he made outstanding contributions to the cause of democracy, the resolution declared:

"Millions of Americans today enjoy a greatly improved standard of living and better working conditions as a direct result of the constant campaign of Pres. Murray to make life easier and better for the nation's working men and women."

He also has won "new recognition as a force in international affairs," the resolution declared, "for the part he played in shaping the European Recovery Program."

11 Steps Urged To Save U. S. Merchant Marine

THE U. S. merchant marine has shrunk in size almost to the danger point through transfer of American tonnage to foreign flags and through the almost complete secession of ship building, says a resolution adopted at the Portland convention.

Maritime employment has declined 50% in two years and shipbuilding employment is one-sixth of the level necessary for retention of a skilled labor force and an efficient industry, the resolution says.

In order to save the American Merchant Marine, protect U. S. foreign commerce and to provide employment and security for the half million workers in the shipbuilding industry, the resolution calls upon the administration to:

1. Provide increased appropriations and guarantee steel allocations for the shipbuilding program.

2. Preserve the basic principles of the Merchant Marine Act of 1936.

3. Require subsidized lines to build the vessels necessary to their trade routes.

4. Stop all transfers of American owned tonnage to foreign flags and return the "runaway" fleet under foreign flags to American flag operations.

5. Return commercial vessels under military control to private operation.

6. Strengthen and enforce ECA provisions for carriage of 50% of Marshall Plan cargoes in American vessels.

7. End "unfair" railroad competition against the domestic water carriers.

8. Prevent the rebuilding of German and Japanese merchant marines.

9. Exempt seamen from the draft and enact the Merchant Seamen's War Service act.

10. Liberalize naturalization requirements for aliens who served in the merchant marine during World War II.

11. Ratify the International Safety of Sea Convention of 1948, and the ILO Seafarers Convention of 1946.

12. Extend marine hospital benefits to all seamen and provide social security and unemployment insurance for seamen on government-owned vessels.

13. Guarantee the right of seamen to strike in port, revise archaic maritime laws, and to stop financing lockouts with government funds.

14. Drastically revise the maritime training service with emphasis on upgrading and with elimination of military influences and imitations.

For T-H Repeal

Sen. James E. Murray (D., Mon.) said he and his associates will fight for flat repeal of the Taft-Hartley law and will resist any attempts to legislate substitute measures.

Seeks Tax Rebate

Rep. Arthur G. Klein (D., N. Y.) announced that he will introduce a bill to give every American who votes a $40 deduction on gross incomes for tax purposes. This would give a small income taxpayer the equivalent of $2.

Text Of Wire From Truman To Parley

FOLLOWING is the text of a telegram sent to CIO President Philip Murray by President Harry S. Truman.

"Please extend my greetings and best wishes for a successful meeting to the members of the CIO whose representatives are gathering in their Convention. I regret that circumstances do not permit me to come to Portland to address this great convention.

"Today we know more clearly than we could know a few weeks ago the course which our democracy will follow. The people have chosen a program which is for the benefit of all. This program was supported by your organization, by the other labor organizations as well as by farmers, many business men, and the people generally. It is a sign of the maturity and good sense of labor in this country that it thinks more and more in terms of the welfare of the nation as a whole and supports what is good for all the people.

"THE program to which we are pledged—and which was endorsed by the people on election day—is based on the principle that the first concern of government is the welfare of the average man and woman who raise the families and pay the bills and do the work that makes America. Only by adherence to this principle can be stability of business and industry—free enterprise—be guaranteed.

"In the years ahead, we shall seek to preserve full employment and full production at good wages with reasonable prices and fair profits. Taken together, these things mean a rising standard of living for everyone.

"In working together toward these objectives, we shall demonstrate, finally and unequivocally, the fallacies of communism and of reaction. The way ahead is clear but it will not all be easy sailing. We shall need the help and support of every one of you assembled in Portland.

"To secure the blessings that are within our grasp will require the continued vigor and resolution of our people. With the protection and guidance of almighty God, we shall not fail."

Funds For Education Asked From Congress

EDUCATION in a democracy must be a continuing process beginning in childhood and extending throughout adult life and must be made available equitably to all citizens regardless of race, color, creed, or geographical location, said the resolution on U. S. aid to education adopted by the convention. The resolution said:

Many American teachers are grossly underpaid and more than two million American children of school age are not attending school, the resolution points out.

There exists a great inequality of educational services furnished by the different states. It is most glaringly demonstrated in the contrast between the facilities in the low income Southern states and those in wealthier industrial states. At the same time, Negroes receive a fraction of the appropriations, small to begin with, that are allocated for white children.

A bill calling for $300 million in federal funds for aid to the nation's schools was killed by the Republican leadership in the lower house after the Senate had approved it, the resolution said. The resolution also pointed out the gross inequities due to the lack of facilities for adult education while American farmers have long enjoyed millions of dollars worth of educational benefits through the Federal Agricultural Extension Service. A bill to establish a Labor Extension Service in the U. S. Department of Labor was killed by GOP leadership in the House of Representatives, it was stated.

The resolution succinctly called for enactment by the 81st Congress of legislation to provide adequate federal aid for public education; and federal funds for the establishment of a Labor Extension Service program to be administered by the U. S. Department of Labor through cooperation of universities and unions.

NLRB Still Lags On Wagner Act Cases

Although the NLRB reduced its back case load for the sixth straight month in October, plenty of workers are still waiting for justice they were supposed to get under the old Wagner Act.

The NLRB said 8% of its 8,000 pending cases were filed before the Taft-Hartley law went into full effect 15 months ago. Of this 8%, or 623, 530 involved unfair labor practice charges and 93 were petitions for collective bargaining elections.

CIO Chiefs At Ore. IUC Meet

WITH top CIO national officers on hand, Oregon's state CIO council met for its annual convention in Portland Nov. 20-21.

The convention, attended by several hundred delegates, passed a series of policy resolutions along the same lines as those taken by the national CIO the following week.

And like the national CIO, the convention witnessed some sharp debate on questions of future political action, foreign policy and the Marshall Plan.

The resolution, passed easily over the votes of an anti-ERP minority, said that "we request that aid be extended to all suffering people everywhere.

"We call on the peoples of all the countries concerned to give their best in loyal support to the policy of cooperation to which our governments have pledged themselves."

Stanley Earl, state CIO secretary, said that the state PAC had endorsed 17 successful candidates for the Oregon legislature.

Election of officers will be made by referendum in coming weeks. Nominated for president were Neil Griffin of the Textile Workers and Robert Baker of the Longshoremen's & Warehousemen's union. Earl—a member of the Intl. Woodworkers—was nominated without opposition for the post of secretary-treasurer, and Hal Geiger of the same union as vice-president.

CIO Asks Break For Women

"The CIO has always opposed discrimination against women, whether on or off the job," stated a resolution passed at the convention. In support of women workers, the convention advocated:

Renewed efforts to obtain equal pay for equal work.

Opposition to the so-called Equal Rights Amendment which would outlaw essential labor legislation, and support instead for the Women's Status Bill aimed to maintain this legislation while helping end discrimination against women.

Continued support of measures aimed to help working mothers, including school lunch and child care programs, expansion of opportunities for part-time work and amendment of the Federal income tax law to permit sums spent by working mothers for child care to be deducted as a business expense.

Special efforts to encourage women to join trade unions.

One Year for ITU

Just a year ago, Local 16, AFL Typographical Union called out 1500 composing room workers from five Chicago newspapers after the publishers announced they would not sign any contract that they deemed in violation of the Taft-Hartley act.

The newspapers have continued to publish each day, using a new process called varityping. The strikers have kept their ranks intact, however, while top ITU leaders have fought a widespread legal battle with the NLRB and publishers.

We couldn't Snap 'Em All: Members of the Glass Workers' delegation obligingly posed for our photographer. They are, front to rear, l., Pres. Joseph Froesch, Vice Pres. Ralph Reeser, Tom Bowlin, Thomas Andert, chairman of the Optical Workers Organizing Committee, the only one not a member of the Glass Workers' delegation; r., Vice Pres. Leland Beard; Secy-Treas. Lewis McCracken; Harry Wingert and Neil Bower, both board members.

Laws Demanded To Build 2 Million Homes

IMMEDIATE legislation to speed the construction of 2 million additional homes a year and to tighten rent control was urged by the CIO in two resolutions.

The housing resolution noted that millions of families, particularly those with lower incomes, are still suffering from the acute housing shortage. It termed the neglect of slum clearance a "national scandal." Blame was placed on the Republican 80th Congress, which prevented passage of the Taft-Ellender-Wagner bill.

Delegates called for legislation providing the following aids to housing:

- Public housing, slum clearance, urban re-development, farm housing and provision for research into cost-reduction methods.
- Encouragement of use of all available production facilities to speed attainment of 2 million homes per year.
- Allocation of construction materials to insure its use for housing instead of non-essential building.
- Federal action to break the bottleneck in the home loan market by providing direct loans to veterans, direct loans to cooperative and mutual home ownership developments; expansion of the secondary market to include loans made to cooperatives and mutual home ownership groups at not more than 3 or 3½% interest.

THE resolution also urged the appointment of labor representatives on all local housing authorities and consultation with consumer and labor groups in developing the program at higher levels.

Federal Rent Administrator Tighe Woods was handed a large share of the blame for the present weaknesses in the rent control law by the resolution on rent control.

Woods was accused of failure to press for a strong law before Congress and of further weakening the law through his administrative interpretations. His replacement by an "able and fearless" administrator was urged.

A new, effective rent control law should include the following, said the resolution:

- Effective eviction controls.
- Full criminal and civil enforcement sanctions.
- Use of local rent boards as advisors only.
- Roll-back of "unwarranted" rent boosts already granted.
- Recontrol of units now exempted, such as new construction, conversions and hotels.
- Authority for the Administrator to recontrol areas in need of control.
- Safeguards to landlords and tenants through review by a federal statutory court.

A third resolution urged that preference be given local housing authorities and non-profit tenant groups in the sale of government-owned war housing.

Time Out for Laughs: Pres. Emil Rieve of the Textile Workers (l.) and CIO Secy.-Treas. James B. Carey have a joke between them at the cocktail party given jointly by the Portland, Ore., Newspaper Guild and the CIO Publicity Dept.

Asks Rise In Labor's Wages

AN ever-increasing standard of living for wage-earners and the continual growth of wage-earners' share of the national income was declared one of the basic purposes of CIO in the resolution on wage policy.

Delegates noted that wages have not kept pace with spiralling prices and pointed to the Federal Reserve Board's report that one-fourth the nation's families spent more than they earned last year.

The continued improvement of workers' standard of living, a continual rise in purchasing power, an increasing share of the national wealth to wages all within the framework of a "reasonable profit structure" were sought in the resolution.

Further wage props were advocated in the resolutions on the Fair Labor Standards Act, the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act and a guaranteed annual wage.

The FLSA resolution charged big corporations and the U. S. Chamber of Commerce with stirring up campaigns to whittle away certain benefits of the Act. One such campaign is intended to wipe out the Supreme Court decision which held that premium pay—such as shift differentials, pay for Saturdays, Sundays or holidays—must be considered the basis for computing overtime pay for those days.

Another campaign cited by the resolution is that proposed by the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, which, stated the resolution, would virtually wipe out overtime provisions of the law.

The extension of FLSA coverage to the millions of workers now exempt, increase in the minimum wage to $1 an hour and granting of the authority to the Wage-Hour administrator to collect back minimum pay if the employe so desires were advocated.

Recent attempts by business spokesmen to obtain repeal of the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts law were condemned by a third resolution.

To keep minimum wage standards on government contract work higher than those in industry generally, the resolution urged Congress to appropriate sufficient funds to enable more rapid wage determinations than is now possible with a skelton staff.

"The CIO regards the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act as a basic and necessary part of the nation's labor legislation and national policy requires its continuance, with its standards unimpaired," commented the resolution.

Another program to protect wage floors was included in a fourth resolution urging CIO affiliates to seek incorporation in contracts of guaranteed minimum annual wages or, as a partial step, guaranteed minimum weekly wages.

Accuse Lumbermen

Riding an alltime profit crest, northern Washington lumber operators are shutting down logging operations on an industrywide basis in an attempt to soften up loggers for next spring's negotiations, officials of Dist 2, CIO Woodworkers charged.

Philip Weightman, of the CIO organizing dept. (l) welcomes Asst. Labor Secy. James Gibson to the CIO convention.

Executive Board Revokes N. Y. City Council's Charter

BY a vote of 38 to 5, the CIO Executive Board has given its approval to the recommendation of a three-member panel that the CIO revoke the certificate of affiliation of the Greater New York Industrial Union Council.

Four board members abstained from voting and three were absent. The negative votes were cast by James Durkin, president of the Office & Professional Workers and president of the council involved in the charges; Joseph Selly, president of the Communication Association; Morris Pizer, president of the Furniture Workers; Ben Gold, president of the Fur Workers, and Murray Weinstein, Public Workers.

The executive board, also approved the appointment of Louis Hollander, president of the New York State CIO Council and a vice-president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, as the CIO representative to take custody of the property and funds of the New York City Council. In addition, the board recommended that the executive officers of the CIO should issue a certificate of affiliation to a new council for New York City, at their own discretion.

L. S. Buckmaster, president, Rubber Workers; Martin Wagner, president, Gas, Coke and Chemical Workers, and Joseph Froesch, president, Glass, Ceramic and Silica Sand Workers, who constituted the three man panel appointed by Philip Murray to investigate the Greater New York Council, stated in their report that the Council:

Had interfered in the activities of the Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Employes; that it had engaged in mass picketing at New York City department stores despite direct requests from the same union that it not do so; Failed to "manifest concern" or take action to prevent eight locals of the Retail union from leaving the CIO.

"Wilfully, directly and unauthorizedly interfered" with the Transport Workers Union in collective bargaining negotiations for a subway wage increase; interjected itself into the proceedings before the Public Service Commission in New York against the position of the Utility Workers which was involved in wage negotiations with the Consolidated Edison Co.; followed "closely" the line of the Communist Party in the Transport Union case.

"Slavishly" followed the Communist party line in the case of the department store secession movement; the Council, on the basis of evidence and lack of refutation, is acting "not as an agency of the CIO . . . but rather . . . as an instrumentality through which the Communist Party is interfering in the affairs of the CIO and its unions in New York City," and as a result of these conditions the Council has become "utterly unrepresentative" of CIO membership in New York City.

The board members who abstained from voting on the resolution, including Albert Fitzgerald of UE; William Lawrence, representing Harry Bridges of ILWU; Donald Henderson, of FTA; and Julius Emspak, UE, did not participate in the discussion on the report.

Following the passage of the report, Durkin stated that the Council would not appeal the decision but would accept it "in the interests of unity."

Charges Dropped

Staff members of the House Un-American Affairs Committee and the Labor Committee let it be known they have dropped contempt of Congress cases against 60 witnesses, mostly labor union leaders.

The witnesses had refused in hearings in many parts of the country to say whether they were communists. They had been threatened with contempt citations.

CIO Levy Boosted 3 Cents

THE CIO convention voted last week to increase per capita payments by 3c a member a month in order to speed the southern organizing drive and improve other national CIO functions.

The constitutional change, effective Dec. 1, lifts to 8c a month the amount paid as "dues" by the various national unions to CIO. It lifts the payments to CIO made by local industrial unions from 50c a member a month to 75c.

The additional 3c, under the terms of the constitutional change, will provide 2c a month a member to finance the southern organizing drive, and one cent for general organizing and other purposes.

In the past two years, the organizing drive in the southern states has been financed by voluntary contributions from various national CIO unions.

But, it was pointed out by Pres. Murray and others, that system has never been wholly satisfactory. In addition, an overheavy burden fell on a few CIO unions, while some others contributed little or nothing to the organizing drive.

Murray pointed out that last year the steel union contributed a half million dollars to the organizing drive, and about an equal amount in strike benefits to other unions.

Murray was joined by Pres. Walter Reuther of the Auto Workers and Sec.-Treas. David J. McDonald of the Steelworkers in appealing for speedy adoption of the per capita increase.

Reuther pointed out that "you cannot organize the millions of unorganized in the south by passing around a tin plate in the top CIO council every month.

"You can do it only if you know there is income, based upon per capita tax payments, which guarantees that each shall carry his load according to his ability."

The speakers pointed out that CIO staff officials' salaries are NOT paid sufficiently for the work they do.

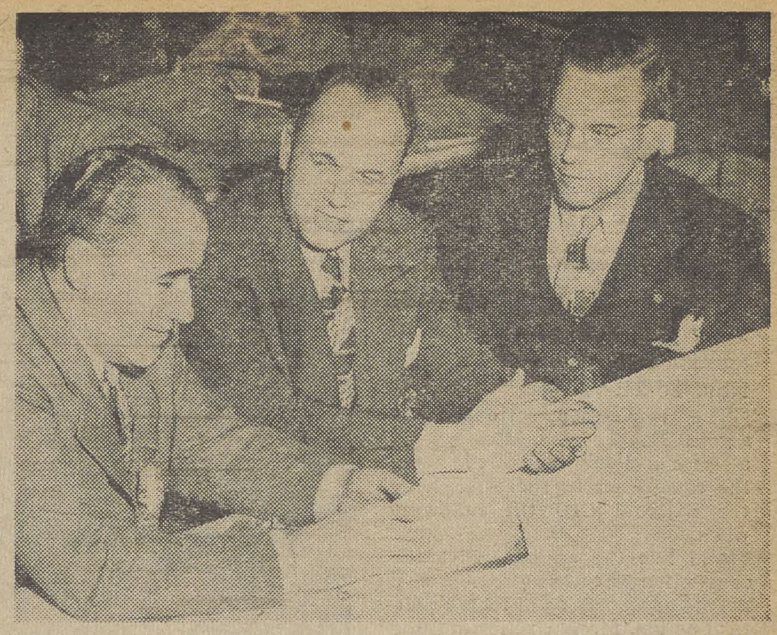
McDonald pointed out that CIO representatives have been affected by the rising cost of living, and "it has been a long, long time since they received a wage increase."

James Matles, director of organization for the United Electrical Workers, voiced opposition to the increased per capita, but it passed by a near-unanimous majority.

UAW FM Jan. 1

The first FM station of a network planned by the CIO Auto Workers will begin regular broadcasts Jan. 1 Work on the Cleveland UAW FM station operation is next in order.

WDET-FM, the Detroit station, will have practice broadcasts during December. "It is a public service of the UAW-CIO and will devote itself to meeting community needs," the union says. "It will sponsor forums and discussions and educational program that will meet the needs and express the interests of the ordinary people in the community. The emphasis will be on the needs of people and not on the opportunity to sell them cereal or soap or medicine."



The Landlord Still Pursues Them: You would think that a CIO convention is one place a union wouldn't run into its landlord. You're wrong. Look at this picture, R. to l., Sec.-Treas. Ralph Novak and Executive Sam Eubanks of the Newspaper Guild are having to put up with Sec.-Treas. William Pollock of the Textile Workers, their landlord. The Guild occupies space in the Textile Workers' Building in New York City. But nobody seems to be angry.

Local 100, TWU, Reinstates Hogan To Its Presidency

MICHEL Quill, president of the CIO Transport Workers, has revealed that Local 100, TWUA, had rescinded the suspension of its president, Austin Hogan.

Quill, a member of Local 100, which represents 40,000 subway and trolley workers in New York City, accusing Hogan of being a leader of a pro-Communist group in the union, declares these were the reasons for lifting the suspensions:

1. It would allow the TWU national convention, which opens in Chicago next week, to decide whether or not the charges against Hogan were substantiated.

2. It would frustrate what he called a plot by Hogan and his colleagues to unseat more than 100 delegates elected to represent Local 100. (All but six of the delegates back Quill's program, the TWU president said.)

3. It would frustrate a plot by Hogan and his followers to make Hogan a martyr over the suspension.

Now that Hogan has been reinstated by action of Local 100's Executive Board with Quill's full approval, the TWU president said Hogan is obligated, as Local 100 president, to sign the convention credentials of the local's delegates.

Hogan had been charged with violating the TWU and Local 100's constitution, of disruption in the local and international's affairs and of conspiring with a Communist bloc to mislead the membership.

Hit Fishermen

San Diego's giant tuna canneries are attempting to upset a custom of more than 20 years by notifying tuna boat owners and crews that no longer will they be guaranteed a certain amount for their catch.

ESSAY WINNER—Miss Lois Schneider (r.) with Pres. Herman Steffes of the Wisconsin CIO Council, and Mrs. Steffes. Lois, as a high school senior at Mary D. Bradford High School, Kenosha, Wis., was winner of a trip to Portland convention as victor in an essay contest sponsored in all high schools in the state by Wisconsin CIO Council. Subject was "Why We Need Unions." Said Lois's essay: "The feeble efforts of individuals have been merged into a great voice bargaining with the employer . . . so that the door of opportunity will be open to every employe." She read the essay to the convention and received a standing ovation.

Vicar General Thomas Tobin of Portland greets Vice Pres. John Yancey of the Transport Service Workers.

Archbishop Backs Industry Councils

CATHOLIC Archbishop Edward D. Howard of Portland, Ore., urged the CIO convention to bend every effort to set up the industry council program which he described as "putting into practice the principles of social justice" advocated by the Catholic church.

The CIO has been advocating the council plan since 1940. Under the program representatives of management, labor and governnment would set up a council for each industry. The industries thus organized would federate by regions and would choose a national economic council, likewise representing capital, labor and government.

Archbishop Howard, whose address was presented by the Rev. Thomas Tobin, vicar general of the Portland Archdiocese, said "you will be opposed in the future as you have been in the past."

THE Catholic leader declared that "The alternative to the council program is for big labor and big business to fight it out—with the government waiting, willy-nilly, to pick up the pieces and take over control of our economic life.

"Gentlemen of the CIO, give the American people the Industry Council program," the archbishop pleaded.

Archbishop Howard drew heavy applause when he called for the repeal of the Taft-Hartley law, for treating "the Negro as our brother in Christ" and for answering communism by "establishing the reign of social justice and social charity."

"Show us how to be patriotic without being nationalist," he continued. "Give us the example of honesty and fidelity in carrying out our contracts, in an honest day's work for an honest day's pay.

"Show us how to be conscious at all times and under all circumstances of our responsibilities, under God, to promote the welfare of all the American people. And be assured that in thus carrying out your enormous responsibilities you will continue to have the enthusiastic support of the Church and the prayers of all its priests and the people."

CIO Pres. Philip Murray said later that "the speech encompassed the program of the CIO."

Archbishop Howard took exception to criticism of American labor leaders as expressed by Dr. C. Wright Mills in his book "The New Men of Power—America's Labor Leaders." Wright said: ". . . the labor leaders do not connect specific demands with the general images of the kind of society they want, nor do they integrate immediate demands and general principles in programs."

"I do not agree with the professor's generic criticism of this country's labor leaders, much less with the conclusion that this country needs a socialist program," said the Archbishop.

Archbishop Howard said that the industry council program was the answer to such critism.

11-Point Program For Vets

DECLARING that the record of rehabilitation for 15,000,000 servicemen and women is "a spotty one," the resolution on veterans adopted by the convention called for an 11-point program:

1. Protection for the job rights of veterans and servicemen, including full accumulated seniority for all time spent in the service, promotions and increases they would have received and eligibilty to vacations for the year they entered the armed forces and the year of their re-instatement.

2. A housing program "to assure immediate large scale public and private construction of decent low cost homes."

3. Increases in benefits for disabled veterans and their dependents, and union contracts not only to provide jobs for the handicapped but also to put them in jobs matching their abilities.

4. Unemployment compensation for a mimimum of $25 a week for two years if necessary and the elimination of the ban against payments to strikers. (The rate now is $20 a week for a maximum of 52 weeks but for most veterans payments would end July 27, '49.)

5. Full use of the on-the-job and the apprenticeship training provisions of the GI Bill of Rights but with safeguards "to prevent subsidization of industry and fraud upon the veterans."

6. Direct loans to veterans to purchase homes, businesses and farms through veterans' equivalent of the RFC.

7. Real vets' priority in the purchase of surplus properties in small enough amounts to bring them in the reach of the ex-servicemen.

8. Amendment of the mustering out pay bill to furnish retroactive coverage to veterans who were discharged to resume essential occupations during the war.

9. Appropriation of sufficient funds to the Veterans Administration to permit rapid completion of VA studies essential to the payment of vets' insurance dividends.

10. Social security credit for time spent in armed forces.

11. Democratization of the armed forces, including elimination of the caste system and courts martial reform.

Accuses Capehart

Rep. Wright Patman (D., Tex.) has flatly accused Sen. Homer E. Capehart (R., Ind.) of using "a congressional committee and Congressional appropriations to carry on a propaganda drive against the antitrust laws."

Women in Political Action: Miss Anne Mason of the CIO-PAC staff chatting with Portland's Mayor-Elect, Mrs. Dorothy McCullough Lee.

Lady Mayor-Elect Says

Bridging Gap Between Classes Seen As American Ideal

THE steady procession of male speakers across the platform of the Natl. CIO convention was broken only once—by the mayor-elect of Portland, Mrs. Dorothy McCullough Lee.

Displaying more the gracious charm of the garden teaparty host than the rough-and-tumble demeanor of a politician, Mrs. Lee welcomed the CIO to Portland on the 100th anniversary of the opening of the Oregon Territory.

Supported by a united labor campaign, Mrs. Lee ran off with the mayoralty election in a field of seven candidates. She describes herself as a "congenital Republican."

"The time has come," said Mrs. Lee, "when we either walk constructively or destructively. It seems to me there can no longer be any middle ground."

Realization of the ideals set forth in the Declaration of Independence depend on our bridging "the big gap between those who have too much and those who have much too little," she emphasized.

DAUGHTER of a naval officer, whose assignments took him and his family to such far-away places as Guam, China and Japan, Mrs. Lee had only three months of formal education before entering finishing school in Washington, D. C. But the young politician-to-be rebelled against this genteel education and staged her own "sit-down-strike" until permitted to enter high school in Newport, R. I.

Her father transferred again—this time to San Francisco—and Dorothy completed her high school education in California, where she became an active debator and decided on a legal career.

Following her graduation from the Univ. of California law school in 1923, she opened a law practice, married a Standard Oil of California employe and moved with him to Portland, where she again set up her shingle.

When a Portland resident less than two years, Mrs. Lee was urged by a group of women in the state to run for the state legislature. She lost the first attempt, but won a seat two years later. She served as a law-maker 13 years before her election to the Portland city council. Shortly thereafter she became one of the city's four commissioners, and will hold that post until her installation as mayor next January.

CIO Wins Longshore Pact

WITH CIO Organization Dir. Allan S. Haywood and his assistant, R. J. Thomas, playing major roles, a strike victory has been won for the CIO Longshoremen against West Coast shippers.

A joint union-management statement said the agreement, which was recommended by committees for both sides, "can mean a new era for West Coast shipping."

The agreement, which is to last for three years until June, 1951, includes retention of the hiring hall, which was a major factor in the strike, a 15-cent raise, effective upon resumption of work, and an increased vacation credit. The hours provisions were also improved. A new grievance procedure, designed to reduce the possibility of work stoppages, was reached.

The hiring hall will be in effect during a court test of whether the Taft-Hartley union shop provisions are (a) illegal, or (b) do not apply to the hiring hall.

The joint statement, signed by Harry Bridges, ILWU president, Thomas, and two industry spokesmen, declared:

"It meets the economic needs and several problems of both sides and was reached in the true spirit of compromise."

Industry spokesmen were quoted by reporters as saying they particularly felt the three-year contract would bring peace.

The various ports were voting last week, with first indications being a one-sided "yes" vote.

However, the date of return is indefinite, since the Marine Cooks, the radio operators and the independent Marine Firemen have not come to agreement with the employers.

Fight Filibusters

Sen. Wayne Morse (R., Ore.) will join Democratic leaders in a move to bar Senate filibusters when the 81st Congress convenes. Such a move would open the way for passage of the entire Democratic civil rights program including anti-polltax, anti-lynching and fair employment practices legislation.

Labor Parley Set

The 15tn annual labor legislation conference is scheduled Nov. 30 through Dec. 2 in the Labor Dept. with Labor Sec. Maurice J. Tobin presiding. Delegates from more than 40 states will attend.

CIO Conclave 'Just Wonderful' Say High School Reporters

SANDWICHED in among the 125 members of the working press at two jam-packed press tables on the CIO floor were eight wide-eyed, diligent note-taking embryo reporters from Portland and Seattle.

Some reporting for school weeklies, others for history classes, all said they knew fairly little about CIO before their visit, a lot after two or three days of convention speeches. And what they saw, for the most part, they liked.

There was 15-year-old David Belch, a sophomore at Portland's Grant High school. What impressed David most, he said, were CIO's leaders — "very capable men." And Philip Murray—well, words defied him at this point. Philip Murray, thought David, "is a great speaker and a great leader and seems to have everybody right under his thumb."

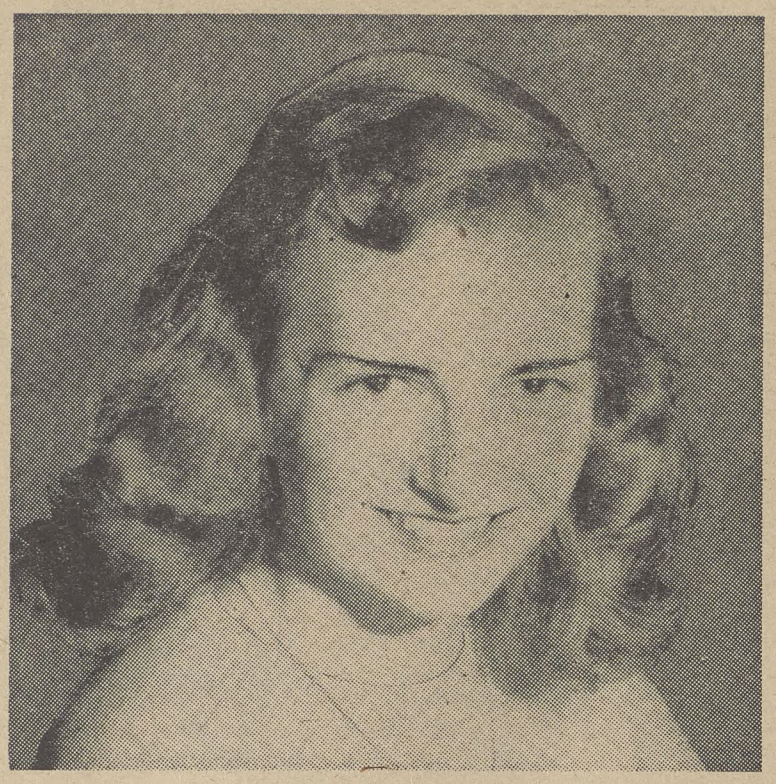
David didn't know just what sort of story he would write about his first experience with the CIO. There was so much packed into the two days he was there, he'd have to take time out to get it all thought out. One thing he did know—Taft-Hartley ought to be moderated. He didn't know too much about the law, he said, but he definitely felt the non-communist affidavits provision should be stricken out and so should the clause mandatory unfair labor charges against unions.

ALL the way from Seattle, Wash., came Evelyn Atkinson, representing the Lincoln High "Lincolntotem." CIO's not exactly something new in Evelyn's young life. Her father's CIO regional director in Washington—Roy Atkinson.

Evelyn's nomination for the most distinguished speech went to Phil Murray's opening address. And the convention action she liked most was the enthusiastic endorsement of PAC and rejection of a third party.

Portland's Roosevelt high school paper, the "Roosevelt Ranger," was represented by its editor, Barbara Case, and news editor, Helen Jones, who planned to report back to her history class as well.

They, too, were especially impressed with the dignity of Phil Murray, but voiced disappointment at the booing which punctuated several speeches. Evelyn liked the minimum wage and civil rights stands of the CIO, found U. S. Labor Secy. Maurice J. Tobin "interesting" and Sen. Wayne Morse "entertaining."



EVELYN ATKINSON

She covered the convention for her high school paper. Her father is CIO Regional Director in the State of Washington.

To Helen the free expression of opinion on the floor was fine, "sounded just like history class."

FOUR freshmen from Portland's Franklin high school were gathering impressions for history class reports. Teacher Frank Learned dishes out "funny" assignments like that all the time, they said. Once he sent a student out to see a pig; she'd never seen one before.

For this particular assignment Learned, who ran unsuccessfully for mayor recently, sent Helen Hartman, Crystal Wridge, Jean Fleming and Pat Amos. Crystal knew about CIO from her mother, who once held a CIO Cannery Workers card, and her father, who used to belong to the Woodworkers. Her mother used to wear a PAC button, but she never knew what it meant until her convention visit.

All four girls were agog about Transport Workers Pres. Mike Quill, who, they said used language they could understand. Some of the other speakers "used such big words."

David Belch, youngest newspaperman at the convention.

Hearing Justice William O. Douglas elicited another thrill from the girls.

What did they like best? Well—everything. "It was all just so wonderful!"

Convention Says

Prices Hit Rural, City Workers

FARMERS and labor face identical problems. Rural and city workers are interdependent and they will prosper together or not at all—it was pointed out in a resolution unanimously adopted by the CIO convention.

While the price of wheat has fallen 84c a bushel and corn has slumped more than a dollar a bushel since January, the retail price of bread has risen 10% and other commodities continue to climb.

The resolution pledged support to a program designed to hold farm prices at a reasonable level in relation to industrial prices and approved the soil conservation program. Condemned the attack on rural electrification, and reiterated the CIO policy to fight monopolies and urged continuation of the battle to maintain high real purchasing power for farmers and workers.

Stress Needs Of Children

AN extensive program covering the care and protection of children from the cradle through the school years was adopted unanimously by the CIO convention as one of the organization's major objectives. Two separate resolutions covering various phases of problems affecting youngsters were passed.

One, outlining a general program listed these eight essentials necessary for the health, security and proper education of children:

1. Family incomes high enough to buy a good living and protection against hazards of unemployment, sickness, accidents and death.

2. Roomy, well-built homes.

3. Proper medical care for both mothers and children.

4. Good schools with well-paid teachers.

5. Recreation facilities.

6. Protection against too early and unsuitable jobs.

7. Child welfare services to aid working mothers.

8. Communities so designed as to protect children and give them every opportunity to develop as healthy, happy human beings.

"Great numbers of our children today are forced to grow up in families and communities unable to provide these opportunities," the resolutions stated, and cited figures showing that over 100,000 children are victims of cerebral palsy; that 20,000 babies a year die needlessly, and that 100,000 each year are stricken with rheumatic fever or heart disease.

A second resolution attacking the problem of child labor, called for proper state and federal legislation to "guarantee to American boys and girls freedom from exploitation."

Number, Please

Elaine Burnham is secy.-treas. of the Oregon Telephone Union, one of the CIO's new affiliates representing Pacific Telephone & Telegraph employes throughout the state. There are 5,000 in the bargaining unit, and the OTU hopes to have them all in the union soon.

Miss Burnham, who is 25, shy, charming and modest, was formerly vice-pres. of the old union, the United Telephone Employes of Oregon, whose members voted by referendum last March to join the CIO Telephone Workers Organizing Committee. The new union was set up at a constitutional convention held in Portland in October. She and other officers and members of her union were interested observers at the CIO convention.

Gov. Gruening:

As Alaska Goes, So Goes --

POLLSTERS would do well to look to Alaska in making future political prognostications, according to Ernest Gruening, territorial governor of Alaska.

Speaking on the opening day of the convention, Gov. Gruening pointed out that for 32 years, ever since Alaskans started to elect a delegate to Congress and their own territorial officials, they have been an infallible barometer of the subsequent national election.

He said that Republicans and reactionaries who had won control of the territorial legislature, lost an election a month before the people went to the polls in the United States.

Gov. Gruening expressed the hope that Alaska would soon achieve statehood in order that the people of that area could join with the rest of the nation in combatting totalitarian ideologies and help foster our democratic processes.

He was assured by Pres. Murray that the CIO wold work with him, the President of the United States and the people of the Territory to secure statehood for the Territory.

Convention Resolution Says Labor Dept. Is In Dire Need

THE U. S. Labor Department's 1948 appropriation is $14 million, while the Dept. of Commerce has 13 times as much, the Dept. of Agriculture more than 50 times as much.

That fact was cited by the resolution passed by the convention on the Labor Dept. to illustrate the extent to which the Labor Dept. has been whittled down in recent years.

The Department was created to serve the interests of wage earners and white collar workers, the resolution stated. "This Department, instead of being assigned functions and appropriations which would permit it to perform this function adequately, has instead been shorn of many of its functions, especially by the Republican 80th Congress . . ."

Strengthening of the Department requires the following, according to the resolution:

- Assignment to the Department of such responsibilities as settlement of labor disputes, manpower problems, unemployment compensation, federal employes' compensation, safety and industrial hygiene, vocational education and rehabilitation, labor education, immigration and naturalization, and research and information on labor problems.
- Adequate appropriations to carry out its extended and restored funcitons.
- The power, prestige and staff to carry on its enlarged functions.

Alter DP Law, CIO Demands

Pointing out the unfairness of the displaced persons bill passed by the 80th Congress, the CIO convention demanded revision of the DP Act of 1948 so that:

a. 100,000 DP's be admitted a year.

b. Provisions which require future immigration quotas of regular immigrants to be removed.

c. The eligibility date would be changed.

d. The features which discriminate against groups or individuals because of race, creed of origin would be removed.

e. That the section which requires guaranteed home and job be removed.

PARLEY REAFFIRMS SUPPORT OF ECA

THE CIO's stand on foreign policy caused sharp debate which was far out of proportion to the final vote, which upheld Pres. Murray and the majority of the executive board by a lopsided margin.

The foreign policy picture has four facets:

a. The Marshall Plan.

b. The World Federation of Trade Unions.

c. The Economic Recovery Plan Trade Union Conference.

d. Organized Labor and Latin America.

The Marshall Plan had been a keen issue in CIO circles since last January, when the executive board praised ERP and rejected the third party movement.

In Pres. Murray's keynote, he touched on the Marshall Plan and almost immediately set off a denunciation of his and CIO's stand by a small group of delegates, whose main spokesman was Pres. Donald Henderson of the Food & Tobacco Workers.

Said Henderson: "A plan administered by the representatives of Wall St. to further a cold war against the Soviet Union holds no hope for the peoples of foreign lands or for America.

"We deplore the acceptance by labor represented of advisory positions to the Wall St. and military advisors of the Marshall Plan which can only serve to cloak the true designs of American Big Business both at home and abroad."

CIO representatives in ERP include Clinton S. Golden, former vice president of Murray's Steelworkers; Ted F. Silvey, of the Telephone Organizing Committee; Harry Martin, president, Newspaper Guild, and others. There are also AFL representatives.

THE foreign policy resolution itself was a telling answer to Henderson's contentions. It cried out in these unmistakable words:

"We reaffirm our support of the ERP as an instrument for the peace and prosperity of the peoples of Europe and the world. We believe that the great productive capacity of our country should be used to provide food, clothing and the means for economic rehabilitation to war-devastated Europe.

"Free, democratic labor and other organizations in Europe have welcomed ERP and have cooperated with their own governments and with the American labor movement in the work of ECA.

"We indorse and commend the work of CIO officials and members in cooperating with, and functioning within, the ECA. The participation of American labor in ECA at all levels of administration is the best guarantee to European labor that the interests of its members will be protected and the independence of European peoples preserved.

"We urge increased labor participation in both the policies and administration of the program with full recognition of the essential role of labor in insuring its success.

"We condemn the organized opposition to ERP by the Soviet Union and its satellites and the method by which the economic misery of Europe is used for political advantage and to promote chaos and confusion.

"One of the ways to peace is the abandonment of this short-sighted and unjust opposition. We urge the Congress to continue to appropriate the necessary funds to achieve the purposes of the ERP."

There was negligible opposition on a standing vote.

Pres. Martin of the Newspaper Guild traveled more than 8000 miles—from Budapest—by train, boat and plane to attend the convention and report, from first-hand knowledge, on what he had seen in Europe—both left and right of the Iron Curtain.

He told of walking out of the Intl. Organization of Journalists meeting in Budapest when "my tender American stomach could no longer endure the nauseous outpouring of hatred, of totalitarian propaganda and of slander against the democratic way of life as we know it in the free countries of the world."

"The Marshall Plan is beginning to work, I am happy to report to you."

World Federation of Trade Unions

The resolution on this resolved:

"That the CIO delegates to the WFTU are commended for their persistent efforts to have the organization function along the lines agreed to when it was established.

"That in view of these developments, the CIO officers and executive board are authorized, in consultation with the British TUC and other free trade union centers, to take whatever action in relation to the WFTU and the international labor movement as will best accomplish CIO policies and objectives."

Joseph Selly, president, American Communications Association, led the opposition. Said he:

"This convention should reaffirm our support of WFTU."

The no votes were almost inaudible.

The **ERP Trade Union** conference resolution called for:

Commendation of CIO officers for participating in this movement and "further we pledge our complete support to the free democratic European trade movements in their acceptance of ERP."

The resolution on **Organized Labor and Latin America** asked closer cooperation among organized movements of the Western Hemisphere; noted that unions in the Americas are often dealing with the same employers; called for a hemispheric plan for economic development of the Americas.

On Speakers' Platform: L. to r., CIO Pres. Philip Murray; Tom Shane, director of the steel union's District 29, and seated, front row, Pres. Joseph Curran of the Natl. Maritime Union; Pres. Walter Reuther of the Auto Workers; second row, Pres. Donald Henderson of the Food and Tobacco Workers, Joseph Johnson of the Marine Cooks and Stewards, CIO Councils' Director John Brophy and CIO and Steelworkers' General Counsel Arthur Goldberg.

CSC Lauded

The CIO convention passed a resolution listing a number of benefits of the Natl. CIO Community Services Committee and commending the CSC, its union counselling and community health and welfare programs. The resolution also urged all CIO affiliates to establish community services committees.

Indict Slaughter

Failure to register as a lobbyist led to the indictment of former Rep. Roger C. Slaughter of Missouri by a federal grand jury. Slaughter is accused of using his congressional connections to influence legislation for the Kansas City Board of Trade and the Minneapolis Grain Exchange.

Security Law Inadequate

The woeful inadequacies of social security are recited in a lengthy convention resolution adopted without a dissenting vote.

The resolution points out:

The already weak measure was further weakened by the 80th Congress. As the measure now stacks up, only one worker in six has any chance of income if he should become temporarily disabled from causes not related to his occupation. Even when a worker qualifies to receive social security benefits $15 a month in wages will disqualify him for old age insurance.

AVC Bars Reds

The American Veterans' Committee convention has voted, 13,516 to 8,830, to make Communist Party members ineligible to hold AVC membership.

Patrick Conroy:

Reds Try To Wreck CCL

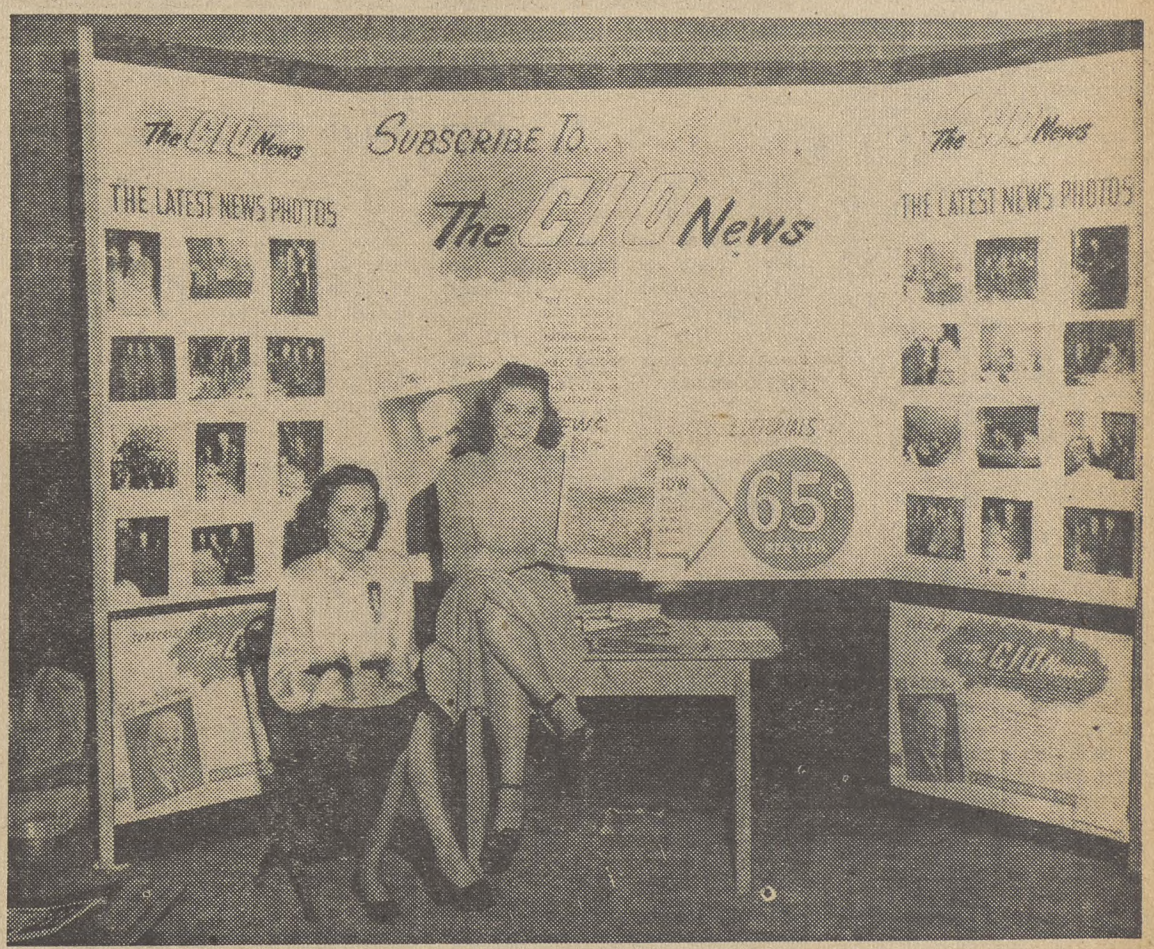
FRATERNAL greetings of the Canadian Congress of Labor were brought to the convention by Patrick Conroy, secretary of the Canadian counterpart of the CIO.

Conroy pointed out that the problems of Canada are basically the same as those in the United States—"high cost of living; trying to catch up by wage increases; needs for greater social security, better old age pensions and many other things Consequently, the progress you are making on these matters in the United States is a decided help to us in Canada to achieve the same yardstick of progress," he said.

"You know, among a few in our trade union movement in Canada, it is considered treason to say a good word about the United States . . . you are described as imperialists. We have made replies to those statements. We have elected to go along with the United States. And taking such a stand, we stand with decency, with liberty, with the right of self expression, as against taking a stand asking to be driven underground where liberty is going to take a prolonged holiday.

"There are great efforts to try to change this viewpoint. The communist friends are working overtime. They are trying to break up our trade union movement. They are trying to start a new communist third force."

In closing his remarks, Secretary Conroy assured the convention that "when the chips are down the Canadian Congress of Labor will be standing side by side with the CIO."



Popular: One of the most visited booths was the CIO News Display, what with the latest photos of the convention—and the scenery when they could find time to leave their chores in the convention office of the News. Mary Yurcic, l., and Mary Ference.

Murray Praised Newspapermen for Convention Coverage

Hard at it at the press table

—and hard at it in the press room.

1 Oil Firm Holds Out

THE three-month-old strike of 15,000 CIO oil workers in California has narrowed down to a lockout of 2,200 Union Oil Company employes.

Settlements have been reached by the CIO Oil Workers with all the major struck companies except Union Oil.

In the case of that company, OWIU has offered to settle on the same basis as it did with the other companies and take the 12½c an hour wage offer originally made the companies before the strike.

Union Oil has replied, however, that it has jobs "available" for only 450 of the original 2200 strikers against its Wilmington and Oleum refineries.

The Union Oil strikers have dug in for a long battle to move the company from this position. They have access to information showing that attempted operations inside the refineries with scab labor are inefficient and troublesome. They believe that a determined stand on the part of the locked-out men will eventually result in the company removing scabs inside the plants, who are operating the refineries on a partial basis, and return of the experienced men who formerly held the jobs.

Meanwhile, a survey of Union Oil service stations in the vicinities of the struck refineries indicated gasoline sales have dropped more than 25%. Plans are being held for a possible educational campaign to further cut company sales.

—But the correspondents took time out at the cocktail party given jointly by the Portland, Ore., Newspaper Guild and the CIO Publicity Dept.

Proposed Oil Steal Flayed

The CIO resolution on the proposed tideland oil steal called on the Federal Government to "exploit, refine and distribute" the publicly owned oil for military and other Government needs.

The billions of dollars worth of mineral wealth lying under the ocean between the shore line and the three mile limit was declared by the Supreme Court last year to be the property of the United States government. At once a powerful lobby of oil monopolists and State officials started a drive in Congress to turn the tidelands over to the States.

The CIO resolution denounced this proposed steal, and insisted that the tidelands be kept for the benefit of all the people, instead of being parcelled out among the dozen or so seacoast states, whose officials would turn them over to greedy private companies.

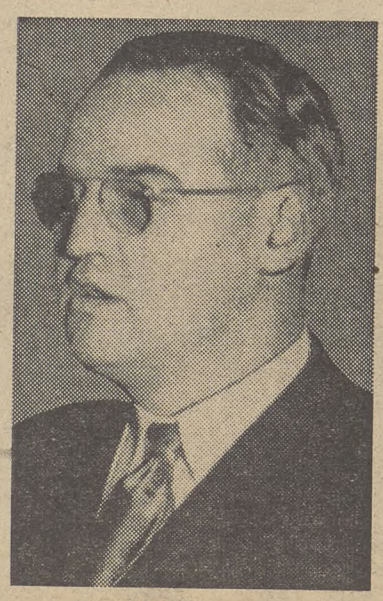
The CIO urged that any profits from government development of the tidelands be used for education and other public welfare purposes.

More Safety On Job Urged

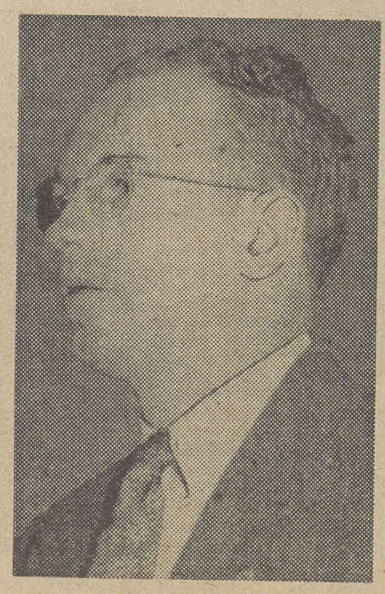
A call to management to join the CIO in setting up management-labor safety and health committees on the plant level led the five-point program in the safety resolution adopted by the CIO convention.

The resolution also commended President Truman for calling the first National Conference on Industrial Safety (next March in Washington, D. C.) and urged CIO affiliates to participate in the conference.

The 81st Congress was urged to restore the Bureau of Standards, U. S. Dept. of Labor; and appropriations for the training of state factory inspectors and to grant additional funds for expansion of the training program.



Stanley Earl
Sec.-Treas., Oregon IUC



Kenneth Smith
Pres., Portland IUC

Ralph Peoples
Pres., Oregon IUC

UAW Drops Airline Aim

OFFICERS of the CIO Auto Workers have announced that they are discontinuing their efforts to organize employes of the Pan American Airlines and urging those employes to join the CIO Transport Workers.

The UAW began organizing work among Pan-American workers who were in revolt against Communist leadership in their local union in Miami and Communist influence in the TWU.

Through the efforts of TWU Pres. Michael Quill, Communist influence in that union is being cleaned out, UAW leaders say. The UAW urged the Pan-American workers who sought UAW affiliation to join with and assist Quill and his associates "in the commendable job they are doing to build a democratic union and support and implement CIO program and policies."

Union Label Drives OK'd

The convention indorsed the union label campaigns of all CIO affiliates and approved the establishment by President Murray of a standing Committee on Union Labels.

The convention in another resolution specifically indorsed the union label campaign of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, urging the support of all affiliated bodies and asking that all CIO members and their families buy only those men's and boy's clothes bearing the Amalgamated label.

The CIO affiliates, in still another resolution were urged whenever possible to have their printing bear the label of the Amalgamated Lithographers of America.

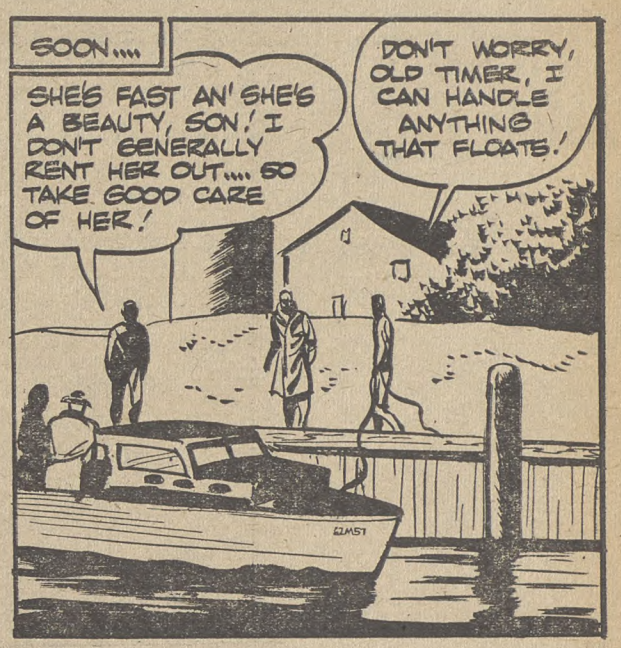
Deportation Sought

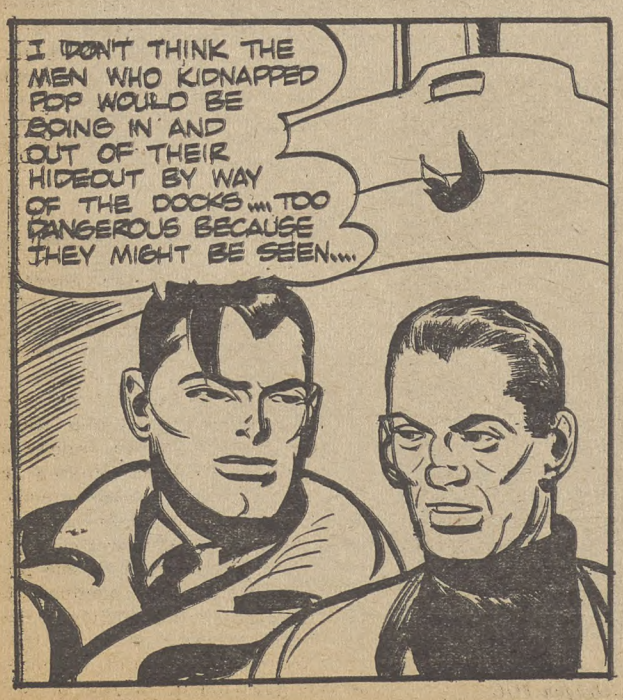
Latest victim in the government's deportation drive is Jack Schneider, business agent of the New York Furriers Council (CIO).

Schneider was arested at the council's offices Nov. 23 and taken to Ellis Island. He was released later on $1,000 bond pending a hearing at some unannounced date. The Immigration & Naturalization Service said it would seek to deport Schneider to Russia on grounds that he "is a member of an organization that believes in, advises, advocates and teaches the overthrow by force and violence of the government of the U. S."

THE ADVENTURES OF Jim Bow

THE ROPE WITH WHICH OLD POP STORM HAD BEEN TIED UP WAS IDENTIFIED BY A SAILOR AS COMING FROM ONE OF THE WARTIME FREIGHTERS NOW IN MOTHBALLS : ON THE RIVER.....





Goldberg Gets Ovation on This:

'We Want The Wagner Act Back'

"Through such wisdom as God may have endowed us with, and such force and vitality as we may possess, both on the local and national scene, we should promote and prosecute with all the vigor at our command the prompt repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act." — From Pres. Murray's keynote.

ARTHUR GOLDBERG, general counsel of the CIO, made it abundantly clear to the convention and to the world that this is CIO's program on Taft-Hartleyism:

"We want to repeal the Taft-Hartley Law We want the Wagner Act back where it was."

In that terse language, the CIO's legal authority brought the convention to a spontaneous ovation. Because, that's just what CIO—its officers, its members, all who make it up—want.

Goldberg also emphatically put at rest "dope" stories which had been spread far and wide by newspaper columnists and radio "experts."

"Let me put an end to all inspired stories emanating out of the propaganda organs of big business that the high officials of CIO have any other program but that. That is the program," Goldberg asserted.

"That is the program we are going to stand by. You know we get all kinds of these accounts, and sometimes it is difficult to believe that people mean what they say, but it is time everybody learned that the CIO means what it says on this subject and every other subject as well."

JUST in case anyone had further doubts about what was meant, the counsel went on:

"I would like to point out for the benefit of those members of the Resolutions Committee that have some sort of a minority report to make, that I cannot see any kind of a minority report in any way, shape or form. When we say 'Repeal the T-H Act,' it means we want to get rid of the T-H Labor Board. We are saying that the board that administered the T-H Act should go and that means every member of the board. They are a bad board. General Counsel Denham is going to go.

"We want a Wagner Board—a board that will administer the statute in the spirit of that great American, Sen. Wagner, who wrote a real labor law."

(After Goldberg finished his address, Joseph Selly, president of the American Communications Association and spokesman for the Resolutions Committee minority, took the mike and said: "Having heard the remarks of Counsel Goldberg, I arise in full and unequivocal support of the resolution.")

"It is our bounden duty and our obligation to exercise influences which we possess in promoting the constructive program of the President. Number One on the list is repeal of the T-H Law." — From Pres. Murray's keynote.

GOLDBERG started his speech by calling the law the "Lawyers' Full Employment Act." "I do not refer to lawyers who represent CIO," Goldberg said. "I refer to the lawyers who represent the minions of big business in this country."

"I make the charge, with all the responsibility of my office as general counsel of the CIO, that there is about to take place a well-financed campaign on the part of the NAM to defeat the results of the election as far as the Taft-Hartley Law is concerned. In Washington there have been meetings held and a publicity department organized to embark upon the greatest campaign this country has ever witnessed, in order to sell the people and the Congress on the idea that the election is not a mandate on the T-H Act."

HERE'S what some other speakers had to say about T-H:

O. A. Knight, president, Oil Workers: "I testify, after weeks and months of bitter experiences, that there are no statements in the resolution, none but what are the absolute truth with respect to this vicious legislation.

"The OWIU has been engaged, for three months, in a bitter strike which I contend would never had occurred had it not been for T-H and the atmosphere created by the act."

Selly: "In January, the A. T. & T., through one of its subsidiaries, took on our union. We engaged in a strike, after several weeks of fruitless negotiations. After several weeks, the company decided they wouldn't sit with us because we were a non-complying union. So, we felt the full burden of T-H."

THE resolution, in its "resolve," declared:

"With united determination we dedicate the CIO and its entire membership to the mission of obtaining a repudiation and repeal of the T-H Act.

"We call upon the President and the new Congress promptly to remove the evil law from any statute books and to restore the Wagner Act as the law of the land."

Dynamic Legislative Program Based on Campaign Pledges

THE CIO convention adopted a dynamic legislative program for the people which would carry out the pledges of the 1948 election campaign.

The program calls for:

1. Repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act, and reenactment of the Wagner Act.
2. An anti-inflation program to roll back prices to reasonable levels and to recapture excess profits.
3. Passage of a comprehensive housing program along the lines of the Taft-Ellender-Wagner Bill.
4. Enactment into law of the recommendations of the President's Committee on Civil Rights. These include:
   - a Passage of the anti-poll tax bill;
   - b Passage of the Fair Employment Practices Commission bill;
   - c Passage of the anti-lynching bill;
   - d Elimination of segregation in the armed forces;
   - e Adoption of home rule for the voteless District of Columbia.

   In addition, we oppose all bills and Executive Orders to limit constitutional rights of American citizens and curtail the right of organization and association.
5. Improvement of the Fair Labor Standards Act, with a minimum wage of at least $1.00 an hour, and improved coverage of workers not now protected.
6. Strengthening and improvement of our Social Security program, including improved coverage and substantial increases in benefits.
7. An adequate national health insurance program.
8. Federal aid-to-education, properly financed, and an effective labor education extension program.
9. Restoration and strengthening of the U. S. Department of Labor and the return to it of its legitimate functions.
10. Veterans' benefits adjusted to meet present high costs.
11. Support of the Tennessee Valley Authority, and other river valley developments, and public power and reclamation projects designed to protect and conserve our natural and human resources, to promote our national security and to prevent disasters, such as the Columbia River tragedy.
12. A farm program geared to a full economy, including reasonable price support, farm credits, soil conservation, and improvement of rural living standards.
13. Extension of the Reciprocal Trade Agreement authority on a long-range basis, to promote national economic stability and encourage international trade.

Denham May Be Flattered By This

CIO General Counsel Arthur Goldberg:

"There is another character around the Taft-Hartley Board. His name is Robert Denham. He is miscalled a general counsel. Unless we get rid of him, I am going to have to change the name of general counsel of the CIO. I don't want to share the same title as carried by Denham."

Congress Rules Change Sought

The CIO convention called on Congress to revise its rules and procedures so that the CIO's legislative program could have a chance of being adopted.

The resolution demanded:

a. That Congress complete its reorganization to prevent entrenched minority forces in both Houses from defeating democratic processes.

b. That the CIO legislative committee implement the resolution by supporting concrete measures directed to this end.

NAM—Bad Fairy Tale

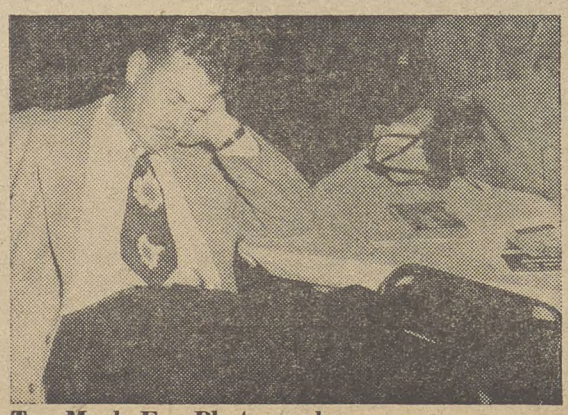
CIO General Counsel Arthur Goldberg:

"We have all read nursery books. We all know the story of Little Red Riding Hood and grandmother and the wolf. During the last two years, the grandmother took off her disguise and showed herself to be the wolf that she really is. When I refer to grandmother, I refer to the NAM."

Back Economic Aides, CIO Asks

Solid backing from the Congress and the White House for the President's Council of Economic Advisers was demanded in a CIO resolution which recalled the many contributions the council has made to the economic life of our time.

Too Much Convention



Too Much For Photographer—

—And Too Much For Delegate

Nation-Wide Plan Urged

The CIO took a firm stand in favor of nation-wide industrial planning in a resolution which urged President Murray and CIO officers to enlarge this program.

"Such planning," said the CIO resolution, "must extend to all the key decisions of the basic and monopolistic industries which affect the lives of the people."

The resolution called for permanent industry councils, and for a National Production Board with members from industrial management, organized labor, farmers, consumers and the public. The aim would be a general national plan evolved by democratic methods and perfected over the years.

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The CIO News

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Doghouse To Limelight In 20 Days

BIG Business, cocksure and overconfident, was riding high in the saddle. The New Deal was tottering on its last legs—just waiting for a final push from the electorate.

The Taft-Hartley Act was here to stay. New teeth were going to be put in it—teeth that would bite unions harder than ever.

Tom Dewey was a cinch! Truman was through.

The GOP was going to strengthen its control of Congress.

Then came Nov. 2. By mid-morning of the following day the commentators—a bit bewilderedly—were telling listeners about the Democrats' "miracle" victory. By mid-afternoon Wall Street had the jitters again.

Labor was no longer in the dog-house. The poll-takers were. So were the Republicans.

The election shocked the conservatives, stunned the reactionaries, cut the ground from under the extreme left-wingers. It buried the Wallaceites, repudiated the Dixiecrats.

The liberals, counted out by the "experts," were back in the saddle again.

And every delegate to the CIO convention at Portland knew it!

Three Principal Actions

Optimistic about the future of labor and the nation for the first time in many months, these delegates charted a new course of action for the CIO.

They—

1. Drew up a strong program for organizing the unorganized.

2. Determined to strengthen the political action program which brought such good results in 1948.

3. Kicked the Communists in the seat of their ideological pants.

Pres. Murray took off the gloves, doubled up his fists and waded into those retarding growth of the CIO and hampering the conduct of normal trade union functions.

He told the Communist party to keep its nose out of CIO affairs. He told several unions to put their houses in order.

And a vast majority of the delegates backed him to the hilt.

Per capita was increased 3c per member per month, assuring continuation of the Southern organizing drive on a sound footing and providing for expansion of other CIO activities.

The Executive Board was given power to investigate and take "appropriate action" to bring about greatly increased organization in governmental, office and professional, and retail fields.

The Board itself took a broad swipe at hysterical probes conducted in the name of "determining loyalty" of federal employes. It urged that the House Un-American Activities Committee be abolished, that accused government workers be given a full opportunity to clear themselves through use of all constitutional privileges.

It was a victory convention—a convention that made news throughout the world.

Taft-Hartley Repeal Sought

Labor and political writers are still trying to set down on paper their own interpretations of actions taken by the delegates.

They're also trying to determine the meaning of the Nov. 2 vote in terms of what labor can expect from Capitol Hill in the way of legislation.

Days before Murray gaveled the Portland parley to order the "experts" outside the labor movement were pounding away at the idea that unions hadn't really meant what they said about the Taft-Hartley Act.

Then the convention, without quibbling, called for outright repeal of T-H and re-enactment of the Wagner Act.

It was that simple—repeal of Taft-Hartley and re-enactment of the Wagner Act. That was the position all of labor had taken all along.

Today the CIO has one less industrial union council than it had prior to Nov. 24. The Executive Board lifted the charter of the Greater New York Council, found guilty of interfering with the affairs of international unions and of following the CP line.

Convention delegates generally regarded this action as setting a precedent for handling troublesome council situations in other parts of the country.

Yes, a lot of things happened at that convention.

Murray Lays It On Line

Pres. Murray talked tough. From the speakers' platform he charged certain unions had done miserable jobs organizing in the fields in which they were granted jurisdiction.

He asked the delegates to do something about the situation. They did. They instructed the Executive Board to take "appropriate" action. They didn't attempt to limit the Board in the action it should take.

Impact of convention action was felt outside as well as inside the CIO—and nobody could immediately measure its effects.

Washington soon began buzzing with talk of a big, revamped union for federal employes.

Southern employers suddenly lost faith in widely circulated stories that "Operation Dixie" was about to fold up. They began to believe CIO statements that organizers would continue their drive until the South is organized.

Europe, too, knew what was happening in Portland. Thousands of words were "piped" overseas by regular press wires, by radio and by governmental agencies.

The Nov. 2 election, the CIO's firm stand on the Marshall Plan and its attack on Communism were reported as strong "shots in the arm" for trade unionists abroad who are fighting the spread of Red totalitarianism.

Union Meeting For Unionists

It was a union convention devoted largely to the problems of trade unionists. Efforts to get delegates to wander far afield and give a lift to any ism other than unionism were slapped down promptly—and often noisily.

The CIO, encouraged by the Democratic victory in which it participated, was charting a course for the future—a course that required work and a lot of it.

Its keynotes were organization and political action — organization and political action without fancy trimmings.

No elaborate new programs were rolled out for the consideration of the delegates or the general public. Stress—and a lot of it—was placed on the need for CIO unions to practice honest trade unionism and adhere to policies adopted by democratic processes.

A reporter sitting at the press table declared:

"Oh, if my publisher could have been here today! Why, that guy said back in October that the CIO was coming apart at the seams. He knew just about as much about that as he did about the 'sure defeat' of Truman."

And thus it was that an organization pictured by the "experts" as being in the doghouse and growing weak prior to Nov. 2 emerged just 20 days later as a very healthy adult with muscles.

CIO Executive Board Finds

Loyalty Program is 'Irresponsible Witch Hunt'

TWO government institutions which have been under criticism as a threat to civil rights received more and sharper criticism last week from the CIO Executive Board.

In its post-convention meeting at Portland, the Board demanded:

1. Abolition of the House Un-American Activities Committee.

2. Adoption of "specific" rules for procedure for Congressional Committees to prevent the misuse of Congressional power and prevent the maligning and abusing of individuals for "selfish and political ends."

3. Speedy revision of the President's Loyalty Program, affecting millions of government workers and workers in private industry handling classified contracts for the government.

The loyalty program "has degenerated into an irresponsible witch hunt in which the character of federal workers and those employed in private employment on defense contracts has been seriously lowered," the Board said.

The Board's program for correcting abuses in the loyalty program was cited as a "stand-by" measure for short-term use pending successful accomplishment of the convention's demand that the loyalty program be completely discarded.

CRITICISM of the manner in which the loyalty program has worked out contained some of the sharpest language used by the convention.

The resolution charged that the loyalty program has been spurred by "hysterical pressure from a discredited press" and from a "repudiated" House Un-American Activities Committee.

It charged that in its efforts to ferret out the "small number of spies and subversive employes," the program worked to harass the "thousands of conscientious and loyal workers." Probes and charges have been based upon "rumor, gossip, malice and ignorance," the Board declared.

The loyalty program is based on "loose and vague standards," the resolution continued, "and upon theories of guilt by association wholly alien to our American principles." Procedures deny accused persons the "elementary requirements of due process and the most rudimentary protections afforded by our Constitution, even to persons accused of the most trivial of crimes."

The resolution noted that the same "undemocratic and unjust" procedures have been taken over by the armed forces for use among workers in defense industries. Injustices arising from these abuses, it charged, give "aid and comfort to Communist and other totalitarian groups."

CHANGES in the program urged by the CIO called for establishment of "definite and relevant standards for determining disloyalty" and for careful analysis of all evidence.

Accused persons should be given "precise particulars" of charges against them and of the facts on which accusations are based, the Board declared, so that government workers may be able to answer those charges.

It calls for improving the standards of loyalty investigations and the calibre of investigators, so that loyalty probes will be conducted by "trained persons who can distinguish between rumor and fact, and between a liberal social philosophy and disloyalty to our government."

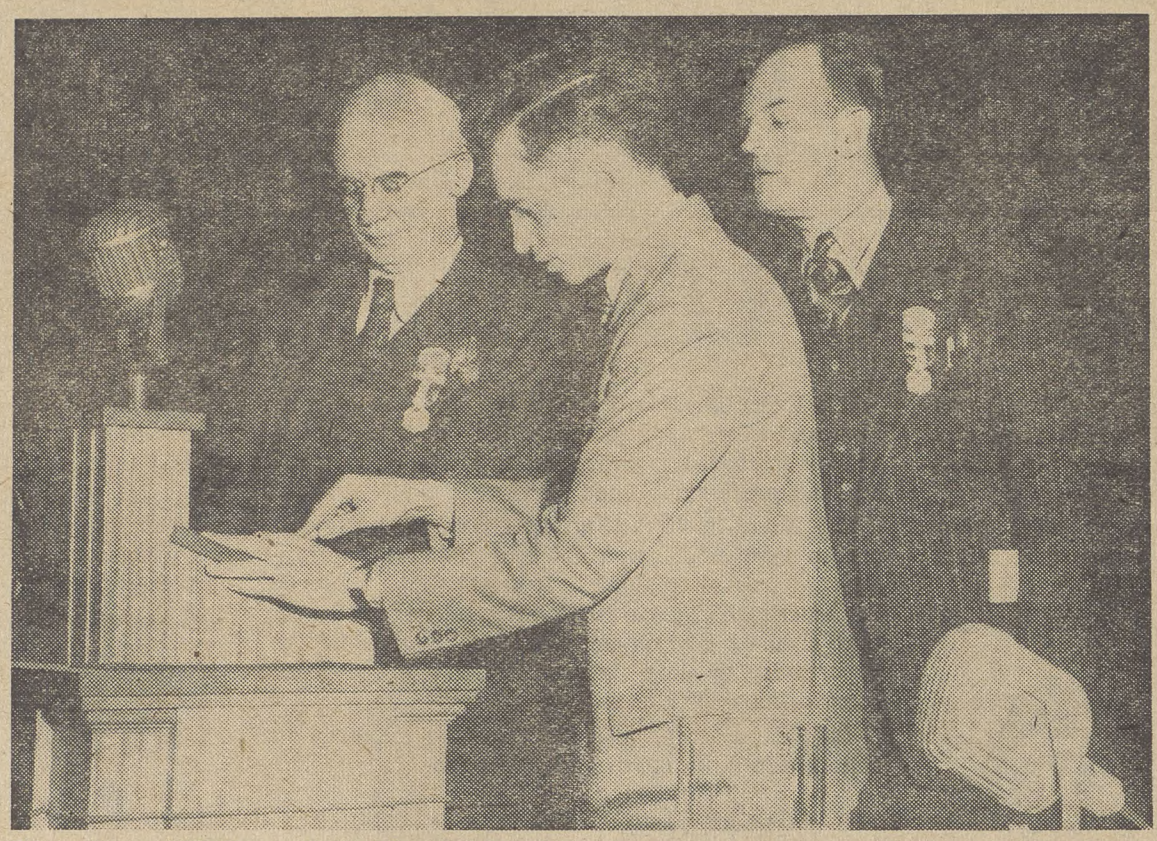
Noting that there has been a widespread snooping campaign in which neighbors and friends of accused persons have been closely questioned, the Board demanded that persons cleared of disloyalty charges should be promptly notified—as well as those questioned in the course of each investigation.

THE resolution demanding abolition of the Un-American Activities Committee is the latest in a series of several years' duration in which the Thomas-Rankin group has been severely criticized.

The Board charged the Committee's history "has been one of consistent misuse of Congressional power for political purposes, of flagrant disregard of the Bill of Rights and due process, and of reckless abuse of individuals who hold more progressive views of government than those of the reactionary chairman of the Committee."

It said the UnAmerican Activities Committee has created "widespread fear and suppression of thought and speech at home." Abroad, the Board declared, the Committee has "discredited" our democratic government and played into the hands of totalitarians.

Continued existence of the Committee will be an "ever-growing threat" to our democratic principles and institutions," the Board warned.



Triple Play: CIO Pres. Philip Murray (l.) listens attentively while Secy.-Treas. James B. Carey (center) explains and NMU Pres. Joseph Curran kibitzes.

Executive Board To Meet Jan. 26

CIO's Executive Board will meet in Washington on Wednesday, Jan. 26, Pres. Murray announced.

The Board meeting will be preceded on Jan. 25 by a meeting of the vice-presidents.

Much of the meeting will be devoted to a discussion of legislative plans, Murray indicated. In addition the Board may examine the farm equipment situation. It recently ordered the Farm Equipment Workers to affiliate with the Auto Workers within 60 days.

Implementation of the convention's resolution for active organizing in unorganized fields—in particular, among store employes, white collar and government workers—also may be discussed at the January meeting.

'Abolish Un-American Group'

FOLLOWING are important sections of the CIO Executive Board Resolution calling for elimination of the House Committee on Un-American Activities:

BE IT RESOLVED:

That the National Executive Board of the CIO calls upon the 81st Congress which has just received a clear mandate from the people for liberal, fair-minded and democratic government to abolish the House Committee on Un-American Activities, and

That the Congress prescribe specific rules for the procedure of its investigating committees along the lines of H. R. 4564, introduced into the 80th Congress by Congresswoman Helen Gahagan Douglas to protect the rights of witnesses and persons under investigation by Congressional Committees; and rules to prevent the misuse of Congressional power to malign and abuse persons in order to serve selfish and political ends, and to require members of Congress no less than other people to respect the liberties guaranteed by the same Constitution under which they exercise their powers as legislators.

MMSW Suspension Lifted By CCL

Following retraction of attacks on the Canadian Congress of Laborn, the CCL's Executive Board has lifted suspension of the CIO Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers from the Canadian labor organization.

Suspension was voted about three months ago following sharp criticism of CCL leaders in the Mine, Mill official organ. The suspension was upheld by a vote of about 90% of the delegates attending the CCL's recent convention.

Since that convention, Mine Mill Pres. John Clark published a statement of retraction and apology in his union's papers and pledged his union's members to "work in harmony and unity with the CCL and its affiliates."

A vigorous campaign by all CIO affiliates to secure pensions, health and welfare benefits through collective bargaining was urged by the CIO convention.

A start—but "only a start"—has already been made in this direction, the resolution commented. Already a number of CIO unions have won such contractual benefits as life insurance, medical, health and disability insurance and hospitalization.

"American industry must make provision for at least part of the cost of the wear, depreciation and aging of its human resources just as it sets aside funds to pay the costs of depreciation, depletion, and replacement of its capital resources . . ."

Five Steps To Improve Loyalty Program Urged

FOLLOWING are major excerpts of the CIO Executive Board resolution calling for improved procedures in the administration of the federal government's loyalty program:

BE IT RESOLVED:

That the National Executive Board of the CIO urges upon the President a complete re-examination of the Administration's loyalty program covering Federal and private employment so that it will provide definite and relevant standards for determining disloyalty and for the careful analysis of the evidence before the issuance of charges which have a serious effect upon the reputation, livelihood and peace of mind of persons accused; and

That (1) the procedure for investigation and hearings should be revised so that accused employes will be given precise particulars of the nature of the charges against them and of the facts upon which they are based, so that they may have a real opportunity to answer them, except that such charges and facts may upon order of the Loyalty Board, be so stated as clearly to establish the character, circumstances and gravity of the accusation while omitting those, and only those, particulars the disclosure of which, in the determination of the Loyalty Board, would constitute a real and present threat to national security; that (2) the standards of investigations and the calibre of investigators be improved so that these important tasks will be performed by trained persons who can distinguish between rumor and fact and between a liberal social philosophy and disloyalty to our Government; that (3) rules of evidence be formulated for loyalty hearings to exclude from consideration gossip and rumor; that (4) those accused be confronted by their accusers and be given the right to cross-examine them, except as to those particulars which have been withheld from disclosure by order of the Loyalty Board for security reasons, and that the Loyalty Boards be given subpoena power to compel the attendance in open court of those who prefer charges against employes; and that (5) employes cleared of charges be given prompt notice thereof and that similar notice be given in such cases to all neighbors, friends and others who are interviewed in the course of investigation —all of this so that our free institutions and our Bill of Rights will not be destroyed in the process of seeking out spies and subversives amongst us.

"Under Thurmond Ah woulda bin Ambassador to Iran—oh, well, Ah cain't speak Iranian anyhow!"

MERGE WITH UAW, BOARD TELLS FE

A CIO Executive Board directive calling for affiliation of the Farm Equipment Workers with the United Automobile Workers within 60 days will be considered Dec. 15 by the FE's executive board.

FE Pres. Grant Oakes said the meeting, to be held in Chicago, will consider the action of the CIO board, and that a referendum of the union's membership might be suggested.

The CIO board's action was taken at Portland, Oreg., on Nov. 27, a day after the end of the convention.

By a large majority, it ordered the Farm Equipment union to affiliate with the UAW-CIO on a basis "which is organizationally sound, consistent with the structure of industrial unionism and in keeping with the provisions of the constitution of the UAW-CIO."

The Board added that if amalgamation has not been achieved in 60 days, the Board "will act to implement this decision."

At the same time Pres. Murray named a three-man committee to keep an eye on the problem and to report to the CIO board if the merger fails to take place. Named to the investigating committee were Pres. Emil Rieve of the Textile Workers Union, Pres. Joseph Curran of the Natl. Maritime Union and Pres. Jacob Potofsky of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers.

JURISDICTIONAL disputes between the Auto Workers and the Farm Equipment Workers have hampered organization of workers for many years, the Board statement pointed out.

"A continuation of this division can only serve to further penalize these workers and weaken their collective bargaining power by strengthening the resistance of the powerful corporations in whose plants they work," the Board resolution declared.

It recalled that the UAW-CIO had "original jurisdiction" in the field, and that it had done substantial organizing before the Farm Equipment Workers came into existence. A suggestion by the CIO Jurisdictional Committee a few years ago that Farm Equipment affiliate with the UAW-CIO was never carried out.

"Efforts to resolve this problem through direct negotiations between the two organizations failed to eliminate the jurisdictional conflict and the workers in this industry continue to be penalized," the CIO Board statement said.

Pres. Murray said the UAW-CIO has more farm machinery workers now in its ranks than does the FE, whose membership he placed at about 43,000.

The resolution which the Board passed was introduced by Pres. Walter Reuther of the UAW-CIO. It was opposed by Oakes, but passed by a "very substantial majority," Pres. Murray told reporters.

Wyoming Did NOT Vote For Dewey

The CIO News has quite correctly been called to task by Sec.-Treas. W. A. Urban of the Wyoming State CIO Council.

Urban pointed out that the Nov. 8 issue of the CIO News—an issue prepared in a state of post-election hilarity at the CIO News headquarters—listed Wyoming as having voted for Dewey.

Nothing could have been further from the truth.

Wyoming cast 52,000 votes for Truman, to under 48,000 votes for Dewey. Truman's plurality was larger than FDR's in 1944.

The CIO News begs the pardon of its Wyoming readers, gladly makes this correction, and agrees with Sec.-Treas. Urban that the results show that "Dr. Gallup polled the wrong people again."

Pig Iron Record

Production of pig iron hit an alltime monthly U. S. high of 5.5 million tons in October, the American Iron & Steel Institute announced. Output of the basic raw material is considered a measure of general industrial production.

CIO Will Testify In Probe Of Corporations' Big Profits

SPOKESMEN for CIO will testify this month at a Senate committee investigation of the country's huge corporation profits, now running at the rate of over $21 billion a year.

CIO Pres. Murray, Pres. Walter Reuther of the Auto Workers and leaders of the AFL have been invited to appear before a sub-committee of the joint Senate-House Committee on the Economic Report. The sub-committee is headed by Sen. Ralph Flanders (R. Vt.), a member of the "liberal wing" of the GOP in Washington.

Hearings were due to open Dec. 6. CIO spokesmen expect to testify about the middle of the month.

Flanders said an effort would be made to get testimony on a "non-partisan" basis which would be helpful to the 81st Congress. The Vermont Senator said the group would try to study corporation case histories, and find where profits come from and where they go.

But the Senator's statement also indicated that some big companies may not be interested in such a scientific study of the biggest profits in the country's history. He admitted there was some doubt whether the committee has the power to force appearance of witnesses, and added that some corporation lawyers had advised their clients not to attend.

"Lawyers are the most rabbit-like people among the human race," Flanders commented. "The higher paid the attorneys, the more timid they are."

The committee's plans call for investigation of the best ways of measuring the rate of profits, the availability of profits for distribution to stockholders, and the question of how profits should best be distributed.

Top Democrat on the sub-committee is Sen. Joseph O'Mahoney (D. Wyo.), a consistent foe of monopoly practices

UAW Says GM Could Lower Prices and Make Good Profit

GENERAL Motors could change its prices down—not up—and still make a handsome profit, a United Automobile Workers official charged last week.

Commenting on recent GM announcements of price boosts on Buicks and Oldsmobiles, Director T. A. Johnstone of the Auto Union's GM Dept. declared:

"General Motors Corp. could reduce its car prices by 15.4% and still make a profit after taxes at the annual rate of 8% on the investment.

"The 1948 wage increase and the cost-of-living adjustment in the union contract cannot serve as legitimate excuse for any prices increases of GM cars and trucks."

The UAW official said the union figures that GM's profits—over a million dollars a day, net—are a return of more than 30% a year on the firm's invested capital. GM bigwigs, however, prefer to compare profits to sales, and thus bring the percentage down to 9 or 10%.

(Return on investment, not on sales, is the standard measure of a company's profit-making ability, in the eyes of the federal government and of business accountants.)

O'MAHONEY, emerging from a conference with Pres. Truman last week, predicted passage of a tougher anti-trust law by the 81st Congress. He will re-introduce a measure ignored by the last Congress which would block mergers of companies on the basis that one buys out all the physical assets of the other.

That practice has been carried on in recent years because of a serious gap in present language of the anti-trust law, O'Mahoney said. At present, it's difficult for one company to acquire the stock—and therefore, the control—of another firm. But there's little to prevent a firm from buying up all its rival's assets—and thereby securing a practical, if not theoretical, merger.

The O'Mahoney proposal was killed last year in the House Rules Committee, but the Wyoming Senator predicted "there is no graveyard awaiting it in the 81st Congress."

Meanwhile Sen. Flanders and his New England sidekick—Sen. Charles Tobey (R. N.H.)—promised they would give full support to a Democratic housing bill that would provide for slum clearance, low cost housing in farm areas, and federal aid for low-rent homes in the cities.

Both Flanders and Tobey supported the Taft-Ellender-Wagner bill in the 80th Congress, and both were in frequent conflict with the real estate lobby throughout the last session.

Open Health Drive

American workers lose $500 million annually in wages because of the great cripplers, arthritis and rheumatism, it was disclosed at New York City. Seeking to raise "the modest sum of $2 million by Dec. 11 to provide the answer to the challenge of these dual destroyers," the Arthritis & Rheumatism Foundation will use the funds to make a nationwide attack on the dreaded disease.

FOR HST: LeBaron Coakley, the CIO News editorial cartoonist, is holding the cartoon requested by President Truman, who saw it in the Nov. 15 issue of the paper. Below the cartoon Coakley wrote: "In admiration of a man who did not choose to lose."

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

Philip Murray, President James B. Carey, Secretary-Treasurer
Vice Presidents L. S. Buckmaster, Joseph Curran, Albert Fitzgerald, John Green, Allan S. Haywood, O. A. Knight, Walter P. Reuther, Emil Rieve, Frank Rosenblum.

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TWO BIG JOBS AHEAD

Delegates to the recent CIO convention, being human, patted each other on the back a bit as a result of the important role labor played in the November elections.

But they didn't expend an excess amount of time and energy discussing things which occurred in the past. Instead, they devoted themselves largely to the work CIO has cut out for the future.

They placed major emphasis on two subjects—organizing and political action.

Machinery designed to carry out both jobs in the future more effectively than in the past was provided.

Two-thirds of the 3c per capita increase will go to the CIO Organizing Committee, which is conducting the Southern membership drive. A portion of the remaining cent will go to general organizing.

The CIO Executive Board was authorized to "investigate" and take "appropriate action" in dealing with unions which have "failed to make substantial progress" in organizing the fields over which they have jurisdiction.

A firm path for PAC in the 1950 and 1952 elections was charted. And the CIO legislative set-up was strengthened by creation of a legislative committee composed of the CIO executive officers and vice presidents.

BLUNT WARNING TO SOME GROUPS

CIO Pres. Murray, without mincing words, said unions which are "unable to demonstrate their fitness to organize the unorganized in their industries" should submit their problems to the Executive Board.

Delegates, firmly backing Murray's position, then empowered the Board to take whatever action it deems "appropriate and necessary" to bring about effective organization within the jurisdiction of affiliates involved.

This provided a blunt warning to unions operating in the governmental, office and professional, and retail fields.

The per capita increase assured continuation of the Southern organizing drive on a firmer financial footing than in the past—and it served warning on union-hating Dixie industrialists that there will be no let-up in the CIO campaign to unionize the South.

LEGISLATION NOT ENACTED

Delegates gave full recognition to the fact that a lot of work must be done if the program approved by the Democratic convention and advocated by President Truman during his campaign is to be enacted into law.

So it's well to begin thinking now about the legislative campaign that starts next January.

And it's time to begin thinking, too, about the 1950 and 1952 elections.

There will be no let-up in the activities of those who supported the viewpoint of the Awful 80th Congress. There must be no let-up in the activity of those who retired a large number of members of the 80th to private life.

There are some others who should be retired.

Topping the list of things which the CIO would like for the new Congress to do first is to repeal the Taft-Hartley Act and restore the Wagner Act.

The hateful T-H law has become more than a bad measure to trade unionists. It has become a symbol of the NAMish thinking against which voters rebelled on Nov. 2.

Give The Commies The Boot!

Must Be Prevented From Using Trade Unions To Carry Out Red Policies

By ALLAN L. SWIM

THE CIO has taken a firm stand on that crackpot, vacillating ideology known as Communism.

Philip Murray denounced the Reds time and again during the recent CIO convention at Portland. Each denunciation brought cheers from all but a handful of delegates.

The left-wingers got their ears pinned back every time they stuck their necks out. No party line proposals were approved by the convention.

It was a complete rout for the Commies.

But there's still a lot of work to be done on the ideological front.

IT'S time for every trade unionist in the country to take a good, clear look at the Commies, the lads who try to create chaos out of confusion.

The record is clear—and it's not difficult to read.

Reds infiltrated the labor movement not to advance the cause of straight trade unionism but to use the union structure for their own purposes if they could.

During World War II their purposes were parallel to those of patriotic Americans who believe in democracy. While the U.S. and Russia were military allies, the Commies in this country behaved like super patriots.

With the end of armed conflict came a period which should have brought peace but didn't.

And early in this period the Reds in the U.S. began to reveal themselves for what they really are.

THE KREMLIN opposed the Marshall Plan, designed to help build a democratic, prosperous Europe. The domestic Commies opposed it, too.

The Reds wholeheartedly supported Henry Wallace although they knew a strong Wallace movement could result only in the election of Thomas E. Dewey and a reactionary Congress.

Philip Murray, who became the "darling" of the Commies after Germany attacked Russia, was bitterly denounced by the party-liners after Russia began its post-war campaign to dominate the world.

The Reds, although they have long pictured themselves as great friends of trade unions, strongly opposed nearly every important policy adopted by the CIO and other branches of the labor movement since the war ended.

Their disruptive tactics, their lying and their smearing have caused great damage to some unions and council groups.

THERE is no room in the CIO for the type of witch-hunt which the House Un-American Activities Committee conducted.

There is no room for Red-baiting, if by Red-baiting you mean hurling the false charge of Communism at persons who are not Communists.

There is no need for a hysterical approach to the problem.

But there is a need—a pressing need—for taking whatever action may be required to keep the Commies from using unions to advance the party line.

The task should not be too difficult. The Reds have little real strength and they have been thoroughly discredited.

THOSE who tackle the job of pinning back Red ears should have no illusions about what may happen to them.

The Commies are well trained in the use of the smear, the half-truth, the outright lie. Most of them are expert character assassins.

They play rough. They know most of the tricks. They operate on the theory that the ends justify the means.

Their own tactics condemn them. Their ideology makes them undesirable. Their allegiance makes them dangerous.

The things they stand for make their removal from the trade union scene necessary.

And there's nothing wrong with baiting Reds!

Tells Labor's Part In Welfare Groups

LESS than a hundred CIO representatives were on the boards of the many thousands of voluntary social welfare and health agencies in the nation in 1941.

Today the number has increased a hundredfold, states Pres. Emil Rieve of the CIO Textile Workers Union in a leaflet on "The CIO and the Community," issued by the Natl. CIO Community Services Committee.

"Never before in the history of our country has so sharp a change taken place in the composition of the boards of Community agencies," Rieve states.

"Never before has a new group been brought into participation so quickly and so completely."

Although unions still must spend most of their time and energy dealing with wages, hours and working conditions today, as they did before the New Deal, they have come to realize more and more "the important role that voluntary agencies can play in building better communities—and thus in helping workers achieve a better life," Rieve says.

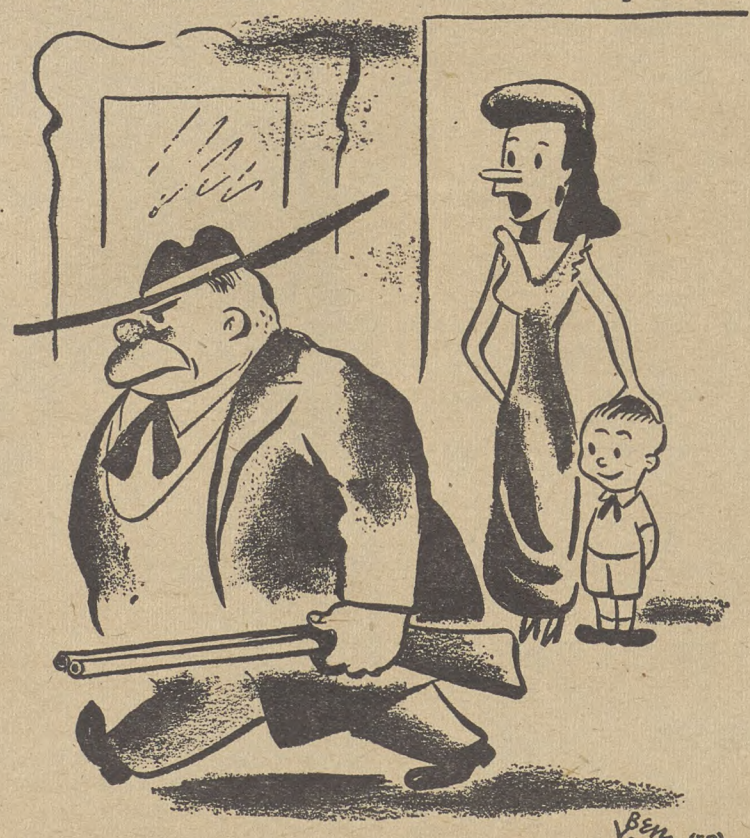
"Today organized labor wants unionized communities to be different from others because they are better ones in which to live, not only because there is a union hall on Main Street.

"Therefore, we in the labor movement are beginning to recognize that our efforts must be integrated into the total community effort, and not separated from it. We cannot do the job alone."

Copies of the leaflet, a reprint of an article printed in The Survey magazine, may be obtained from the National CIO Community Services Committee, 1776 Broadway, New York 19, N. Y.

CONGRESSMAN DRIPP

By Yomen



"But, Darling, one shotgun can't kill all your enemies."

Fisk Univ. Issues Quiz for Unionists

A double-headed quiz posing a series of questions to the individual trade unionist has been issued in leaflet form by the American Missionary Association's Race Relations Dept. at Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn.

The questions are listed under two heads:

What is the union worth to you? What are you worth to the union?

Aimed to help unionists measure union democracy—and their value to it, the quiz form asks such questions under the first heading as: Can you vote for union officials? Are the union's regular meetings open to all? Can you hold office?

Under the second heading its asks: Do you pay your union dues on time? Do you go to your union meetings? and ten other similar questions.

"The more questions you can answer 'yes' the better your union and you," states the leaflet.

Called His Shots Long Way In Advance

THIS is a story that begins in a bar in Atlantic City and ends in a press room in Portland.

It's a story about a newspaper reporter who stuck his neck out and then waited two years to see the last of his predictions come true.

There were many times during those two years when the reporter wondered if he hadn't climbed too far out on the limb.

Then something would happen to give him new faith in his prognosticating.

BACK in 1946 a small group of news men and a CIO representative sat in a hotel bar in Atlantic City, discussing events that had taken place that day at the CIO convention.

The conversation soon swung around to the "resent and reject" resolution on Communism which the convention had adopted.

"Ah, that resolution doesn't mean a thing!" declared one of the reporters. "It was passed just for the record. Nothing's going to be done about it."

The CIO representative disagreed. He said that a "good reporter" would do a bit of digging behind the scenes, find out what was going on and write a "real story" about what was coming up in the future.

ALL of the reporters but one kidded the CIO man about his viewpoint. The lone exception—a union officer himself—began asking pointed questions.

What was coming up next? Where would the Commies get kicked in the shins first? What procedures would be followed?

He wanted to know how and when and where. He checked and double-checked. He talked with a lot of union officials.

Then he sat down in front of his typewriter and wrote out for his paper a long-range prediction on the left-right struggle in the CIO.

He really climbed out on a limb because he used specific—not vague—terms in outlining what he expected to happen.

TIME passed and the things the reporter predicted would happen began happening—to his delight.

Leadership of various industrial union councils changed—as he predicted they would. The same thing happened in various unions.

Then, a few weeks ago, the reporter packed his bag and headed for Portland to cover the CIO convention.

Would the convention, he wondered, provide him with the "pay-off"? Would Philip Murray go as far as he expected him to? Would the delegates support Murray if he did?

TWO days before the convention opened, the CIO Executive Board lifted the charter of the Greater New York Industrial Union Council.

Early in the convention Murray loaded his verbal gun with buckshot and let fly with both barrels at the Commies.

Delegates cheered when the CIO president denounced the Reds and declared he did not intend to permit "Communist infiltration into the national CIO movement."

The reporter sat at the press table and took notes rapidly. Then he dashed into the press room to pound out a story.

THE CIO representative who helped start the reporter on his long-range prediction in Atlantic City walked into the press room at Portland.

Grinning from ear to ear, he shook hands with the reporter, who wore a similar grin.

"Well, this did it—this carried out the last part of my prediction," said the reporter, Kenneth Crouse, of the St. Paul Pioneer Press-Dispatch, former vice president of the Newspaper Guild.

And as he wrote his story he looked a bit like a cat who has just swallowed a mouse.

A. L. S.

JOE GETS THE POINT

Japan Can't Ever Dominate Cotton Trade

By KENNETH DOUTY

BEFORE the war, Japan dominated the world's cotton textile trade. Despite transportation costs and tariff charges, Japan could sell textiles cheaper in New York than they could be made in America.

TWUA members don't need to be told what that meant—loss of export trade, severe competition on the domestic market, short time or unemployment in an already overexpanded industry.

The war changed all that for the American industry. Foreign competition was cut off; domestic and military demand was greatly raised. America further had to supply the needs of the rest of the world, because it had the only major textile industry not affected by the war.

Exports became important and continued to be. In 1947, approximately 1½ billion yards of fabric were exported, about 14% of American production.

Now Japanese cotton textiles are coming again into U. S. home markets. Imports for the first half of 1948 stand at nearly eight million pounds of yarn and 63 million square yards of fabric. Although this will increase, it is unlikely that Japan will ever again become the competitor she was in pre-war days.

To see how a nation deliberately commits economic hari-kiri in an effort to gain military domination, you have only to look at what Japan did to her textile industry. In 1937, there were approximately 12 million spindles in place and nine million operating.

At the end of the war, there were approximately 2½ million in place and little better than a million operable. A relatively small part of this was due to war damage; the major portion to a systematic scrapping program to feed Japan's war industries with needed scrap.

Word About Author

Kenneth Douty, state director of the CIO Textile Workers in Georgia, is at present in Japan on special assignment from the Army. In this article written for his union, Douty explains how strict control and better conditions have lessened the competitive advantage the Japanese textile industry held before the war.

THE scrapping began in 1942 when the companies were given a quota for scrapping and machines were designated, broken up on the premises and shipped to the metal industries.

Thus, in her gamble for military glory, Japan wrecked the cornerstone of her economy and export trade.

Today more than three million spindles are operable with four million being set by the occupation authorities as an interim maximum.

When I visited the Nishiwaki area, where 75% of the fabrics for export are woven, only a third of the pre-war looms were operating. Because its equipment was among the newest in Japan before the war, it had suffered less scrapping and had escaped bombing. In Osaka, the spinning center, whole areas were pointed out to me as sites of former mills, now mostly rubble.

According to experts, Japan has little more equipment today than what she requires to take care of her domestic needs. However, to pay for raw cotton, all of which she must import, approximately 60% of her production must be exported.

The effect can be seen in the clothing of the Japanese people, which in general varies from rags to clothing at least four or five years old. The effect can also be seen in black market prices.

The cotton industry today is strictly regulated, with spinning mills operating on a rate fixed by the government for processing government-owned cotton. The yarn is then allocated and fabric reserved for domestic supply rationed to the public.

ANOTHER factor limiting Japan's competition with American industry as compared to pre-war, is the rise in wages and working standards under the new labor laws. Pre-war, the workers averaged 24 yen a month, worked 10 hours a day with every other Sunday off. Today, an eight-hour, six-day week is in effect and the average wage is approximately 2,700 yen a month (only $10 at the current rate of exchange in Japan).

Although the workers who live in company dormitories must pay 500 yen a month for food, we were told at one of the large Osaka mills that this is only about one-half of what the food costs the companies. In addition, the dormitory space is supplied free to the workers.

After describing the lower work loads in Japanese mills, the continual turnover, the training workers must be given and other problems the textile industry must face, Douty concludes:

The impression is inescapable that although the nature of Japan's economy will continue to make her a factor in export trade, she can never regain her pre-war position.

Plenty To Write About —No Sessions Were Dull

By ALLAN L. SWIM

THAT press room was like a mad-house, but that didn't seem to bother anybody except the visitors who dropped in to see what was causing all the rush and noise.

More than 125 reporters and photographers covering the Portland CIO convention — and a dozen or more messenger boys—ran helter-skelter in and out of the place.

Men and women pounded out hundreds of thousands of words of news copy for papers from London to Tokio. Reporters shouted at each other. The loudspeaker blared.

Convention coverage, measured in terms of words written, probably was the heaviest in CIO history. Western Union reported the press file for convention week was the largest ever handled in the Northwest.

Many reports on convention activities were carried by the radio networks. Special recordings were made by the Voice of America for overseas broadcast.

THE Portland newspapers—the Oregonian and the Journal—devoted many columns of space to the convention itself and to interviews with union leaders.

Reporters from the East had difficulty meeting deadlines because the convention operated on Pacific Time and their papers went to press on Eastern Time schedules.

But there was plenty to write about because there were no dull sessions.

In the midst of the delightful confusion my staff and I put out the Portland convention issue of the CIO News by remote control.

We hired a photographer we'd never seen before we arrived in Oregon. We told him to take a lot of pictures of interesting things. He did.

LATE at night and early in the morning we put news copy and photographs on Washington-bound planes and hoped they would be delivered to our printer in the Capital without delay.

Soon after the convention closed, three members of the staff grabbed a plane for Washington—and within a few hours began

HARRY MARTIN
Flew In From Budapest

putting a newspaper together with material prepared day-by-day at Portland.

Before long we learned we had too much material—too many photographs. The "rules" say you're supposed to throw such material away if you can't put it in the edition for which it is planned.

We decided to ignore the "rules" and use the material anyhow.

The fellow pictured in the upper right-hand corner of this page is George Baldanzi, executive vice president of the Textile Workers, who was issuing a blast at Communists when the photo was taken.

In the adjoining column is a picture of Harry Martin, president of the Newspaper Guild, who flew from Budapest to Portland —8,000 miles—so he could tell delegates about operation of the Marshall Plan in Europe. Martin's on the Economic Cooperation Administration staff, with headquarters in Paris.

At bottom-left, George Guernsey, assistant CIO education director, Philip Lerman of the Auto Workers education department and Paul Jacobs of Labor Press Associates are shown examining a convention exhibit.

At bottom-right, CIO Secy.-Treas. James B. Carey is shown at Portland Ad Club meeting, having a wonderful time sticking verbal barbs into newspaper men for the manner in which they often portray organized labor. The bald-headed fellow with the cigarette in his mouth, shown with Carey, is a newspaper man himself—one Allan L. Swim—and he, too, reported a wonderful time. (He consoled himself with the thought that Carey wasn't talking about labor paper editors!)

Oriental Style

Dick Deverall, covering the convention for Japanese papers, sometimes wrote his notes from left to right of the page—as most reporters do.

Occasionally, however, he worked from the top to the bottom of the page. A curious woman reporter noted his unusual scribbling and asked about it.

"Oh, that's just Japanese shorthand," Deverall replied.

GEORGE BALDANZI
Blasted Party-Liners From Convention Floor

Fun at Portland Ad Club

WHEN CIO Secy-Treas. James Carey and Publicity Director Allan Swim were invited to talk at a luncheon meeting of the Oregon Advertising Club during the CIO convention, they got some free laughs along with their food for their trouble.

Following a talk given by the regional manager of the Pan-American Airlines, the chairman introduced the CIO'ers as speakers "for the people who can't take off for Honolulu any time they like."

He mentioned that one of the ladies present had said she was "a black-hearted Republican and proud of it," and told a joke about members of the Arlington Club (swanky hang-out for Portland's rich men close to the hall where the CIO convention met) who sat in their frayed trousers watching labor leaders in custom-made shirts and expensive tailored suits climb out of taxis in front of the CIO convention hall.

"Those of us who read Westbrook Pegler and listen to Fulton Lewis on the radio thought the revolution had arrived when the CIO came to town," he joked.

"I'm not a black Republican, my shirt cost $3.95 and it's union-made," were Swim's opening words as he arose to introduce Jim Carey who was the main speaker at the luncheon.

Carey had a little fun with the ad club members by taking some pokes at Pegler, who, he said, was trying to make the public believe that the labor movement "was honey-combed with racketeers." In the main part of his talk, Carey told of his trips to Europe where he had been "trying to sell democracy," explained the CIO's anti-communist drive, and outlined some of CIO's fundamental policies.

The club members gave him hearty and prolonged applause and many gathered around him later to ask questions and express their friendliness.

EXAMINE CIO RESEARCH DEPT. EXHIBIT

CAREY LAMPOONS PEGLER

State Labor and Union Officials Say:

BIG AND LITTLE T-H's RESTORE 'JUNGLE LAW'

SLASHING criticism of the Taft-Hartley Act and of all the little Taft-Hartleys spawned in state legislatures throughout the country was voiced last week by 141 delegates to the Labor Dept.'s annual Conference on Labor Legislation.

The delegates — state labor commissioners and representatives of unions from each state —demanded T-H repeal and removal of all "state legislation detrimental to the rights of organized workers."

Chas. C. Webber

"We favor the federal government exercising its powers in the field of labor relations by enacting a just structure of federal labor relations law in the spirit of the Wagner Act," a report adopted by the conference declared.

Anti-labor laws are on the books of about 40 of the states, and the delegates made it clear they should be removed in toto when the great majority of legislatures convene early next year.

This legislation—both the national T-H and the state baby T-H statutes—"wipes out traditions and customs that have prevailed for many years, in that it denies to the workers the right to enter into union shop agreements with their employers, and further denies them other civil liberties," the statement declared.

"Many workers are thus denied the right of collective bargaining," it added.

"In addition, government by injunction has been restored and the employer permitted to practice intimidation, engage in espionage, and, in short, return to the old law of the jungle that prevailed prior to the enactment of legislation guaranteeing the workers the right to organize and bargain collectively."

THE 141 delegates were selected by governors in each of the states. Seventy are state government officials, and the remaining 71 were selected from the unions—CIO, AFL and independent—in the various states.

Some differences between CIO and AFL delegates showed up when discussion turned to legislation to take the place of Taft-Hartley.

Miss Lucy Randolph Mason, peppery CIO public relations representative in the South, urged that the resolution call for restoration of the Wagner Act as the law of the land. But Walter Mason (no relative), an AFL official, said the AFL had always favored amendment of the Wagner Act to strengthen the status of craft unions.

Eventually, broad language about the desirability of a law "in the spirit" of the Wagner Act was adopted.

Statements from CIO state officials indicated that the last election has given new hope for the repeal of many, if not all, of the anti-labor statutes added to the law books in recent years.

Frank Benti, president of the Rhode Island CIO, said "we tied up the state senate in the last election and picked up a dozen delegates in the House, including two of our own CIO men. We figure we have a 69-34 majority in the House. Labor holds the balance of power in Rhode Island."

Lucy Mason

In Minnesota, said Joseph Prifrel of the state CIO, we "picked up 19 new supporters in the election, and we can now count on over 66 votes in the legislature, enough to win our objectives."

From Virginia, State CIO Pres. Charles Webber said labor "has set its sights on a whole lot."

Webber offered proof that unions in the various states are no longer content with words and promises, but demand action to improve labor statutes.

John Hall, Jr., Virginia labor commissioner and closely tied to the conservative Byrd machine, had told the delegates that child labor laws in the Old Dominion are just fine.

When he finished, Webber arose and said:

"You've heard what the state secretary has said, but now I'm going to tell you the truth about our anti-labor laws."

He listed a batch of anti-labor laws placed on the Virginia statute books, and he was cheered when he pledged the state CIO to go after their repeal.

Numerous states have bans on union security; a number restrict the dues check-off; union picketing is sharply limited in more than a dozen; many regulate every phase of strike activity; and public utilities receive special protection in a sizeable group of the larger states.

REPORTS of a number of special committees called for forward - looking state legislation on issues of concern to workers..

Tom Downs

A committee on child labor, headed by Tom Downs of the Michigan State CIO, called on all community groups to protect the welfare of "our growing citizens." It called for a 16-year-old floor on hiring during school hours or in manufacturing, mechanical and processing plants, and a 14-year limit for other work in non-school hours. The resolution said that farm labor for children under 16 should be banned, except for work on their family's own farm.

Jack Brock of the Alabama AFL said any broad farm exemption — except for family-farm work—would mean that "big farmers make money from the work of children, who should be in school.

But state labor commissioners from Mississippi and Georgia pictured farm employment as a utopia for school age boys and girls, on the basis that their families need extra money—though they did not argue for higher wages to provide sufficient family incomes without such child labor.

Other committees recommended creation of state bureaus of labor statistics; establishment of a $1 wage-hour minimum for all workers—whether or not they are employed in interstate commerce; quickly improved safety and health programs, with larger inspection staffs, good safety codes, and federal funds to promote health and safety standards; and major improvements in workmen's compensation laws.

LABOR SECY. MAURICE J. TOBIN

Opening the 15th annual conference on labor legislation, the cabinet officer charged that some state labor laws are "worse than Taft-Hartley." The conference is sponsored by the Labor Dept.

SEC. of Labor Maurice Tobin, opening the three-day session, reminded the labor delegates that "you have been literally fighting with your backs to the wall but the tide of battle has turned."

Tobin said the Administration is committed to repeal the Taft-Hartley Act, and it wants a strengthened department "in which all Federal labor laws are administered."

"I want a department that will be what Sam Gompers wanted it to be," Tobin continued, "labor's voice in the President's council."

Frances Perkins, former secretary of labor who initiated the annual confabs 15 years ago, urged labor to work not only in its own interest but for the general welfare.

Introduced as a public official of "great vision," Miss Perkins said "the 80th Congress is over, and presumably the state of mind that accompanied it will be silent for a while." She praised the "magnificent" proposals adopted by the conference, and recalled that the first such meeting in 1933 had prepared the way for much federal legislation adopted under the New Deal.

The civil rights issue was brought before the meeting by Harry Kranz of the New Jersey CIO. He urged that the delegates spur passage of the recommendations of the President's Committee on Civil Rights, and called for state civil rights statutes. The proposal, strongly supported by the CIO representatives from several southern states, was opposed by the Georgia state labor commissioner. The proposal was defeated, 23-21.

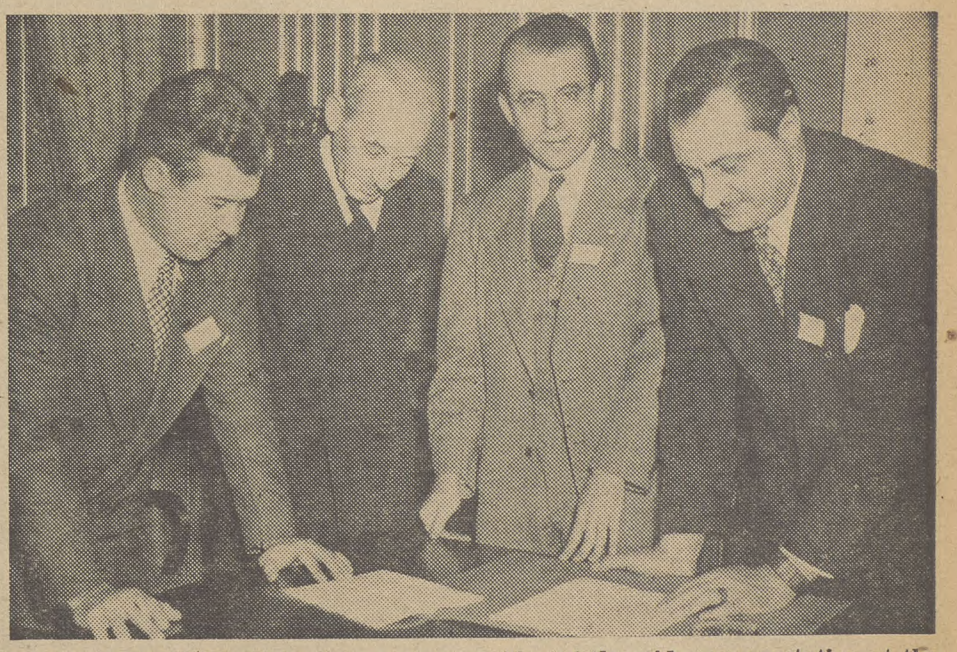
N.Y.C. CIO Body Surrenders Office

The Greater New York CIO Council, found guilty by the CIO Executive Board of a variety of violations of CIO rules and policy, formally passed out of existence on Nov. 29.

Its headquarters and physical property were turned over to Morris Iushewitz, research director for the state CIO. He was acting for Pres. Louis Hollander, who had been designated by CIO Pres. Murray to wind up the affairs of the city-group.

It is expected that a new city body, free of left-wing control, will be set up within the next few months. Hollander has announced he expects the new council to have a membership of over 500,000.

FROM KEYSTONE STATE: Joseph E. Cohen, director of the labor legislation bureau (r), and Harry Block, secretary, both of the Pennsylvania CIO Council, at the 15th annual conference on labor legislation. The annual conference was attended not only by CIO and AFL representatives from various states, but also by state labor department officials.



FROM ALL OVER: This picture gives an idea of the wide representation at the conference. L. to r., Sec.-Treas. Albert D. Viller of the West Virginia CIO Council; John Edelman, Washington, D. C., legislative representative of the Textile Workers; Pres. W. Don Ellinger of the Texas Council, and Pres. Frank J. Benti of the Rhode Island Council.

2nd Mass Picketing Rule Likely

ANOTHER interpretation of the Taft-Hartley's ban on "mass picketing" was offered last week by a Labor Board trial examiner, and the Board itself will soon have to choose among several theories offered by its staff in recent cases.

Last week's ruling—by Charles Schneider, a trial examiner — held that the CIO Electrical Workers was not violating the law when a large number of workers picketed peacefully at the Bucyrus-Erie plant in Evansville, Ind.

The NLRB had ruled in a case involving the CIO Longshoremen and the Sunset Line & Twine Co., Petula, Calif., that mass picketing is not only illegal, but that international and local unions are responsible for "illegal strike' activities.

New Rule Issued On Election Timing

A union may ask for a Labor Board collective bargaining election before it has formally requested recognition from the employer, the NLRB has ruled.

The NLRB ruling reversed an earlier decision which had held that the union must make the formal demand for recognition before coming to the Board to ask an election.

The union threw a picket line around the property when it struck for higher wages at the Bucyrus-Erie plant. AFL construction workers, employed on an addition to the plant, walked off the job when the pickets appeared.

The company charged the UE with illegally conducting a secondary boycott—banned by T-H—and with illegally coercing the AFL unionists through mass picketing. The NLRB trial examiner threw out both charges. If the company appeals, the intermediate decision will be reviewed by the full NLRB.

In October, another NLRB examiner—Irving Rogosin — held that any picketing by large numbers of workers, even if done without hint of violence, was in violation of T-H.

REINSTATED: Eight employes of the Armour & Co. plant at South Omaha, Neb., who were discharged by the company at the result of the CIO Packinghouse Workers' strike, return to their jobs. Out since last March 16, the employes won back their jobs through negotiations conducted with the company by their union. Three were beyond camera range.

Foster Launches Forestry Program

ELLERY Foster, the tall, lean research director of the CIO International Woodworkers of America for the past few years, has resigned his job with the union to devote his full time to launching a new program which he calls "Task Force to put Forestry into the Forests."

The plan calls for the formation of an organization of volunteers with membership open to any organization or individual interested.

FOSTER

"The task of TF-FIF," says Foster, "is to educate the public and especially the politicians to do what it takes to put real forestry into the forests, and to get the politicians to abandon old bureaucratic forestry schemes which really are not forestry at all."

Foster, who looks from head to toe just what he is, a professional forester, has served as State Forester in Minnesota—where he was born—and was also with the Federal Forest Service for a number of years.

The program which he plans to direct from headquarters in his home, follows closely the policies of the IWA as outlined in resolutions adopted at the union's recent convention. The IWA has a membership of some 100,000 workers in logging, sawmills, plywood and related wood industry operations, spread from Florida to Alaska in the major timber regions of the U. S. and Canada.

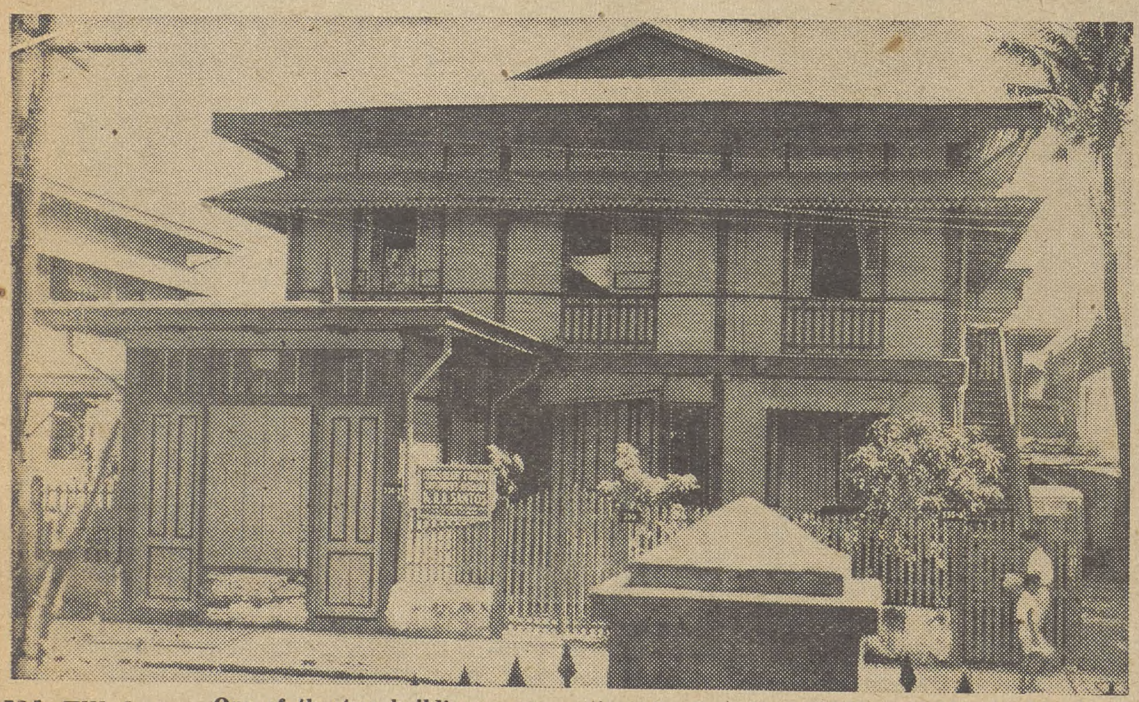
These call for scientific forest conservation; an end to the waste of timber through a system of integrated logging and manufacturing; utilization of waste wood; preservation of virgin forests; forest fire protection; reforestation and other steps to protect the country's wood resources.

The TF-FIF project opposes "monopolistic, special privilege forestry schemes," says Foster, and aims to do away with "the wasteful logging system which now prevails almost everywhere."

The first part of the program proposes that a complete system of logging roads be developed immediately, that a plan for the current inventory and selection of trees for logging by trained foresters be set up and that the sale of such trees for logging by private operators be on the basis of equal opportunity.

The second part deals with the management of private forests and offers a plan for assistance and incentives, including low-cost credit, conservation payments and technical assistance.

"Real forestry," Foster says, "is a sort of magic. It is something like learning how to have your cake and eat it, too. Anyway, it's a way to preserve forests for watershed protection, scenery and recreation, and at the same time harvest lots of logs and grow lots of game."



Aid Filipinos: One of the two buildings purchased by the Philippine Labor Service, Inc., to house the National Labor Organization's headquarters and the PHILAS health clinics. The CIO Community Services Committee and the AFL have contributed $80,000 each to PHILAS.

N. Y. Official Says

Lower Milk Prices Won't End Profits

MILK prices could be cut 4c a quart in New York and the milk trust would still make "handsome profits," a city official charged last week.

John M. Murtagh, city commissioner of investigation, has accused the city's big three—Sheffield, Borden and Dairymen's League—of monopoly and price fixing. He said all three firms had agreed to cut prices by 2c a quart on December 1 as a result of the city's spotlight of publicity on milk practices.

But, Murtagh said, the price cut merely matches a similar price cut passed along to the dairy farmers, and the distributors preserved their own share of the consumers' money.

He called on the companies to match the farmer penny for penny and give the consumer a 4c reduction during the first three months of 1949, and an additional 2c cut in April and May.

The city official said he was continuing an investigation to see if the firms were holding back on sales and promotion of dry skimmed milk. This dried milk, selling at 32c a pound, can be mixed with water to make skimmed milk at a cost of 6c a quart.

Portal Pay Hit

For the second successive time the U. S. Supreme Court upheld provisions of the portal-to-portal law which was passed through special interest group pressure in the 80th Congress. The law took away $6 billion in back pay from U. S. Workers.

ORGANIZATIONALLY SPEAKING

By Allan S. Haywood

A. T. Stephens, Dir. of Org. UPWA reports the following elections recently won: Elk City Cotton Oil Co. in Elk City, Okla. 40 for UPWA and 30 for no union; Birmingham, Ala. the Wilson Branch House, 38 for UPWA and 7 for no union; Jersey City Armour, 271 for UPWA and 52 for AFL; Tifton, Ga. the Armour employes, 248 for UPWA and 29 AFL; Wilson employes in Los Angeles, Calif., 353 for UPWA and 167 for no union; Armour (bricklayers) St. Paul, Minn. voted 3 for UPWA and 2 for AFL.

Martin Gerber, Dir. UAW, CIO Region 9 reports that in an NLRB election conducted among the employes of the General Motors Corp., G.M.C. Truck & Coach Div., Hillside, N. J., the 30 employes voted for UAW. There was no dissenting vote.

George Brown, Dir. of Org. IWA reports that in the Mengel plants in Louisville, Ky. the workers voted 995 in favor of a union shop to 173 against such a contract.

Delmond Garst, Regional Dir. in St. Louis, Mo. reports the following union shop election conducted by the NLRB: the St. Louis Cordage Mills 191 for union shop; and 20 against, out of 223 eligible votes.

The CIO Convention in Portland, Ore. heard addresses from a number of people including Senator Wayne Morse, Oregon, and William O. Douglas, U. S. Supreme Court Justice.

The Convention in the main was happy over the election results and was determined to bring about the repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act and start labor moving forward again in an unprecedented style.

For those unions that have not made the successes expected of them, the Convention authorized the Executive Board to look into such situations and make specific provisions to bring about greater organization.

These organizational activities will take place in every part of the country, and to accomplish this aim, the Convention increased the per capita tax. Our legislative program for the repeal of vicious anti-labor acts both, federal and state, has been unanimously adopted.

STOCKHOLDERS SUE HEAD OF OIL FIRM

THE man who bit the dog and made news became commonplace in Los Angeles, Calif., when 25 oil company stockholders sued their president for failing to bargain in good faith with the striking CIO Oil Workers Intl. Union.

Suit was filed against Reece H. Taylor and other board members of the Union Oil Co., only one of six major California petroleum firms struck early last October by the OWIU that has not yet negotiated a settlement.

The stockholders asked damages amounting to $200,000 a day from Oct. 2, when the strike began. As of Dec. 2 these damages totaled approximately $12,200,000.

Asking return of these damages, which it said were suffered by the stockholders, the suit declares that Taylor "dominated" the board of directors and spent large sums to exercise his "personal bias" and prolong the strike of the firm's 2,200 employes.

The plaintiffs, who said they acted on behalf of themselves and all other stockholders, charged that Taylor and other company officials "recklessly provoked prolongation of the strike by refusing to bargain in good faith."

THEIR suit further charged the defendants with "intimidating, coercing, threatening and discriminating against employes so they would forego their right to self-organization and collective bargaining."

All this, the suit stated, was "contrary to law, public policy and ordinary business prudence and judgement," and brought loss of goodwill and boycotts as well as the six-figure daily losses.

Advised of the action, Taylor said. "There is no foundation or truth in any of the charges. We have at no time refused to bargain and we are not refusing to bargain now."

Oil workers thought differently, however, and said so—in thousands of leaflets which they passed out in front of the Hall of Records, where the damage suit was filed, and throughout the rest of the downtown area.

"Club 'em down, they're just working people," the leaflets were headed. They denounced Taylor as a "notorious, labor-hating president" whose campaign of vengeance" against the union with which he refuses to settle is "wrecking the economic and civil life" of the five California cities in which his plants are located.

ONLY ONE HOLDOUT: These are a few of the hundreds of CIO Oil Workers and Longshoremen who picketed the Wilmington, Calif., refinery of the Union Oil Co. That firm is the only one that has failed to reach an agreement with the CIO Oil Workers.

What Price Competition In Video?

"TELEVISION is a blue chip game. Pikers might as well get out NOW."

Thus did Sidney Strotz, Natl. Broadcasting Co. vice president, sum up the video situation in a recent candid interview with a reporter for Variety, the show business magazine.

This was Strotz's way of saying that Radio Corp. of America, American Telephone and Telegraph Co. and their banker-owners are the only ones who can afford to be in the television business.

RCA controls 24 of the 32 basic television patents. AT&T has an absolute monopoly on all coaxial cables over which television programs are carried. Television equipment and production are enormously more expensive than old-fashioned radio.

There is still an opportunity, limited to be sure, for an organization of small means, such as a union, to start a radio station. But if such a small operator, with limited capital, thinks he can plunge into television, he may well ponder the fact that one television camera alone costs as much as the full equipment of a 250-watt radio station—something in the neighborhood of $25,000.

EVEN NBC, the richest of the radio-television outfits, admits it is losing more than $5,000 a week on TV. Of course, NBC has the "blue chips." More than that, much of the "loss" goes to RCA, which owns NBC as a subsidiary, and to AT&T, which is allied with RCA as a J. P. Morgan interest.

Television men estimate that any given TV show will cost five times as much as a similar radio show.

A simple example is a sports caster's show on a network. When this sports caster walks into the radio studio for his 15-minute show, there is a crew of two—a production man and an engineer—to get him on the air. When the same sports caster walks into a television studio for an almost exactly similar 15-minute show, there is a crew of 15 to see that his image gets out of the studio.

With RCA and AT&T setting high prices on the facilities for television, the owners of stations and networks are doing their best to hold down wages. They are thwarted in this to the extent that unions have organized the technicians such as engineers, cameramen and stagehands. The actors, writers, directors, production men and other white collar workers, however, are as yet unorganized. As a result, a television senior director may be working for as low as $60 a week while his counterpart in radio draws a union minimum of $150. Television writers are working for as little as $35 a week, compared to the $120 drawn by their radio counterparts.

All four major radio networks are in the television field. So are newspaper publishers who have the capital to support local video stations.

Station WPIX, owned by New York Daily News, recently fired scores of employes because the advertising money wasn't rolling in and expenses were so much greater than they had anticipated.

Windowless Textile Mills Predicted

Those low brick buildings with their rows and rows of windows so typical of textile mill towns now may some day go the way of the horse and buggy, for the textile mill of the future will be built without windows.

This is the prediction made by A. C. Buensod, president of an engineering firm in New York, reports the CIO textile union's monthly, "Textile Labor." Commenting on a manual published by the CIO textile workers, calling for legislation to require "Air Conditioning in Textile Mills," Buensod said the conditions recommended were all "absolutely fair."

He said air conditioning in all textile mills is almost inevitable. "I think mill men are good businessmen and realize that air conditioning will bring them greater profits," he stated.

Pointing out that no air conditioning system can maintain close temperature control with windows, he predicted that in the future textile mills will be built without windows and that present ones will be bricked up.

He differed with the CIO union only on the matter of legislation to make air conditioning compulsory, arguing that equipment manufacturers couldn't meet in a short time the demand such a law would create.

Seeks Gearhart Repealer

Rep. John D. Dingell (D., Mich.) has announced that he will introduce at the opening of the 81st Congress a bill to repeal the Gearhart amendment which removed more than a million workers from social security coverage. Asked about plans to broaden the general scope of social security, Dingell said, "First we'll have to repair the wreckage of the Republican Congress."

Station To Face Charge Of Bias In News

Charges that Radio Station KMPC in Los Angeles broadcast loaded, editorialized news programs are due for a thorough airing by the Federal Communications Commission.

The FCC has ordered "investigatory" hearings, probably to be held next month. G. A. Richards, owner of KMPC, also owns two stations in the middle west—WGAR in Cleveland, WJR in Detroit. All three are powerful 50,000 watt broadcasters.

Complaints against Richards' handling of news broadcasts were lodged with the FCC last spring by several former news staff employes of the Los Angeles station. They filed photostats of memos allegedly signed by Richards which set forth how news should be "handled" in the station's broadcasts.

The directives indicated that news of the Roosevelt family, of the New Deal, of unions and of racial and religious minorities should be handled in such a way as to reflect a strong editorial bias against those groups. Under present FCC rules, stations are not permitted to editorialize.

Findings by the FCC upholding the charges could lead to revocation of Richards' license to broadcast. He will be represented at the hearing by Burton K. Wheeler, former Montana Senator and now a Washington lawyer.

Two Congressmen From UAW

There'll be two—not one—Congressmen with active CIO records in the 81st Congress.

One of them, Tom Burke of Toledo and a member of the auto union there, was credited in a November issue of The CIO News with being the first CIO official to make the grade.

Actually, however, he shares the honor with James V. Buckley of Chicago, elected on the Democratic ticket in the 4th district of Illinois. Buckley is former president of Local 714, UAW-CIO.

ACCEPT PACT: The CIO Longshoremen have voted to accept a contract with West Coast shippers. With the national CIO playing a leading role in the final negotiations, the new contract, won after a three-and-half month strike, provides a 15-cent raise, increased vacation credit and retention of the hiring hall pending a court test. Here are some of the 6000 longshoremen in the San Francisco Bay area lining up to vote at the S. F. Civic Auditorium.

'Best Stock' Scott Wonders If Truman Got A Mandate

By ARTHUR RIORDAN

MAYBE you think the Nov. 2 election might have taught the Grand (!) Ole Party a lesson.

Maybe you think that for once in its life the Republican Party should have caught what the people—the farmers, the professional groups, labor and small businessmen—were driving at when they re-elected Pres. Truman and chose a liberal Congress.

But—

Last week Rep. Hugh D. (Best Stock) Scott, Jr., issued a statement. No one normally would pay too much attention to what Scott would say in his capacity as U. S. Representative from the Sixth District of Pennsylvania. But it just happens that "Best Stock" Scott was chairman of the Republican Natl. Committee, which did so well in making Thomas E. Dewey the only "ex-President" who never was sworn in as occupant of the White House (or possibly the Blair House).

Best Stock sent out a statement to 20,000 Republican leaders (at least he says there are 20,000 Republican leaders) which said that the leaders must join in a "vigorous, brisk battle to bring the principles of sound, stable, constructive government and the ordinary primer lessons on economy back home to the American people in words they can understand."

Oh, by the way, Hugh Scott is, just in case you may have forgotten, the self-styled gentleman who once said of Republicans that "we are of the best stock" and therefore the GOP should take over rule of the country.

Last week, Hugh Scott came through with some of his best stock phrases. He assured the bewildered, beleaguered, and bestruck 20,000 that they had failed to win the election—not because they did not hold principles cherished by the people—but because the Party (not apparently Best Stock himself) had failed to carry the fight to the opposition.

Cried Hugh: Is Truman trying to create his own New Deal? If so, the Republicans will oppose attempts to re-establish "police methods of fighting high prices, to increase individual income taxes and to swell the overgrown bureaucracy."

Does Truman have a mandate from the people who chose him for another term in the White House over the "mandate" of the pollsters? Well, Hugh doesn't go so far as to say no, but he did venture an opinion that the President had received no mandate to convert the American form of government into "regimented state socialism."

Scott took a page from the generalities of the Dewey campaign to assure the 20,000—(again 20,000 is **his** figure) that "it is time for Republicans in Congress to stand up and call inflation by its right name and do battle with the false propaganda that the government can continue to cheapen the money of the people while promising patent medicine cures through the magic of price control."

Then the man who chairmaned what was perhaps the most disastrous defeat the Republicans have ever suffered came through with this pontifical statement:

"We will remind you, Mr. President, of each and every one of your campaign pledges."

This sounds like a lot of Hugh and cry.

* * *

Hugh Scott's message to the unhappy 20,000 came after he had said only a week before that "the public has accepted the intervention of Government in its daily life. Ours is a spiritual job of moving the minds of people and not just a mechanical job of moving the people to the polls."

Hardly pausing for breath, he then blurted out that "In the days to come we've got to run up the storm signals. We've got to convince the people that we were right in warning against regimentation and state socialism."

The Republican party, meanwhile, was undergoing an orgy of soul-searching.

There was, for instance, a character named Clarence Buddington Kelland. Most of you know him as a writer of transparent slick romances which appear with almost clock-work regularity in the Satevepost. Republicans also know him as a national committeeman from Arizona, whose political beliefs make Joe Pew and Joe Grundy seem like Trotskyites.

Kelland accused Tom Dewey of being what perhaps most New Dealers also thought he was—"smug, arrogant, stupid and supercilious." But Bud Kelland, who thinks that Tom Dewey is tarred with the New Deal brush, wants a "Republican housecleaning from top to bottom"—which means that the Grundys would assume an even greater control of the party.

On the other hand, there came an opinion from a Wilkieite Republican, Russell Davenport, husband of Marcia Davenport, Author of "Valley of Decision," a best-seller which used the Homestead strike massacre as part of its theme.

Warned Davenport: "The Republican party has failed to inspire the American people with confidence. Its failure is a failure of leadership at all levels."

And from New Hampshire's oft-times maverick GOP Sen. Charles Tobey there emitted a sardonic blast: "Instead of forever being against everything, the party must once in a while be in favor of the plain interests of the people."

* * *

It looks again as if the Republicans are sad because the republican form of government is not Republican.

"I didn't get this way until I started working for Denham."

Parley Blasts At Mich. U. Action

A strong protest against action taken by the University of Michigan to abolish its Workers' Education Service was voted unanimously at the CIO convention. The resolution pointed out that the action was taken "at the behest of the General Motors Corp. and other reactionary forces in the state."

The CIO voted complete support for the Michigan CIO Council which is spearheading the fight to get the program restored, and for the other groups helping in the drive.

Pledging work unceasingly "to make the tools of education for democratic living available for all American workers," the CIO urged "the enlargement of publicly supported services within the states, and the enactment of a federal Labor Extension Service program in the U. S. Dept. of Labor."

August Scholle of the Michigan CIO Council in a speech supporting the resolution urged all CIO affiliates to back "an all-out drive" for the adoption of the CIO's program.

Delegate William Lavelle, Stark County Council said that the Labor Extension Service Bill would provide $30,000,000 a year "for educational services on a cooperative basis between the State universities and our union organizations."

Sentencing of 25 In Strike Denounced

The CIO Fur & Leather Workers denounced as "outrageous" the one-year prison sentences and large fines imposed on two IFLWU organizers and lesser sentences imposed on 23 strikers at the Virginia Oak Tannery in Luray, Va., who have been on strike since June 1. Charging that the punitive prison sentences were an attempt to break the six-month strike, the IFLWU branded the trial as a frameup by the employer to smash the union.

HONOR BREWERY WORKERS: **Col. E. W. Palmer, retiring president of the Natl. Society for Crippled Children and Adult, presents a citation for the performance of the CIO Brewery Workers in the society's cerebral palsy program. Accepting the citation in behalf of the CIO union is Joseph E. Brady, the Brewery Workers' co-ordinator of state councils.**

Public Health Service Probes Donora Disaster

A three-pronged investigation of the recent smog disaster in Donora, Pa., has been launched by the Public Health Service, according to Oscar Ewing, Administrator of the Federal Security Agency.

A team of Public Health Service physicians, nurses, engineers, and analysts arrived on the scene to study clinical, environmental, and metereological conditions. Medical data will be collected on smog casualties, and a survey will be undertaken of materials and processes used in industrial plants.

Metereological conditions in the area, which were responsible for the enveloping blanket of smog, will also be investigated.

The study is being made at the request of, and in cooperation with, the Pennsylvania State Board of Health, the Borough Council of Donora, and the CIO Steelworkers. Secy.-Treas. David J. McDonald of the Steelworkers had written Dr. Leonard Scheele, Surgeon General, asking for a comprehensive probe. The Steelworkers gave the Donora Council $10,000 to conduct the investigation.

The Industrial Hygiene Foundation at Mellon Institute is also cooperating in atmospheric analyses.

The investigation will not only seek to discover the fatal elements in the recent smog that took 20 lives, but it will also serve as a pilot study to suggest control measures to protect other industrial areas in the nation from becoming future Donoras.

Frank Burke, safety and health director of the Steelworkers, and several physicians said that they believed that poisonous fumes were thrown off during the zinc smelting process used by the American Steel & Wire Co.

Flood Victims' Trailers Visited

More than 500 CIO families among the 18,000 people who lost their homes five months ago in Portland's Vanport flood are still living in trailers and other makeshift shelters, a group of delegates and visitors at the CIO convention learned last week.

An inspection committee composed of CIO representatives and local officials, including Mayor-elect Dorothy McCullough Lee, made a tour of the Guilds Lake trailers, and of the Swan Island shipyard barracks, during the convention. A pouring Oregon rain made the miserable housing conditions of the flood disaster victims seem even more dismal to the group.

Pres. Walter Reuther of the Auto Workers and chairman of the National CIO's housing committee issued a statement after the tour pledging cooperation with "all organizations to do everything possible to get the Vanport disaster victims out of those miserable trailers before winter sets in."

He was unable to make the tour with the inspection committee, but was represented by Leo Goodman, director of the housing committee.

Criticizing the delay in making adequate provisions for the homeless families, Reuther's statement declared that "ample funds are available out of a $10,000,000 allocation made by federal authorities to aid the victims of the flood."

THE ADVENTURES OF Jim Barry

TRACING THE KIDNAPPERS OF OLD POP STORM BY MEANS OF A PIECE OF FRAYED ROPE, JIM BARRY REACHES THE GRAVEYARD OF FREIGHT SHIPS BUILT DURING THE WAR.....

A JACOBS LADDER! AND IT AIN'T HANGING THERE FOR DECORATION!

THIS PROVES IT! EASIEST WAY FOR THE KIDNAPPERS TO COME AND GO IF THEY ARE USING ONE OF THESE SHIPS FOR THEIR HIDEOUT--IS BY BOAT! NO ONE ON SHORE WOULD SEE THEM.... OR CATCH WISE!

THE SAILOR AND I ARE GOING TO HAVE A LOOK, PEGGY.... YOU STAY HERE AND TAKE CARE OF WOODY!

ALL RIGHT, BUT I KNOW THAT'S JUST YOUR EXCUSE TO PROTECT ME -- MY CHIVALROUS KNIGHT!

SEEMS DESERTED, SAILOR... BUT WE'LL HAVE TO GO EASY ANYWAY.

THEY MIGHT NOT BE ON THIS SHIP.... MAYBE ONE OF THE SHIPS TIED UP ALONGSIDE!

LOCKED! I THOUGHT SO.... IF THEY'RE USING THIS SHIP, THEY MUST BE SOMEWHERE BELOW!

SAILOR.... LOOK AROUND CAREFULLY, BEING ON A SHIP IS LIKE BEING AT HOME TO YOU.... DO YOU SEE ANYTHING UNUSUAL.... ANYTHING THAT SORT OF ISN'T RIGHT?

NO.... EVERYTHING SEEMS TO BE SHIP-SHAPE.... EVERYTHING.... MMMM! THERE IS SOMETHING THAT DON'T SEEM RIGHT!

WHAT IS IT?

THIS HERE VENTILATOR SHOULD BE COVERED.... AND IT IS --- ONLY THE CANVAS COVER IS PUNCHED FULL OF HOLES!

TO ALLOW AIR DOWN BELOW!

THEM KIDNAPPERS MUST BE RIGHT BELOW US....

WHAT'S BELOW US?

BELOW US? GUESS THAT WOULD BE THE CHIEF ENGINEER'S CABIN.... WAIT! LOOK!

EASY! I'LL HANDLE THIS BABY!

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NAM PARLEY 'IN SHOCK' FROM ELECTION

By HENRY C. FLEISHER

THEY talked—at the NAM convention in New York last week—about how industry should bolster the morale of workers.

They should have talked—if the glum expressions, the nervous questions, the hesitating replies are any indication—about how to bolster the morale of the 17,000 members of the NAM.

For the 53rd convention of the Natl. Association of Manufacturers—held at the flossy Waldorf-Astoria Hotel—clearly reflected the "shocking" results of the Nov. 2 elections.

The tone of the meeting was in sharp contrast with CIO's "victory convention" at Portland, Ore., a week before.

It was an equally sharp contrast to the NAM's 1947 convention. A year ago the NAM was feeling its oats. Then, speakers were talking about the need for longer working hours, lower taxes for big business, removal of government "restrictions" on enterprise.

This year, it was different. They asked what Congress might "do to them" in January. They asked why American voters had failed to heed the NAM's program for the country. They even admitted that government, as a partner, was in business to stay.

They looked pretty glum, and the spirit was obviously low.

THERE were indications a-plenty that NAM was still engaged in post-election soul-searching:

1. Robert K. Burns, University of Chicago industrial relations expert, was on hand to give a summary and interpretation of the recent CIO and AFL conventions. What organized labor does these days is important—and no one knows it better than the NAM.

2. Morris Sayre, retiring NAM president, indicated that if owners of American business two or three generations ago had devoted a little more time to thinking about their motives and their good faith, "we wouldn't be facing some of the tough problems we face today."

3. Wheeler McMillen, editor of Farm Journal and Pathfinder (both magazines are owned by Joe Pew, oil baron and NAM stalwart) laced the NAM for not talking the American language. "You have a public relations problem of truly colossal proportions," McMillen said fliply.

4. Ira Mosher, former NAM president and one of its leading figures, warned NAM-ers they would be "unrealistic" if they failed "to recognize the newly-won prestige of government." Whatever the election meant, said Mosher, it "certainly was not a repudiation" of the Truman administration. (There was no dissent on that!)

IT was the session on industrial relations which showed most clearly the confusion and dispirit in NAM ranks.

A year ago NAM Counsel Raymond Smethurst—a smoothie who can tell a joke better than most people—was urging the membership to use Taft-Hartley for all it was worth. Last week, he talked defensively about a "fanatical campaign to change basic national labor policy."

Smethurst bemoaned the fact that revision of labor laws are not apt to be based on "experience" gained from 18 months of T-H. Instead, he complained, there's a move towards "restoration of an old law"—the Wagner Act—"which after more than 10 years of trial, proved inadequate, unfair and not conducive either to good labor relations or industrial peace."

"No one today can forecast" what will happen in Congress, Smethurst went on, and the NAM should hold fast to "fundamentals." Employers should be willing to welcome "an impartial restudy of the Taft-Hartley Act, and the correction of any defects which might be revealed."

(The NAM has been T-H's staunchest defender, and to date has not admitted any real defects in Taft-Hartley.)

Smethurst's prediction of drastic changes in Taft-Hartley left the audience stone-faced. The crowd of several hundred businessmen looked no happier when he predicted that minimum wages will be lifted to at least 75 cents an hour, that its coverage will be broadened and its loopholes tightened. He predicted a strengthened Walsh-Healey Act, covering workers employed by government contractors, and an increase of "up to 50%" in social security benefits.

W. H. WINANS, industrial relations boss for Union Carbon & Carbide, tried to lift some of the gloom that was rapidly settling over the audience as it listened to reports on the plans of the labor unions and the outlook in Congress.

"Keep in mind the workers who don't want to turn to unions," he grumped. A few people applauded.

"If management listened to people with gripes and ambitions, the way those union fellows do, more workers would turn to us." There was more scattered applause.

There's a "fourth round" of wage demands coming up, Winans said gloomily. "Where can the money come from?" The crowd of industrialists, perhaps conscious that this is the biggest high-profit year in history, offered no solution.

"Somehow we must get a fair day's work for a fair day's pay," Winans emphasized. That brought out the best round of applause of the speech.

Throughout the evening's talk about labor relations, and speeches during the three-day convention, some outlines of NAM's strategy could be seen.

Industrial leaders recognize, of course, that they lost the election. But they're digging in for a delaying action and sniping tactics.

They're hopeful that in the "four to six months" before new labor laws are passed, NAM principles can be written into the law. They're prepared to accept as inevitable the continued interest of government in economic problems—but they hope to limit its effectiveness.

They're supporting the European Recovery Program—but they still hope it can be used to hold back the progressive economic planning of labor governments overseas.

They're still against price controls and "government spending," and federal financial help to the various states.

NAM's morale is low—lower than it has been in years. Its leaders clearly realize that bills they don't like are going to be passed.

But labor would not be wise to ignore NAM's power—the power of the several score billion dollars in assets of its members corporations. Those dollars still have potency, and their strength will be felt in the months ahead.

"There goes the only person I ever heard of who was interviewed by an election pollster."

HST is Called Thunder Thief

The NAM convention was informed this week that Harry S. Truman had taken over the NAM's own techniques in his successful election campaign.

Wheeler McMillen, editor of Pathfinder magazine, reminded the NAM that its own 1948 public relations program was built on "an implicit faith that if the so-called 'man in the street' is given the facts truthfully, dramatically and repeatedly, he will always arrive at the right decisions and, what's more, he will always make his opinions felt."

Pres. Truman remembered that, and the NAM forgot it, McMillen said.

"Could there be a more perfect parallel between your statement and his strategy?" McMillen asked.

PAC Permanent, Biz Meet Told

Here's the "labor picture" given to NAM convention by Robert K. Burns of University of Chicago:

1. There'll definitely be a "fourth round" demand for wage increases.

2. "Labor is in politics to stay . . . CIO has given its PAC permanent status . . . powerful political organizations of labor . . . keep close, continual review over elected officials . . . labor has shown its enmity of the Communists and subversives . . ."

3. Big organizing drive will be centered on white collar workers. "This group is hard to organize, but management will have to do a better personnel job among white collar employes . . . white collar workers will benefit and that's a fine thing . . ."

Pro-Reds Lose Every Contest For National AVC Offices

On every issue, in every contest for national office, the liberal and trade union chapters of the American Veterans Committee last week triumphed over their pro-Communist opponents at the liberal veterans organization's third annual convention at Cleveland, Ohio.

Elected chairman was Gilbert Harrison, 33, one of the AVC's founders, whose race for the vice-chairmanship two years ago occasioned the first outburst of Communist opposition to liberal leadership in the organization. His running mate for vice-chairmanship was incumbent Joseph A. Clorety who last year took the lead in combatting Communist infiltration into AVC.

All but one of the eight regional chairmanships went to foes of the Stalinists, as did all of the 16 at-large seats on the Nat'l Planning Committee.

Trade unionists chosen for top offices in AVC include: AFL Ladies Garment Workers political action director Gus Tyler, CIO Auto Workers veterans director Harold Near, Harold Beck, AFL Office Employes' organizer, Art Buck, Wyoming secretary of Labor's League for Political Education and Harold Libros former director of organization and education of the AFL Upholsterers Union.

A high spot of the three day conclave was the presentation of one of the CIO's anti-discrimination awards to retiring chairman Chat Paterson. The plaque was presented to Paterson by George Weaver, secretary of the Nat'l CIO Committee to Abolish Discrimination.

GUEST speaker at the convention banquet was Pres. A. F. Whitney of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen - unaffiliated. Greetings were received from CIO Pres. Philip Murray, UAW-CIO Pres. Walter Reuther, and Harvey Brown, president of the Int'l Association of Machinists-unaffiliated.

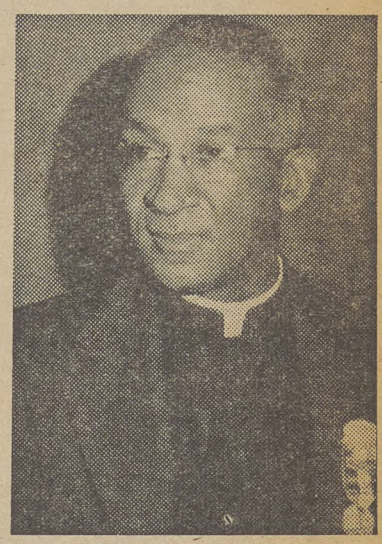
Murray said: "My associates and I have noted that whenever we engaged in a struggle in the halls of Congress for progressive legislation, AVC was always at our side. I notice that you are under attack by those who seek to pervert your aims or destroy your effectiveness. It is a credit to you that while resisting this effort to undermine your organization, you have always steadfastly adhered to fundamental democratic principles."

After being defeated early in the convention on the question of whether or not to sustain the executive committee's suspension of chapters countenancing defiance of national AVC policy, and identifying the vets with the Wallace party, the pro-Communist opposition virtually collapsed. Its only real attempt to alter AVC policy was its unsuccessful fight against re-endorsing the Marshall plan.

Reaffirmed was AVC's opposition to the Taft-Hartley law, its demand for a full employment economy, public housing legislation, health insurance, natural resources development, and a higher minimum wage.

Communist party members were barred from AVC by a 13 to eight margin. The incoming executive committee was instructed to "use all means appropriate under the constitution to clean out and keep out members of the Communist party."

Trade union delegates were active in the so-called Independent Progressive Caucus, which organized defeat of the pro-Stalinists, who called themselves "Progressives." The "center" caucus, Build AVC, which lost most of its genuinely liberal adherents before the convention, delivered its vote almost solidly to the pro-Communist group.



REV. LEE O. STONE
Gave Thanksgiving Invocation

The Rev. Mr. Lee, who is vicar of St. Philip's Episcopal Mission in Portland, Ore., gave the invocation at the CIO convention on Thanksgiving Day.

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Youthful Victim: Ten-year-old David Atkins (above) struck by a gunshot blast as he chopped wood in the yard of his home at Rome, Ga. His mother, Mrs. Robert Atkins, is at his side. Police arrested Pete Sealock, who the CIO Textile Workers said was a strikebreaker at the Celanese Co. plant at Rome where a settlement has since been reached. The union quoted police as saying they believed that Sealock had mistaken David for his father, a striker. (See story on P. 2)

Curran Says:

Keep U. S. Ships At 50% Of Marshall Plan Total

CIO maritime unions last week voiced sharp and angry protest at a government announcement that American ships would no longer be guaranteed half the overseas transport of European Recovery Program materials.

Pres. Joseph Curran of the Natl. Maritime Union demanded of Paul Hoffman, head of the Economic Cooperation Administration, that "this penny-wise and pound-foolish policy decision be rescinded, and that the 50% rule, meager as it is, be maintained and strengthened."

The 50% rule—inserted in the ERP statute at the insistence of labor—requires that half the ERP material sent abroad must be carried in U. S. ships. But two loosely-worded clauses in the bill led Hoffman to announce his decision to give up the 50% rule on Jan. 1.

Hoffman used as the basis for his decision a differential of $4.50 a ton between U. S. rates and those of other countries.

CIO maritime officials have pointed out that many of these "cut-rate" ships are chartered by "Greek" shipowners who live on Park Avenue and who register their vessels under the Panamian flag.

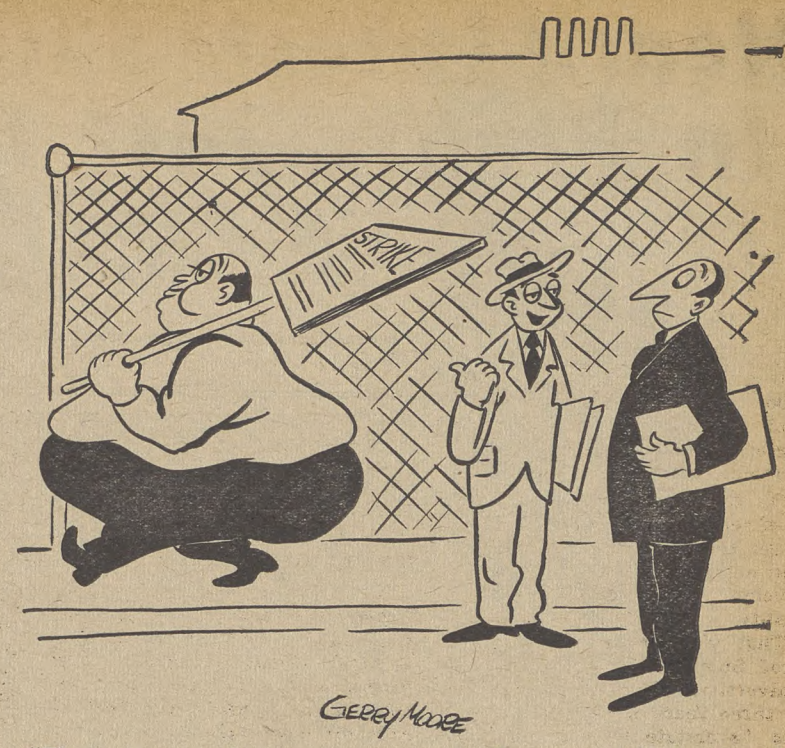
These ships are sea-going sweatshops, with wages and conditions far below American standards. In addition, CIO maritime union economists point out, the U. S. government would lose much of the alleged $4.50 a ton saving as a result of probable wide-spread unemployment among American seamen if the rule is revoked.

CURRAN, who heads the CIO Maritime Committee, said that "if rates and operating expenses are the problems, then these matters should be worked out by the agencies involved and not at the expense of the livelihood of tens of thousands of American seamen.

". . . We support the Marshall Plan, and we do not believe it was created to relieve hardship in Europe and create hardship here at home," Curran said.

He said that ECA's "short-sighted policy . . . can result only in further scuttling the American Merchant Marine and helping to drive the American Merchant Marine out of business." The union, he added, wants U. S. shipping preserved "not only for the purpose of keeping America in the forefront in world trade but also on the basis that America must have a strong merchant marine for its own defense in time of need."

Curran praised a statement by Commissioner Mellen of the U. S. Maritime Commission, who warned that the effect of Hoffman's ruling would be to make this country a "second-rate maritime power."



"There goes our temporary answer to the mass picketing ban."

Textile Wins Celanese Strike, 15c Increase

THE 17-week-old strike of the CIO Textile Workers at the Rome, Ga., plant of the Celanese Co., ended last week with the union winning wage increases averaging 15 cents an hour for 1800 workers.

The strike had been marked with injunctions against the union, and contempt of court citations against 270 union officers and members.

Settlement included the return to work of all strikers without discrimination. TWUA Exec. Vice Pres. George Baldanzi headed the union negotiating committee that obtained the settlement.

Five days before the strike ended David Atkins, 10-year-old son of George Atkins, a striker, was shot by a blast from a shotgun as he chopped wood in the yard of his home. He was taken to the Floyd County Hospital, Rome, where 15 pellets were removed. (See Page 1 picture.)

Pete Sealock, said by the union to be a strikebreaker, was arrested on a charge of assault with intent to murder. Police told union officials that they believe that the alleged assailant mistook George for his father.

THE STRIKE was caused by the failure of the Celanese Co. to give to employes at its Rome plant a 15c an hour increase which it had granted at its Cumberland, Md., factory. A 7½c an hour raise was the company's offer.

Using personal letters to strikers, radio and newspaper ads, the company late in October attempted to open its plant. To assure the entrance of the strikebreakers into the plant, the company obtained an injunction against mass picketing.

On the day of the "opening," 1500 strikers jammed the street in front of the plant. Less than 100 strikebreakers went through the picket lines.

The company three times refused to meet with Cyrus Ching, head of the U. S. Conciliation Service, and ignored the union's standing offer of arbitration.

CIO Gets Flood Victims Promise Of Better Homes

THE Natl. CIO convention at Portland, Oregon, accomplished a lot for the CIO, but it did more than that. It won the promise of homes "within a week" for 900 families washed out by the May 30 Vanport flood disaster. They have been living in a trailer camp sunk in mud, without indoor toilets or adequate heating, these past six months.

Federal action in behalf of the victims was swift after protests by the CIO Housing Committee during the convention caught nationwide attention.

Under the chairmanship of UAW Pres. Walter Reuther and directorship of Leo Goodman, the committee sponsored a well-publicized tour of the bleak Guild Lake trailer camp. Portland's lady mayor-elect, Dorothy McCullough Lee, accompanied the CIO group.

Three days after the CIO left Portland, U. S. Public Housing Administrator Jack Egan took a flying trip to the flooded area. One week later he was able to assure Goodman that the trailer inhabitants would be housed within a week.

To remove the Vanport victims from the Guild Lake trailer camp—the trailers measure 7 by 22 feet on the outside—the government is conditioning the Swan Island shipyard barracks nearby. Suggestion to use the idle barracks had been repeatedly made by a number of Western Congressmen and Senators, as well as the CIO, since last June.

No explanation was given of the government's failure to act until prodded by the publicity flood.

First to be moved to Swan Island will be families with children, Egan said.

Otto S. Beyer, Labor Relation Expert, Dies

Otto S. Beyer, labor-management relations expert, well-known to the trade union movement, died in Washington, D. C., Dec. 8, after an illness of three weeks. He was 62. His wife, Mrs. Clara Mortenson Beyer, is associate director of the Bureau of Labor Standards, U. S. Dept. of Labor.

A leader in labor-management cooperation for more than 25 years, Beyer was sometimes called "the father of the B & O Plan," the well-known experiment in union-company cooperation which he worked out for the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad following the 1922 railroad strike.

From 1936 to 1942 Beyer was a member of the National Mediation Board, the government agency set up under the Railroad Labor Act, and during the war he was director of the transport personnel in the Office of Defense Transportation.

Labor Ambassador Idea Is 'Catching On'

RECENT suggestions that leaders of U. S. labor unions could serve the country effectively as ambassadors to other labor-minded nations are receiving a warm editorial response.

Both Supreme Court Justice William Douglas and Eric Johnston, head of the Motion Picture Association of America, have made similar proposals that U. S. diplomacy could well use a transfusion of new blood from the ranks of labor.

Douglas made the point in his speech to the CIO convention, and Johnston spoke the same piece in his recent book, "We're All In It."

Both emphasized that American democratic ideas and institutions could be explained to the peoples of other countries by labor ambassadors who can talk plainly and whose reputations belie any "Wall Street" bias.

The Detroit Free Press said Johnston's proposal "has a practical ring . . . It strikes us as pretty good sense. After all, the kind of people abroad among whom communism is trying to plant its roots can be much better reached by a sincere labor leader than by bankers, diplomatic careerists, professors or even editorial writers."

The Chicago Daily News noted that an account of the virtues of the American economic system "would be more persuasive to foreign workers coming from Philip Murray than from, say, Henry Ford II."

The Cedar Rapids, Ia., Gazette editorialized that the "time has come to quit awarding ambassadorships on the basis of the amount contributed in the last campaign and either give the jobs back to proven career men or hand them over to some intelligent, plain-spoken citizens who know from their own experiences what the average American is thinking about and what he wants in the way of a foreign policy."

Conference Plans To Push Health Bills

Delegates from 50 local unions and 17 other organizations took part in the conference of the Labor Education Association union health and welfare program at Philadelphia.

AFL, CIO Railroad Brotherhoods and unaffiliated unions from the Philadelphia area discussed their experiences with health and welfare plans and planned to push health bills in the coming session of Congress. Alice Hanson Cook told the unionists that they should be giving active support to the Truman program which will probably include health insurance and greater social security benefits.

Research Director Isidor Falk of the Social Security Administration told the gathering that the administration program would broaden social insurance to cover the whole population and lift benefits by 50% to 100%. Even if this program is adopted, he made it clear, unions must continue with their health and welfare plans.

FE Board Says 'No' To Immediate Merger

THE Farm Equipment & Metal Workers executive board has voted not to carry out a CIO directive to merge the union with the United Automobile Workers.

The FE Board, meeting in Chicago, referred the merger request to the union's next convention, scheduled for Cedar Rapids, Ia., next March 25-27.

The CIO directive was voted at a post-convention Executive Board meeting in Portland, Oreg., Nov. 27. It called for merger steps to be completed within 60 days.

A CIO investigating committee was named at the same time to study the problem of merging the two unions. Appointed to the group were Pres. Emil Rieve of the Textile Workers Union, Pres. Jacob Potofsky of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, and Pres. Joseph Curran of the Natl. Maritime Union.

Only the FE membership could act on what it described as a "dictatorial order" from CIO and from the UAW, the farm equipment board declared. It described the CIO Board directive as a threat to "constitutional rights" of all CIO union members.

The CIO Board noted that the UAW has enrolled more members in the farm machinery industry than the FE has done and that its organizing activities preceded those of FE. The resolution indicated that a single union in the industry would benefit all workers concerned.

15% Pay Increase Is Sought By NMU

The CIO Maritime Union is seeking a 15% pay increase under the contract signed with Atlantic & Gulf ship operators last August. The sailors won an agreement giving them a raise and allowing a wage reopening every six months. The six months are up, and NMU now wants its raise to catch up with higher living costs and boost the living standards of its members.

Heard Latest? $20 Billion In Profits Just Illusion

THE "why and wherefore" of the country's record-breaking corporation taxes came in for thorough examination last week before a Congressional committee.

Five days of testimony found labor spokesmen demanding action to limit excess profits and restore balance to the country's economic machinery.

On the other hand, some business economists trotted out a novel theory—that those $20 billion net profits are just an optical illusion which don't exist in reality.

That viewpoint was voiced by Prof. Sumner Slichter of Harvard University, who maintained that in three years American industry has "overstated" its profits by nearly 16½ billion dollars. He said the overstatement was based on old-fashioned accounting methods, and that profits aren't really profits when many forms of replacement items have gone way up in cost.

Slichter's viewpoint was disputed by another Harvard professor, Seymour Harris, who found profits too high and advocated a rise in profits taxes, and by Stanley Ruttenberg, CIO research director.

By the end of the week, it was obvious that Sen. Joseph O'Mahoney (D., Wyo.)—head of the subcommittee of the Joint Committee on the Economic Report, which is conducting the hearings—was not impressed with the "profit overstatement" theory. He charged it was intended to have political effects on Congressional tax policies next January.

Both Ruttenberg and Nelson Cruikshank assailed the present high rate of profit-making, with the CIO official calling for a new excess profits tax and the AFL spokesman pointing out that it calls for new wage increases.

Ruttenberg pointed out that high profits are curbing the "incentive to increase production and expand capacity." He said that industry, realizing it can make high profits with things as they are, "has no drive to meet the ever-increasing demand for many American products."

THE CIO economist called for an "all-out attack" on "monopolistic and self-interest practices of American industry" as well as taxes both on excess profits and on profits which are earned by corporations but not passed on to the stockholders.

He warned that "the seed germs of the next depression" are being planted by the super-profits of U. S. industry, bringing with them serious distortions and maladjustments between prices and incomes.

These super-profits, he added, are being made "at the expense of other segments of our national income. Profits increase because prices increase, and when prices increase faster than wages, serious distortions in our national income occur."

Many firms, he added, have increased prices "not just to cover increased costs but far in excess of what was necessary to cover costs." Profits are now more than five times the pre-war level.

A process of "gouging the public" has helped create big profits, Ruttenberg asserted, and pricing policies are being made with attention "almost solely for what the market will bear."

"These four factors combined represent the self-interest, short-sighted, depression - producing thinking of American industry that must be altered if we are to avoid serious economic dislocations," the CIO official warned the Congressional group.

(A New York Times survey last week found "Industry's Profits Up All Along the Line." The survey, among 291 industrial concerns in every manufacturing field, showed that up to Sept. 1, profits were up an average of 33 per cent over last year.)

Many of the price policies of big corporations are explained away as preparing reserves in case of depression, Ruttenberg said, but they actually help to bring on conditions that make depression more likely.

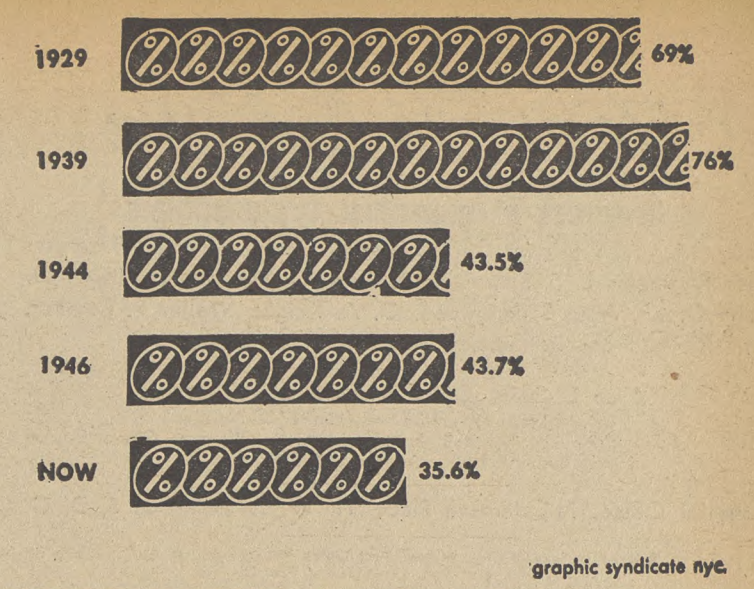
"If industry would moderate its avaricious appetite for profits by moderating its pricing policies," he said, "it would go a long way toward stabilizing our economy, and thus postponing, maybe indefinitely, 'the inevitable depression.'"

One effect of industry's big profit-making spree, the CIO economist pointed out, has been to place control over increasing billions of dollars in the hands of a small group of corporation directors.

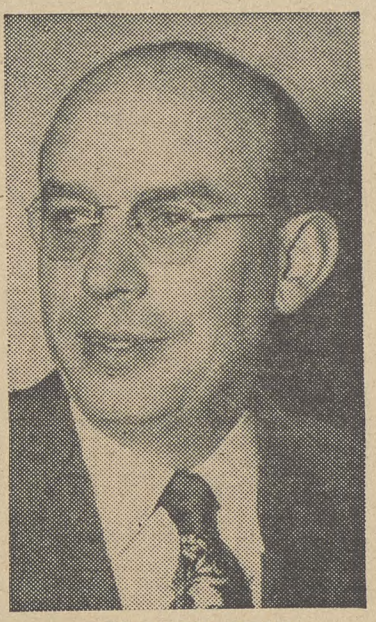
Before the war, firms "were distributing a large share of their profits after taxes" to the stockholders, he recalled. In 1929, 70% of these profits were passed along in dividends; in 1948, only about 35% of these funds are being distributed. The remaining 65% is kept under the control of the small group of men who dominate American corporations.

This practice of holding control over profits and of using them to expand already big businesses "has a tendency to eliminate new competition," Ruttenberg charged.

These trends, he indicated, could be curbed by taxes on excess and undistributed profits, which would force corporations either to use their big surplus funds for expansion or to pass them along to the stockholders.



MONOPOLY TREND: **Corporation profits — after taxes — have reached an all-time high of $20 million in 1948—but stockholders are getting a smaller share in dividends. Dividend portion has dropped from 69% in 1929 to 35% in 1948. Rest of it piles up in big reserves controlled by corporation directors.**

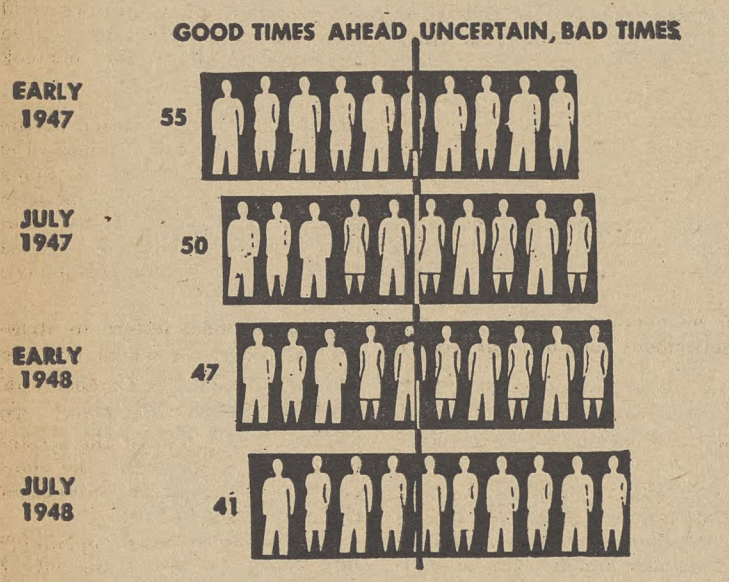


NEW NAM HEAD

Although Wallace Bennett (above), the new president of the Natl. Association of Manufacturers is a small businessman, almost all of the national directors represent big business.

71 Reinstated

Seventy-one workers who were blacklisted from the huge Armour plant at Chicago after their strike last spring have won reinstatement. The case had been slated for arbitration. A settlement was reached, however, after a number of days of steady meetings between management and representatives of Local 347, CIO Packinghouse Workers.



UNCERTAIN FUTURE: **Optimism about prosperity is dropping down. University of Michigan surveys showed that in early 1947, 55% of consumers were optimistic about economic future; now the figure is down to 41%.**

Rieve Spells It Out

States Have Mandate For New Deal Program

PRES. Emil Rieve of the CIO Textile Workers has served notice on state governments that they, as well as the Federal government, have a mandate to carry out a New Deal program.

He developed this idea at the Rhode Island CIO convention at Providence. Rieve said the fact that federal action is required to curb the abuses of charitable trusts, curb inflation and relieve the shortage of electric power does not relieve states of all responsibility.

The textile union head said that when the shutdown of the Esmond mill, one of the Textron chain of textile mills, was announced, the union asked the Rhode Island authorities about the possibilities of an investigation.

"A good many of our political friends in this state asked us not to demand action publicly," Rieve said. "They said that it would prove embarrassing" to Sen. Howard McGrath (D., R. I.), who, Rieve charged, drew $15,000 a year as one of the trustees of the Rhode Island Charities Trust, set up in connection with Textron, Inc.

Rieve said that only after the union demanded an investigation of the closing of the Nashau mill in New Hampshire, another of the Textron enterprises, did McGrath, Sen. Theodore Green (D., R. I.) and Gov. John O. Pastore, Rhode Island's Democratic governor, join in the request for the probe.

RHODE Island re-elected Pastore and Green, and sent a Democratic delegate to the House. The State Senate is half Democratic and half Republican with the lieutenant governor, a Democrat, in the position of casting the deciding vote in the case of a tie. (There is a Democratic majority in the State's lower house.)

The textile union head said that he was not charging that "McGrath had been guilty of any wrong doing, but I do not think that it is proper for a public official to be tied up in this sort of enterprise."

Rieve said that Royal S. Little, president of Textron, Inc., bought the Esmond mill, but that he didn't run it at all, except to meet unfilled orders. He charged that "charitable trusts made such deals possible," provided the cash and freed Little from any responsibility, for the workers, or for the community."

Rieve said that while it was up to Congress to eliminate the tax exemptions now enjoyed by the trusts, it was Rhode Island's responsibility to change the laws governing the trusts, which, he said, do not have to issue any statements.

He also said that there was no reason to put on the Federal government the entire responsibility of public development of power and suggested that Rhode Island join with other New England states in using its resources.

McGrath was quoted by the Associated Press as saying that he had no connection with the Textron organization, and was "not interested in anything that Mr. Rieve might have to say."

PASTORE said that "he had never tried to dissuade anyone from doing anything in connection with the Textron affair."

Green, who also addressed the convention, was critical of textile barons "who have closed some of our Rhode Island mills to the discomfort and distress of families who have been earning their livelihood for many years in the Textile industry."

He said that he will present to the 81st Congress legislation designed to prevent Puerto Rico from giving unfair competitive advantages to American mills in the form of low wages. He said his proposal would take the form of an amendment to the Fair Labor Standards Act.

He added that he hoped that when Congress considers a new tax bill it would remedy present laws in the tax bill "so that all textile manufacturers, whether they are founders of trusts or not, would be treated as equals."

Council Pres. Frank J. Benti and Victor J. Canzano, executive vice president, were re-elected without opposition and Antonio DiPinto of the Electrical Workers was re-elected secretary-treasurer, defeating Thomas Rusbino of the Steelworkers by a vote of 182 to 74.

The minority group which supported Rusbino claimed that the small unions in the state should be permitted to elect their man, chosen at a caucus, to the secretary-treasurer post so that he could represent the "minority unions in the CIO family."

The majority group maintained that all officers, including the secretary-treasurer, should be elected from the convention floor regardless of any prior caucus.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

Philip Murray, President James B. Carey, Secretary-Treasurer
Vice Presidents L. S. Buckmaster, Joseph Curran, Albert Fitzgerald, John Green, Allan S. Haywood, O. A. Knight, Walter P. Reuther, Emil Rieve, Frank Rosenblum.

Allan L. Swim, Editor and Publicity Director
Assistant Publicity Director: Henry C. Fleisher
Assistant Editors: Hollace Ransdell, Fred Ross, Arthur Riordan, Gloria Caplan
Business Manager: Richard E. Bauer

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OH, UNHAPPY POST!

Yes, sir, things are really in one devil of a shape. We're heading right straight for a regimented economy—for the creation of a police state, if you please.

And if you don't believe it, just read the lead editorial in the Dec. 4 issue of the Saturday Evening Post.

The editorial—"Did We Buy Socialism With Truman?"—contains such statements as—

"The President is hooked with zealots like Senator-elect Humphrey of Minneapolis, who wants to push so-called 'civil rights' down the throat of the South. The CIO will expect prompt repeal of the Taft-Hartley Law. Other pressure groups will remind Mr. Truman of his promises on price control, rent control, housing and health programs.

"Mr. Truman's program, as pieced together from his campaign pledges and speeches, contains the seeds of 'planning' and a regimented economy. Call it a police state if you want to, because this is the way a police state begins."

Just imagine it! Humphrey is shoving us toward police stateism because he's an outspoken advocate of civil rights. The CIO is doing the same thing—because it wants repeal of T-H, which placed democratic trade unions under a large measure of government control.

And at this point we'd like to observe that "Did We Buy Socialism With Truman?" should have run in the fiction—not editorial—section of the Post!

DAILY WORKER UNHAPPY, TOO

The Satevepost was no more unhappy over the results of the Nov. 2 election than the Communist Daily Worker was over the outcome of the Portland CIO convention, where left-wingers got their sails trimmed every time they started fanning the breeze.

The Worker headlined one of its convention stories, "Right-wingers Tie CIO to War Drive."

There was nothing to justify such a headline, but that seemed not to bother the Worker.

The story itself, written by George Morris, started off with:

"For hypocrisy and cynicism the tenth convention of the CIO has no second in American labor annals. In their speeches and resolutions, Philip Murray and associates poured out 'democracy' and 'tolerance' by the barrel. In practice the whole affair was prepared to stifle and terrorize opposition and whip up such a frenzied craze on the convention floor that the viewpoint of the progressives would be drowned out.

"That was exactly how the administration machine's program went, although the effort to black out the program of the progressives failed."

The Worker—unlike the Post—doesn't have a fiction department (well, not really) so we'll have to find some other place to which to consign the Morris story.

How would the garbage bucket be?

CHI TRIBUNE'S STILL AT IT!

Because we're observing "Heckle the Publications Week" we feel it necessary to call attention to the latest pipe dream of the Chicago Tribune, which ran a big, black headline telling about the "Dewey victory" the day Truman was re-elected.

The Trib says, "Wouldn't it be curious if, as the years passed, it became apparent that the Democrat was elected President in 1948 as a result of the statesmanship in the Republican Congress, which he opposed and condemned from beginning to end of the campaign."

"Curious" isn't exactly the right word for it!

Headed Down Same Old Path

It Led Nation Into Great Depression Once and Can Do It Again

By ALLAN L. SWIM

AH, it was a beautiful dream! But suddenly it turned into a horrible nightmare which left its victims stunned.

There was going to be a car in every garage, a chicken in every pot and a Republican in every postoffice.

Instead—

Stock brokers jumped out windows. Sheriffs got writers' cramp turning out foreclosure notices. Factory furnaces became cold. Men walked the streets in search of jobs that didn't exist.

The era of "everlasting prosperity" was at an end—and soon we were witnessing want in the midst of plenty, proverty in the world's richest country.

It was tough—really tough.

Undoubtedly there were many things which contributed to the last depression, but one thing stuck out like a bandaged thumb.

Because of increasing prices, the purchasing power of industrial workers and business employes dropped so low they were no longer able to buy the products they made and distributed.

This slowed, then halted production in many fields. The resulting unemployment only added fuel to the fire.

Finally, to stave off complete economic collapse, the government established such agencies as the CWA, WPA and PWA to pump purchasing power into the channels of trade.

Business and industrial leaders should have learned a valuable lesson from what happened, but obviously many of them didn't.

WE'RE now in another period of "everlasting prosperity," according to many of the "experts" who conveniently forget what happened in 1929.

They point to the stupendous profits of business and industry and to the fact that there are many Americans still trying to buy products which are not available.

But they ignore the storm warnings.

They ignore the relationship between wages, prices and profits.

They add fuel to the fire of inflation which is eating up consumer purchasing power.

They peddle pure economic hokum!

CORPORATE profits for 1948 will total between 20 and 21 billion dollars after payment of taxes—five times as high as they were during the 1936-'39 period.

Maybe 1936-'39 isn't a good period for the purpose of comparison—so let's take 1943, the year in which profits reached their wartime peak. That year they totaled $8.9 billion.

They climbed to $12.5 billion in 1946 and to $18 billion last year.

Those profits weren't created out of thin air! They resulted from high employment, increased production and excessively high prices.

They have risen so high they actually constitute a serious menace to our economy.

LET'S see what else was happening during the period in which the corporations were skyrocketing their profits.

Prices increased more than 37% during the past three years.

During the same period weekly earnings increased 13%.

The wartime savings of wage earners began disappearing as prices climbed. The Federal Reserve Board reported one-fourth of the people spent more than they earned last year.

In 1945 the top 10% of the nation's income earners had less than half of the savings. By the end of 1947 they had more than three-fourths.

THE nation is definitely heading down the same path it followed to near economic chaos in the 1930's.

Consumer purchasing power, though still strong, is gradually growing weaker.

Trade unions, a greater factor in our economy than they were 20 years ago, are going to be forced to seek and obtain another round of wage increases next year. The corporations have left them no alternative.

Another round, however, won't solve the problem.

It won't be solved until the leaders of business and industry are willing to to forget their hoggishness and bring prices into line with the ability of workers to pay.

Child Labor On The Upswing

CHILD labor, instead of continuing to drop sharply after the war as expected, has been on the increase since 1947, due to the continued high level of general employment, states the annual report of the National Child Labor Committee, just released.

Figures based on an October 1948 census estimate, show 2,300,000 school-age children at work, two and a half times as many as were employed in 1940. Although this is below the peak figure of 3,000,000 working in 1945, it is more than 300,000 above the figure of 1,970,000 for April 1947.

The report, issued by Mrs. Gertrude Folks Zimand, the committee's general secretary, under the title "Child Labor after Ten Years of Federal Regulation," in addition to the current picture of child labor, also takes stock of what the Federal law has accomplished during the past decade.

"Nobody suspected how many children the Federal child labor law was going to protect when it was enacted in 1938," says Mrs. Zimand in her report, "but the fact that it was on the statute books and being vigorously enforced by the Children's Bureau when the war came, prevented children under 16 from flocking into factories, canneries and mills as they did in World War I.

"Violations rose from 1% of inspected establishments in 1941 to 8% in 1945 and it is easy to see what would have happened had there been no Federal law setting a 16-year age limit for employment in manufacturing establishments.

"In contrast to the Federal law, weak state laws let children of 14 and 15 leave school by the thousands for work in stores, offices, bakeries, laundries, restaurants and many other places which are subject only to state regulations.

"A quarter of a million 14 and 15 year old children were out of school for work at the peak of wartime employment in the many states which let children leave school for work at 14, or on completion of the eighth grade, or because of 'economic necessity.'"

The Committee report recommends three lines of action: 1. Extension of the child labor provisions of the Federal law to cover all interstate commerce industries. 2. Efforts to bring all state laws up to the standard of the Federal law so that all children will remain in school until they are at least 16. 3. Better enforcement of child labor and compulsory school attendance laws.

CONGRESSMAN DRIPP **By Yomen**

"Let's have them all jailed for contempt of Congress."

He Came Out As Fast As He Went In

IT happened back during the war, when the armed services were yelling for more and more production of strategic material.

As a result, the president of a CIO union was tossed into jail—and then tossed back out again in a hurry.

Two rookie cops were given a rough "dressing down."

A police commissioner found himself in an embarrassing situation.

A chief of police publicly apologized to the union officer.

MANAGEMENT representatives of a big industrial firm began throwing their weight around after they convinced themselves that workers would not walk out on their jobs even if they received bad treatment.

After all, there was a war on—and officers of the union at the plant had made a no-strike pledge.

The situation, insofar as workers and the union were concerned, rapidly went from bad to worse.

Foremen became super-tough. Settlement of grievances lagged. Supervisors heckled those working under them.

Employes were ordered to work seven days a week, and were "called on the carpet" and bawled out if they were required to miss work for any reason.

WORKERS began complaining to union officers and the officers took the complaints to management. Management, figuratively, shrugged its shoulders.

Tension in the plant mounted and tempers became short as the hottest period of summer arrived.

One day, in the middle of a shift, a workman shut off his machine, turned to the fellow next to him and declared, "Damned if I'm going to continue to work under these conditions."

He began walking from the plant. Others shut off their machines and followed him. Within a few minutes one of the important departments of the plant was not operating.

Other departments closed down—and a full-fledged unauthorized strike was under way.

THE following day two men stood before a crowd near the plant entrance while one of them made a speech.

Two policemen rushed up in a squad car. They jumped out, grabbed the speaker, took him to jail and tossed him in the "bull pen."

The secretary of the local union called the president of the CIO Industrial Union Council and told him, "The cops have just picked up our president and tossed him in the jug!

"He was out on the corner making a speech—urging the men to go back to work—when they picked him up. If we don't get him out in a hurry there's likely to be some trouble out here."

THE council officer called the police commissioner and asked him to "spring" the union president immediately.

The commissioner said he'd "investigate." The council officer urged that he act without delay.

A quick investigation was conducted and the union officer, against whom no specific charge had been placed, was hustled from behind bars.

The chief of police met him in a corridor, shook hands with him, and—with reporters looking on—apologized for the conduct of the squad car men.

Reporters, who had seldom seen the police department operate with such haste, started interviewing the union president.

"Say, who was the fellow standing with you when they picked you up?" one of them asked.

The union officer replied, "He was an Army Intelligence officer who asked me to make the speech urging the men to go back to work!"—A. L. S

A GOOD PROPHET

Britain's Unions Back Drive For Greater Production

By GEORGE DARLING

Industrial Correspondent of the British Broadcasting Corporation

THE leaders of Britain's trade unions have pledged their full support to a concerted drive for greater industrial efficiency. The good intentions of trade union leaders, however, have to meet a ready response from the workers in the workshops, factories and mines if they are to be anything more than expressions of opinion.

The biggest difficulty is to get the workers to understand that improved methods of work, with greater efficiency and a bigger output from each, will not lead to general unemployment, wage-cutting or a lowering of living standards.

For generations the fear of unemployment has hung over the British workers who, in their trade unions, have built up defenses to protect their jobs. Their union leaders have now told them that practices restrictive of production must be thrown overboard, and have urged them in their own interests to welcome new methods of production.

This reversal of traditional ideas, rules and customs was decided on at a conference of 1,350 trade union executives, the elected local and national leaders of 144 unions, held recently in London. The General Council of the Trades Union Congress called the meeting and placed before the delegates a document which historians will call revolutionary.

In forthright terms it asks every member of every union to understand that Britain's future depends solely on British industry being made fully efficient and highly productive. The document tells the workers plainly that their living standards are at stake; they cannot have full employment, high wages and reasonably priced goods unless each of them produces more goods, or transports more goods, or cuts down the labor employed in providing public utility services. And then it goes on to lay down the lines of action which the unions must follow to make labor more productive.

HERE are some of the proposals: The unions must inform their members in the workshops about the need for greater productivity. Workers' representatives should keep an eye on bottlenecks and focus public attention on anything which impedes production or wastes labor, materials and powers.

Shop stewards should be trained in the techniques of management and given greater responsibilities, and the unions as a whole should have a bigger share in the management of plants. Trade union rules and practices which slow down production should be discarded. Trade union leaders should be trained in industrial management.

Trade unions should encourage a big-scale transfer of labor from unimportant jobs to the main, important, under-manned industries—from shopkeeping to the textile mills, for instance—even though some unions would lose members, influence and prestige in the process. These proposals show that the top leaders of the union have broken with the past.

The conference of all union executives was called to see whether they, too, were prepared to discard old customs for new. Their response was one of the most encouraging things that has ever happened in the British labor movement. With only a handful of dissenters, and a small group of non-voters, the executives endorsed the TUC's proposal. A surprising feature of the conference was the silence of the few Communists present.

They were silenced perhaps by the opening words of the Chairman, Will Lawther, President of the Mineworkers' Union, who "hoped that delegates would not come to the rostrum to tell the conference why they should not increase productivity, because that would waste everybody's time." It is more likely, however, that the Communists were following a party instruction to lie low so as not to invoke another outburst of anti-Communist feeling.

The TUC showed its new concern for the uses of science, by inviting a guest who gave a most impressive speech to the Conference—Sir Edward Appleton, Director of the British Government's Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, who explained what scientists were doing to help make production methods more efficient.

He said that apart from the immense amount of research done by individual firms, there were 38 public research associations now at work in Britain with a total income of about $10 million a year, about four times the amount that was spent on public industrial research before the war.

To explain what research could do, Sir Edward described the results of a scientific study of American and British industry, which had shown that American workers did not work faster or harder than British workers but they worked more effectively. And he thought that one of the reasons why British industry was not up to American standards was that management and labor in Britain had made unsatisfactory agreements about working methods, speed of work and bonus systems.

BUDDIES ON RE-SAW: These three IWA-CIO members work on what they call the No. 1 Re-Saw, which cuts about 90,000 ft. of lumber a day. A. E. Harper (center), has worked for at the big Weyerhaeuser plant for 20 years. Bert Relf (left) says he's just a "greenhorn" at the plant—there about a year. He's a line-up man. The young chap in the tin hat is Larry Chadderton, an oiler.

CIO Parley Group Sees Giant Sawmill

By HOLLACE RANSDELL

THE noise was terrific. We yelled futilely into one anothers' ears as we walked gingerly along the network of catwalks, inclines and up and down rough stairs, watching the operations of the huge sawmill, roaring, buzzing and shrieking angrily all around us.

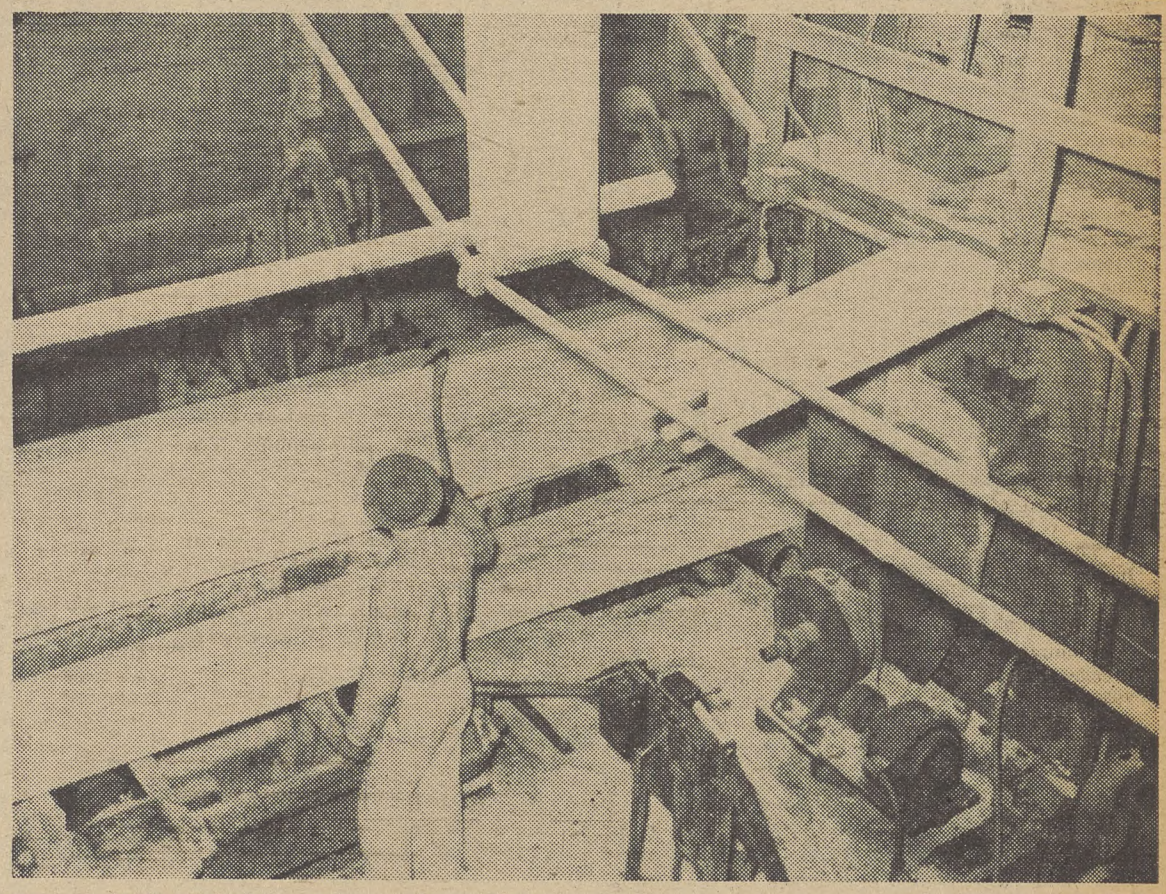
The CIO convention in Portland had just ended, and a group of us who wanted to see something of the big industry of the Northwest from the inside, were visiting a plant of the Weyerhaeuser Company at Longview, Wash., about 50 miles from Portland, a trip arranged through the courtesy of officials of the CIO International Woodworkers of America.

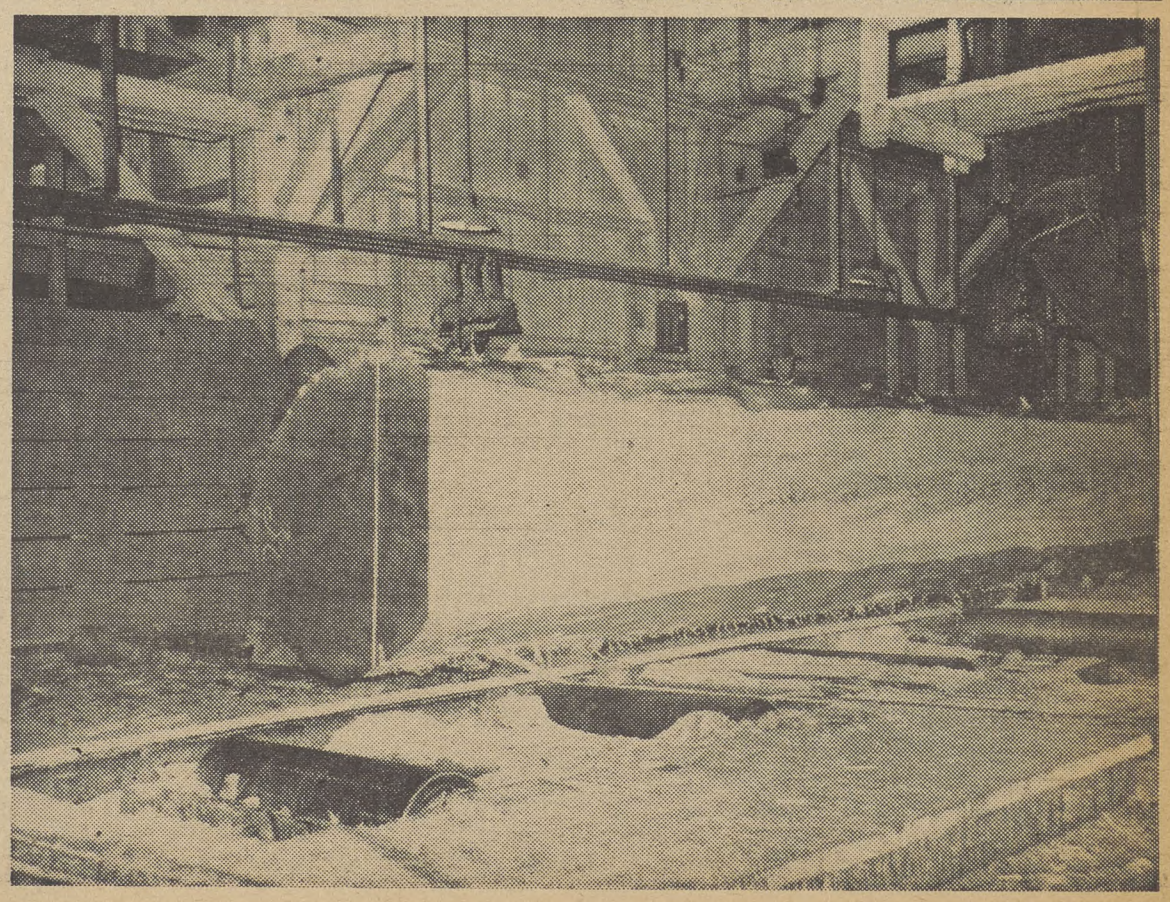
The union, which has its international headquarters in Portland has some 100,000 members working in the lumber centers of the United States and Canada, 14,000 of them in the Columbia River District which is IWA Dist. 5.

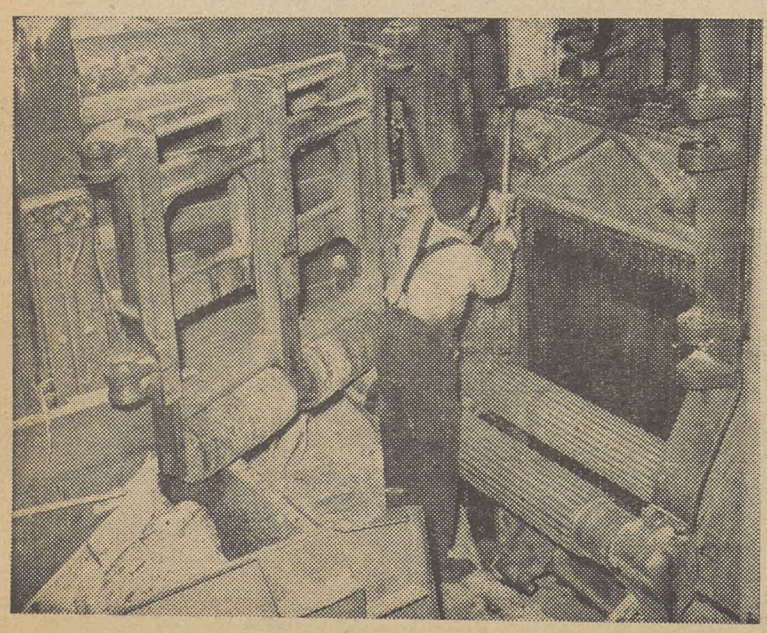
ROLAND Roley, district organizer, and Max Gardner, business agent for Local 5-3 in Portland, who guided the CIO party through the plant, said it was the biggest sawmill in world. We believe it also made the biggest racket.

Some of the operations the CIO party saw at the plant are shown in the pictures on this page taken by Leland Beard, vice-president of the Federation of Glass, Ceramic & Silica Sand Workers of America, one of the convention delegates who made the trip.

The big greasy rollers which are sliding the naked logs along, after they've been skinned of their bark, to be cut into huge slices first and then into smaller slices and finally into boards, are called carriages. Don't ask us what the other machinery is called. We don't know, and we couldn't hear what anybody said. What we remember most vividly was the awful noise, and the respect we felt for the workers who endure it.







Documented Report Says:

D. C. Segregation Stems From 'Special Interests'

By HENRY C. FLEISHER

THERE'S something wrong in Washington, capital of the democratic United States and the most important political center in the world today.

The "something" is segregation by race or color—a policy that tragically limits the rights and privileges of a third of the citizens of Washington. And segregation in the capital city is doing this country endless harm in its relations with the rest of the world—a world in which only one out of three people happens to have a white skin.

A spotlight on the harm to Americans at home and to Americans abroad was flashed last week on the Washington discrimination scandal by a thoroughly documented report of the National Committee on Segregation in the Nation's Capital.

The report was prepared under the direction of Joseph D. Lohman of Chicago. The project was headed by George Shuster, president of Hunter College in New York. Its sponsors are a hundred leading citizens—among them Pres. Murray, Secy.-Treas. Carey and Vice-Pres. Reuther of the CIO; Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt; several members of the President's Committee on Civil Rights; and a number of leading writers, ministers, educators and professional people.

THE report underlines the fact that racial discrimination in Washington is getting worse, not better. And the trouble stems, the report flatly charges, not from the poor white people but from "men of acknowledged culture and refinement, the leaders of the community."

While "officially" the city of Washington is managed by three commissioners appointed by the President of the United States, "unofficially" it is run by the dominant real estate, commercial and financial interests, formally organized as the Board of Trade, according to the report.

"Those are the special interests which have planned the segregation of Negroes in housing, jobs, theaters, restaurants, parks and playgrounds," the report states.

Although Washington's population increased from 620,000 to 1,200,000 between 1930 and 1947, the proportion of Negroes dropped from 33.6% to 30%.

Grant Arrested

Seventy-five years ago, Pres. Ulysses S. Grant was arrested by a Negro policeman for driving a spirited team of horses at a dangerous rate of speed.

Pres. Grant congratulated the cop for doing his duty, and put up the necessary $20 cash bond for a "traffic violation."

But while white residents have been spreading out in the cities, the Negro population has been crowded together in black belts. In those small areas population has grown, crowding has become the familiar pattern.

WHAT those slum conditions mean to Washington Negroes is easily seen from the statistics:

1. 70% of Washington slum dwellers are colored. The 30% of the population which is Negro has 69% of the tuberculosis deaths.

2. In 1946, a newborn Negro baby had exactly half the chance of a white baby to live through infancy. Six Negro mothers died in childbirth for each white mother so afflicted. One-quarter of the city's 12 private hospitals exclude Negro patients—and the remainder allow them only a limited number of beds in segregated wards.

"In the treatment of illness, segregation is worse than it was 60 years ago," says the report. "Colored people can be segregated, but not disease and death. Bacteria know no color line."

3. Schools for colored children are far inferior to those for whites.

Most of the buildings were built before the First World War; a third were built before the Spanish-American War; and another third acquired since 1900 have been old buildings formerly used by white students. Playgrounds, gymnasiums, athletic fields, auditoriums, class rooms, desks, maps, blackboards, shop fixtures—all are inferior.

Negro schools are too few in number and too small in size. In 1947, 15% of the city's colored children were getting only part-time instruction. In the same year, the schools for white children were only three-fourths filled.

4. Job discrimination is complete and systematic. Negroes are excluded from most skilled trades, in many cases through the policies of AFL craft unions, and from whole industries by management policies.

Washington Negroes work longer hours than white workers; they go to work at an earlier age. Their opportunities in trade, commerce, utilities, communications and transport are limited. In the city government they are limited "almost exclusively" to jobs as laborers, janitors and elevator operators.

In the federal government, "equal opportunity" is largely a matter of flouted regulations. Uncle Sam, the report says, is "systematically denying" equal opportunity to Negroes, despite laws and Executive Orders. Some improvement was made among the war agencies—but it has largely been wiped out since V-J Day.

THIS discrimination pattern was not always in effect.

"Jim Crow seems to have been first recognized in the administration of William Howard Taft," the report recalls, "but segregation did not become general government policy until the presidency of Woodrow Wilson." At that time a flock of "white supremacy" advocates came into Congress, and the clock started to run backwards.

"Negroes lost what rights they had previously enjoyed in Washington theaters and restaurants, and were systematically segregated in housing and private employment. . . . The colored people of Washington have never recovered from the blow that struck them in the time of Woodrow Wilson."

Benjamin Banneker, a Negro, was appointed by George Washington to serve on the Commission which surveyed and laid out the capital city of the United States. But of the city which he helped design, a visitor from India said this year:

"I would rather be an Untouchable in the Hindu caste system than a Negro in Washington."

What can we do about it?

Says the report of the National Committee on Segregation in the Nation's Capital: "We must mean what we say, and give people of all races, an equal chance to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

"When people are divided by a master-race theory, liberty and justice are impossible. Nowhere is this plainer than in the Capital, where one-quarter of the population is segregated according to color. Here we have been building ghettoes of the mind, body and spirit."

It's time we tore down those ghettoes.

Who Really Runs Washington

Who runs the city government in the vote-less national capital?

In theory, it's a three-member board of Commissioners appointed by the President; actually, it's the powerful Board of Trade.

This organization was described by Rep. Deane (D. N.C.) as a "glorified chamber of commerce which represents the business, banking and . . . professional interests. . . . It has a membership of about 8,000—only 1% of the population of the District. . . . By any standard of measurement it is the most powerful single organization in Washington. Its board of Directors, numbering 40 powerful men, determine its policies and actions."

These trade and real estate interests control housing, have powerful influences in the city government's most important bodies, and control the federations of citizens associations.

These interests control the pattern of segregation in Washington.

(BUREAU of CENSUS FIGURES for 1947)

Women Are Helping Lick Britain's Labor Shortage

MARGARET BONDFIELD, former Minister of Labor in Great Britain and the first woman to hold a post in the British cabinet, was in Washington last week.

CIO'ers who attended the National CIO convention at Detroit, in 1941, will perhaps remember the cheerful little gray-haired, spectacled British woman with the round, pleasant face and engaging smile.

At the 1941 convention, Miss Bondfield told briefly of the hunger, suffering and death the Nazi blitz had brought to her country, particularly to the children, and in behalf of the British Trades Union Congress, she warmly thanked the CIO for its sponsorship of a union drive for funds to aid the child victims of the war.

She has again come to America with a story to tell. This time it is the story of the bitter, stubborn and successful struggle the British people are making to pull themselves out of the dreary mess the war left in their country.

At a press conference held at the Dept. of Labor, Miss Bondfield described some of the production problems the British are working tirelessly to solve, in the mining, steel and other industries, and explained why it is so important for English labor to have the understanding and help of the workers.

Shortage of labor is one of the biggest problems at present, Miss Bondfield stated. Industrial employment is now at its peak with about 23 million out of a total population of 47 million working.

This has meant a tremendous increase in the employment of women, she said. Between 10 and 11 million are now working, only two million less than the number of men employed. Many of these women never worked before. They include young girls going to work for the first time and housewives. Many of the latter worked in war industry, but left their jobs after the end of the war and then returned to factories to work on a part-time or full-time basis, some for patriotic reasons, some because they needed the money.

MISS Bondfield says Britain has the best politically educated women in the world, and she thinks the part they are now playing in helping get England back on her feet industrially has added greatly to their knowledge of national and world affairs.

Questioned as to whether women have equal pay for equal work, Miss Bondfield said, "Alas, no, British women don't have it, but it will come, slowly." She said she regretted that the minimum working age was 15 years, instead of 16, but this will be changed later, she believes, when the labor shortage becomes less acute.

MISS BONDFIELD, born in 1873 in Chard, Somerset, the tenth of 11 children of a factory worker, has been active in the trade union and Labor Party movement since her early youth. In 1899 she became the assistant secretary of the Shop Assistant's Union, and from then on she rose rapidly in the union movement.

She was elected a national officer of the National Union of General & Municipal Workers and served on the General Council of the Trades Union Congress from 1918 to 1924.

One of the early leaders of the Independent Labor Party, Miss Bondfield sat in Parliament as the Labor member for Northampton from 1923-24, and when the first Labor Government was formed in 1924 she was called upon to be a junior Minister—Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Labor.

SHE was returned to Parliament again from 1926 to 1931, this time for Wallsend, and in 1929 she was made Minister of Labor, the first woman to sit in the British Cabinet.

During the last 10 years, Miss Bondfield, now 75, "has left the active fight to younger warriors, but men and women of the younger generation still go to her to draw on her wisdom and experience," states the British Information Service, which is sponsoring her lecture tour this winter in the United States.

ENJOY JOKE: **Margaret Bondfield, former British Minister of Labor, and CIO Secy.-Treas. James B. Carey find something to smile about at a press conference held for Miss Bondfield at the Labor Dept., Washington, D. C.**

Lame-Duck Unit Would Bar Farm Workers From Unions

A TASTE of what labor laws might have been like under a Dewey administration was offered last week by a lame-duck subcommittee of the House Labor Committee.

A high proportion of GOP members of the committee were defeated in the November elections, including one member of the three-man group which last week suggested that labor unions be prohibited from organizing among farm workers.

Headed by Rep. Wint Smith (R. Kans.), the group opined that such union activity would "destroy" independent farmers. The report was based on hearings held in three cities and three western states during the summer of 1947.

Principal point of the committee's "suggestions" was that the agricultural exemption written into the Taft-Hartley Act be broadened out. The exemption has worked against the interests of many workers on "factory farms" and food processing plants throughout the agricultural states.

But the Republican sub-committee's report will receive little recognition, it is believed, from the New Deal leadership expected to take over direction of the House Labor Committee in January.

Big Libel Suit Against Pegler

Westbrook Pegler, heavy-handed Hearst columnist, is on the receiving end of a $2 million libel suit.

Suit was filed in a Chicago court by Maurice Parmelee, economist for the U. S. Railroad Retirement Board. The government official claims that in a column last June, Pegler created the false impression that Parmelee is a Communist.

In another column last September, the suit charges, Pegler discussed nudists and "gave the public to understand he (Parmelee) engaged in depraved private or public practices."

The libel suit is also directed against the Illinois Publishing & Printing Co., publisher of the Hearst paper in Chicago which carried the Pegler columns.

Attorneys Seek 'Closed Shop'

Florida lawyers apparently feel the state's anti-closed shop law applies to everybody but lawyers.

The Florida Bar Association has asked the state supreme court to require all Florida lawyers to join a self-governing professional organization. Such a group, requiring annual dues payments, would have powers to discipline over the membership, with its actions reviewable by the courts.

The Supreme Court turned down a similar petition 10 years ago. A Florida anti-labor law, passed two years ago, prohibits all forms of closed shop in union contracts throughout the state.

If the lawyers group gets its way, attorneys will be the only people who can enjoy closed shop rights in Florida.

GI's Will Be Eligible To Sit On Courts Martial

RESPONDING to three years of pressure by civilians who spent World War II in uniform, the Army will inaugurate what it says is a new deal in military justice next Feb. 1, it was announced at Washington, D. C. The CIO was among the organizations that called for improvement in military justice.

Court martial procedure will be changed, the Army said, partly through legislative mandate written into the draft act of 1948, and partly through the Army's own inspiration. Army Secy. Kenneth C. Royall said the new court martial rules "provide the means of a better and more equitable administration of military justice," and will make Army court procedure more like that in civilian life.

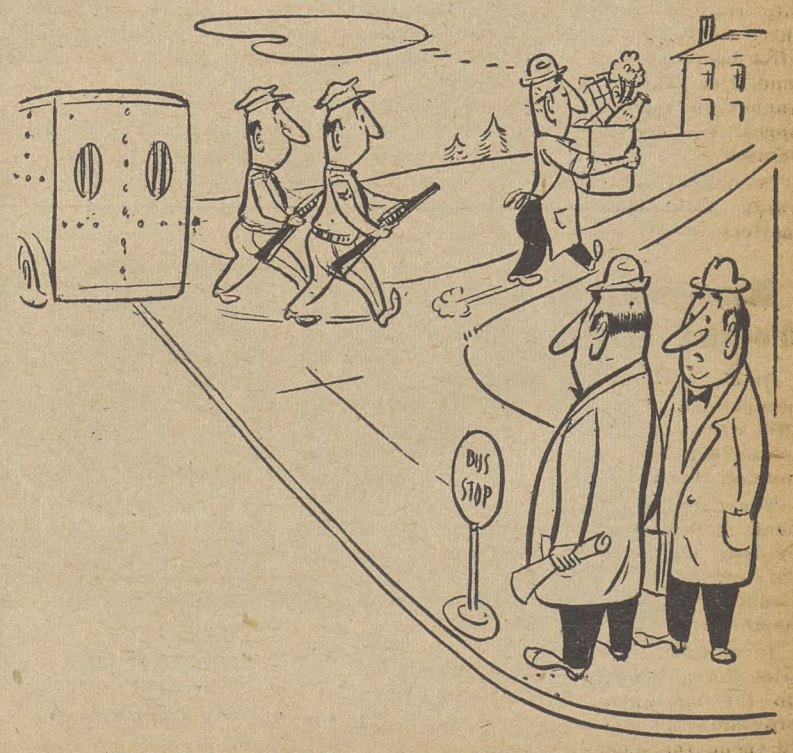
1. Coercion of courts martial and the use of improper measures to secure confessions of the accused are forbidden.

2. The accused must be furnished defense counsel with legal training equal to that of the prosecutor.

3. Enlisted men are "eligible to sit as members of general and special courts martial when requested by the accused."

The Army described this last change as "an experiment which may enhance the confidence of enlisted persons in the basic fairness of court martial action."

NEWS ITEM: **Small businessman new president of the Natl. Association of Manufacturers; all six new national directors are top industrialists.**



"Oh, they're just delivering a load of groceries."

'If the Farmer Gave Away Wheat, Loaf Would Cost 14.7c'

WHO is making a huge profit on the high-priced food Americans are buying?

Not the farmer, says John W. Sims, secretary of the Ohio Farm Bureau, and he cites figures to prove his contention.

"If the farmer gave away the wheat for a 16-cent loaf of bread, it would still cost 14.7 cents in the bakery," Sims said.

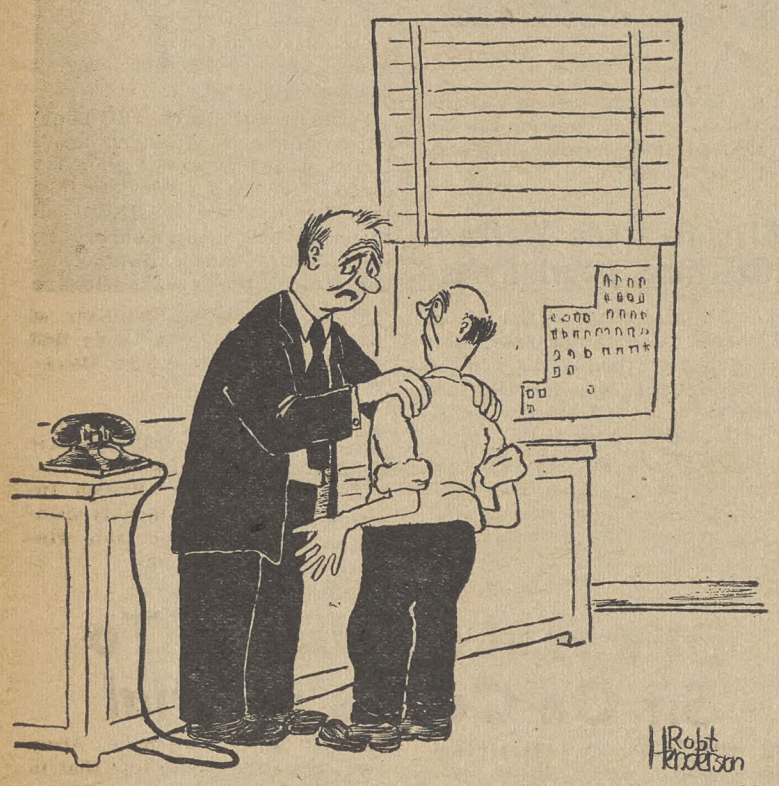
His figures revealed that the high cost of food results, almost invariably, from the middle-man's profits.

Sims added:

"If the farmer gave away the livestock for $10 worth of meat it cost you $44.30.

"If the farmer gave away the livestock for $10 worth of meant it would still cost $4.90 in the butcher shop.

"If the farmer gave away his milk, it would cost consumers 12 cents delivered to the door."



"I, too, have my problems, Wharton. I've got to support a wife and two Cadillacs."

Parley Planned To Set Up Another N.Y. City CIO Unit

A CONFERENCE to create a new organization to replace the now defunct Greater New York CIO Council will be held sometime late in January, according to Pres. Louis Hollander of the New York State CIO Council.

The charter of the old left-wing city council was revoked about three weeks ago by the CIO executive board at a meeting in Portland, Ore. The Council's officers announced that they would not appeal the decision to the convention.

Pending formation of a new group, Hollander said that all matters involving the city council would be handled by the State CIO. The question of liquidating the old council's obligations, he stated, would be taken up when the State CIO meets in Syracuse, N. Y., beginning Dec. 15.

Hollander said that debts totaling nearly $10,000 including printers' bills and staff salaries, and assets of less than $300 were left by the old council. He added that while the State Council did not feel morally or legally bound to pay off the debts, it did not want "to take it out on the staff or the printers."

The new organization to be formed, Hollander stated, will operate on a democratic basis, as a true central labor body, "not as an adjunct of the Cominform or the Kremlin."

Declaring that the present location, name and policies of the Greater New York CIO Council would all be changed, Hollander said the new council "will be set up on the basis of national and state CIO policies," and will be "devoted to promoting not opposing, CIO policies."

All unions functioning in the New York area, including left-wing groups represented in the former council will be invited to send delegates both to the State CIO Convention and to the conference at which the new council will be set up, Hollander declared. Each local will be represented and will vote on the basis of the per capita it pays, he said.

Management Is Seen Blocking Safety in Ohio

Ohio's industrial accident and occupational disease claims in 1947 were nearly double the 1938 total, the state Industrial Commission reports.

The Commission says a permanent, state-wide safety campaign by both management and Labor "is imperative." The Ohio CIO Council has long and vigorously fought for such a joint campaign.

In its annual report, the Industrial Commission touched briefly on the big obstacle to such a program — management's refusal to spend the money necessary to insure industrial safety.

AMA Plots Health Plan Burial

THE American Medical Association will attempt to bury plans for a national health program under a blanket of money.

The association's house of delegates—meeting at St. Louis, Mo.—has announced that it will raise $3½ million to fight the proposed legislation—promised by President Truman during the election campaign.

The money will be raised by $25 levy on the association's 140,000 members, it was announced.

This fund is in addition to $1 million which the National Physicians Committee, AMA subsidiary, plans to raise from doctors and drug firms.

The physicians, however, apparently are not united:

1. Dr. Channing Frothingham, twice president of the Massachusetts Medical Society and chairman of the Committee for the Nation's Health, contended the AMA's house of delegates is not representative of the association's 140,000 members.

He said the action "is likely to precipitate a grass-roots rebellion among the ranks of American doctors.

"It is particularly disturbing to note that although many physicians of the AMA's membership support national health insurance, the proposal to embark on a Nation-wide multi-million-dollar campaign against it was not made known to the membership in advance of the closed session at which the decision was reached."

2. Dr. Paul Hawley indicated that the Blue Cross will proceed with a proposal to strengthen voluntary health programs by providing a "package" to be offered the public, despite the fact that the proposal did not receive AMA cooperation.

'DIMES' POSTER GIRL

Selected March of Dimes poster girl for the 1949 fund drive, 4-year-old Linda Brown of San Antonio, Texas, a polio victim two years ago, is well on the road to health. Linda's treatment was paid for with money received from the March of Dimes fund.

GE Pays Off $25 Million Loan; 'Need for Cash Not So Great'

GENERAL Electric Co. has decided to pay off immediately $25 million of a $50 million bank loan it negotiated in 1946, it was announced by GE Pres. Charles E. Wilson, who added the "company's need for cash is not so great."

The money was borrowed for five years with the privilege of prepaying all or any part of it on 30 days' notice.

For the first nine months of this year, GE profits totalled $83,893,459. The Wall St. Journal on Dec. 1 said "profits for 1948 are expected to be the largest in the history of the company, exceeding last year's $95,298,000 by a substantial margin."

When the CIO Electrical Workers were seeking a wage increase from GE last spring, a company spokesman said:

"Increased wages will do absolutely no good unless our own employes and those of other companies who receive wage increases put away in saving the total of such increases . . . as well as holding onto their old savings."

Because of rising prices it is doubtful whether many GE employes were able to follow this advice.

GE did better.

AIRS 'BEEF': **The shop steward is talking to Pete Hothead about his grievance in this shot from the color film strip, "Sage of 666" produced by the United Auto Workers, and available through the National CIO's Film Division.**

Pamphlet Answers Union Queries On Movies, Strips

DOES your union show movies? Do the education committee members know where and how to get good films for union showings? Would your union be interested in getting its own equipment for showing movies and film strips?

Then why not write for a free copy of the new 16-page catalog, "Films for Labor," just issued by the Film Division, CIO Dept. of Education & Research, 718 Jackson Pl., N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

This pamphlet not only gives an extensive list of 16mm. films and film strips suitable for union showings, but it tells how to buy or rent films, how to obtain film equipment at a discount, and how to use films to arouse discussion at meetings.

Recommended films are listed under these subject headings:

The Development of Unionism, Fighting Discrimination, International Problems, Political Action, Domestic Problems, Farmer-Labor Cooperation and Free Films.

The films are described, and the rental price and showing time specified.

The CIO Film Division will also be glad to put teachers and others working in the audio-visual field on the mailing list to receive film releases.

FTA Locals Ask Change In N. C. Jobless Pay Law

Demands that a wage floor of 75c an hour for a 40-hour week be set on any job to which unemployed North Carolina workers may be referred as "suitable employment" were made at Raleigh N. C., at a joint conference of CIO Food and Tobacco Workers locals.

They charged that the present unemployment compensation law of North Carolina threatens workers in all industries with "potential strikebreakers" and forces Negro women to seek house work "under slave conditions."

A CLEVER LINE?

This is the cover of a pamphlet issued by the National Association of Real Estate Boards which seeks to prove that anyone wanting low-cost housing is just asking for charity.

CIO Offers Program in N. J.

A COMPREHENSIVE 22-point state legislative program for 1949 has been formulated by the New Jersey CIO's legislative committee and forwarded to Governor Driscoll for inclusion in his annual message to the State Legislature, according to Harry Kranz, State CIO legislative director.

The program includes provisions on unemployment compensation, sickness insurance, workmen's compensation, civil rights, taxation, housing, education, veterans' bonus and elections.

Eight improvements in the unemployment compensation law, including repeal of the worker contribution and an increase in benefits from $22 to $25 per week, plus $3 per dependent up to three dependents, headed the CIO's legislative program.

In the state's new sickness insurance law, the CIO will seek an increase in benefits equal to the increase sought in UCC; repeal of the worker contribution; and repeal of the sections permitting private insurance coverage, Kranz said.

On workmen's compensation, the CIO will call for repeal of the state's private insurance law; and for the establishment of a profit-free state fund. Complete coverage of all industrial diseases will also be sought.

IN THE field of civil rights, the committee voted support for a bill similar to this year's A-512, with "minor strengthening amendments proposed by the Joint Council on Civil Rights." A-512 passed the Assembly, but was killed in the GOP Senate caucus last summer.

Other CIO legislative proposals, Kranz said, include:

Taxation—Repeal of the three-cent per pack cigaret sales tax and support for a state graduated tax on corporation profits or on incomes exceeding $5,000 per year, if new revenue is needed.

Housing—A public referendum on a $100,000,000 bond issue for state public housing, with a written ban against segregated projects.

Education—"Strive for a state university in which the state has majority control of policies and in which increased numbers of youngsters can receive free or substantially less costly education. Neither of these conditions has been met at Rutgers since its designation as the so-called State University."

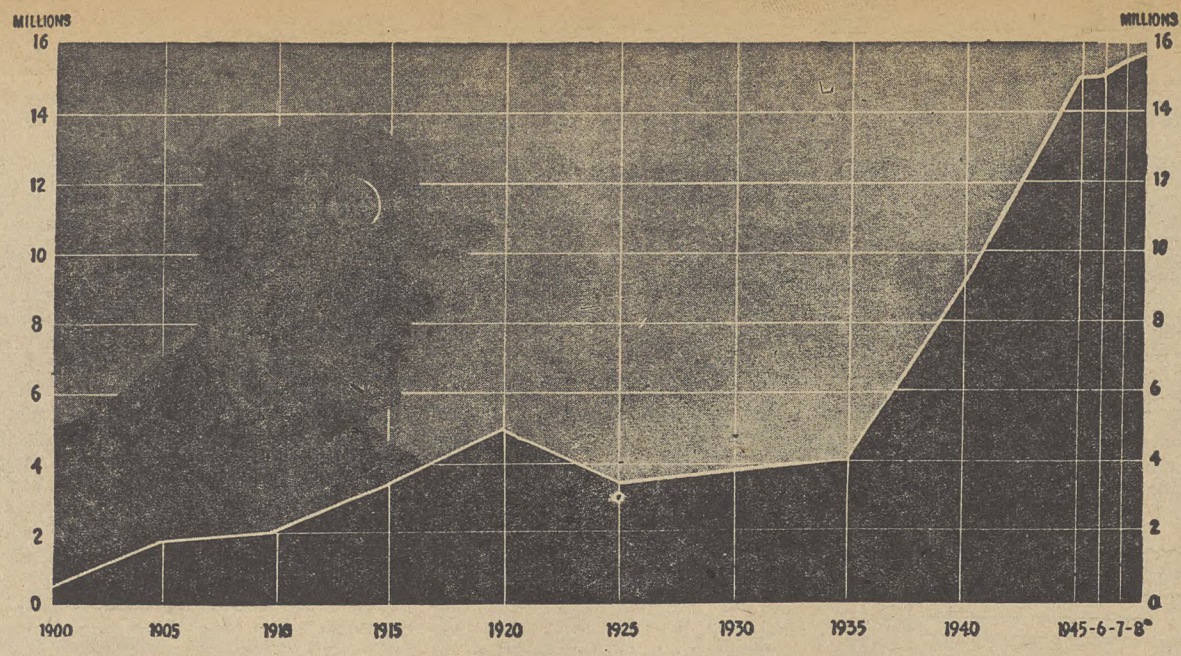
State licensing and regulation of private schools and state aid for adult education courses were also supported.

Bonus—A cash bonus for veterans up to $800 for overseas service, with funds to come from a bond issue to be paid off by a tax on incomes over $5,000 per year.

Elections—A bill requiring two hours' time off with pay for workers on Election Day.

George Berry Dies

Pres. George L. Berry of the AFL Printing Pressmen's & Assistants Union died Dec. 4 at the Pressmen's Home in Tennessee. He was president of the union for more than 41 years.



PHENOMENAL: **This chart, which is from the Labor Dept.'s Information Bulletin, shows that in 13 years, from 1935 to 1948, membership in American labor unions jumped from 4 to 15½ million, a four fold increase attributable, in part, to the New Deal. During the 30-year period, from 1905 to 1930, membership only doubled, rising from 2 to 4 million.**

State Councils Will Plan Drive On Anti-Labor Laws

Preparations for a concerted drive to bring about repeal of anti-labor legislation are expected to be made at the annual conference of CIO State Industrial Union Councils Jan. 4-6 in the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' center, Chicago, Ill.

"Many critical issues are before us for consideration," CIO Councils' Director John Brophy said in a letter to the councils. "There must be a concerted drive to repeal anti-labor legislation in the states.

"There must be strong support for the repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act. Much progressive state and federal legislation must be passed. Our political action work must be carried on. All the other activities of our councils must be intensified."

Educational Parley Planned By UAW

Delegates from the hundreds of locals in the CIO Auto Workers will attend a four-day international education conference to be held by the UAW next Jan. 20-23 at the Hotel Schroeder, Milwaukee, Wis.

Conference subjects include pensions, health programs, union counselling, political action, farmer-labor relations, housing, public relations and many other topics of interest to unionists.

Give Bermuda Workers Overtime, Court Rules

A 5-4 majority of the U. S. Supreme Court declared last week that wartime workers in the lend-lease base at Bermuda are entitled to overtime pay under the U. S. wage-hour law.

The majority opinion said that Congress would have had such workers covered by the law if the wartime base situation had been foreseen. American nationals in U. S. possessions, it was pointed out, are covered by the act.

The NLRB will face the court, arguing that the Stowe Spinning Co. and three other firms jointly owning a North Carolina mill town, were properly ordered to let the CIO Textile Workers Union use the only hall in town for a meeting. Refusing to concede the NLRB verdict of unfair labor practices, the companies have fought the NLRB in courts for more than two years. Their unfair acts occurred in Jan. 1945.

Scabs Kept To Load U.S. Army Ships

ALTHOUGH the bitter west coast maritime strike was settled with a three-year agreement, 250 scab longshoremen are still being retained to work Army cargo under Army Dept. orders, it was learned at Washington, D. C.

The men were put on government payrolls by the Army during the strike. They were hired directly by the Army, outside of the regular west coast hiring halls. They are now handling Army cargo at Ft. Mason Army base in Oakland, Calf.

During the strike the CIO Longshoremen's & Warehousemen's Union offered to handle all Army cargo. The Army refused to take men directly from the ILWU, although it had done so during the war. Before independent stevedoring firms broke ranks with the Waterfront Employers Associate and offered to hire union men for the Army jobs, the Army hired the scabs.

D. C. Parley Discusses Wage Laws For Women

Minimum wage legislation for women was discussed at the annual conference on the subject held last week by the U. S. Dept. of Labor's Womens Bureau.

Administrators of wage laws for women from most of the states of the union, as well as Alaska and Puerto Rico attended the conference.

Topics discussed included occupational coverage, expediting wage board operations, the problem of finding qualified board members, and operation of the most advanced laws in various states.

ORGANIZATIONALLY SPEAKING

By Allan S. Haywood

Dir. Paul E. Miley of Region 2A, UAW, reports that in an NLRB election at the Ternstedt GM Plant, Columbus, Ohio, the employes of the tool room voted 131 to 53 in favor of the UAW-CIO. Regional GM Reps. W. Sneary and J. Troeter, assisted by L. Ress of the Skilled Trades Department, carried on the organizatinal campaign.

CIO Reg. Dir. Edward McCrone reports that in a recent NLRB election at the Niles Cement Pond Co., West Hartford, Conn., the workers voted as follows: UAW 1098; UAW-AFL 452; no union 71.

CIO Reg. Dir. Edward McCrone also reports that the employes of the Benedict & Co. in New Haven, Conn., in a State LRB election voted in favor of PJNW-CIO, which polled 8; no union 0; 11 eligible.

USAPWA Secy.-Treas. John C. Lawson announces that in an NLRB election at the Vermont plant of the American Fork & Hoe Co., in Wallingford, the workers voted 90 to 31 in favor of USAPWA. Brother Lawson reports further that in a Union Shop election, the employes of the Sargent Roundy Corp. in Randolph, Vt., voted unanimously (20-0) for the union shop.

He also reports that in an NLRB election, the employes of the Pittsburgh Silica Sand Co., Everett, Pa., voted 34 to 1 in favor of the union shop. During the same week the workers of Branch No. 60 employed by the Hiram Swank Sons Co. voted 33 to 1 in favor of the same.

CIO Reg. Dir. Ewald Sander reports that victories in the following NLRB elections: Rodic Corp., New Brunswick, N. J., 61 voted in favor of URWA; 29 against; 1 vote challenged; District Dir. O. H. Bosley reported that Rep. Joseph Cramer was in charge.

Slick Shine Co., Newark, N. J., 24 voted in favor of UGCCWA; 15 for no union; 5 votes were challenged; Rep. Frank Gallagher assisted by Arthur Chapin was in charge.

CIO Reg. Dir. Michael Livoda reports that in an NLRB election held at the Denver Equipment Co., the workers voted 16 to 12 in favor of UAW-CIO.

CIO Field Rep. Joseph Lovas reports that in an NLRB election at Langtry Photo Service, Buffalo, N. Y., the employes voted 10 to 4 in favor of the CIO Paperworkers. One vote was challenged.

Convention Reflections

The CIO Convention held in the city of Portland is now history. It will long be remembered, not only for what happened, but the course it chartered for our movement. Delegates realize that the presidential election victory is just the beginning. Work and more work is the slogan.

The first objective is to intensify our drives in the field of organizing the unorganized—the real purpose for which the CIO was created. The Convention let it be known that those who fail in this objective are accountable to the officers of the National CIO Executive Board. Our CIO union members expect more and more organization so that their economic interests and freedoms can be bulwarked and advanced.

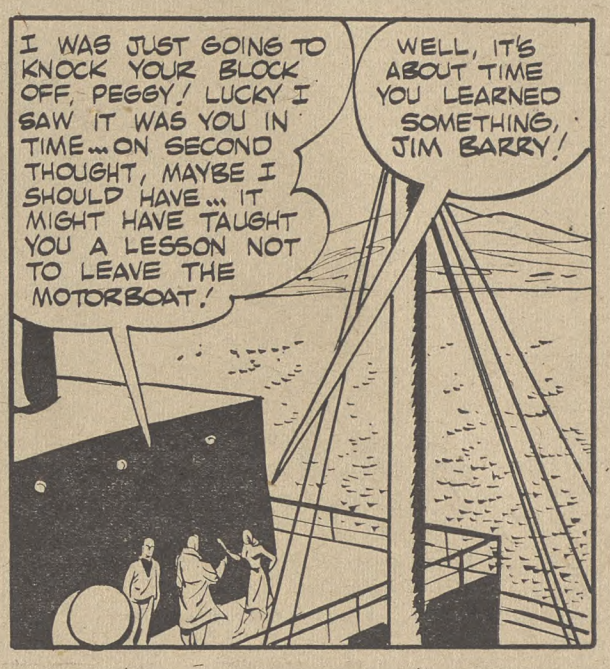
I had the opportunity to address the Transport Workers' Convention in Chicago en route from Portland. The delegates at that convention were determined that their union be built on the framework of loyalty to the CIO and following of CIO policy and its objectives. These delegates reelected Michael Quill as President, and elected Gustav Faber as Secretary Treasurer and an Executive Board to guide their destiny, with these objectives in mind.

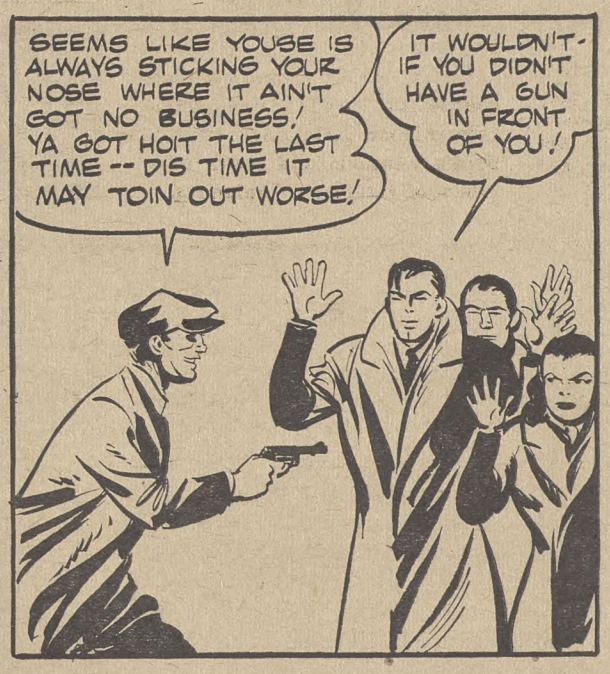
The strike on the Pacific Coast involving the Longshoremen, Marine Cooks, and Radio Association has been settled. These unions requested that President Murray step in and bring about negotiations to settle this strike. Both myself and Asst. Organizational Dir. R. J. Thomas joined with the officers of these unions and brought about and participated in negotiations.

I commend both R. J. Thomas and Richard Leonard for their fine work and for staying on the job all during the CIO Convention in Portland. The unions involved demonstrated that they are real union men. Unflinching they stood together through some fifteen weeks of strike and their ranks remained solid and unbroken. The CIO has guaranteed faithful performance of the contractual terms with every confidence that the above-mentioned unions will carry out this pledge. The terms of the contract were a great step forward. The members of these unions will be found united in this great army of human betterment and, with the facts presented to them, they can be relied upon to stand "four square" with the CIO and CIO policy.

THE ADVENTURES OF Jim Barry

ABOARD THE ABANDONED FREIGHTER, JIM AND THE SAILOR ARE SEARCHING FOR THE KIDNAPPERS HIDING PLACE WHEN.....





After Victory At TWU Parley

QUILL SAYS: 'WE'RE BACK WITH MURRAY, CIO'

By ARTHUR RIORDAN

FOUR days before the 6th biennial convention of the CIO Transport Workers opened, in Chicago, the area's top CIO leaders refused invitations from the TWU executive board to attend the sessions.

The leaders, Joseph Germano, president of the Illinois CIO, and Michael Mann, secretary of the Chicago CIO and CIO regional director, refused because they declared the majority of the TWU board was defying CIO policy.

The day after the convention opened, the leaders accepted invitations from the new executive board to attend.

The reason for the change of heart? It had happened in the course of one day. TWU Pres. Michael Quill had won a smashing victory.

The former majority was completely wiped out in a union election. Quill swept into office with him a group of vice presidents and executive board members sworn to carry out CIO policy. "We are now back alongside of Philip Murray and alongside CIO," declared Quill.

It had been a noisy day—that opening day of the convention. There were many speeches—in the 32 brogues of Ireland, in New York accents, in Southern and Midwestern and Far Western tones. All sides were intense.

The issue was this clearcut:

Quill: "These men are beholden to the Communist Party line and are defying CIO policy. I'm with the CIO and Phil Murray."

The opposition (led by Austin Hogan and Douglas L. MacMahon, who did not run for reelection as secretary-treasurer): "Quill is attempting to set up a one-man dictatorship; he wants to steamroll the convention so he can be in full control."

Quill's forces, in which he had the almost solid backing of delegates from the big New York and Philadelphia locals, moved fast to achieve their victory. One of the first orders of business was the report of the Rules Committee, which called for an election at 6 P. M. that opening day.

They argued: "This convention cannot get down to business as long as obstructionists are in office. Let's do the job now!"

The other side said that was not the way to do it. "Let's get all the issues on the floor and then elect men who'll back the convention decisions."

The delegates backed Quill's plan by a three (or better) to one vote.

QUILL defeated Hogan, who is president of TWU Local 100, New York, by 473 to 186 on a roll call vote. Hogan had been executive vice president of the international. That office was abolished.

Gustav Faber, of the Quill camp, was elected secretary-treasurer, defeating Hugh O'Donnell, Local 234, Philadelphia, by a vote of 463 to 209. Three-quarters of Local 234 delegates voted for Faber, who is secretary-treasurer of Local 100, New York.

Faber, a native of Hamburg, Germany, transferred his union membership from the German Metal Workers to the Machinists less than a month after coming to America.

Swept out of office along with MacMahon and Hogan was John Santo, organization director, whose post was abolished. From the executive board, 17 members in all were ousted.

After that was done, the convention got down to other business. It adopted resolution after resolution backing CIO policies on such matters as the third party, the Marshall Plan, etc.

One of the major actions was that on wages.

The convention unanimously adopted a wage plan which calls a minimum wage of $2 an hour and a 40-hour week for all transit workers.

The delegates also adopted a constitutional change, modeled on a clause in the Steelworkers' constitution, barring Communists and their "consistent supporters" from union office. There was no opposition.

MOST touching scene of the convention was a visit from 12 striking members of the Intl. Typographical Union, who have been out for more than a year against Chicago newspapers.

Many TWU members have been on strike themselves. In their historical fashion, they took these stikers, led by ITU Local 16 Pres. John Pilch, to their hearts.

The convention officially donated $500. Then, local after local and delegate after delegate stood up and made contributions until a total of nearly $4,000 was reached. Quill, Faber and others gave personal contributions of $100 each.

There was hardly a dry eye in the hall when Frank McGuckin, Local 234, took the mike and in a voice broken with emotion, contributed $20 "in the name of my father, John McGuckin, who was shot in the back and killed by a scab in the 1910 Philadelphia traction strike."

When the money all had been handed up—the working press gave, too—Pilch, wiping tears from his eyes, said "you're the greatest bunch of trade unionists I've ever met."

Pilch had been high in his praise of CIO support for the ITU strike. He particularly lauded Mann.

JOHN Lopez, president of Local 101, the utility division, assailed Quill for failing to include a member of 101 on the executive board. Lopez announced that 101 would stay in TWU, but that his delegation would leave the convention.

The convention, after the new officers were chosen (they took office immediately) heard several addresses. They included:

Allan S. Haywood, CIO Org. Director: "I don't give a damn for the Wallacites." He also brought greetings from President Murray.

Mayor Martin Kennelly, Chicago: "I am proud of the cooperation I have received from the CIO."

Michael Mann: "You have done a heroic job."

Rev. John Cantwell, Catholic Labor Alliance: "The Taft-Hartley Law should be repealed."

Joseph Germano: "We of Illinois won a smashing victory this fall without the aid of the Communists."

Rabbi Louis Weinstein: "The 81st Congress must give the government back to the people."

Theodore Kheel, for Mayor O'Dwyer, of New York: "Let the Communists stand up and be counted."

While the opposition fought hard, its spokesmen announced after Quill had won that their locals would stay with TWU and not secede, as some newspapers had reported they were planning to do.

Gustav Faber

Sacher Sacked

The TWU has dismissed Harry Sacher, its general counsel for more than 10 years.

Sacher, who had been at odds with Quill for some time, recently was dismissed as attorney for Local 100, TWU. Quill accused him of following the Communist party line.

The TWU chose John F. O'Donnell, its special counsel, as general counsel. O'Donnell, a native of Ireland, has been an attorney for 11 years. He has a wife and four children.

WELCOME: Michael Quill, president of the CIO Transport Workers' Union, greets CIO Organizational Dir. Allan S. Haywood to the convention. At left is TWU Secy-Treas. Gustav Faber. Just back of him, face obscured, is CIO Reg. Dir. Michael Mann.

DISCONSOLATE: Defeated leaders of the Transport Workers, all accused by Pres. Quill of following the Communist Party line, sit in dejection as they listen to speakers attack them. Left to right are: James Fitzsimon, John Santo, Austin Hogan and Douglas L. MacMahon. Note Picture of Quill.

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There Is 'Good Will Toward Men' And . . .

You turned on your radio and you heard the familiar Yuletide tunes and the familiar words, "Peace on earth, good will toward men."

Then the news commentator told about war in China, hunger, mistrust and a struggle for power in Europe, unrest and bloodshed south of our own border.

Perhaps you were a bit cynical about the whole situation. Maybe you became increasingly aware of the great need for the brotherhood which Christ preached.

Around you—if you looked for the right things—you found men of good will and little incidents which gave you new faith in humanity.

You found such things as the generosity of the Nace sisters of Harrisburg, Pa. (below), who walked into a toy mission and turned over their three pet dogs "so some other little boy or girl could have a pet for Christmas."

And if you looked for the wrong things you found incidents like the one pictured at the left, a Ku Klux Klan initiation at the Macon, Ga., city auditorium. A little girl, wearing KKK regalia, and about 150 women attended the meeting of the robed order.

CIO Economists Say

'High Price-itis' Causes Layoffs

By GLORIA CAPLAN

GREENWICH and Stamford, Conn., were in a dither last week over a rash of layoffs and production curtailment in the area, and the alarmed Manufacturers' Council of the two cities called a meeting of community and state leaders in an effort to discover the monkey-wrench.

But Greenwich and Stamford were not alone in their anxiety. Elsewhere around the country both labor leaders and business men were wondering "what gives here."

With corporate profits running at the highest rate in history, industries throughout the country were curtailing production, and laying off workers, and retailers were noting slumps in pre-Christmas sales.

Industrial spokesmen volunteered all sorts of explanations—layoffs were "seasonal," employment had been abnormally high and is just now levelling off, workers' productivity was low, etc. None—none that made the newspapers, anyway—advanced the obvious possibility that prices are too high, and that consumers may be reaching the end of their budgets' "expendability."

Possibility that some industrialists are exploiting the situation in order to head off arguments for 1949 wage increases was suggested by the New York Times' business columnist C. F. Hughes Dec. 12.

Wrote Hughes: "In industry there was considerable news of layoffs for one reason or another until a suspicion was formed that some word had been passed along that it would be a good thing for Chamber of Commerce secretaries and others to publicize such information. The object required no Sherlock Holmes.

"If industry is firing instead of hiring, then a fourth round of wage increases is scarcely in order."

However much the layoffs have been exaggerated in some areas, the fact remains that CIO unions in the shoe, textile, clothing, electrical appliance and machine tool industries are having to cope with the problem first hand. In addition department store pre-Christmas sales in each of the last three weeks have fallen off from the same week last year.

All these symptoms spell just one thing, say CIO economists—"high price-itis." Since the death of OPA the CIO has warned that ultimately high prices would result in consumer resistance, necessitating production cutbacks and unemployment.

(That poor sales could be laid at the door of high prices was underscored by a report out of Chicago recently that mail-order companies plan to slice their average prices by 5 to 10% in the new Spring catalogues.)

Concerned over the increasing production cutbacks, the CIO's Full Employment Committee last week offered its prescription to the President's Council of Economic Advisers. In a memorandum to the Council the Committee outlined proposals for a comprehensive anti-inflation program, including a program for expanding productive capacity in industries now serving as bottlenecks, such as steel and electric power.

Such expansion would require the following steps by the government, the committee suggested:

- Increased appropriations for research and development.
- Subsidies to marginal producers.
- Encouragement of plant expansion through RFC loans.
- Government construction of new facilities.
- The Government to lease or operate such new facilities.

The rest of the anti-inflation program included the following:

- Price controls on industrial products whose prices are still rising, such as steel, tin, nonferrous metal, automobiles and machinery.
- Stand-by power to control other prices when it becomes necessary.
- Roll-back of food prices where reductions have occured at the farm level, but have not been reflected at the consumer level.
- Allocation and rationing authority.
- Extension of consumer credit controls beyond present expiration date.
- Authority to further increase demand and time deposit reserves.
- Undistributed and excess profits taxes.
- All-out drive against monopoly and monopolistic practices.

The memorandum noted that "demand and consequently employment are falling off" in certain industries and urged corrective measures in these particular fields along with enactment of the full anti-inflation program.

All Aboard! On Track Beyond Picket Line!

AN important decision affecting the right to picket has been handed down by a New York City magistrate.

The magistrate (equivalent to a police court judge), Harry G. Andrews, ruled that just about anything that can be done legally on a public

street may be done in Manhattan's Pennsylvania Station.

The magistrate thus reasoned in dismissing disorderly conduct charges against four members of Local 906, CIO News Distribution Employes' Union.

The four had been arrested by private railroad police while picketing newsstands of the Union News Co., against which Local 906 has been on strike since Oct. 1. The railroad contended that the station is the line's private property.

MAGISTRATE ANDREWS said he had given more study to this case than to any other that had ever been before him in his 12 years on the bench.

It is a matter of common knowledge, he said, that the station "was not conducted solely for railroad purposes." He noted:

"In the station many stores are located where anything from a hamburger to a dress suit may be purchased. Hence, by becoming realtors, by opening up their property to the general public, the owners of the station have made it a quasi-public place and as such their ownership is circumscribed by the constitutional rights of those who use it.

"The right to picket and publicize a labor dispute is a protected constitutional right of free speech."

He declared the picketing was against the Union News Co., and not against the PRR. He asserted that testimony had "evidenced no acts by the defendants which would have justified their arrests if the picketing had taken place on a public thoroughfare." He also noted that the pickets have been quiet and orderly and few in number.

Samuel Sacher, attorney for the union, said that "numerous other arrests had been made by the PRR for the benefit of Union News." It is his opinion that the Andrews ruling established that the other arrests also are improper. The four men affected directly by the Andrews decision are Charles Barisi, Garson Rosen, Salvatore Bartolotta and Philip Bentivegna.

IN 1946 the U. S. Supreme Court ruled that it was legal to picket and distribute literature in a company-owned town.

The case, which overruled arrests of Jehovah's Witnesses members, affected Chickasaw, Ala. (near Mobile), which is owned by the Gulf Shipbuilding Corp.

Tax Proposal Irks Tycoon

ROBERT G. DUNLOP, president of Sun Oil Co., last week threatened the company would halt all modernization and expansion of facilities if Congress passes an excess profits tax.

Testifying before the profits subcommittee of the joint committee on the economic report, Dunlop told of company plans to build a huge new plant in Toledo, O. Rising prices have increased the projected cost of the plant from $16,000,000 to $20,000,000 since it was planned, he said.

"Are the proponents of the proposed excess profits tax willing to take responsibility for halting the enlargement of our productive facilities?" Dunlop asked the committee. "I am frank to state that if Congress should pass an excess profits tax all plans of our company would inevitably have to be reconsidered."

Dunlop made it plain that the Toledo project would be abandoned. He has stated previously that "good profits" were necessary for big industry to get new capital through sale of stock. Later he said that Sun Oil has a regular policy of financing expansion and replacement through earnings.

Sen. Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D., Wyo.) seized upon these statements as contradictory, and won from the witness an admission that the company had not tried to sell stock in the last 25 years. Then O'Mahoney asked how the government should stop inflation if not through heavier taxes.

"Through monetary policies cutting down the amount of money in circulation," replied Dunlop.

"But wouldn't an excess profits tax cut down the money in circulation if it were used to retire the national debt?" the senator said. "Taxation should be only part of it," Dunlop replied. "What the government should do is stop deficit financing."

"That," replied O'Mahoney, "is just what we want to do. Stop borrowing and start taxing."

Mayors Back TEW Bill

A strong long-range housing bill will be advocated by the nation's mayors, as a result of a fight led by labor-backed city officials from Detroit at the sessions at Washington, D. C., of the American Municipal Association.

At the yearly conference of the municipalities, City Council President George Edwards and Mayor Eugene Van Antwerp took the lead in rewriting and strengthening the cities' housing demands to include passage of the Taft-Ellender-Wagner long-range housing bill. Both Edwards and Van Antwerp were elected a year ago with solid labor backing.

Getting down to specifics, the municipalities urged that the Congress be asked in the TEW bill to provide for $1 billion in long-term loans for local low-cost housing projects, and special financing to enable replacement of the "temporary" World War II housing projects.

Congress will be asked, also, to keep federal control over wartime public housing projects to the extent necessary to keep them out of the hands of speculators.

A 'Quizzer' Again

IT'S IN THE FAMILY, CIO's entertaining weekly quiz show, comes back on the ABC network Tuesday night, Jan. 4, at 10:30 P. M. EST.

The show, which won radio industry plaudits last year, will be heard in all parts of the country. But you'd better consult your local paper for exact time, since many stations rebroadcast the show at other hours.

If the program is not going to be heard in your city, ask the manager of your local ABC network station to carry "IT'S IN THE FAMILY" starting Jan. 4. The CIO program will be heard for 26 weeks.

Winning couple on each program receives a $100 U. S. bond, while the loser gets a $25 bond as consolation prize.

Members of CIO unions and people in the audience at the ABC studios in Radio City, New York, will appear on the show. They'll be quizzed about current events and facts about American unions and their program.

The questions are asked by Joe O'Brien, one of the best radio quiz masters in the business. The show is produced for CIO by Bill Todman and Marc Goodson, who supervise such popular quiz programs as Hit the Jackpot, Winner Take All, and Stop The Music.

IT'S IN THE FAMILY is good listening, full of chuckles and full of facts you may not have known before. You can test your knowledge against the players on the air—and have a good time, for all **your** family, too.

LABOR UNITY ON LEGISLATION URGED

THE CIO last week sounded a call for close cooperation among all major labor groups to help win passage of a New Deal legislative program in 1949.

CIO Pres. Philip Murray called on leaders of the AFL and railway brotherhoods to join in a legislative conference "as quickly as possible."

Goal of such a meeting, he said, should be to "coordinate our efforts in support of a common program of legislative measures for the 71st Congress, and of agreeing in principle upon the necessary means to implement such a program."

Murray's letter followed a meeting in Washington on Dec. 14 of CIO's executive officers and nine vice-presidents, who unanimously approved the suggestion for a joint labor conference. The letter was addressed to AFL Pres. William Green; to Pres. A. F. Whitney of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen; to H. W. Fraser, chairman of the Railway Labor Executives Association; and to Alvanley Johnson, grand chief engineer of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.

MURRAY noted that the CIO legislative program, adopted at last month's convention in Portland, is closely related to the platform on which Pres. Truman, Vice President-elect Barkley "and other forward-looking candidates who ran successfully for office."

"Both the CIO and AFL are in substantial agreement in their support of the legislative program to which President Truman and his incoming administration stand pledged," Murray said. "The same holds true with respect to the railway labor unions."

The 80th Congress—"and its evil creature, the Taft-Hartley Act"—were repudiated in the elections, Murray recalled. The new Congress has "a great opportunity and an equally great responsibility."

"The people have voted for the repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act, decent housing, improved social security, adequate minimum wages, relief from inflation, other necessary social legislation, and enactment of a genuine civil rights program," the letter pointed out.

"The results of the 1948 elections clearly establish that the American people stand solidly behind the principles of the New Deal and want these principles translated into constructive action."

Murray said the "entire matter of achieving united action in support of these legislative objectives" was carefully reviewed by the CIO officers at their Dec. 14 meeting. He said that if the proposals for the meeting are accepted, a CIO committee selected from among the organization's "executive officers and vice-presidents" would be selected.

WHEN the CIO News went to press, there had been no reply from officials of the other labor organizations. Pres. Whitney of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, however, has long been a supporter of the type of joint action suggested in Pres. Murray's letter.

In the past the AFL has tended to couple any suggestion for joint action with a proposal for merger of the two big labor groups. Such a statement, proposing steps leading to "organic unity," was voiced by Green at the AFL convention last month.

Pres. Murray, in his final speech at the CIO's convention in Portland, replied that the CIO "is prepared to meet with representatives of the AFL for the purpose of giving consideration to plans of a social, economic and political nature, designed to advance the cause of the American people."

"We propose to develop," Pres. Murray added at that time, "if it is humanly possible, cooperative relationships not only with that organization but with all other labor organizations in the U. S. A. to look toward the attainment of our common goals."

The last formal meeting between CIO and AFL occurred in May 1947, but at that time the AFL refused to consider any proposition short of merger of the two groups on terms which were unacceptable to CIO leaders.

That conference arose out of a letter on Dec. 6, 1946, also addressed to the AFL and the brotherhoods. At that time Pres. Murray warned of possible action by the incoming 80th Congress which would damage all unions in the country. Correspondence continued between Murray and Green until March 1947, when plans were laid for the "unity meetings."

At these sessions the CIO urged constant cooperation between the two groups on legislative, political and economic measures, and suggested that this form of cooperation might pave the way towards eventual merger. But the AFL officers at that time insisted that merger must come first, and the meetings were adjourned.

13-Point Program Advocated By CIO

HERE is a summary of the CIO's 13-point legislative program, which Pres. Murray suggested last week could be a basis for joint activity by CIO, AFL and the railroad brotherhoods during the 81st Congress:

1. Repeal of Taft-Hartley and re-enactment of the Wagner Act.
2. An anti-inflation program.
3. Housing legislation, along the lines of the Taft-Ellender-Wagner Bill.
4. Civil rights laws, including action on lynching, polltaxes, fair employment practices, elimination of segregation in the military, and home rule for the District of Columbia.
5. Improvement of the Wage-Hour law, with minimum wages of at least $1 an hour.
6. Strengthening and improvement of social security.
7. An adequate national health insurance program.
8. Federal aid to education.
9. Restoration and strengthening of the U. S. Dept. of Labor.
10. Adjusted veterans' benefits.
11. Support of TVA and other public power and river valley developments.
12. A farm program "geared to a full economy."
13. Extension of U. S. authority to negotiate reciprocal trade agreements with foreign nations.

CIO Vice-Presidents Request:

Amalgamated To Organize Store Employes

AN INTENSIVE organizing drive among store employes will soon be started by the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, acting on request of the national CIO.

Announcement of the drive was revealed in the publication of a letter from Pres. Murray to Pres. Jacob Potofsky of Amalgamated, following a meeting of CIO vice-presidents in Washington last week. Pres. Murray's request of the Amalgamated —which Potofsky accepted — was authorized by unanimous vote of the vice-presidents.

Potofsky

At the same meeting, the vice-presidents also voted to prepare concrete proposals for organization of unorganized government and white collar workers. The plans will be submitted to the next meeting of the CIO Executive Board, scheduled for Jan. 26.

Both actions follow convention decisions to press ahead with organizing drives in fields where CIO unions have organized only small proportions of the workers in their industries.

At the convention, Pres. Murray named the store employes, government workers and white collar workers as three large groups —comprising several million people—who are still largely unorganized.

Immediately after the CIO convention the Board directed the United Farm Equipment & Metal Workers to merge with the United Automobile Workers. At that time it was pointed out that the UAW has organized more farm equipment workers than had FE.

RECALLING these policy decisions by the convention, Murray said the vice-presidents' meeting "gave careful consideration to the present state of lack of organization of workers in the department store, wholesale and retail industry.

"After full discussion and due deliberation, it was determined by unanimous vote that immediate steps would have to be taken to preserve and protect the position of the CIO in this jurisdiction.

"It was decided that this could best be done by requesting the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America to establish an organizing committee under its leadership, to provide the benefits of organization to workers in the department store, wholesale, retail and allied fields, within the framework of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers.

"It was the unanimous feeling of the CIO executive officers and vice-presidents that the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, with its fine and established tradition of organization and collective bargaining, and its present state of organization in the field, is ideally suited to provide the necessary leadership and guidance to the unorganized workers in this industry."

Noting the vote of the vice-presidents and the convention resolutions, Murray's letter continued:

"I hereby, on behalf of the CIO, request that the Amalgamated Clothing Workers establish within its framework an organizing committee or other appropriate instrumentality to embark immediately upon the task of extending to the unorganized workers in the department store, wholesale, retail and allied fields the benefits of union organization within the Amalgamated Clothing Workers.

"I further pledge to you the wholehearted support and cooperation of the CIO until this important task of organization has been carried to successful completion."

DISCUSSING the status of the retail industry in a speech at the CIO convention, Pres. Murray said, "I confess very frankly the inadequacies of the present organizational set-up in that industry to meet the requirements of the people.

" . . . There are millions to be organized in that field, and it should be our bounden responsibility as a great national movement to render assistance toward the perfection of a type of administration and organization that will sense its responsibilities and the obligations of the people employed in that mighty industry. . . .

"We were created to organize the unorganized; not to issue charters to small cliques for the purpose of protecting their security as officers of certain international unions. We must organize the unorganized. That . . . is a factual appraisement of certain of the problems which confront the CIO today."

The Retail, Wholesale & Department Store Employes, headed by Samuel Wolchok, has been the scene of considerable internal dissension for many months. Early this autumn, a group of left-wing locals in New York City withdrew from the national organization, and other, right-wing groups have talked of secession.

In the midst of a welter of charges from both sides in the union, national CIO officers offered varied plans for "straightening out" the union and paving the way for organizational work, but these offers were turned down.

Organizing Committee Named

The Amalgamated Clothing Workers will make immediate plans for intensive organizing activity among store employes, Pres. Jacob Potofsky announced in New York last week.

He said that the union's new Department Store Organizing Committee will meet in New York on Tuesday, Dec. 21, to plan details of the campaign.

The committee, he announced, is headed by himself, Sec.-Treas. Frank Rosenblum, Executive Vice-Pres. Hyman Blumberg, and six ACW vice-presidents: Louis Hollander, New York; Charles Weinstein, Philadelphia; Abraham Chatman, Rochester, N. Y.; Joseph Salerno, Boston; Samuel Levin, Chicago, and Gladys Dickason, New York.

Potofsky noted that in this country "department store workers perform an invaluable service. They are in direct contact with the buying public . . . They are entitled to job security and other safeguards surrounding organized labor."

Plan For Curbing House Unit Launched

Rep. Herman P. Eberharter (D., Pa.), assistant Democratic House whip, launched a drive to trim permanently the power of the undemocratic rules committee. He invited House Republicans and Democrats to join with him in formation of a committee to map out a campaign to bypass the dictatorial powers which in past sessions have tied up vital legislation in the committee.

Strike Ends, Baby Born, As Predicted

Mrs. Hugh Bryson—wife of the head of the CIO Marine Cooks & Stewards—is a staunch unionist.

Back last September Mrs. Bryson told friends that her expected baby would be born when the west coast maritime strike was settled. Her husband and friends pooh-poohed any such time-table program.

At 3 P. M. on Dec. 2, the Marine Cooks & Stewards finally worked out the last details of their new working agreement. Pres. Bryson signed the pact—and rushed to the nearest telephone.

Mrs. Bryson lived up to her promise.

At 4 P. M., Henry Wayne Bryson was born.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

Philip Murray, President James B. Carey, Secretary-Treasurer
Vice Presidents L. S. Buckmaster, Joseph Curran, Albert Fitzgerald, John Green, Allan S. Haywood, O. A. Knight, Walter P. Reuther, Emil Rieve, Frank Rosenblum.

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PUMPKIN PROBERS

Until Whitaker Chambers began basking in the national spotlight the lowly pumpkin was merely a melon used principally for making Jack-o-lanterns and pies.

Somebody found a "special" pumpkin on Chambers' farm—and in the pumpkin was some microfilm—and on the microfilm was a record of "secret" documents reportedly stolen from the State Dept.

The discovery may have added dignity to the pumpkin but it didn't do likewise for the House Un-American Activities Committee.

The Committee in pre-pumpkin days, not long ago, went into a decline when its chairman, Rep. J. Parnell Thomas, was indicted on salary "kickback" charges.

But then the melon was found—and the Committee was off to the races again. In addition to headline hunting, it engaged in open battle with the Dept. of Justice and a special Federal Grand Jury.

Some of the nation's newspapers said, in effect: "Goody! Out of that pumpkin came justification for our headlines and for our position that the Committee is doing a fine job."

Other segments of the press disagreed—violently. We find ourselves lined up solidly with the latter group.

And we don't like Communists—and we think spies should be put behind bars!

MELON DOES NOT ALTER THE CASE

One pumpkin—or a dozen—regardless of contents, could not possibly erase the stigma which the Committee has attached to itself as a result of its fantastic tactics. Its behavior in many instances has been thoroughly un-American.

It has—as we've pointed out time and again—attempted to serve as prosecutor, judge and jury.

It has played the role of character assassin. It has largely ignored the privileges and rights that would be extended a horse thief on trial in criminal court.

The fact that some of its victims may be guilty does not alter the case. A madman with a machine gun probably could spray lead into a huge crowd and hit a criminal.

Our complaint is not against the stated objectives of the Committee. It is against the Committee's behavior.

NO EXCUSE FOR CONTINUING IT

Even if the pumpkin probers dig up a hundred "special" melons between now and the beginning of the new year, Congress should abolish the House Un-American Activities Committee as quickly as possible.

It has been a bad Committee since the days of Martin Dies. There is nothing to indicate it would improve under the new leadership it would acquire under House "seniority" rules.

We're not suggesting that Congress forget about subversive activities or that it give up the right to investigate matters which are in the public interest.

We're merely saying that the House Un-American Activities Committee should be abolished because of its unfitness.

Furthermore, Congress should prescribe specific rules for its investigation committees—rules which will prevent probers from abrogating civil rights and using their congressional power for selfish or political ends.

You Just Push A Button And--

'Robots' Take Over Jobs of Human Hands, Thus Creating New Problems

By ALLAN L. SWIM

WHEN I was a youngster I worked as a soda jerker but never with the speed and tireless efficiency of those mechanical drink mixers you now find in public places.

You drop a quarter in a slot. In a jiffy you have a properly mixed iced beverage—and 20 cents in change.

Ah, they're wonderful—mechanically—but they're pikers compared with some of the other gadgets the inventors are turning out.

Many of them duplicate and improve upon the most highly developed human skills.

They're going to delight the public—and they're going to give us one big headache unless we're smart enough to make proper use of them.

THE United States appears to be entering a "robot" era which will have as much effect on the nation as did mass production.

Jobs now performed by hand will be done entirely by machines—machines with "fingers" more sensitive than those of the most highly skilled workmen and with "eyes" that "see" things no human eye can discern.

Entire factories will operate at high speed with few or no workmen on the "line" and with only a handful of "operators" twisting dials.

Machines will perform in minutes functions which require hours of human endeavor.

THE "robot" era is not a pipedream about the far-distant future which those now living will never see.

We have already entered it. Its effects are being felt in some industries.

Its full impact may be years in coming, but we might as well start getting used to the idea—because it will alter the lives of millions who work with their hands.

Increased mechanization and improvement of electronic devices—plus possible startling use of atomic power—could mean a much better life for us if we're smart and great tragedy if we're stupid.

MANY of the men who built our big industrial enterprises made a pretty bad mess when it came to employer-employe relations.

They tried to treat production workers like machines. They tried to maintain long hours and low wages. They made little or no effort to provide year-around employment.

So there's good reason to wonder about what they'll try to do in the "robot" era.

Will they fight against the adjustments that will be necessary before society as a whole can benefit from "push-button" manufacturing and processing operations?

Will they fight against the shorter hours and the pension systems that the "robot" era undoubtedly will require?

Their past performances indicate they probably will.

IT'S time for trade unions to do a bit of hard, sound thinking about the probable consequences of "robot" production.

There will be serious problems—and the answers to them will not lie in fighting against technological development. To buck progress is stupid.

The task will be to find a means of spreading the benefits of such production among the whole population.

A way must be found to cushion its impact.

A way must be found to prevent a handful of powerful men from monopolizing the new gadgets and devices.

It's going to be a big, tough job.

Ewing: Health Plan Enemies To Fail

The American Medical Association's $3½-million campaign to block a national health insurance program is doomed to failure, Federal Security Administrator Oscar R. Ewing predicted at New York City last week.

Referring to a secret meeting of the AMA House of Delegates in St. Louis Dec. 1, where it was agreed to assess each member $25 toward a $3½ million fund, Ewing described the AMA decision as an attempt to "finance the greatest lobbying effort in history for a last-ditch stand" against health insurance and warned that the money would go "down the drain."

"The whole fund is all silly," Ewing told 300 guests at the fifth anniversary dinner for the interracial Sydenham Hospital. "If their cause is any good they don't need $3.50, and if the cause is no good 10 times $3½ million won't enable them to fool the American people. The hour of these gentlemen is past and they would do better to use their money to educate some of their colleagues to the real truth of the situation."

THE government official said the recent elections had given Pres. Truman "the green light" to go ahead with a program which would provide "every individual in the country, regardless of race, creed, color, economic status or place of residence, the amount and quality of medical care now available only to the genuinely well-to-do."

Need for such a program is urgent, Ewing indicated. "Only 20% of the people of this country can afford to pay anything approaching adequate medical care," he pointed out. "Each year 325,000 persons die needlessly in this land of ours whose lives could have been saved by the knowledge and skills we now have."

EWING said the government's program, which will be submitted for action to the 81st Congress, includes the following features:

A worker earning up to $50 a week would have a $1 weekly payroll deduction for health insurance for himself and his family.

Maximum deduction for persons with incomes of $4,800 or more a year would be $1.90 a week.

Each doctor would be free to decide whether he wanted to serve under the plan.

A committee of doctors in each community would work out a basic set of service fees suited to the economic standards of that particular community.

Each person covered would be free to select his own doctor and each doctor free to accept or reject a patient.

"THE only difference between the insurance system and the present system is that the doctor would receive the agreed-on fees out of a general insurance fund," Ewing said. In an interview before the dinner he explained that the proposed federal legislation would not conflict with voluntary groups such as the Blue Cross plan. The voluntary groups could be incorporated into the national system and under a contractual arrangement perform "the bookkeeping," Ewing said.

CONGRESSMAN DRIPP **By YOMEN**

"Mr. Dripp says we aren't having pumpkin pie this Christmas."

He Fed Them First And Then They Sang

IT was one of those nasty nights when you really appreciate a warm fire and a good roof over your head.

A cold rain turned to stinging sleet as a bitter wind from the North sent the mercury downward.

The downtown section was nearly deserted—and the residential district looked desolate despite bright Christmas lights which shone through the haze.

It was Christmas Eve—and throughout the city families put the finishing touches on their trees and wrapped the last of their gifts.

But there were men who had no families and no homes.

A LEAN slightly stooped, old man dressed in clothes that were not warm picked his way carefully over the icy streets.

He was familiar with all of the flophouses in town and he knew where to find the down-and-outers. So, as the hours passed, he rounded up—without difficulty—about 50 of the most hopeless looking men you could imagine.

These he took or sent to his small mission on a dimly-lit side street.

There they found warmth and soup. The soup was hot and delicious—and there were gallons of it.

SOME of the 50 wore dirty, ragged clothes. Most of them had not shaved for several days.

Some of them undoubtedly were bums—men who merely existed from one handout to another. Others were just down on their luck—and the depression was on in full swing.

Among them moved the slightly stooped old man, ladeling out soup, pouring coffee, passing the cracker box. He was cheerful and obviously doing work that he loved.

Finally his "charges" had all the soup and coffee they could hold.

THE old man walked to the front of the room and clapped his hands until he gained the attention of his guests.

"In a few minutes it will be Christmas," he said. "Because I am a minister I, perhaps, should preach a short Christmas sermon—but I don't intend to.

"All I want to say is that all of you are welcome here—welcome at all times. You can come in for soup when you're hungry. You can come in and pray when you feel like it. You can sleep here if you have no other place to go.

"In this mission we pay more attention to the practice than to the preaching of Christianity."

THE minister took off his glasses, wiped them carefully and then set them astride the bridge of his thin nose.

"I'll bet a lot of you fellows haven't sung Christmas songs for years, but let's see what we can do."

He began singing "Silent Night" in a voice not designed for singing. At first only a few joined in. Then, gradually, the volume of sound grew.

Within a few minutes every man in the mission was singing. In a way, it sounded terrible. But it had beauty, too.

AS Christmas Day arrived the old minister said a brief prayer, told his guests to make themselves at home and walked out into the cold night.

When he arrived at the bedside of his semi-invalid wife he didn't have a cent in his pocket and he knew there was no money in the mission's treasury.

But he knew he could always get 10 or 15 bucks from the "boys" up at CIO headquarters if he told them he needed a bit of help.

And, anyhow, a fellow's not supposed to worry on Christmas. **A. L. S.**

OPTICAL DELUSION!

British TUC Moves To Oust Communist Leaders

By ERNEST CALLOWAY

THE powerful general council of the British Trades Union Congress has departed from its traditional "hands-off" policy by calling for an extensive campaign to uproot the "pockets" of Communist leadership throughout the British labor movement.

The drive came in the form of a 3,000-word policy statement to TUC's 190 affiliated unions. It urged them to investigate Communist infiltration in each industry and to bar from positions of leadership or responsibility all members who serve on Communist national or local bodies.

Strong Communist local organizations exist in locals of the railway, transport, maritime, textile, electrical and mining unions—all vitally important to the British Economic Recovery Program.

The situation is somewhat different from that in America, however. Most British Communist union leaders openly proclaim their party affiliation. They include in their ranks leading officials in half a dozen unions.

Perhaps the most important is Arthur Horner of the Federation of Mineworkers, who is a member of the executive committee of the British Communist Party.

IN London and in Birmingham, the industrial nerve center of the country, the district councils of the TUC are under Communist domination. Many other district councils in industrial areas have met the same fate. Another area of Communist concentration is the shop steward and shop steward councils. Among the shop stewards, the Communist "cadres" are able to obtain the most damaging results.

The TUC document pointed out that these "cadres" are used to secure vital information for the Party, and acting on this information, officials of the Communist Party who have no connection with the industry concerned "frame industrial policy and tactics which are used as the basis of instructions and propaganda directed at all levels within the union."

"The trade union movement," the TUC indictment declares, "has never precluded the minority within the movement from seeking to change its policy. But it is contrary to the whole conception of our movement, foreign to its traditions, and fatal to its prestige, if it permits its democratically determined policy to be disrupted at the behest of an outside body."

As part of the general drive to smash the Marshall Plan in western Europe, the Communists of Great Britain have concentrated their energies on the specific task of undermining the Labor government's campaign for increased and more efficient productivity.

However, there have been many gyrations and violent contractions of the "party line." It was only in August of last year that the Communist Party of Great Britain called for increased productivity on the part of the British workers.

A MONTH later, the Cominform was created and the Labor government's policy seeking to increase British productivity was blasted in the Communist press, forums and trade union meeting halls. TUC's recent decision to give full support to the drive for a higher national output was described by the Communists as "criminal deception of the labor movement" which according to them indicated that "the right-wing leaders of the government, the Labor Party and the TUC are already preparing to reduce the standards of the working class still further."

An interesting comparison of this attitude of British Communists can be made with their attitude on increased productivity within the Soviet eastern satellites. Behind the "Iron Curtain," higher industrial productivity is still necessary and religiously supported by British Communists.

"Probably, we have been too patient," commented Vincent Tewson, TUC general secretary, "but now the time has come in which the Communist issue must be faced—and it is going to be done in a way which will surprise some people."

About the Author

Ernest Calloway, research director of the CIO United Transport Service Employes, who wrote this article, is studying at Ruskin College, Oxford University. He is taking courses in French and British Trade Unionism, the British educational system and social sciences.

He is with a group of American trade unionists studying under exchange scholarships arranged by the British Trade Union Congress and the American Labor Education Service. The American Friends Service Committee is helping to defray the expenses of the American group.

Arkansas Tough On Pickets

IN Arkansas you can be sent to the state penitentiary for one to two years for the "felony" of being on a picket line at a time when violence breaks out.

And that's exactly what happened to Roy Cole and Louis Jones, two peaceful participants in a CIO Food and Tobacco Workers picket line during a 1945 strike at the Southern Cotton Oil Co. plant, Pulaski County.

While the shadow of a one-year penitentiary sentence hangs over Cole and Jones, pending appeals to the State and U. S. Supreme Courts, the slayer of a picket walks free, untroubled by any threat of Arkansas justice catching up with him. He was a strikebreaker.

The men on the picketline in December 1945 were Negroes. The line was quiet when Otha Williams sought to break through it and go back to work. When Walter Campbell, a picket, attempted to discourage him from crossing the line, Williams killed Campbell with a pen knife.

Arkansas "justice" swooped down—but fast. It took in tow three men who were on the line at the time, none of whom was engaged in the fight. The killer has never been apprehended. In the indictment (or "information," as it is called) handed down by the Pulaski County Court, it was charged that Cole, Jones and Bean "did, acting in concert with each other, promote, encourage and aid such unlawful assemblage." They were not accused of engaging in violence.

UNDER Arkansas' O'Daniel Act, enacted in 1943, a picket line on which violence occurs is "unlawful," and anyone participating in the line at the time is guilty of a felony. It was under this provision—the law's Section 2—that the men were convicted by the lower court.

When the case was appealed to the Arkansas Supreme Court, the conviction was upheld—not on the grounds cited by the Circuit Court, but based instead on Section 1, which makes the use of force and violence illegal in efforts to prevent strikebreaking. Thus State Supreme Court Judge Ed. F. McFaddin, in upholding the conviction, misquoted the lower court's findings and found the defendants guilty of something with which they had never been charged.

Actually the "information" had charged that the defendants "did promote, encourage and aid such unlawful assemblage."

Noting this discrepancy, and seeking a test of the law's constitutionality, the CIO appealed to the U. S. Supreme Court for a review. The High Tribunal last March reversed the conviction on these grounds and threw the case back to the state court for a rehearing.

THE CASE has been before the State Court judge three times now. Each time he has repeated his previous misquotation of the original charge. In the second hearing Judge McFaddin did, however, acquit Bean on grounds of insufficient evidence.

Last month the CIO petitioned the State Supreme Court for a fourth hearing. If it is denied, the CIO will appeal again to the U. S. Supreme Court, says CIO Assistant Counsel Tom Harris. (Harris is from Arkansas himself and his father was once judge of the same Circuit Court which first sentenced Cole, Jones and Bean.)

While the case seesaws back and forth between the U. S. Supreme Court and the Arkansas Supreme Court, the slayer of a striker is forgotten, and two pickets wait to learn whether they'll spend a year in the state penitentiary for walking a picket line.

MILES APART: **Although only a chair separates Ethel B. du Pont (l.), labor reporter for the Louisville (Ky.) Times, and Ruby Cooper, Daily Worker correspondent, at the Transport Workers convention, their philosophies differ widely. Miss DuPont, liberal member of the Kentucky branch of the Du Pont family, wrote a story lauding CIO Director of Organization Allan S. Haywood for his blistering attack on the Communists and their tactics.**

Haywood Spellbinds Reporter

"I have heard spellbinders all my life. I had thought that I disliked that brand of oratory until I heard the speech by Allan Haywood, the CIO's director of organization, delivered at the convention of the Transport Workers Union in Chicago."

That is not an excerpt from a labor paper. It was written by Ethel B. du Pont of the Kentucky branch of the wealthy du Pont family for the Louisville, Ky., Times.

The newspaper's labor reporter, Miss du Pont is unlike most of the members of her family. She is a liberal. For example, during the CIO Auto Workers' strike against General Motors, she headed a committee of GM stockholders who went to a board meeting and asked for better labor relations. She also contributed GM stock dividends to the strike fund.

Miss du Pont's story continued:

"The speech was interesting in its own right. Haywood simply told the story of the American labor movement, as he had seen it and lived it. He spoke forcefully, as a man with faith in aims and the ability of American labor.

"He chastised and ridiculed the role of the Communists in the labor movement, making three major charges against them—that they are not loyal to the Government of the United States, that they disrupt unions, and the labor vote, and that they had opposed the labor-indorsed policy of feeding and housing the families of Europe made destitute by the war.

"Haywood's speech was remarkable in its effect on the delegates in the convention hall. During the defendants guilty of somegates who had opposed the non-Communist slate headed by the union's president, Michael J. Quill, sat silent and made no attempt to hide their anger.

Haywood had the right wing majority on its feet, cheering a number of times before he got any response from the section where the leftists sat. Gradually, the applause came from all over the hall.

"After stressing the harm done the CIO by its Communist members Haywood told of what unions have done for Negroes in the south.

"I shall never forget the expression on the face of an elderly Negro who was sitting with the lefties and had voted with them. His pain and uncertainty was tragic.

"Another point was scored, and Haywood had half a dozen of the delegates sitting with the lefties on their feet cheering with the labor men. Before he closed, most of the men on the floor were standing and cheering together uproariously."

16 Fired As TWU Intl. Reps.

SIXTEEN international union representatives have been ousted and another has resigned since the complete rightwing sweep at the recent Transport Workers Convention in Chicago.

Among the sixteen dropped by the new executive board immediately after the conclave were two former vice presidents and five members of the pre-convention executive board.

The new board had left the status of John A. Cassidy, international representative in Omaha, Neb., in question. Accused by some of left-wing sympathies, he was told that he might continue on the staff if he accepted a transfer to Houston, Texas, and pledged future support of the new anti-communist TWU constitution.

In a heated letter to TWU Pres. Michael Quill Cassidy declined the offer. "In short," he wrote, "I'm expected to grovel on my knees like an abject serf."

"I am not a captive of the Communist party or any other party," he continued.

Cassidy's resignation put an end to the long-term disagreement between himself and R. A. Hayes, president of the Omaha local. The dispute broke out on the convention floor when Cassidy opposed the seating of Hayes as a delegate on grounds of dues-paying irregularity. His objection to Hayes was quickly overriden by the convention delegates.

Vet Reinstated

A Negro veteran was back at his job at the naval supply center here after a Navy Dept. loyalty appeal board reversed his suspension by a local board. The Natl. Assn. for Advancement of Colored People handled the appeal of Robert Lee Jackson after he had been discharged for attending two Communist party meetings.

"Do you have a combination greeting card and eviction notice?"

GREETING, KID!

Songsters Didn't Help Much

Hardest, Noisiest Campaign Landed Hank In 4th Place

By ARTHUR RIORDAN

THE most-times non-partisan Associated Press has compiled state by state figures on the national election vote which are highly interesting.

The AP figures—"compiled from official canvassing boards in the 48 states"—cover all the major candidates and most of the minor ones.

If the AP figures are fairly accurate—and they may be—three things stand out:

1. The total vote of 48,680,416 for President (in all, 49,363,789 cast ballots, but 683,382 failed to vote for President) was the second highest in history. In 1940, there were 49,820,312 votes for President; in 1944 there were 47,976,263.

2. "Henry A. Wallace lagged in fourth, in the AP's figures, with Dixiecrat J. Strom Thurmond (pronounced Thuhmond) beating him out for third.

3. Pollster George Gallup was away off in his estimate of the total vote—off by about 3,000,000.

4. The CIO had hoped for a vote nearer 60,000,000. Why the vote fell far below that can be ascribed to many reasons—poor weather in some areas, the weak registration in New York City, confusion among voters over the press, radio and political attacks on Truman, etc., coupled with a lack of confidence in Dewey.

One thing is sure. If Pres. Truman had not made his brave, fighting campaign, the vote would have been far lower; if labor had not mobilized its members and the community, it would have been lower; if farmers and other liberal groups had not worked so hard, it would have been lower. For the GOP planned it that way. The Republicans didn't want Americans to vote in large numbers.

THERE were many interesting angles to the campaign.

For instance, Wallace and his songsters made the hardest and loudest campaign—and the most expensive per capita on votes. Yet the best Henry did was to get 0.8% of the New York State vote. Thurmond, on the other hand, ran as high as 79% of the vote in Alabama.

There must be a nest of Dixiecrats left over in Pennsylvania from the stragglers after the battle of Gettysburg. Thurmond received 45—yes, 45!—votes in the Keystone State.

In Arizona, Thurmond got 1—yes 1!—ballot. Idaho gave him 3.

In the major Presidential race, no state was as close as Ohio. Truman accomplished a feat which Pres. Roosevelt was unable to turn in 1944. He won the state. But, his margin of victory was 7107—according to AP—or 0.024% of the vote cast.

THERE were some brighter spots in the votes by States.

These states showed a Truman vote higher than Roosevelt's in 1944: Arizona (up 15,000); Arkansas (up 1,000); Colorado (up 33,000); Indiana (up 26,000); Iowa (up 23,000); Kansas (up 68,000); Massachusetts (up 116,000); Minnesota (up 103,000); Missouri (up 110,000); Montana (up 7,000); Nevada (up 2,000); New Mexico (up 24,000); Oklahoma (up 51,000); Rhode Island (up 13,000); South Dakota (up 21,000); West Virginia (up 37,000); Wyoming (up 3,000).

Just before this writer typed this piece, he watched Pres. Truman walk across Pennsylvania Ave. to the Blair House—temporary White House—for lunch. One of the main reasons for Truman's victory was apparent. He put on no pretentions, acted like anyone else walking home to lunch.

LIKE YOU AND ME: President Truman crosses Pennsylvania avenue on his way to work at the White House, diagonally across from his temporary home, the Blair House.

CIO Asks Pa. Legislature Same Break Employers Get

Here are excerpts from a letter sent by Pres. Harry Boyer of the Penna. CIO Council to members-elect of the Pennsylvania legislature:

"Pennsylvania CIO is of the people, made up of 600,000 who are voluntarily members. On behalf of this number and their families, we ask to be heard, that you read what we send for or against a bill, equally with your listening to what is asked by the lobbyists for the Pennsylvania Manufacturers' Association, State Chamber of Commerce and others of the very few in number who control the utilities and the rest of industries and occupations where our people are employed . . .

"Every measure we favor will be for the general welfare. More than being for us, it would benefit the workers not yet under the protection of a union to raise their working and living conditions. Every measure we support will be for the mutual advantage of management and labor by free and amicable agreement to stabilize our industrial economy, increase production by sustained consumer purchasing power, insure national prosperity and do all we can in Pennsylvania to make America endure as the light of liberty for the whole world."

UAW Member Lauds Chicago X-Ray Center

A bright new spot in a dismal Chicago slum block is a modern one-story building that houses the Michael Reese Hospital X-ray Center, according to Robert Voss, UAW-CIO representative in the Health Division of the Chicago Council of Social Agencies.

The center is part of a community health and preventive medicine project planned two years ago by the people and the organizations right in the area where many CIO members live. When the center is operating at full capacity it will give free chest X-rays to approximately 100,000 people a year.

Refusal To Aid N. J. Jobless Is Scored

Refusal of Harold G. Hoffman, executive director of the New Jersey Unemployment Compensation to take emergency steps, as he did earlier this year when a similar deficiency in funds threatened the UCC, has been attacked by the New Jersey CIO Council. Council Pres. Carl Holderman called the refusal "total unconcern for the plight of thousands of unemployed workers."

In a letter to the UCC director, Holderman stated that Hoffman's refusal to use the funds made available to the state on Dec. 1 to reopen eight shut-down offices, in anticipation of a deficiency appropriation from Congress was "difficult to reconcile" with the view he took last March 2. At that time, Holderman pointed out, Hoffman ordered additional help and overtime work and requested additional funds from the Social Security Administration.

Unions Disapprove Of Mich. Study Plan

Proposals to reopen a revamped Workers Educational Service by the University of Michigan early in 1949 do not meet with the approval of organized labor in the state.

The program "is a fraud that was cooked up in the Industrial Economics Section of the General Motors Corp.," Education Dir. Victor Reuther of the CIO Auto Workers charged. "It gives no assurance that there will be classes in subjects that workers need; the instructors will be selected apparently only if their ignorance of labor unions and economics qualifies them for positions, and the very people who are most directly concerned with the program are explicitly barred from taking part in the planning of the program."

In equally strong language, Sec'y-Treas. Robert P. Scott of the Michigan Federation of Labor asserted that the AFL "is not interested in any program offered by the University on a take-it-or-leave-it basis."

Many New Jobs In Western Canada

Alberta Has Oil Boom Without Shanty Town

ON the prairies of Alberta, Canada, an oil boom is developing.

It has all the social and economic significance of the Texas booms of 25 years ago—but little of the razzle-dazzle and shanty-town disorder of the Ranger and Spindletop bonanzas.

This new oil boom is going to mean a lot to Alberta and Canada and to the oil industry. It means jobs for men who know how to drill wells, attend pumps and do all the other skilled jobs attendant on oil production and refining.

This boom began in Feb., 1947, when oil was found at Leduc, near Edmonton. Oilmen soon discerned that they had found one of the great producing regions of North America.

Then, last summer, a well was drilled at Redwater, 87 miles southwest of Edmonton, that showed an oil producing zone four times as thick as that at Leduc. This field hasn't been fully proven yet, but cautious wildcatters think it may be as big as several Leducs.

IT is likely that these Alberta fields will be supplying the needs of western Canada by the end of another year. In another year after that, Alberta probably will be exporting petroleum products to the U. S. Middle West, whereas up to now Canada has had to import most of its oil.

Eventually, the Alberta boom may make Canada self-sufficient in oil, producing the 98 million barrels of petroleum that the nation requires each year.

At present Alberta supplies only 7% of Canadian oil requirements. That country has been buying more than 200 million dollars worth of oil and its products from the U. S. and South America. That has meant a drain on Canada in U. S. dollars—something of which Canada needs more.

What does the oil boom mean to individuals? Well, first let's take a look at the labor picture. There are hundreds more jobs there than there are people to take them. However, housing is tight in Alberta—a little tighter than in the rest of Canada. Men going there to look for work probably can find it—but it would pay them to investigate first.

This can be said of the boom: It is no fly-by-night matter. Development is proceeding in orderly fashion.

It might be a good place for an out-of-work oil worker to take a look around.

What does the Alberta boom mean to the residents of the area? Well, the Canadians move a little slower and a little more cautiously than their U. S. brothers. They've been bitten twice before by oil booms that petered out. This time it looks like the real thing, but the Canadians aren't going crazy.

In the first place, few overnight millionaires will be made. For the Canadian farmer, unless he bought his farm prior to 1905, does not own the royalty under it. It is held either by one of the big trading companies which sold him the land, or by the government. In such cases, all the landlord gets is rental for the actual space occupied by the rigs.

THE greatest profit from the Alberta boom will be to the Alberta government. And that government drives a hard bargain with the dozen big oil companies who have moved in to develop the field.

For one thing, the Alberta government doesn't like monopoly. So it permits the discoverer to lease only nine square miles around his discovery well. Beyond that, the land is broken up into checkerboard tracts of which the discoverer may lease half—but with no two contracts adjoining.

The government gets lease money and then collects a royalty on each barrel of oil produced—12½% being the usual take.

This new bonanza means a lot to Alberta. In the past it has been a poor, have-not province.

But already oil is bringing in money to change the picture. Income from petroleum will pay half of the highway bill. In a few years, oil will buy a nice system of roads.

—From CIO Oil Worker.

Illinois CIO Bars Supporters Of Totalitarians From Office

THE sixth annual convention of the Illinois State CIO Council, Dec. 11-12 at Chicago, followed through on CIO policy as adopted at the National CIO Convention in Portland, Ore.

The Illinois convention, keynoted as a "Victory" Convention, never deviated for a moment from its obligations as an arm of national CIO in Illinois.

Resolutions that passed urged all affiliates to implement national CIO policy on all levels. Political and legislative action received special emphasis.

Speakers, beginning with the opening address by Pres. Joe Germano, drove hard at Communists and Communist followers, branded them disrupters and political agents of a foreign ideology, rather than genuine unionists.

A constitutional amendment, unanimously adopted, barred advocates or supporters of totalitarian forms of government from holding office in the council. Mentioned as totalitarian groups were Nazis, Fascists, Communists and Ku Kluxers.

Allan S. Haywood, CIO vice president and director of organization, hit hard at the Communist Party and its followers, saying: "We are going to map our own destiny . . . but it won't come from any Messiah from the clouds but from labor itself. . . ." Referring to the Communist element, he said: "The time has come to get right with the union . . . we can't accept you 75% of the way." Haywood paid a tribute to Philip Murray's leadership by saying, "You can get down on your knees and thank God for the leadership of Philip Murray." In conclusion Haywood paid a tribute to CIO-PAC in Illinois.

Jack Kroll, CIO-PAC director, emphasized the need for future political action on all levels. Speaking of the Nov. 2 victory, he said: "It will long be remembered by our friends as well as our enemies . . . it will be felt for the next 50 years. . . . The little people voted for principles and ideals . . . a re-affirmation of the voter's independence and belief in American democracy." Kroll scored the attempt of the Communist Party and the Wallace third party group to divide the labor movement in the field of political action.

CIO Council Dir. John Brophy emphasized the necessity of continued political activity by the councils "if we are to translate the election victory into legislative results."

In addition to calling for enactment of a complete program of social legislation, Brophy noted that the growth of industry and increased job opportunities depended in many areas on development of river valleys as a source of power and transportation. He pointed specifically to the need for a Missouri Valley Authority and a St. Lawrence seaway.

Other speakers at the Convention were: Mayor Martin Kennelly of Chicago; Senator-elect Paul Douglas; the Rev. Ray Freeman Jenney, Bryn Mawr Community Church; the Rt. Rev. Monsignor Reynold Hillenbrand; Rabbi Jacob J. Weinstein; Dr. Phillip Bradley, University of Illinois; State CIO Secretary Maurice McElligott, Albert Towers, President Chicago CIO Council, Michael Mann, Regional CIO Director in Illinois.

The Convention declared vacant the office of Charles Lawson, Farm Equipment representative on the Council's Board of Directors. Reason for declaring the office vacant was the failure of Lawson to attend meetings and his opposition to national CIO policy during the past year. The resolution was carried unanimously and the Executive Board of the State Council has the power to fill the vacancy.

The Convention also went on record in support of CIO's order to Farm Equipment workers to merge with the UAW.

The Convention, through resolutions, adopted a comprehensive legislative program for Illinois. Resolutions covered such matters as housing, unemployment compensation, workmen's compensation and occupational diseases, Illinois FEPC, voting machines, regulatory industrial standards for Illinois, indorsement of the demand for a Constitutional Convention.

Artist Thanked By Pres. Truman

Le Baron Coakley a few weeks ago sent President Truman at the latter's request the original of a cartoon which he had drawn for the CIO News. Coakley has received the following note from the President:

"Please pardon my delay in thanking you for the framed copy of your very clever cartoon, "News of His Death Greatly Exaggerated." I shall keep this among the more interesting souvenirs of my campaign.

"With my regards and all good wishes, I am very sincerely yours, Harry Truman."

"Miss Johnson! You put that book here on purpose."

Maritime Group Protests Navy Ship Control Plan

A PROTEST against expansion of the Navy Department's control over commercial shipping has been voiced by Hoyt S. Haddock, executive secretary of the CIO Maritime Committee, in a letter to Defense Sec'y James Forrestal.

The protest followed announcement that all armed forces commercial shipping will be placed under control of the Navy Dept.

This, said Haddock, would result in the transfer of 200-odd civilian-manned vessels now operated by the Army, a step he termed "uneconomical and detrimental to the American Merchant Marine. . . ."

The letter renewed the CIO Maritime Committee's April 13, 1948, request that all merchant shipping of the armed forces be turned over to commercial, civilian-manned operations.

As an example of the economy of such a move, Haddock cited the experience during the war in which Liberty cargo vessels were operated by private companies with a civilian crew of 43, while similar Navy-operated vessels carried a crew of 167.

Haddock requested the Secretary to withhold action pending discussions between representatives of the seamen's organizations and the Dept. of Natl. Defense.

Steelworkers Get $4 Million Backpay

The Crucible Steel Co. last week paid more than $4 million to about 20,000 CIO Steelworkers to iron out wage inequities.

The backpay, averaging $200 per worker covered by the union contract, applied to three plants in the Pittsburgh area, three in New Jersey and two in Syracuse, N. Y. Highest check was for $2000.

Outgrowth of a 1944 War Labor Board ruling which directed the company to bargain with the union on inequities, the payments represent the difference between the negotiated rates and the wages paid between December, 1943, and April, 1947. In addition, all employes covered by contract received one cent an hour for every hour worked during that period.

Similar wage inequity payments have been made by other steel firms, including Carnegie-Illinois and Jones & Laughlin.

Layoffs At Ford Plant Hit UAW Members

Layoff of over 1800 tool and diemakers and apprentices at the Ford Motor Co. Rouge plant has been followed by layoff of skilled men in the maintenance and transportation divisions of the plant. Toolmakers are now down to 1927 seniority, according to Vice-Pres. Herbert LaMond of the Detroit-Wayne County Tool and Die Council, CIO Auto Workers.

ORGANIZATIONALLY SPEAKING

By Allan S. Haywood

William B. Taylor, CIO Regional Director, Kentucky, reports that in an NLRB election at the S. J. Campbell Co. Shirt Factory at Madisonville, Ky., 149 workers voted for ACWA-CIO, 56 for no union.

George Brown, Director of Organization, IWA-CIO, announces that in a union shop election at the Bond Brothers, Inc., located in Louisville, Ky., the employes voted 104 to 25 in favor of a union shop.

Michael Livoda, CIO Regional Director, Colo., reports that in a consent election held in the Hecketborn Manufacturing Co., Littleton, Colo., the employes voted 146 in favor of UAW-CIO; 15 for no union and 14 did not vote. John Monarch of the Steel Workers helped in this election campaign.

James J. Leary, CIO Regional Director, Missouri, reports that in a union shop election conducted by the NLRB at the Fintex Mercantile Co., Kansas City, Mo., the employes voted 100% for a Union Shop. The organizational work was done by Mrs. Ruby Clayborn, ACWA Representative, with the aid of Minne Hatfield, Nellie Heagle, and May Williams, members employed by the company.

SOUTHERN CAMPAIGN

Thirteen more victories have been reported for the Southern Drive by Van A. Bittner, national director of the CIO Organizing Committee. Three each went to Textile and Retail, Wholesale. Packinghouse and Auto won two each. Wood, Stone and Chemical each won one.

North Carolina Dir. William Smith reports Reliance Guano Co., Whitesville, N. C., RWDSU-CIO 13, against 8.

Mississippi Dir. Robert W. Starnes reports Laurel Textiles, Laurel, Miss., TWUA-CIO 240, AFL 209.

Alabama Dir. Carey E. Haigler reports Meadow Gold Dairies of Decatur, Ala., RWDSU-CIO recognized through card check. Brewton Weaving Corp., Brewton, Ala., TWUA-CIO 17 against 14. Harris Transfer & Warehouse Co., Birmingham, Ala., RWDSU-CIO 85, AFL 4, independent 3. Wilson and Co. Birmingham, Ala., UPWA-CIO 38, against 7. J. I. Case Co., Anniston, Ala., UAW-CIO 59, AFL 4, against 53.

Texas Director Robert Oliver reports Pangburn Candy Co., Fort Worth, Texas, UPWA-CIO 145, against 126. Lone Star Cement Corp., Dallas, Texas, United Stone 137, AFL 35.

Tennessee Director Paul R. Christopher reports Borg-Warner Corp., Memphis, Tenn., UAW-CIO 227, AFL 0, neither 4. Block Bros., Nashville, Tennessee, UGCC-CIO 22, against 3. American Enka Corp., Lowland, Tenn., TWUA-CIO 473, AFL 150, neither 61. Ed Gerhchak of Organizing Committee staff was in charge of the latter campaign, assisted by State Director P. R. Christopher and TWUA State Director H. S. Williams.

At the Vice Presidents' meeting last week the mechanism was settled for bringing to the attention of Congress the CIO program, not for itself but for the people of the nation in the interest of our whole economy. The membership of the CIO will be called upon in due time to activize themselves to bring to the attention of their representative congressmen and senators this program of the people. The people won the victory against forces of reaction, both left and right, and they must not let this victory slip from their grasp.

The repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act was a campaign issue, the people knew that despite statements of such "lame ducks" as Joe Ball and others.

Watch for the CIO program; watch for the call to action to organize and activize.

Auxiliaries Elect New Secretary

THE seventh annual convention of the Congress of Women's Auxiliaries CIO, at Waterloo, Iowa, unanimously re-elected Faye Stephenson president, and elected as secretary-treasurer Mrs. Bertha Parrin, of Steelworkers' Auxiliaries and president of the Ohio CIO Women's Auxiliary Council.

The following vice presidents were elected:

Mrs. Corrine Fisher, Woodworkers' Auxiliaries; Mrs. Charlotte Sillers, Public Workers; Mrs. Ethel Swant, Farm Equipment Workers; Mrs. Dorothy Keene and Mrs. Catherine Gelles both of the Auto Workers; Mrs. Kathryn Hughes, Transport Workers; Mrs. Marie Goforth, Mine-Mill; Mrs. Clara Henkel, Electrical Workers; Mrs. Esther DuPey, Packinghouse Workers; Mrs. Wanda Klingerman, Steelworkers and Mrs. Helen Roberts of the Oil Workers.

Congressman-elect H. R. Gross, Third District, Iowa, who was elected with farmer-labor support, gave the official welcoming address. Vernon Dale, president of the Iowa State Industrial Union Council also welcomed the delegates. Kenneth Everhart, secretary-treasurer of the Iowa State Council was toastmaster at the convention banquet. Miss Anne Mason, representing PAC Dir. Jack Kroll, also spoke.

At the convention banquet Secy.-Treas. Lewis Clark of the Packinghouse Workers presented a scroll to Mrs. Hazel Farrell, whose husband, William Farrell, was killed in the strike at the Rath Packing Co., Waterloo, last spring.

The local Auxiliary Arrangements Committee was Mrs. Mildred Guynn, Mrs. Margaret Edsill, Mrs. Elmonda Fagerlin, all of the Packinghouse Workers' Auxiliaries, and Mrs. Dorothy DeLong and Mrs. Virginia Barber, of the Auto Workers' Auxiliary. The Arrangements Committee organized a trip through the Rath Packing Co., where the union is just now successfully negotiating a contract after long months of struggle.

Real Estate Lobby Plans Big Campaign

A lobbying fund that is more than double the 1948 figure will be asked of real estate men in early January, when various committees of the National Association of Real Estate Boards meet at Washington, D. C., to open their drive on housing and rent control legislation in the 81st Congress.

The 20,000 NAREB members will be asked to pay a $5 a year dues increase, which will go for "combating the drive under way in this country to socialize rental housing."

Descending on Washington Jan. 7 through 13 will be presidents of local real estate boards, members of the Realtors Washington Committee, and other NAREB subcommittees. All sessions at which strategy will be mapped are secret.

GOOD POLAR ADVICE

800,000 Low-Rent Public Homes in Year Urged

CONSTRUCTION of 800,000 low-rent urban public housing homes to be built by local housing authorities over the next four years, was the goal set by Pres. Edward Weinfeld of the Nat'l. Public Housing Conference in a meeting with President Truman last week.

Other proposals were:

- An additional 200,000 units be earmarked for rural non-farm public housing, constituting a total program of 1,000,000 federally assisted public housing homes to be constructed in the next four years.

- Direct Federal loans and the strengthening of existing aids to take care of families whose incomes makes them ineligible for public housing and for whom private housing is today not providing decent housing.

Recommendations for the national housing program had been prepared by the Legislative Committee of the National Public Housing Conference and were approved by the organization's Board of Directors.

They are being submitted, for study, to the more than forty other national public interest organizations which actively supported the Taft-Ellender-Wagner housing bill during the 80th Congress, including the organizational representatives who accompanied Weinfeld to the White House last week.

PRESENT at the conference in addition to Weinfeld were: Leo Goodman, director, CIO housing committee; Peter Henley, AFL; Jack Carter, Veterans of Foreign Wars; Miss Anna Lord Strauss, League of Women Voters; Leslie Perry, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; Russell Smith, National Farmers Union, and David L. Krooth, National Public Housing Conference.

Deep appreciation was expressed to the President for his continued fighting support of decent housing legislation through repeated messages to the Congress and throughout the recent presidential campaign.

The President was urged to recognize today's increasing housing needs and to recommend to the Congress comprehensive legislation, not just the enactment of those portions of the Taft-Ellender-Wagner bill which were defeated in the 80th Congress.

OTHER recommendations included:

- A separate housing constituent agency be established within the Housing and Home Finance Agency to carry out that portion of the program aimed to secure housing for those income groups whose needs are now neglected.

- Federal aid to localities for the redevelopment of slums and blighted areas as contained in the TEW bill as it passed the Senate last spring.

- Federal assistance to localities in helping to plan new communities in outlying areas.

- A much stronger housing research measure than that passed by the 80th Congress' to bring about building cost reduction.

Hoffman Summons Murray To Probe

Rep. Clare Hoffman (R. Mich.) has summoned CIO Pres. Philip Murray to a one-man House labor subcommittee hearing Dec. 22, it was announced at Washington, D. C., last week.

Hoffman said his purpose was to determine whether Murray, as president of the CIO Steelworkers, "condones" violence which Hoffman claims the union caused at the struck Shakespeare Co. plants in Kalamazoo, Mich.

The union-baiting congressman claimed that since the Nov. 2 election, "a lot of these international labor fellows think they can get away with anything." He said Murray's presence might be needed for only a half hour at the hearing.

At the same time, Hoffman and Rep. John Lesinski (D. Mich.), slated to head the House labor committee in the 81st Congress, have been feuding publicly over which of them should probe the Shakespeare situation.

Gibson Flays Affidavits

ASST. Sec. of Labor John W. Gibson gave strong indications at New York City Dec. 14 that the administration does not favor salvaging the non-Communist affidavit provision in the law that is to replace the Taft-Hartley act.

Addressing the Bronx Rotary Club, Gibson declared: "The anti-Communist affidavit provisions of the Taft-Hartley law, as they now stand, are discriminatory and unfair. On the other hand, nothing can be gained by requiring that management also sign the affidavits. Labor has demonstrated its ability to clean its own house of Communist influences by democratic methods without outside help."

This was in contrast to the position taken by Sec. of Labor Maurice Tobin at the recent AFL convention that affidavits would be acceptable if employers were also required to sign them. It was noted, however, that Tobin has not repeated that view in recent weeks.

Gibson, a former president of the Michigan CIO Council, said repeal of the Taft-Hartley law would "go a long way toward improving labor-management relations."

"Labor and management will be free to bargain collectively without government interference," he said. "They will be able to bargain once again on such issues as the union shop, closed shop and welfare and pension plans. The relationship between labor and management will be taken out of the field of legal rigmarole and returned to the bargaining table."

Gibson said no answer had been worked out to the problem of handling "emergency" labor disputes. "Both labor and management are opposed to compulsory arbitration," he pointed out. "Plant seizures such as were carried out during the war do not appear to be a satisfactory solution acceptable to both parties."

NMU Wins $16 In Rises This Year

MEMBERS of CIO Natl. Maritime Union have voted overwhelmingly to accept a $3.50-a-month wage boost for all seamen, bringing their total raises for the year to $16 a month.

Atlantic and Gulf Coast ship operators granted the pay hikes under a wage reopening clause in the NMU contract. The sailors won the first $12.50 when they signed the contract last August. The new boost brings their wages up to those of west coast seamen, who recently ended a long strike.

NMU Pres. Joseph Curran pointed out that before the strike, the west coast maritime workers were not getting as much as those in the East.

In addition to the $3.50 basic hike, the NMU members have won increased hourly rates for overtime.

Say 47 of 75 Broke Hour Law in Alaska

It's hard to be honest when there's no one to watch you. The old saying seems to apply quite well to Alaskan employers, it appears from a U. S. Labor Dept. wage-hour inspection in that territory.

For some time the Labor Dept., hard hit by 80th Congress economy, did not keep a permanent staff in Alaska. Recently four wage-hour inspectors were pulled into Alaska from the states for a four-month checkup. They found 47 of the 75 places they inspected were violating the wage-hour law.

The inspectors found the bosses had chiseled 217 workers out of $61,000 pay due them. In most cases, the employers were not paying time and half after 40 hours a week.

STRIKER-HEROES: During the closing days of the CIO Longshoremen's strike, pickets Lollie Henricks (l.) and J. L. Rucker dashed into the blazing building of the Portland (Ore.) Dock Commissioner and rescued dock commission engineer Walter Kratt.

CIO DENOUNCES REGIONAL COLLEGE PLAN

WHILE some segments of the Nation's Capital were drawing themselves up to their full dignity and protesting an unflattering report by the Natl. Committee on Segregation in the Nation's Capital, a group of Southern governors and educators got together to cook up a way to out fox the U. S. Supreme Court.

The High Court has been annoying Southern states for some years with its insistence that a state must furnish equal educational facilities for both white and Negro residents.

This was the 14 Dixie states' problem: If, under their present system of segregation, they provided duplicate facilities of equal caliber, then obviously the state would go broke. It was financially possible to provide equal facilities only by permitting students of both races to share the same facilities.

Rather than part with Jim Crow, the Southern governors hit on a plan, whose constitutionality is questioned by many observers:

A PROGRAM of regional education was devised, whereby the 14 states would pool their resources to create segregated regional colleges. The initial expenditure—to amount to $2,434,000 annually after four years in operation—would finance medical, dental and veterinary training.

A two-year fund of $600,000 was approved for Meharry Medical College for Negroes in Nashville, Tenn., which the governors were warned would fold up without their financial aid. Three white and one Negro college will receive money for regional veterinary schools.

Two CIO representatives were quick to denounce the regional pact.

Said James B. Carey, CIO secretary-treasurer, secretary of the President's Committee on Civil Rights and chairman of the CIO Committee to Abolish Discrimination:

"The southern governors' regional educational plan is a device to sidestep Supreme Court rulings that the states must provide equal educational facilities for both Negroes and whites. Such equality is impossible on a segregated basis, which results in the expense of duplicate facilities and inferior educational facilities for both groups. If put into effect, the plan will definitely result in inferior facilities for both Negroes and whites."

"The plan," said George Weaver, director, CIO Committee to Abolish Discrimination, "is designed, in our opinion, to establish segregated regional universities in an attempt to evade the mandate of the U. S. Supreme Court in the Gaines and Sipuel decisions."

LAST spring a group of southern Congressmen and Senators sponsored a Congressional resolution to authorize interstate compacts establishing segregated regional universities. The resolution was apparently inspired by the Southerners' fear that such an interstate agreement would be unconstitutional without Congressional approval.

The resolution passed the House and just missed passage in the Senate by a one-vote margin. Vigorous opposition to the move was expressed by the CIO, represented by Weaver, when he testified before a sub-committee of the Senate Judiciary Committee last March.

At that time Weaver cited the Supreme Court's Gaines Decision, which stated that "if a state furnishes higher education to white residents, it is bound to furnish (within the state) substantially equal advantages to Negro students."

"Clearly," Weaver said, "the purpose of S. J. 191 is to substitute segregated regional schools for Negroes in the hope of avoiding the Constitutional responsibilities of the states to provide equal educational opportunities to all of its citizens.

"Study after study has conclusively demonstrated that educational facilities for Negroes in segregated areas are inferior to those provided for whites. . . ."

Another report was cited by Weaver to support the CIO's stand against segregation.

The President's Commission on Higher Education had concluded: " . . . there will be no fundamental correction of the total condition until segregation legislation is repealed."

CIO Pamphlet In Chinese Planned

Got any friends in China?

If so, you can tell them they'll soon be able to read CIO pamphlets translated into Chinese.

"The Bible and the Working Man" is being translated by the Christian Literature Society, which is reported "intrigued" with the CIO publication.

Plans are under way to translate the "Joe Worker" comic strip and run it in many Chinese papers.

News of the enthusiastic reception accorded to CIO pamphlets was sent to Intl. Affairs Director Michael Ross by Henry D. Jones of the Natl. Christian Council of China. The Council maintains offices in Shanghai.

Union Will Offer Reward For Slayer

Local 2606, CIO Steelworkers, Columbus, Ohio, will offer a reward for information leading to the arrest of the slayer of one of its members. Three hundred members have already contributed to the reward fund.

Edward Coleman, 50, was slain under mysterious circumstances on Dec. 6 as he sat in his living room talking with his wife. The assailant fired through a window and the .32 caliber bullet entered Coleman's head. He died immediately.

Plan Drive For Pensions in Rubber

A CAMPAIGN for pensions throughout the rubber industry is under way.

This was announced by Vice-Pres. H. R. Lloyd of CIO United Rubber, Cork, Linoleum & Plastic Workers of America. Lloyd is chairman of a committee set up by the union's General Executive Board at its recent meeting in Portland, Oregon, to "make a survey and recommendations with regard to retirement and pension plans."

Other members of the committee are Pres. George Milliron of Goodyear Local 2, and Sec'y Francis Hannley of Firestone Local 7, both Akron members of the GEB.

"Our committee has met and begun a survey of all existing pension plans in the rubber industry," said Lloyd. "It is our opinion that existing plans are entirely inadequate. They do not afford sufficient benefits to the retired workers and workers have no voice in the administration of the pension plans."

"Our committee feels that rubber companies, in view of their record profits and tremendous financial reserves, should bear the costs of pension plans that would assure retired workers a decent livelihood. It is our opinion that the workers, through their union, should have a share in the administration of pension plans," Lloyd declared.

Lloyd said the rubber union was going to meet with the steel and auto unions to get data on pension plans in effect in those unionized industries, and the committee will submit a report to the rubber union executive board next February.

Bad and Good Sportsmanship

, Mrs. Amy Mallard (above, r.) swears out a warrant identifying William L. Howell (above, l.) as one of the mob of hooded white men who shot and killed her husband on a dark Georgia road Nov. 20. The lynchers halted the Mallard car, in which Mrs. Mallard and two young cousins were riding. Georgia police took no action following Mrs. Mallard's charges until the day of her husband's funeral, when they arrested the widow and charged her with the murder. Protests forced the dropping of this absurd charge. The two teen-age cousins were being held in jail as material witnesses.

IN CONTRAST, the picture at the left shows Yale Football Coach Herman Hickman (l.) and 1948 Yale Capt Bill Conway (r.) congratulating Halfback Levin Jackson on his election as 1949 captain of the Yale football squad.

Union Men To Help in Slave Probe

A special commission of trade union and liberal leaders will conduct hearings on forced labor throughout the world, the Workers Defense League announced.

Testimony is already being assembled from victims of slave labor systems, the WDL said. It will be studied by the commission in New York in February, and then presented to the public as part of the League's campaign to force a United Nations investigation of peonage and slavery, the Rev. Donald Harrington, WDL chairman, declared.

Pres. John Green of the CIO Shipbuilding Workers, CIO Auto Workers Secy.-Treas. Emil Mazey, AFL Vice Pres. Matthew Wohl and Pres. A. Philip Randolph of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters are among the commission members.

Dr. Harry Gideonse, President of Brooklyn College, is chairman of the commission, which includes Socialist spokesman Norman Thomas, and Americans for Democratic Action leader Arthur Schlesinger Jr.

"Any tolerance of slavery, or even silence in the face of it, daily rots the fibre of all mankind," the WDL said.

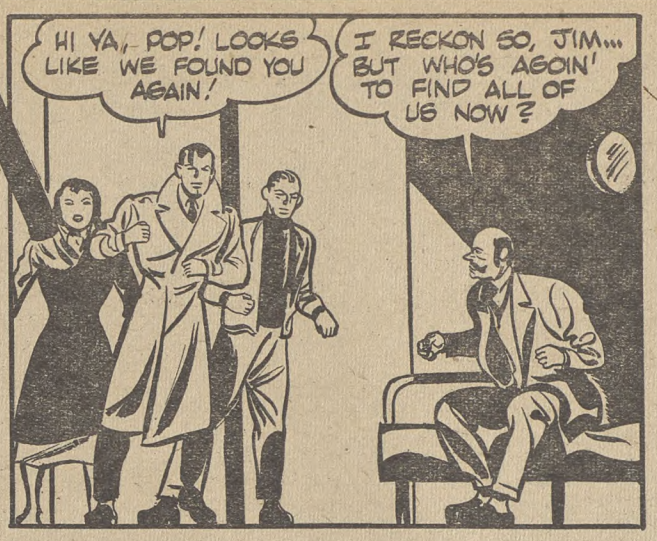
Slave labor camps in the Soviet Union, peonage in Latin America, and in the United States, outright slavery in Africa and forced prostitution in Asia, all will be exposed by the commission's report, said Harrington.

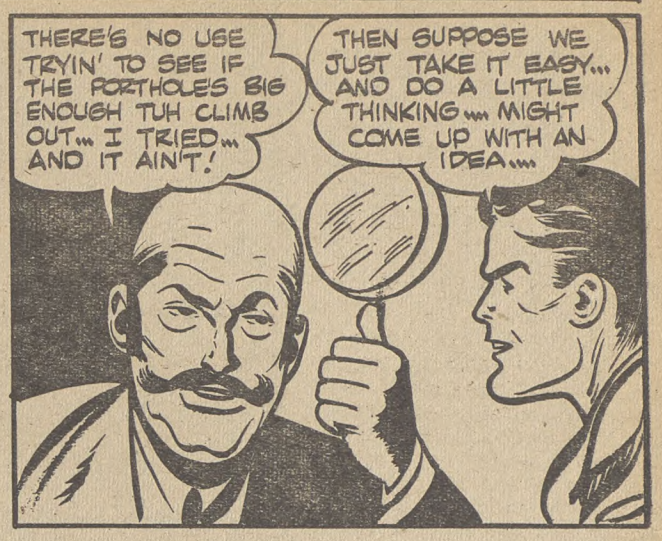
Few N. Y. Strikes

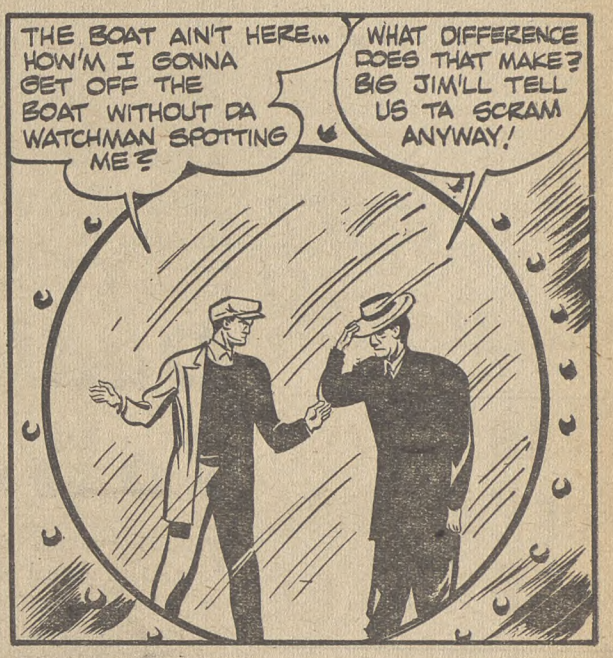
The 2,835 workers involved in 40 work stoppages on Dec. 4 throughout New York state marked one of the low points of the year, the Labor Dept. disclosed here.

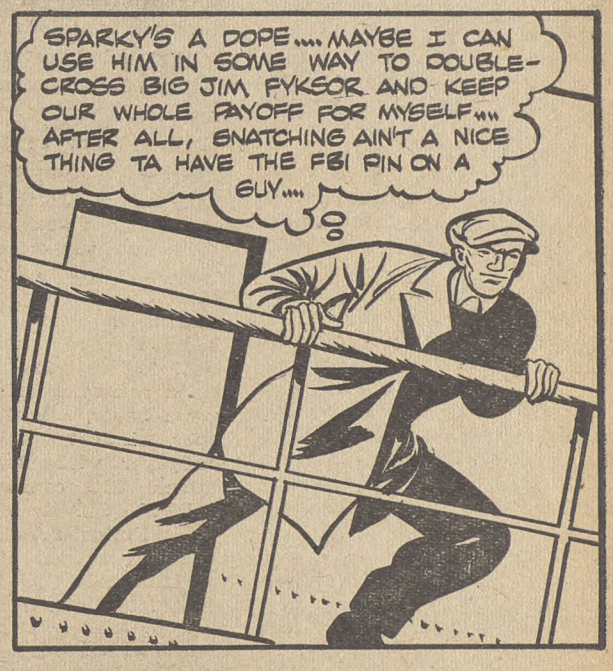
THE ADVENTURES OF Jim Barry

IN FOLLOWING THE KIDNAPPER'S OF OLD POP STORM.... TRADE UNIONIST WHO CAME OUT OF RETIREMENT TO HELP IN LABOR'S ELECTION CAMPAIGN--- JIM, THE SAILOR AND PEGGY ARE TRAPPED BY THE KIDNAPPERS ABOARD THE ABANDONED FREIGHTER...









Ship Union Not 'Front,' NLRB Rules

THE NLRB tackled the problem of whether one union is really a front for another organization not permitted on the ballot under the Taft-Hartley act in an involved representation election ruling issued last week.

First of all, the CIO Marine and Shipbuilding Workers sought bargaining rights at the Sampsel Time Control Co., Spring Valley, Ill. The company put up the novel defense that the IUMSWA should not be on an NLRB ballot, claiming it was merely a front for the CIO Mine Mill and Smelter Workers, which has not signed Taft-Hartley affidavits.

The company's argument: that the IUMSW unit organizing the plant, the Progressive Metal Workers Council, had an organizer who had formerly been with the mine-mill union. Actually, the council is a group which seceded from the IUMMSW and went over to the ship union in a body many months ago. The NLRB decided the company's "front" argument carried no weight.

But then the Central Trades and Labor Council (AFL) applied for bargaining rights, asking that its name be placed on the ballot. The NLRB would not admit the AFL council to the election, on the ground that it was really a front for Dist. 50, United Mine Workers (unaffiliated) which is not in compliance with Taft-Hartley affidavits. The fact that the UMW is no longer affiliated with the AFL apparently made no difference.

The NLRB reasoning here is that the UMW controlled four votes of 30 in the council, and that these four were a majority of the quorum of seven required for council meetings. Also, the NLRB said, the UMW allowed the council to meet in its hall.

Pa. CIO Asks Probe Of Utility, Milk Units

A demand for a sweeping legislative probe into the operations of the state's Public Utility and Milk Control Commissions has been approved by the Pennsylvania CIO Council.

The state CIO's legislative conference acted after a delegate charged that the public has been getting "dirty deals . . . from the PUC" and called for an "investigation to see what can be done."

State CIO Pres. Harry Boyer pointed out that members of both parties had been urging an investigation and asked for a motion instructing state CIO officers to work for one. The motion was later amended to include the Milk Control Commission.

The day-long conference, concerned mainly with discussing anti-labor measures enacted in 1947 by the state legislature, heard state CIO Vice Pres. Anthony J. Federoff call for a united labor front to fight the laws.

SCHMOOS AID: U. S. Army Skymasters, flying the Berlin airlift route, parachuted 100 schmoo balloons with cards that could be exchanged for CARE lard packages. Here are the lucky Berlin youngsters collecting. It's not too late for you to send CARE packages for the holiday months. A lard package costs $5.50 for any of ten European countries and $6.50 for Berlin. Delivery is guaranteed. Send checks to CARE, 50 Broad St., New York, N. Y.

Dudley Urges Minn. CIO To Work For Victory In '50

THREE hundred delegates to the 11th annual convention of the Minnesota CIO Council at Winona elected without opposition Glen Peterson of the CIO Steelworkers as their president for the coming year and reelected Rodney C. Jacobson secretary-treasurer.

Both officers announced their wholehearted support of national CIO policy. Jacobson said he was willing to work with all, even those who supported Henry A. Wallace, provided they actively follow CIO policy.

An attempt was made by a United Public Workers business agent to put before the convention a resolution criticizing Minnesota Labor, official state newspaper. The resolution charged the paper with misrepresenting national CIO convention action on UPW. CIO Regional Director Frank Fulton retorted that for the first time since its formation, the Minnesota CIO had a paper devoted to national CIO policy.

ASSISTANT CIO-PAC Director Tilford Dudley was roundly applauded as he told delegates he was glad to be in Minnesota to help celebrate the defeat of Sen. Joseph Ball (R.). The anti-labor senator was defeated by Hubert Humphrey with the help of union doorbell ringers.

Dudley warned that unless a constant vigil is kept and all-out organizational work continued, the 1950 elections will find labor suffering the same defeat as in 1946. He pointed out that 1950 was an off-election year and that labor stands to lose unless it continues political action.

The convention unanimously adopted a program for action on a state scale, calling for a $1 minimum hourly wage, increased unemployment compensation benefits, stepped-up aids to handicapped children and additional services for the blind.

The convention did go on record to maintain and step up its cooperative educational program and seek better relations between labor and farmers.

Fertilizers' High Cost Protested

The high price of fertilizer was protested last week in a letter from Pres. James G. Patton of the Natl. Farmers Union to manufacturers of anhydrous ammonia. Because of high costs of fertilizer and other supplies, farmers have been forced to boost food prices for city workers.

Writing to officials of the Mathieson Chemical Co. and the Commercial Solvents Corp., Patton said that "since the demand for nitrogen is so far in excess of the supply, the consumers of fertilizer are pretty much at the mercy of the industry. We believe it would be an unhealthy precedent for you to raise prices again at this time . . ."

REPEAL T-H: This CIO delegation meets with Labor Secy. Maurice Tobin (fourth from left) at the Labor Dept. in Washington to advise him that the CIO would insist on the outright repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act and the return of the Wagner Act. L. to r., Asst. Labor Secy. John Gibson; CIO General Counsel Arthur J. Goldberg; Secy-Treas. David J. McDonald of the CIO Steelworkers; CIO Secy.-Treas. James B. Carey and Labor Dept. Solicitor William S. Tyson. Gibson was formerly president of the Michigan CIO Council.

Santa To Call On Kids of Oil Strikers

By RAY DAVIDSON

THE children of 2,000 strikers against Union Oil Co. in California will be convinced Christmas Day that there IS a Santa Claus even if Daddy is on the picket line.

People all over the United States—union people and non-union people as well—are pouring real Christmas cheer into the union halls of Rodeo Local 326 and Long Beach Local 128 of Oil Workers Intl. Union. Both locals are in California.

Daily the postman brings to each of the halls a new stack of packages containing toys, candy and all the goodies that go to make Christmas merry. There are checks, too, with the instructions that the money be spent to make Christmas happy for the children. Cash contributions already total several thousand dollars.

For 500 or more children of strikers at Rodeo, Santa Claus was to arrive Dec. 20 at a big Christmas party in the Rodeo grammar school. Local union officials said every child would get at least one toy, along with good eats and entertainment.

Christmas Spirit

Members of the Laurel, Mont., local of the CIO Oil Workers—who recently gave a day's pay to the union's defense fund—have given another day's pay to the Christmas fund for the children of the locked-out employes of the Union Oil Co. Total of each contribution was $1700.

Date for the party for children of strikers against Union Oil's Wilmington refinery had not been set at press time. Local 128 will stage the party in its sub-local hall at Torrance, and more than 1000 children are expected to be present. They too will receive all the things that go to make Christmas joyous.

The strikers against Union Oil Co., are now locked out by the company. Nearly two months ago they offered to return to work on the company's wage terms, but the company replied that there were jobs for only 450 of the original 2,200 strikers.

Pres. O. A. Knight of the Oil Workers said that the union is determined to continue the strike. Contributions should be sent to Oil Workers Intl. Union, 210 Ledger Bldg., Fort Worth, Texas.

United Front Formed To Avert Sales Tax

Labor unions have joined with druggists, ice dealers, food dealers, jewelers, restaurant and bar owners and others to map a campaign against a sales tax in the next session of the Georgia legislature.

Representatives from all over the state, meeting in Atlanta, were told by John W. Piercy of the Georgia Workers Education Service that a 3% sales tax would take about $40,000,000 out of the pockets of the working people.

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The CIO News

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We Kept Our Date In '48

Seldom had a year started off so badly for American union members—and seldom did one end so well.

When the holiday celebrations were over, 12 months ago, the outlook was for trouble, trouble and more trouble.

When 1948 ended, the atmosphere was one of optimism and good cheer.

The turning point—in case you had not guessed it—was the second Tuesday in November.

Last **JANUARY,** though, the straws in the wind weren't flying in the direction of a tremendous liberal victory. "Business is Dreaming of a Golden '48," the CIO News said in a lead story.

The year's political confusion was off to an early start. Henry Wallace had just announced his Third Party. Pres. Truman had no comment. Bob Taft of Ohio was "very happy"—and PAC's Jack Kroll pointed out, "It has been the policy of PAC not to support a third party in 1948."

Sec. of State Marshall was telling Congress that dollars, not words, were necessary to produce European recovery. But in Birmingham and Memphis, the Freedom Train didn't stop because of segregation rules.

At month's end, the CIO Executive Board produced some important policy statements. CIO opposed the Wallace Third Party; it called for a "substantial" round of wage boosts; support of the Marshall Plan was tops on the legislative program for '48.

In **FEBRUARY,** policy was being translated into action.

The **MARCH** winds brought more Taft-Hartleyism from employers. Packinghouse workers went out on what proved to be a long, tough strike.

CIO's Economic Outlook showed the country getting deeper into an economic hole—the result of continued inflation.

CIO policy was being tightened up in every section of the country. Councils were asked to declare themselves —for or against CIO attitudes for ERP, against the Third Party. With few exceptions, they were strongly "for" the CIO's stand. In California, Regional Director Harry Bridges was "against"—and he was relieved of his post.

APRIL found Sen. Joe Ball (you know what happened to **him** in November) toying with the idea of weakening the Wage-Hour law.

The Taft-Hartley spirit was running high. A Chicago packinghouse worker was killed on the picket line; a 19-year-old textile worker was shot on the picket line at Rome, Ga.; rich U. S.

Steel said "no" to the steel union's wage demand.

PAC activity was stepping up around the country. In New York, Mike Quill of the Transport Workers quit the presidency of the New York City CIO Council (it wasn't following national CIO policy) and left the American Labor Party in a huff.

MAY brought signs that some Republicans weren't happy with Taft-Hartley. Two GOP'ers proposed to remove the union-shop election clause. A CIO News survey of Indiana showed hot PAC activity; "it's clicking" in the Hoosier state, the story said.

General Motors came through with a cost-of-living and production efficiency wage increase—the first from big business—and other corporations started to follow suit. Business papers began to admit that '48 profits would reach record highs, just as CIO had predicted. And the CIO News, taking a long look at the 80th Congress, predicted it would hand the people a goose egg. It did.

JUNE was the month that the Republican party nominated—let's see, who was it—oh, Tom Dewey, to be President of these United States.

But June brought roses, too. The U. S. Supreme Court threw out the T-H case against CIO and Phil Murray. The decision meant any labor union paper could talk about politics—a right presumably guaranteed by the Constitution.

Spirits quickened in **JULY** when Harry S. Truman showed his fighting spirit at the Democratic convention, and labor-liberal forces pushed through a militant party platform. The Dixiecrats pulled out of the party, and there was hardly a wet eye in the house.

The steel union won a husky pay increase throughout the industry.

CIO's 1948 Voting Record showed the worst about the 80th Congress, and you could smell the work of the big business lobbies.

As **AUGUST** ended, CIO voted a down-the-line endorsement of Pres. Truman and his program. The special session petered out, on a do-nothing basis, just the way the Republican smart boys had planned it.

With Marshall Plan getting under way, labor representatives moved into key posts. Averell Harriman, talking to U. S. and European union leaders, said labor "can do most for ERP."

In **SEPTEMBER,** Maine showed how the country might go in November but few could read the signs. Anti-labor bills were defeated in the Maine elections, and too many people thought the result was a freak. Primaries in other states showed the liberal tide rising higher.

A month later, in **OCTOBER,** evidence was beginning to pile up that should have led to more labor optimism than they did. Jack Kroll of PAC noted that registrations were at record highs. "Gallup Way Off on Vote Guess," a CIO News story said, thumbing its nose at the polltakers' "science."

You know what happened in **NOVEMBER;** there's no use repeating it here.

But other things happened, too. Sec. of Labor Tobin predicted Taft-Hartley would be repealed. Rep. J. Parnell Thomas of the House Un-American Activities Committee was indicted on a charge of taking kickbacks from his staff.

CIO held its victory convention. It slapped down Communist influence,

charted big organizing drives among store, white-collar and government employes, gave PAC a big pat on the back, and support to the ERP.

DECEMBER found the Natl. Association of Manufacturers holding a very glum meeting at the Waldorf-Astoria.

CIO proposed joint legislative action with the AFL, but the AFL demurred —for the time being at least.

CIO asked the clothing union to organize store workers; the transport workers ended the reign of its left wing; and workers looked to the 81st Congress, soon to assemble in Washington, to carry out the program on which it had been elected.

Things were looking up, clearly, at the end of the year; and 1949 gave every indication of being a year of promise.

Economic Outlook Says It's No Cinch, But

'49 SOCIAL SECURITY ADVANCES LIKELY

THE year which begins this Saturday is expected to be one of major advances in social security, both at the collective bargaining table and through the legislative channels.

It won't be a breeze, the CIO's Economic Outlook points out. That's because "many reactionaries still cling to the idea that workers can be made to work efficiently only if they fear discharge and if there is a line of shabby men applying at the gate.

"Such people still think in terms of charity, not social insurance which maintains income as a matter of right without the miserable test of need. To them, social security payments seem objectionable costs which mean higher taxes.

"They ignore the blessings such payments mean to men, women and children who are given safe homes, enough food, clothing and heat, and the healthy atomosphere which develops sound citizens."

The Economic Outlook, which is issued by the CIO's Dept. of Education & Research, urges unions not to relax in their efforts to get social security benefits through contractual relationships. "Collective bargaining can obtain benefits which meet the special needs of the workers and union involved over and above the basic level eracted for everyone."

WHAT of the "vast variety of health and welfare plans started by employers years ago?" "Often such plans were intended to tie the workers to the company and keep out unions."

Why should such plans be part of collective bargaining?

"To prevent aged workers being fired just before becoming eligible for pensions, to avoid compulsory retirement of aged workers and in general to seek to have a voice about a matter of such great concern to them."

The Inland Steel case was used as an example. There, "the Natl. Labor Relations Board and the courts have decided that health and welfare plans are a proper subject for collective bargaining and that the employer must discuss them with unions on request."

The Outlook then went on to explain what some CIO unions have done or are planning to do about social security.

"THE Amalgamated Clothing Workers took the lead over 20 years ago in obtaining agreement by employers to finance benefit funds to protect union members from insecurity.

"Six thousand employers, making contributions ranging up to 5% of weekly payrolls, have entered into collective bargaining agreements setting up benefit programs.

"These programs cover more than 250,000 union members. A recent report showed $500 life insurance benefits for each, weekly illness or disability benefits of 13 weeks in any 12 months; $6 daily hospitalization benefits for 31 days and 31 days of accident confinement in any 12 months; up to $50 for incidental hospital expenses and up to $150 for surgical expenses.

"The CIO Auto Workers have set up a special social security department to assist its locals in the development and promotion of the international's program. One of its biggest successes is the recently established Kaiser-Frazer trust fund administered by a board representing in equal numbers management and the union.

"The program, which is operated by the UAW social security department as a part of its service for UAW locals is entirely financed by employer payments into the trust fund.

"Employes are assured full payment of hospital bills incurred by themselves and/or their families, $2000 death benefits, approximately $30 weekly disability benefits, and, pending the development of a more complete medical care program. Cash indemnity is given for workers and their families to help meet the cost of surgical care.

"The Textile Workers have obtained insurance provisions in contracts covering 75% of the union's 450,000 members.

"The Steelworkers' proposals presented to U.S. Steel provided (1) life insurance for covered employes amounting to 18 months of the average wages of the individual, an average of $5400; (2) that employes reaching 65 be given a fully paid-up life insurance policy amounting to $1500 (3) hospitalization benefits of $8 per day up to a year, provided by the company; (4) payment by the company of $35 per week to employes off work on account of sickness; (5) maternity care for mothers and child care for all children under 18 years of age."

Why does the CIO favor payment in full of all costs by the employer? Why, screams the employer, that's unfair!

Says the Outlook: "The reasons for this were effectively set forth by Pres. Philip Murray in an article in the Journal of Commerce. As he points out, an employer cannot compel employes to participate in a social security plan. He must offer the plan to employes and such of them as volunteer to participate do so and the others do not.

"In the Inland Steel unit of the Steelworkers, only 42% of the eligible workers were participating and only 26% of the total members. The only sure way of having all employes covered is to have a non-contributory plan."

This is how Economic Outlook

Guernsey-Montgomery for the Economic Outlook, CIO.

sums up the CIO's position on bargaining for social security:

"(1) To get a definite amount contributed by the employer; (2) to have the money put into a trust fund so it cannot be used for any purpose other than social security benefits, and (3) to obtain an equal voice in developing and operating the program."

NOW, as to our legislative program.

"The need is clearer than ever for a complete national program with adequate benefits and enlarged coverage to give protection against the economic hazards of old age, survivorship, sickness and unemployment," says Outlook.

"Such a program should also provide a strong national employment service and insurance against the costs of medical care. It should promote rapid expansion of the nation's supply of hospitals, doctors, dentists, nurses and other health services and facilities. It should improve the public aid program, which gives help, on the basis of need rather than insurance, by including minimum federal payments and helping all persons in need, even if they have not lived in the state a long time."

Just one example. Under federal old age and survivors' insurance the average aged worker who is entitled to benefits now gets only $25 a month, or $39 if he has a dependent wife over 65. The highest benefit now payable is $45 for one person and $67.50 for a man and wife.

"Few wage earners are entitled to these amounts since they are available only to persons who have earned $3000 a year steadily since 1936."

Needless to say, such payments are ridiculous when one considers the high cost of living.

Pa. Electric Co-op Votes For CIO

Reginald Brown, CIO Utility Union, reports the winning of an election among the employes of the Southwest Central Rural Electric Cooperative Corporation of Indiana, Pennsylvania. The vote was UWUA 28, no union 10, challenged ballots 2, employes eligible to vote 43.

"WE BETCHA—WE GETCHA!" was the challenge to Sen. Robert A. Taft (R., O.) by the conference of the 16th Ohio Congressional District PAC held at Canton, O. More than 160 delegates attended the sessions—pictured above—and formulated campaigns for the 1949-50 campaign. Speakers included Chairman L. W. Abel, Steelworkers; Frank Hoffmann, USA legislative representative; William Lavelle, Ohio PAC secretary-treasurer; Rep.-elect John McSweeney and Dillard Stokes, national PAC. Elected with Abel were Vice Chairman William Neal; Recording Secretary H. E. Knapp and Treasurer James Mason.

Taft just squeezed by in '46.

Dept. Store Drive Gets $1 Million

THE general executive board of the CIO Amalgamated Clothing Workers will be asked to earmark "an initial $1,000,000" for organization in the department store and retail apparel fields, Jacob S. Potofsky, president of ACW, announced last week.

Potofsky made his announcement after a two-day meeting of the ACW's Department Store Organizing Committee.

Two days before the Potofsky announcement, the CIO Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Employes Union announced that its president, Samuel Wolchok, had taken an "indefinite leave of absence."

The RWDSU had been sharply criticized at the CIO convention by CIO Pres. Philip Murray, who declared the union had failed in organizational work.

The week before last, the CIO vice presidents, meeting with Murray and CIO Secy.-Treas. James B. Carey, asked the ACW to bring to the department store, wholesale, retail and allied fields the "benefits of union organization."

Potofsky also announced that ACW would put all its resources and manpower in this drive in the department store and retail apparel fields, "carrying out the mandate of the CIO." He also said that a major educational program would be launched at once, with hundreds of thousands of pamphlets, leaflets, etc.

He also said that ACW would respect the collective bargaining structure of unions in fields where they have long existed.

Murray Flays Netherlands

CIO Pres. Philip Murray has condemned the "Dutch aggression in Indonesia" and praised the U. S. State Dept. for its leadership in seeking a speedy end to the hostilities.

In a letter to Secy. of State George C. Marshall, Murray said the State Dept. would be fully supported by American workers in whatever steps it takes to terminate the Dutch aggression.

"The CIO has always felt that the peoples of the colonial countries should be given the greatest possible assistance in developing free, democratic governments," Murray wrote.

"At a time when the world is striving desperately to find a road to peace, we feel that the action of the Netherlands government in suddenly and wantonly attacking the people of Indonesia conforms neither to the morality of our civilization nor to the practical political needs of the people of western Europe and the United States."

Murray urged the U. S. government to "take every feasible step in the realm of diplomacy and economics to help terminate the Dutch aggression in Indonesia."

Rep. Hoffman Had No Audience

Murray Ignores One-Man Strike Probe

THE House's one-man labor "sub-committee" — Rep. Clare Hoffman (R., Mich.)— was on hand in Washington last week for a hearing at which he planned to question CIO Pres. Philip Murray.

Hoffman was there. Nine reporters were there. But Murray wasn't. Nor were there any spectators.

Murray had refused to answer a subpena from Hoffman, contending that the subpena was "void" and that Hoffman's claim that he constituted a one-man sub-committee was "null and illegal."

Hoffman said he wanted to question Murray about alleged violence in connection with a CIO Steelworkers' strike at the Shakespeare Co., Kalamazoo, Mich.

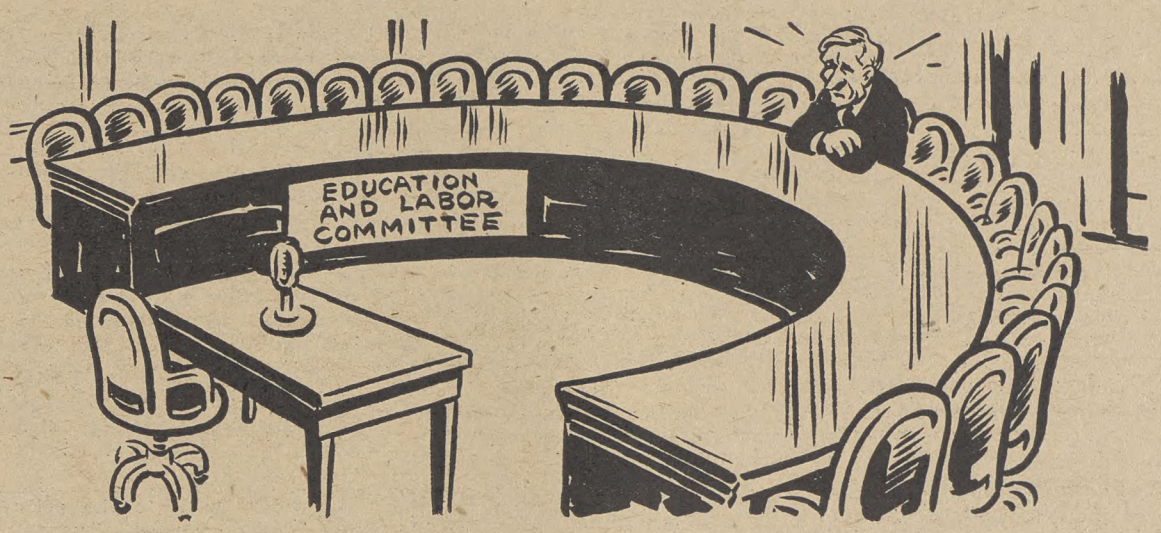
A letter sent by Murray, who was served with a subpena at his Pittsburgh office, said in part:

"I ASSUME that in claiming to act as chairman of a 'special committee' you are relying on Congressman Hartley's letter which purported to appoint you chairman of a special subcommittee of one. I am advised by counsel that no authority in law exists for the appointment by committee chairmen of subcommittees of one and that your purported authority under Hartley's letter is accordingly wholly void.

"Counsel advise me that the very term 'committee' or 'subcommittee' means a body consisting of more than one person, so that no so-called subcommittee of one can validly exist.

"I am further advised by Congressman Lesinski, who, as you know, is the ranking Democratic member of the Committee on Education and Labor, that he is in accord with the views expressed in the preceding paragraph. He further advises me that, under the practice of the House, a subcommittee cannot be validly created without representation of the minority party, and that he was not even so much as advised of Congressman Hartley's purported designation of a subcommittee."

(Lesinski will succeed Hartley as chairman of the committee in the 81st Congress.)



NEXT act in this drama took place in Room 428, Old House Office Bldg.

The reporters mentioned before were there at the time the hearing had been called. There was not a single spectator in the 50-odd chairs in the visitors' portion of the room.

The usual half-moon-shaped committee platform, raised above the floor, was there. Finally, nearly a half hour late, Hoffman strode into the room, accompanied by his dignity as a Representative and by a committee investigating officer, F. Albert Reiman.

Hoffman strode to the center committee chair and, standing, declared: "The committee—I mean me—will come to order!"

Since there was no one else—except Reiman—for him to talk to—Hoffman talked to the reporters.

Asked they: "What are you going to do about this?"

Replied he: "I'm going to send all the communications to the Justice Dept."

ASKED they: "What do you expect from that?"

Replied he: "Nothing."

Asked they: "Well, do you think there is a case against Murray?"

Replied he: "There is some merit in his position and he has a good case in a moral sense."

Then up piped one reporter: "Say, how do you know Murray didn't come anyway? You haven't called out his name."

While Hoffman was pondering over that one, the reporters made a show of looking around the otherwise empty room.

"Oh, oh," cried Hoffman. "I suppose you want me to have his name called three times for technical purposes."

The reporters said that might be a good idea.

Hoffman replied that he would do it after the press left.

He then read a letter he said he was sending to Murray expressing surprise that Murray had not appeared.

He also said that he was calling as a witness the "sheriff" who had served Murray. (He meant deputy marshal, not sheriff.)

★ ★ ★

Some more pertinent material on Affair Hoffman:

1. There are 25 members of the House Labor Committee.

2. As we go to press, no one can find any evidence that Hoffman had the name of either Murray or the "sheriff" called out.

He Who Gets Slapped

Rep. Clare Hoffman (R., Mich.), one-man sub-committee, ran into a tartar in Michigan last week, too.

He called Michigan Attorney General Eugene Black in his investigation of the Kalamazoo Steelworkers' strike.

Hoffman asked Black why he had not prosecuted enough labor unions. Black shot back: "I don't play to the press as you do."

Eberharter Backed

Rep. Herman Eberharter (D, Pa.) announced his drive to curb the dictatorial powers of the House Rules Committee is winning substantial support.

Eberharter's plan calls for a change in House rules to force the committee to report within two or three weeks after it receives recommendations from a regular committee of the House.

Would Hit Dixiecrats

The Dixiecrats don't belong in the Democratic caucuses in Congress, the executive board of Americans for Democratic Action declared.

Removal of the Southern renegades from the House and Senate caucuses would automatically oust them from key committee posts, the ADA board members explained, adding that "this same discipline should be imposed on Wallace Progressives in either House."

Farm Corps. Are Flayed

Corporation farming is a serious threat to the welfare of the nation's farming population, says Stanley Vogt of the National Farmers Union, who recently made an educational and organizational tour across Tennessee, Arkansas, Oklahoma and Texas.

In Arkansas and Oklahoma particularly, he stated, it is extremely serious. One farm near Pawhuska, Okla., has 200,000 acres. "Thinking about the size of such farming operations, and others like it, with all the implications of corporate ownership of land, can make you lose sleep," Vogt says.

"Two weeks ago in an Oklahoma City paper, I read that since 1940 over 300 farm homes in one community have been moved off the land and into the town of Hobart. That is one more example of farms becoming larger, yet fewer, and farm families leaving the land."

CIO Member Wins $30,000 In Radio Quiz Contest

Plunged into national prominence Dec. 18, as the winner of the Papa and Mama Hush Radio Contest was Oscar Keith of Munster, Ind. He will receive prizes valued at $30,000 from the Truth and Consequences show.

Keith is a trustee of Local 120, CIO Gas Coke and Chemical Workers at the East Chicago (Ind.) plant of Harbison Walker Refractories Co. and has been active in the affairs of his local unions for several years. He is married and the father of four children.

Keith's good fortune came when he was chosen as the first of three persons scheduled to be called during the radio program which has for several weeks been attempting to identify Papa and Mama Hush through the sound of their voices and a rhyming jingle containing clues of their identity.

The answer which brings a cascade of prizes on the Keith household was Veloz and Yolanda, internationally famous dancing team. Keith extended full credit for his good fortune to his wife, Mary, who did considerable library work to establish the identity of Papa and Mama Hush.

Showing no emotion at all 12 hours after winning the contest, he calmly related his experiences to newspaper men and well wishers who swarmed down on his modest home. He anticipated an early avalanche of super-powered salesmen and a call from an agent of the Collector of Internal Revenue, since a sizeable portion of the estimated $30,000 winning is taxable.

Disposition of the prizes was a problem confronting the Keith family. Keith is hoping delivery is deferred until after Jan. 1 in order to appraise his windfall after that date and also defer the federal tax payments another year.

The prizes include a two-week trip for two persons to Sun Valley, Idaho, and another trip to the presidential inaugural in Washington, a new 1949 Nash automobile and a supply of tires that will keep it on rubber for quite some time, a $2,500 savings bond and a tremendous array of household and personal furnishing including jewelry, wearing apparel, food, electrical appliances and art goods.

Name Lavelle To D. C. Post

CIO Pres. Philip Murray announced the appointment of William Lavelle, as an assistant in the Legislative Department of the CIO in Washington, D. C.

William Lavelle

Lavelle is secretary-treasurer of the Ohio State CIO Industrial Union Council and resides in Columbus. He taught in an Ohio high school for several years and practiced law for a short time before joining the staff of the CIO Steelworkers in May 1937.

In 1939, he was assigned to the CIO Council office. In 1942 he was appointed regional labor representative of the War Production Board in Columbus.

In 1943, he was elected secretary-treasurer of the Ohio CIO Council, where he has been since, with the exception of two years he served with the United States Army.

Now Is The Time For All Good Men To Give PAC $1s

JOINS GUILD: **Executive Secy. Walter White of the Natl. Association for the Advancement of Colored People (seated) joins the American Newspaper Guild. Looking on (l. to r.) are Pres. Willard Townsend of the CIO Transport Service Employes; Pres. Harry Martin of the Newspaper Guild and Ann Mason of the CIO-PAC staff. White is eligible for membership because he writes a syndicated newspaper column.**

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

Philip Murray, President James B. Carey, Secretary-Treasurer
Vice Presidents L. S. Buckmaster, Joseph Curran, Albert Fitzgerald, John Green, Allan S. Haywood, O. A. Knight, Walter P. Reuther, Emil Rieve, Frank Rosenblum.

Allan L. Swim, Editor and Publicity Director
Assistant Publicity Director: Henry C Fleisher
Assistant Editors: Hollace Ransdell, Fred Ross, Arthur Riordan, Gloria Caplan
Business Manager: Richard E. Bauer

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Vol. 11 December 27, 1948 No. 52

THE 'GREAT ILLUSION'

Big Business executives are doing their darndest to sell the public the idea that swollen corporate profits really aren't too high.

They're having about as much luck as the mahout who tried to hide his elephant in a pup tent.

Despite the fact that they talk in technical terms designed to confuse the public, they have been unable to hide two important facts:

1. Corporate profits (after payment of taxes) for 1948 will total between $20 and $21 billion—more than five times the average for 1936-'39 and more than double those of the wartime peak year 1943.

2. Prices which were necessary to bring about such enormous profits have risen so high they are rapidly drying up the consumer buying power needed for a healthy economy.

The situation as it stands today painfully reminds us of what was going on back in that period of wonderful nonsense which came just before the Big Bust of 1929.

Just so a little illusion won't be added to the Great Illusion which Big Business is trying to manufacture, let us point out one thing:

A lot of that "consumer resistance" you've been reading about is merely the inability of people to buy what they want and need because they haven't the money.

It's interesting to note that the crowd which is trying to sell the idea that profits aren't too high is the same one which peddled the equally sound proposition that Tom Dewey was a cinch for the Presidency.

What those lads need is a Houdini. There was a guy who could create an illusion and make it stick! ★ ★ ★

WE'VE OFTEN SAID THE SAME THING

We'll wager our best New Year's resolution against an injunction that a lot of folks (including us) were shocked by the editorial in the Dec. 18 issue of Business Week, a McGraw-Hill magazine.

The editorial, entitled "Why the Taft-Hartley Act Failed," says in part:

"What was wrong with the Taft-Hartley Act was that it went too far. It crossed the narrow line separating a law which aims only to regulate from one which could destroy.

"Given a few million unemployed in America, given an administration in Washington which was not pro-union—and the Taft-Hartley Act conceivably could destroy the labor movement.

"These are the provisions which could do it: (1) picketing can be restrained by injunction; (2) employers can petition for a collective bargaining election; (3) strikers can be held ineligible to vote—while the strike replacements cast the only ballots; and (4) if the outcome of this is a 'no-union' vote, the government must certify and enforce it.

"Any time there is a surplus labor pool from which an employer can hire at least token strike replacements, these four provisions, linked together, presumably can destroy a union.

"By going that far, the law defeated itself. It was more than a pendulum swing away from the Wagner Act . . ."

To us there are two interesting things about the Business Week editorial:

The magazine's labor editor served as labor adviser to Tom Dewey during the recent Presidential campaign.

The viewpoint expressed parallels the stand taken by labor publications.

Democrats Still Have Big Job

Their Task Is To Put New Deal Program Into Action Through Congress

By ALLAN L. SWIM

MANY persons who were riding high in the saddle—or thought they were—earlier in 1948 were trying to pick themselves up out of the dust as the year drew to a close.

Some of them were "thrown" because they applied their spurs too hard to too large a portion of the public. Others fell because they tried to sell a strange bill of goods which the public didn't care to buy.

What occurred demonstrated clearly that our nation wanted to swing neither far to the right nor far to the left.

So it's on the middle ground that history should be made during 1949.

PERHAPS it's old stuff now, but there are lessons to be learned from the political campaigns and the Nov. 2 elections.

But first let's go back to the discontent resulting from the war and the government regulations imposed on the public while the conflict was going on.

Nobody really liked wartime restrictions. The group which can loosely be termed "the NAM crowd" realized this perhaps more than others and decided to capitalize on it.

OPA was killed. The Wagner Act was amended until it became the Taft-Hartley Act. Need for a realistic minimum wage was ignored.

Prices and profits went up and up and up.

And most of the leaders of business and the GOP were predicting freely that the New Deal was on its way out.

AS the GOP and the NAM attempted to swing the nation far to the right and place organized labor in hobbles a new political force appeared on the scene.

Henry Wallace headed the new group, which hoped to swing the nation far to the left.

Then the Democratic Party, headed by Truman and Barkley, decided to make a real fight for a course that veered just a little left of center.

The voters went to the polls Nov. 2 and elected Truman, Barkley and a Democratic majority in the Senate and House.

And on one important point there should be no misunderstanding. The Democrats won because of their program—a program outlined in their platform and their campaign speeches.

THOSE who elected Democrats to the new Congress will expect them to do their utmost to carry out their campaign pledges.

That is the way it should be.

And that is the way it must be if the Democrats hope to retain control of Congress in the future.

That is the way it must be if the nation is to avoid the creation of a real third party.

Slick parliamentary maneuvers and use of the filibuster must not be permitted to halt the enactment of legislation which the majority in Congress favor.

The powerful special-interest lobbies must be pushed aside.

THERE will be more at stake than just the keeping of campaign promises when the 81st Congress goes into session in January.

What the lawmakers do will have an important effect on the worldwide ideological battle being waged between the forces of democracy and communism.

A real civil rights program in the U. S. would, for example, take away from the Reds one of their potent propaganda weapons.

Repeal of the Taft-Hartley amendments would destroy another of their weapons.

There are many other things Congress could do to demonstrate to an uneasy world that under democracy in this country we can solve vexing social and economic problems without resurt to totalitarian tactics.

Such a demonstration should reveal clearly that government functions for the benefit of the whole people—not small, special-interest groups.

CIO Leaders To Attend London Union Parleys

FOUR CIO officials leave for London next month for conferences with the British Trades Union Congress and other European labor groups.

Under discussion will be the future role—if any—of the non-Communist labor movements in the World Federation of Trades Unions.

It is expected consideration also may be given to a new organization if a decision is made to leave the WFTU.

Representing CIO in the talks will be Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey; Pres. Walter Reuther of the United Automobile Workers; Pres. L. S. Buckmaster of the United Rubber Workers; and Sec.-Treas. David J. McDonald of the United Steelworkers. The group was selected by Pres. Murray.

Following the meetings in London in mid-January, Carey will go to Paris for the quarterly meeting of the WFTU's executive bureau. Frank Rosenblum, secretary-treasurer of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers and CIO's representative on the bureau, has been prevented from making the trip to Paris because of union business in this country.

Elmer Cope, CIO's assistant secretary of the WFTU, will go from Paris to London to attend the conference between the CIO group and leaders of the British unions.

THE CIO convention last month authorized CIO officers and the Executive Board to consult with the British and other free trade union groups and to "take whatever action in relation to the WFTU and the international labor movement will best accomplish CIO policies and objectives."

The resolution noted that "serious cleavages" have developed inside the WFTU on many issues.

It pointed out that organizations affiliated to the WFTU took "directly opposed attitudes" on the Marshall Plan, which the CIO supported "as a step in the fulfillment of the post-war declaration" adopted by the WFTU in 1945.

"The Soviet trade unions and other trade union centers allied with them have conducted a campaign against this effort to restore Europe's economic life," the resolution said.

"On this question, as on many others, the CIO found itself aligned with the British TUC and other free trade union centers against the Soviet trade unions and trade union centers allied with them."

CONGRESSMAN DRIPP **By YOMEN**

"Sure, Christmas is over, but people will want to celebrate repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act."

One Out Of Five

One out of every five New Yorkers has been hit by job discrimination, according to a survey conducted by the American Jewish Congress and the Research Committee on Intergroup Relations.

IT'S IN THE CARDS

Preachers Refused To Sit And Listen

ONE day a newspaper reporter picked up a bit of "secret" information which he relayed to a CIO representative, and as a result a meeting sponsored by the NAM fell flat on its face.

What had been planned as a quiet, hush-hush affair without fireworks turned out to be a heated session.

A group of business leaders and ministers were directly involved.

And, because the meeting was "off the record," not one word about it got into print.

THE reporter, working the Chamber of Commerce "beat," kept hearing rumors about a "secret" meeting at which NAM representatives would seek to line local ministers up behind the NAM in its fight on trade unions.

Finally he rounded up enough information for a story.

He turned the story over to the city editor—and that was the last he saw of it. It never appeared in print.

This angered the reporter, who suspected the editor was "playing ball" with the NAM on its little scheme. He picked up his 'phone, called a CIO representative and gave him all the details.

AFTER thinking the matter over for a few minutes, the CIO man called a young, courageous minister who had been friendly to the unions.

"It sems to me that the NAM crowd is sailing under false colors and is inviting ministers to the meeting under false pretenses," the CIO man said.

The minister agreed and promised to "do something about it."

He repeated the story to several ministers and then they worked out a little plan of their own.

Their scheme was outlined to the CIO man but wasn't made public.

THE day of the meeting arrived and several hundred persons seated themselves around luncheon tables in the city's leading hotel.

The master of ceremonies—a top-flight industrialist who served as an official of one of the city's leading churches—stepped to the microphone.

He talked for some time and then finally got to the point. He wanted the ministers to support his group—the local NAM crowd—in its plan for "improving" management-labor relations.

At this point things began happening!

THE young minister who promised to "do "something" about the meeting rose to his feet and interrupted the master of ceremonies.

"Am I to understand that the purpose of this meeting is to enter into a discussion of management-labor relations?" he asked.

The m. c. said it was.

"And am I to understand you are going to try to convince the ministers at this meeting that they should throw their support behind your group in this matter?"

"Well, naturally, we'd like to have you behind us," the m. c. said.

"How many representatives of organized labor will be permitted to speak and give their views on management-labor relations?

"Why, er, none. This is a meeting of . . ."

INDIGNANTLY, the young minister declared, "This meeting was described to us as one at which 'a matter of civic importance' would be discussed. We were not told you hoped to line the preachers up behind the NAM and against the labor unions.

"I, for one, will not participate in such a meeting."

Another minister got up and said he, too, would not remain for the session. Three or four others followed suit.

The sweating, red-faced m. c. tried to argue them into staying. Realizing he was getting nowhere, he adjourned the meeting.

A.L.S.

Will AMA Propagandists Admit This?

(From The St. Louis Post-Dispatch)

THE American Medical Association announces that it has hired a publicity outfit to fight the Administration's national health proposal.

The A.M.A. says it is the same one "which defeated the program of compulsory health insurance proposed in (California) by Gov. Earl Warren." Instead of a government plan, the agency is to "promote" voluntary health insurance.

This will be worth watching because, while the A.M.A. House of Delegates at its recent meeting approved voluntary insurance in principle, it severely rebuked those who are working hardest to make it available on a national basis.

The Associated Medical Care Plans, an agency created by A.M.A. two years ago, sought the association's support for a stock insurance company which would make Blue Cross and Blue Shield available throughout the U. S. The proposal was not only turned down, but its sponsors were told to leave policy-making and contract-writing in local hands.

SUCH local groups have done a great deal, especially in the last two decades, to ease the burden of the high cost of medical care. This is freely and generously conceded in the Ewing Report which is the basis for Pres. Truman's proposal. It is doubtful, however, whether they alone can ever do more than make it easier for some people to meet their medical bills.

Because they operate on a flat fee premium basis, most of these insurance groups are able to give their subscribers only specified cash payments.

Most hospitalization plans have a limit on the number of days in a hospital, and a ceiling on the cost per day. Most medical care plans are confined to care given by a doctor in a hospital. There are limits on how much will be paid toward the cost of a given operation. Further, the more lengthy and expensive illnesses—mental diseases and tuberculosis, for example—are not covered.

NON-PROFIT setups, such as those sponsored by co-operatives, industries and unions, generally offer more benefits than do straight commercial insurance policies. But they must keep charges down to what their subscribers can afford to pay. So coverage is highest in states in which the population is dense and the per capita income high.

Where the coverage is greatest, these plans make a real contribution to the maintenance of medical facilities. They take a good deal of economic uncertainty out of the lives of doctors and hospital administrators. But it is significant that only two states have better than 50% coverage; Rhode Island with 67.4% and Delaware with 50.4%. At the other end of the list, nine states—Florida, Oregon, Texas, Washington, Georgia, New Mexico, South Carolina, Mississippi and Arkansas—have less than 5% coverage.

There can be much argument as to how many families can afford fees which would provide all needed services. Probably none with incomes of $2000 a year or less.

In 1945, no less than 70% of American farm families had cash incomes under $2000 a year; 42% took in less than $1000. Price increases since then probably have improved these figures. Nevertheless, they do show how difficult it is for voluntary health insurance plans, no matter how well-intended, to meet the problem of adequate medical care.

Will the A.M.A. propagandists be frank enough to admit this?

D. C. Has Democratic Side Too, AVC Tells Students

The greater Washington Area Council of the American Veterans Committee has urged the senior class of the Spring Valley (N.Y.) High School to reconsider the decision to drop its plans for the annual visit to the Nation's Capital.

Mindful that the students had dropped the tour because of reported racial discrimination in Washington, Taft Feiman, chairman of AVC in the Capital, offered to show them "the democratic side of Washington instead." In a telegram to the senior class and to its faculty advisers, Feiman said AVC would house and dine eight of its students, including four Negroes of the class.

Senator McCarthy Hit By Wisconsin Bar

Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R., Wis.) was the target for a little disciplining action last week.

In a complaint filed with the Wisconsin Supreme Court, the Bar Commission stated that the Republican Senator failed to resign his circuit judicial seat until after his election in 1946. In Washington, McCarthy attributed the complaint to "political opposition."

MURRAY FIRST ADVOCATED IN

By ARTHUR RIORDAN

PERHAPS no program of the CIO in recent years has created as much interest and controversy as the Industry Council Plan.

Just what is the Industry Council Plan?

● It has been "the central element in the CIO industrial and political program for many years, and is a permanent part of the long range peacetime policy."

● To the Communist Daily Worker—through its CIO-hater "labor" editor George Morris—the plan is a clerical plot.

It does seem strange that the Worker adopts such an attitude about the plan, since the small bloc of left-wing delegates at the CIO Portland convention apparently approved of the plan. For, none of them voted "no" nor did any of them ask to be recorded as voting no or even abstaining. In fact, the vote was unanimous.

The Portland gathering adopted three "resolves" on this matter:

"1. We commend Pres. Murray and CIO officers for their outstanding leadership in the advocacy of nation-wide democratic industrial planning . . .

"2. . . Such planning must extend to all the key decisions of industries which affect the lives of the people. . .

Legislation Needed

"3. . . Planning must be accompanied at the outset by industry councils through which planning and administrative work can be kept close to the people. There should be a National Production Board on which there would be representatives of organized labor, farmers, consumers, industrial management and government."

Now, as to the plan itself. First, it is definitely not another scheme for voluntary management-labor cooperation, which is what the Daily Worker would have you believe. This Industry Council Plan needs legislation to give it teeth so that it can provide the people properly with their needs.

Of course, the law would have to have enforcement provisions, with penalties for violations.

Says the CIO: "It is our firm conviction that the principles of democratic industrial planning for which we have declared ourselves must be taken out of the realm of speculation and imagination, and must be brought down to earth and applied through political action.

". . . the key decisions of the basic and monopolistic industries which affect the lives of the people are production and employment levels, the rate and nature of capital investment, the rate and nature of technological change, maximum prices, minimum wages, guaranteed annual wages, the size and location of industrial plants, the utilization and conservation of natural resources, and the policies of the great corporations in the fields of labor relations, public information and foreign afairs."

All those are items which do or could affect the lives of each individual, of each family, of each community, of the nation. And yet, under present industrial operation, the consumer and the person without whose brain and muscle "not a single wheel could turn" must take the decisions of the few who run industry.

Steel Situation

Consider "production and employment levels." All you have to do is to look at the steel industry—that colossus which can make or break all other industry.

It is pretty obvious to even the most unskilled observer that the steel industry is not producing enough steel to take care of the nation's needs—both domestically and commitments abroad.

It is also clear to even the most unskilled observer that the steel industry—the major portion of it—has no intention of expanding its productive capacity sufficiently.

That's where the Industry Council Plan would come in. The needs of the situation would be studied and industry would have to produce.

Now, there is "the size and location of industrial plants." Many workers, particularly in the needlework industries, are too well aware of the results of run-away shops. They have caused untold unemployment and tragedy. The Industry Council Plan would prevent that.

In some cases, plants may have been located in areas where they are economically unsound. The plan would help decide where to locate the plant to use it to best advantage and also to provide travel expense or recompense for the plant's force.

You can find examples to prove the worth of every point in the plan.

THE Industrial Council Plan was born of a national emergency. Back in 1940 CIO Pres. Philip Murray (then vice president of the Mine Workers) and CIO Auto Worker's Pres. Walter Reuther (then vice president of UAW) both advanced proposals which were forerunners of the present plan.

Murray's suggestion came during an address before the 1940 CIO convention at Atlantic City—a convention which later in the week chose him as CIO president.

Murray declared:

"Personally, I would be of the opinion that there ought to be created by the President of the United States industry-wide setups to administer efficiently the production of materials essential to the national defense and to see to it that labor is given adequate representation on each industrial board to make possible the perfection of adequate, proper joint labor and industry representation.

Consulted Officials

"I have talked to a number of agents of the Federal Government and to a number of distinguished representatives of both branches of Congress suggesting that in the first instance there should be created in each important industry directly affected by national defense joint labor, industry, consumer and government boards.

"That, sitting on each board, there should be an outstanding representative of that particular industry; that represented on each one of these boards there should be an outstanding representative of the CIO labor organization having labor jurisdiction over that industry; that in the interest of public welfare the consumer should be represented and that to represent the mass interests of the entire nation there should be designated to each board a substantial representative of government.

"It would tend to prevent the development or growth of racketeering in national defense, the labor representative being cognizant of the price factors having to do with production in each industry, giving labor an opportunity with industry, consumers and government to furnish the necessary checks and balances against the development of possible corruption in the letting of contracts and the stealing of money from the Treasury.

"It is true that immediately after the creation of such boards differences may arise concerning certain features of production, labor relations, or whatever it may be, in each industry.

"But to again check the possibility of confusion arising from these disagreements, there should be created immediately above each industry a board of review, a clearing house upon which labor would again have representation to clear upon all matters in which disputes may arise affecting the constructive prosecution of true national defense.

"And then there should be created above that a final board on which the President may be a member and attached to which there must be labor representation to definitely decide and pass upon all matters of dispute in each industry affected by the national defense situation.

"These proposals have to do not only with the ordinary prosecution of proper national defense, but they comprehend other things.

"It is my candid judgment that if we had such things created when the Natl. Defense Board was originally brought into being we would not today have the sorry, pitiful spectacle of Bethlehem being accorded contracts amounting to $1,200,000,000 whilst they were violating the Natl. Labor Relations Act and the Walsh-Healey Act. The same is true with regard to the Ford situation."

Today, with the Marshall Plan in operation, it is obvious that the Industrial Council Plan is of vital necessity.

Reuther based his proposal on a single industry—the auto industry. He urged that labor-management-goverment committees be set up to study the use of then unused space and facilities in auto plants to build airplanes.

Like Murray, Reuther was attacked by industry's spokesmen, who declared Murray and Reuther were trying to seize control of industry. The plans were denounced as radical, revolutionary and even anarchistic.

That seems strange indeed in view of the present Communist attack on the plan!

After Pearl Harbor, the War Production Board announced that union-management plant production committees would be part of the fundamental policy of WPB.

That, of course did not go as far as Murray had suggested. The WPB committees concerned themselves with taking care of tools, preventing breakdowns, cutting down accidents, getting good lighting, maintenance and repairs, adapting old machines to new uses, cutting down wastes, breaking production bottlenecks, using every machine to the fullest extent.

All those were important, despite the fact some industries, more intent upon profits than their country's good, sabotaged the plan.

However, it was a good step in the right direction.

In 1942, the CIO issued a pamphlet, "War Production," sponsored by the CIO's Dept. of Industrial Union Councils. Incidentally, John Brophy, director of that department, is one of the staunchest advocates of the Industry Council Plan.

The pamphlet gave ways and means of labor participation in national defense and proved of great worth to the war effort.

Aims Stated

Another CIO pamphlet, "Planning for Democratic Defense," stated the Industrial Council's aims this way:

"(a) Find out the domestic and arms requirement of each industry, coordinate production facilities, and expand capacity where necessary.

"(b) Put unemployed workers in jobs in industries and in areas where they are available, and train new workers where necessary.

"(c) Increase production by full use of all plants, eliminating bottlenecks caused by 'contract hogging' by some big corporations, by red tape in issuing orders and other technical factors.

"(d) Promote collective bargaining in all industries requiring industry to obey labor laws such as the Wagner, Wage-Hour, Social Security, Walsh-Healey, etc., acts."

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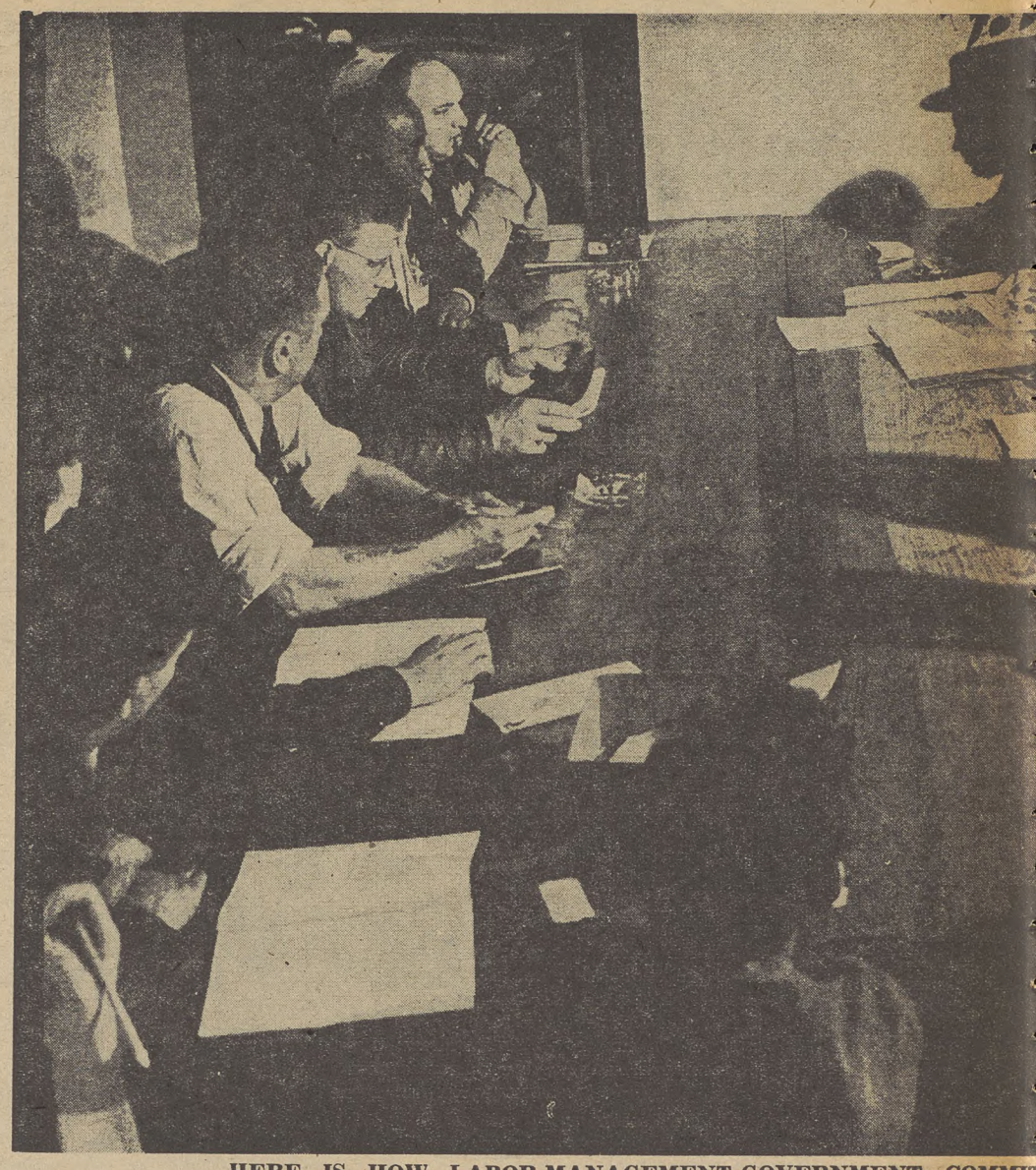
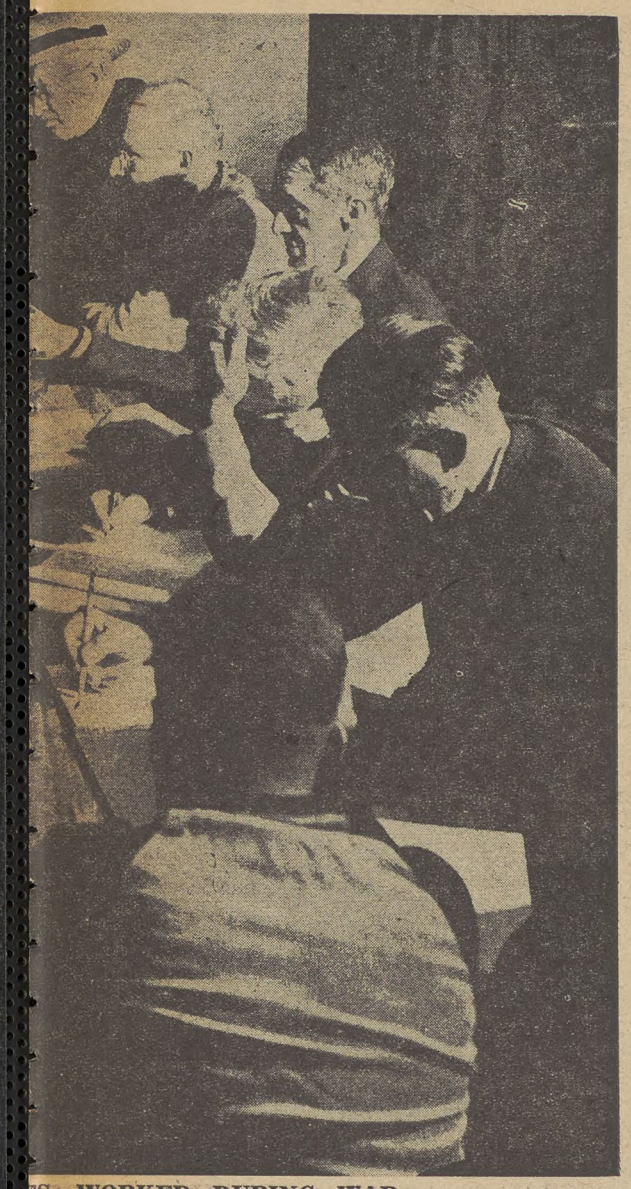
What Is Needed

"Some of us believe that the development of a really deep-rooted progresive political movement in the U. S. depends on labor's undertaking a great program of education among the industrial workers and the people of the U. S. generally, showing the need for such a program of democratic planning and industrial control."—John Brophy.



HERE IS HOW LABOR-MANAGEMENT-GOVERNMENT COMMIT

DUSTRY COUNCIL PLAN IN 1940



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ties (have you ever tried to buy an automobile?), high prices and, in some cases, shoddy products.

At the CIO convention in Portland last month, Brophy explained the CIO's future aims:

"No one quarrels with genuine union-management cooperation where we can get it. But the Industry Council Plan is far more than a kind of suggestion box proposition, since it calls for public planning and controls and covers all the decisions of big industry which affect the lives of the people.

"What does this program mean in our daily lives right now?

"Take industrial capacity, for one thing. For the last year or two, the Steel union, the Auto union, and the CIO as a whole have taken the position that we need more steel-producing capacity in this country. We need it in order to fulfill our commitments under the European Recovery Program. We need it in order to have enough steel to make automobiles and keep automobile workers employed.

Price Studies

"This steel need extends far into our industrial fabric. Yet industry has refused to expand its capacity to anything like the degree the CIO thinks necessary. This constitutes a threat to our national security. It also constitutes a threat to the jobs of many CIO men in steel-using industries. We think we should have a voice in making decisions of this kind. We think there ought to be enforceable controls for getting such decisions carried out.

"The question of prices is another example. Both the steel union and the automobile union have gone to bat in their own industries against the policies of the big corporations whereby prices are increased every time a wage increase is granted. We have insisted and proved by figures that these price increases have not been necessary. We have shown that they were often two or three times the amount of the increase, in total money involved, and that even the amount of the increase could have been paid out of profits and surplus.

"It is a tremendous job to police prices at the retail end. It gets to be a nuisance which the public dislikes. The big corporations, however, have controlled prices for the last generation or so by systems of agencies, contracts, and the like, in spite of the anti-trust laws. They have a widely extended price-fixing system throughout the basic industries.

"Under previous resolutions and statements of the CIO, we say that the problem of price control should be tackled at the point where the big corporations now control prices. We say that the government of this country, acting through their economic organizations, ought to have a voice in this process.

People For It

"Our people will support this program: I know this because I have had ample opportunity to talk with them about it in industrial council meetings all over the country.

"Many of our international unions have gone on record for this kind of planning long since. I am satisfied also that the general public will accept this approach to industrial stabilization and democratization."

* * * *

Oh, yes, let's not forget the Daily Worker and its "labor" editor, George Morris. George, ignoring the fact that there never has been a "no" vote at a CIO convention on the Industry Council Plan, says the whole thing is a clerical plot.

Well, one prominent clergyman, Rev. George Higgins of the Natl. Catholic Welfare Conference, has this to say of Morris:

"Mr. Morris is rather unhappy about the fact that the CIO convention address of Archbishop Howard (read by Rev. Thomas Tobin) emphasized the importance of the Plan.

"The Communist Party doesn't like the program; therefore, Mr. Morris doesn't like it either,

Not A Plot

"Mr. Morris, knows that there isn't anything specifically Catholic about the program. He knows that it was advocated by the CIO as far back as 1940—on its own and not at the instigation of the Association of Catholic Trade Unionists or the Pope of Rome—and that since it has been vigorously advocated by Walter Reuther and other prominent non-Catholic leaders of CIO.

"He knows that not a single member of the resolutions committee which recommended endorsement of the program has any connection with ACTU.

"Mr. Morris stoops to conquer by pandering, none too subtly, to religious prejudice—an old 'fascist' custom, if anyone should happen to ask you about it, Mr. Morris."

Mr. Morris' face is red.

* * *

The above article is a broad explanation of the CIO's Industry Council Plan. From time to time, the CIO News will carry further information on this program, which is a key portion of our overall policy.

The office of John Brophy should be consulted for materials to promote this plan. He stands ready to cooperate with all in gaining the objectives of a plan for which he has worked so hard.

He suggests that materials be used widely to educate the membership to the need for this plan and to show the general public and industry how beneficial it would be to the entire community.

With the full cooperation of all of CIO, this goal can be achieved.

PRES. MURRAY

WALTER REUTHER

JOHN BROPHY

Right!

"The actual trend of CIO thinking is far to the left of the shoddy class warfare, Soviet foreign policy bill of goods which the Daily Worker has tried to sell the American people."

That statement was made by Richard Deverall, former educational director of the CIO Auto Workers, who has just returned from Japan, where he served as chief of the labor education branch of the Allied Occupation.

ACLU Asks Civil Rights In Germany

THE board of directors of the American Civil Liberties Union has recommended to the State and Army Depts. a five-point program for improving civil rights in the three occupation zones of Germany.

The five points are:

"(1) Removal of the present restraints on criticism of the occupying powers.

"(2) Permission for Germans to travel abroad is so difficult to obtain that very few have been able to get it except upon officially approved missions.

"(3) The operations of the Counter Intelligence Corps under the Army, operating as a secret political police through the employment of scores of paid informers, is dangerous. Its operation should be curbed under top civilian authority.

"(4) On account of the lack of dollar exchange, no Germans can buy foreign books or periodicals.

"(5) Besides the Civil Rights Bureau in the Occupation, there should be a commission of private German citizens under the tri-zonal authority, with allied advisers, engaged in a continuous study of the defects of German democracy with a constant stream of publicity in support of remedial measures. The German governments, federal and state, should be encouraged also to establish civil rights bureaus."

Start The New Year Right

•

Give A Buck To PAC

FOR HUNGRY CHILDREN: Irvin Abramson, chairman of the Natl. CIO Community Services Committee, (second from left) is presenting a $30,000 check, a Christmas present for the hungry children of the world, to Mrs. Mary P. Lord, chairman of the U. S. Committee for the International Children's Emergency Fund. At left is CSC Dir. Leo Perlis and at the right is ICEF Executive Dir. Maurice Pate. This is one of many CIO social works.

BLS To Be Set Up In Greece

Boris Stern, chief of the Industrial Relations Branch, Bureau of Labor Statistics, has gone to Greece to study wage and work patterns for the Economic Cooperation Administration's Greek mission.

A BLS employe since 1925, Stern is on loan from the Dept. of Labor to ECA.

Boris Stern

He will help the ECA Greek mission and the Greek Dept of Labor in setting up a miniature "Bureau of Labor Statistics" to provide a flow of statistics, information on labor problems, for the use of U. S. and Greek officials.

Born in Kiev, Russia, Stern came to the U. S. in 1912. He served in the American forces during World War I and was wounded in action. In 1924 he graduated from Harvard with honors, and in 1925 received a Ph. D. from Columbia University.

His thesis at Columbia on the Works Council movement was purchased and printed as a bulletin by the Bureau of Labor Statistics and provided the basis of the present American Military Government German Works Council.

In 1945 Stern was sent to the Paris organization meeting of the World Federation of Trade Unions as an official observer for the Secretary of Labor.

ACW, Bosses Donate $70,000 To Sicily

A contribution of $70,000 to a boys' town near Palermo, Sicily, has been given by employers and members of the CIO Amalgamated Clothing Workers in the New York men's clothing industry, reports "Advance," the ACW's official paper.

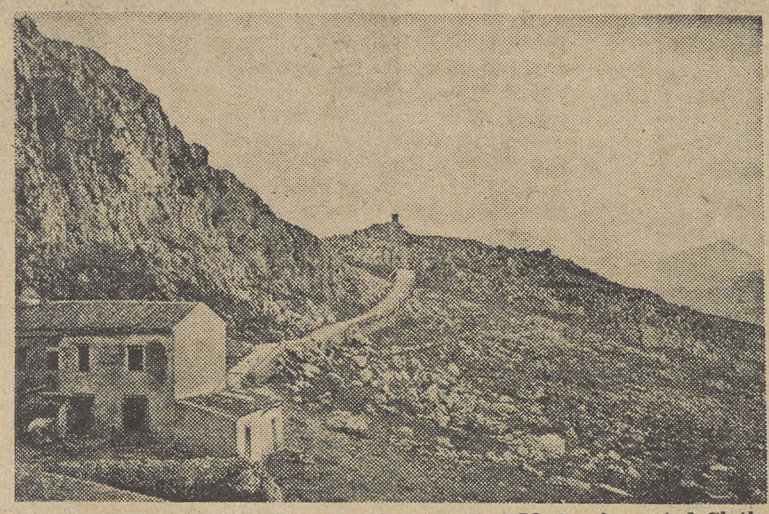
The idea for the project was conceived originally by Anthony Froise, co-manager of the ACW's N. Y. Joint Board, who worked with a committee composed of the union's Italian staff and employers to raise the fund.

The enterprise, called "New York Boys' Town," is located at Acquesanta, outside Palermo, and was built in only 120 working days after the first stone was laid.

This site was chosen partly because many New York clothing workers emigrated from Sicily and because Palermo is one of Italy's hardest hit cities. Some 10,000 children under 14 in Palermo, a city with a population of 500,000. have received no education because of the city's shortage of schools.

Three wings of buildings in Boys' Town will be named in honor of late Amalgamated officials: Sidney Hillman, former president; and Dorothy Bellanca and Joseph Catalonotti, both former vice-presidents.

The $70,000 contributed by New York union members and employers was matched by an equal sum put at the project's disposal by the Italian government, out of a fund resulting from United States aid to Italy.



ACW AIDS SICILY: Members of the CIO Amalgamated Clothing Workers and employers in the New York men's clothing industry has contributed $70,000 to a boy's town near Palermo, Sicily. This photo shows the ancient road leading to Mt. Pellegrino, near Palermo.

The buildings in the Boys' Town include dormitories, schoolrooms, workshops, chapel, infirmary and theater. It will provide housing for 200 and school for 600 of the 50,000 Italian boys who still live in doorways, railroad stations, shacks and other makeshift shelters. The 50,000 are part of the 200,000 homeless boys who lost their families during the war, states "Advance."

The New York Boys' Town is the sixth opened in Italy since the war, modeled after the famous American institution in Nebraska founded by the late Monsignor Edward J. Flanagan. It was built under the direction of Monsignor Abbing, who founded, built and directed the "Boys' Republic" in Santa Marinella, near Rome.

The boys' town citizens will elect a mayor and a legislative council, and later may establish a currency for rewarding high marks in school and for purchasing meals, shoes and small luxuries. The Amalgamated will take part in the administration of the project.

"Social workers have found that Italy's homeless boys have been so toughened on the streets that they cannot be held inside the traditional orphan asylums," states Advance. "The comparative freedom inside the self-governing Boys' Town, however, has proved so satisfactory that only one boy has fled from such an institution, and even he returned voluntarily."

Peaceful Pact Facts Sought

A new type of report to determine how many of the more than 100,000 labor-management agreements are signed each year without a strike is being developed by the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

An article in the December "Labor Information Bulletin" explains that at the present time no statistics exist which show the extent of peaceful collective bargaining.

The article says that "strikes are news. They make the headlines. The day-to-day, even year-to-year, peaceful and uninterrupted union and employer relations go unheralded and unnoticed."

BLS is developing a program intended to supplement its statistics on strikes with statistics on "industrial peace." This new approach will, for the first time, attempt to collect data on the number of agreements signed each month, the workers covered by the agreements, and whether the agreement was reached without a stoppage.

Unions will be asked to supply this information to the BLS at regular monthly intervals. BLS has drafted a simple post card which a union official can fill out and mail just as soon as the agreement is signed.

It is expected that BLS will obtain information which will show not only work stoppages but also the number of agreements signed without any loss in production time or workers' earnings.

Kagel Is Arbitrator For Longshoremen

The CIO Longshoremen's Union and the Pacific Waterfront Employers Association have jointly announced mutual acceptance of Sam Kagel as Pacific Coast Arbitrator for the new long-term waterfront agreement.

Kagel will serve for the life of the agreement and will act both as Coast arbitrator and area arbitrator for Northern California. Other area arbitrators will be appointed for Washington, Columbia River ports and Southern California. The agreement, which officially ended the longshore strike on Thanksgiving day and which went into effect with the resumption of work on Dec. 6, runs until June, 1951.

CIO Greets French Unions

AMERICAN labor leaders have sent greetings to CGT-Force Ouvriere, the French anti-Communist trade union federation, on the occasion of its first anniversary. The greeting read:

"We, the elected leaders of the organized labor movement of the United States, are pleased and honored to subscribe our names to this message of fraternal greeting to the workers of CGT-Force Ouvriere on the occasion of your organization's first anniversary.

"We offer you the gratitude of the free American labor movement for your struggle and your success in preserving a free labor movement in France.

"We promise you the solidarity of our great unions in your heroic efforts to protect the best interests of working men and women without surrendering the integrity and independence of your movement.

"We look forward to an ever-closer and ever more fruitful collaboration of our unions and yours in the great recovery effort of the Marshall Plan, toward the end that a free and prosperous European community may join with American democracy in the creative work of peace and civilization."

Among those who signed their following: CIO Pres. Murray; CIO Secy.-Treas. Carey; Pres. Emil Rieve, of CIO Textile Workers; Pres. L. S. Buckmaster, CIO Rubber Workers; Pres. Walter Reuther, of CIO Auto Workers, and Pres. Willard Townsend, of CIO Transport Service Employes.

TWUA Names Social Insurance Coordinator

Kenneth L. Kramer former executive secretary of the Labor Health Institute in St. Louis, Mo., and a member of the CIO Textile Workers since 1937, has been appointed coordinator of the TWUA's social insurance program.

Fitzgerald Raps Kersten Charges

Pres. Albert J. Fitzgerald of the CIO Electrical Workers has termed a recent statement about UE by Rep. Charles J. Kersten (R., Wis.) as "the last quack of a lame-duck who was defeated by the people at the recent elections."

"As employes in the electrical manufacturing industry—in common with industrial workers throughout America—face a crucial problem of mass lay-offs and speed-up now and in the immediate future, Kersten and the House Labor Committee continue their campaign to smear the UE," Fitzgerald said.

Wisconsin CIO Parley

Gibson Would Put NLRB In Labor Dept.

Asst. Labor Secy. John W. Gibson proposed at the convention of the Wisconsin CIO Council that the National Labor Relations Board be put in the Labor Dept. Gibson is former president of the Michigan CIO Council.

The board has been an independent agency since it was created by the Wagner Act in 1935.

Gibson also said the Labor Dept. should include the conciliation service, the U. S. Employment Service and the unemployment compensation system, which at one time were in the department but which have been shifted elsewhere in recent years.

Gibson accused the daily newspapers of headlining "war" on the industrial front and ignoring "peace" in the majority of plants. This, according to Gibson, caused a "wave of hysteria which promoted the passage of the vicious Taft-Hartley Law."

CIO Secy.-Treas. James B. Carey, keynote speaker of the three-day parley, praised the state CIO body for its "sound and practical program." He reminded delegates that since the purge of left-wing elements at the 1946 Wasau convention, the Wisconsin CIO has "achieved a position where it is respected, recognized and admired by CIO groups throughout the country."

In line with a proposal made by CIO Councils Director John Brophy, the convention adopted a resolution requesting that the Citizens Non-Partisan Conference on Political Education be made a permanent organization on all levels.

The Wisconsin CIO co-operated with the conference which includes AFL, the Railroad Brotherhood, independent union and other liberal organization.

Brophy also called for continuous effort to obtain passage by Congress of the St. Lawrence Seaway proposal. He pointed out that not only would the project made available more electric power at more reasonable rates but also more iron ore for the steel mills in the lake region.

Herbert Steffes and John M. Sorenson were reelected council president and secretary-treasurer.

"We vigorously oppose all those who would violate the American and democratic emphasis of respect for human dignity, all those who would use this power to exploit the people in the interests of alien loyalties or dictatorial philosophies," the delegates resolved. Approximately 20 delegates, mostly from the Fur and Leather Workers, unsuccessfully tried to prevent passage of the resolution.

Resolutions Committee Chairman Fred Erschul, representing the Packinghous Workers, stated that "the only question is: Do you believe in our government or not? We won't tolerate Communists using our heritage to kick us in the face. We won't give a man a rope to hang us with."

Other resolutions adopted by the convention included proposals to extend and increase social security benefits, to work for a national health program, to repeal Taft-Hartley and to support ERP.

At N. Y. CIO Council

Left-Wing Gets Greatest Rebuff

THE Natl. CIO convention in Portland was virtually re-enacted in Syracuse, N. Y., as the New York State CIO Council convention routed the left-wing on every major issue and easily adopted the Natl. CIO program.

As at the National CIO conclave, the left-wingers:

1. Fought support of the European Recovery Program.

2. Attempted to include a ban on "cannibalistic" raids in the resolution on organizing the unorganized.

3. Opposed the political action resolution, which rejected proposals for a third party at this time.

On these and on other issues the minority received the most severe rebuff in the 10 years' of the Council's existence. Council Pres. Louis Hollander accused the leftists of having been chided into putting up a vigorous fight by the communist Daily Workers which criticized them for being "insufficiently aggressive."

ALTHOUGH the State CIO's close cooperation with the Democratic Party was symbolized by the appearance as a speaker of Paul Fitzpatrick, state Democratic chairman, delegates made it clear that support of the party's candidates would continue only so long as they carry out campaign promises.

As expressed by Clothing Workers Pres. Jacob Potofsky: "I have faith the Democratic platform will be carried out, but we of labor will not rely on faith alone. We will be watching, and we will not permit any going back on the promises that have been made during the campaign." If the party reneged on its promises, Potofsky continued, the need might arise for a labor party.

Fitzpatrick credited labor with a "vital part" in the Democratic gains in the state, and said that the election had given the state legislature a mandate to seek repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act, enact a state health insurance plan, liberalize unemployment insurance and workmen's compensation, raise the state minimum wage to 75c an hour and abolish "nuisance" taxes.

Said Hollander when the Democratic leader finished: "If Mr. Fitzpatrick stays at the helm and the party holds fast to these principles, we can work out a coalition that will make New York once again a symbol of liberalism for all nations."

The appearance of CIO Secy.-Treas. James B. Carey was protested by delegates from the Electrical Workers and the Public Workers, who staged a walk-out as the speaker was being introduced.

Referring to his left-wing critics, Carey said: "The condemnations they are currently directing against Philip Murray and the policies of the CIO sound very much like swan songs."

THE minority came in for some further denunciation from CIO Vice-President Allan S. Haywood and Transport Workers Pres. Michael Quill.

Haywood warned the left-wingers that they would encounter "insurrection" in their own unions if they persisted in defying CIO policy.

Quill threw out one of his typical "Quill-isms" when he said: "They Tito-ized me before Tito was Tito-ized himself, because I became convinced that the Wallace vote should split labor and make the 81st Congress worse even than the 80th."

On one issue there was unanimity—a civil rights resolution calling for abolition of the House Un-American Affairs Committee and passage of Truman's anti-discrimination program.

Both Hollander and Harold J. Garno, Council secretary-treasurer, were re-elected.

VISIT MEDICAL CENTER: **On the way home from the CIO convention at Portland, more than 50 leaders of the CIO Amalgamated Clothing Workers visited the Los Angeles Sanatorium and the Natl. Medical Center at Duarte, Calif.**

Pictured here are (l. to r.) Exec. Vice Pres. Hyman Blumberg of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, Mrs. Blumberg, General Secy.-Treas. Frank Rosenblum of the union, Mrs. Abraham Chatman, whose husband is manager of the Rochester, N. Y. Joint Board and a vice president of Amalgamated.

50 ACW Leaders Visit S. Calif. Medical Center

MORE than 50 leaders of the CIO Amalgamated Clothing Workers toured the grounds of the Los Angeles Sanatorium and National Medical Center at Duarte, Calif., on their way home from the CIO convention in Portland, Ore.

The union has supported the hospital since its inception more than 35 years ago. Amalgamated has erected several hospital buildings on the grounds of the Los Angeles Sanatorium and each year contributes a generous sum to the non-sectarian hospital where no patients pay for care.

Addressing the Amalgamated party, Exec. Secy. Samuel H. Golter of the hospital said, "The importance of the work being done at Duarte in the care and treatment of our unfortunate ill has always been recognized by the Amalgamated Clothing Workers from the start."

ACW Secy.-Treas. Frank Rosenblum said, "The sanatorium and medical center is a reminder to all of us that we are our brother's keeper."

Look Who Want T-H Tightened

IGNORING the November election results, the Joint Labor-Management Relations Committee of the repudiated 80th Congress has prepared its final report. As was expected the anti-labor committee approved a set of amendments to the Taft-Hartley law designed to make it even more harmful to organized labor.

Sen. Irving Ives (R., N. Y.), who voted for T-H, refused to sign the document.

Only one of the eight House and Senate members to participate in the Committee's final session was a Democrat—an anti-union southerner, Rep. G. A. Barden (N. C.). He strung along with Republicans like Sen. Robert A. Taft (Ohio), Rep. Fred Hartley (N. J.) and Clare Hoffman (Mich.) in endorsing the Committee staff's proposals.

Among the report's suggestions are:

Repeal of the union shop elections provision. Even the Taft-Hartleyites admit now that workers want union security, and agree that the "u.a." elections are a waste of public funds.

Require employers and workers representatives alike to file non-Communist affidavits, and extend the provision to include all union negotiators and employer spokesmen who take part in collective bargaining.

Permit anti-strike injunctions in large-scale industrial disputes to be issued when a fact-finding board is appointed, rather than when it publishes its findings, and eliminate the requirement that workers vote on the employer's "last" offer. The latter provision, the committee concedes, has proven meaningless.

Exempt local business from federal labor relations regulations.

Retain restrictions on union-administered welfare funds, and give the Social Security Administration supervision over them.

Tighten up T-H's ban on mass picketing.

Benelux Workers In United Action

The labor movement of the Benelux countries—Belgium, The Netherlands and Luxembourg—long plagued by schisms, is beginning to work out means for united action.

In Holland the social democratic, Catholic and Protestant unions of railroad workers last week set up a federation, with a single secretariat, to coordinate their activities. The fourth Dutch union group, Communist-led, has recently been losing strength, principally to the socialist unions.

Several weeks ago representatives of the principal transport workers' unions of Belgium and Holland met in Antwerp to plan future joint union action.

The Luxembourg unions maintain close relations with Belgian labor.

Brewery Union Elects Feller President

Karl F. Feller, since 1945 General Corresponding Secretary of the CIO Brewery Workers, was elected president of the organization in a membership referendum conducted from Nov. 10 through Dec. 10. Official tabulation of the ballots was completed last week.

Feller defeated his opponent, William J. Kromelbein General Secretary-Treasurer of the International Union, by a majority of 6,000 in a total of 42,000 votes cast by the members.

The office of International President was created by the International convention held in Milwaukee in September of this year; previously, the office of General Secretary-Treasurer was the highest in the 62-year-old organization.

Edward Hughlett, General Recording Secretary of the union since 1945, was unopposed for the newly-created office of General Corresponding-Recording Secretary. General Organizer Charles H. Lindberg, was reelected without opposition, Joseph Hauser was unopposed for the office of General Secretary-Theasurer, and Joseph E. Brady was reelected Coordinator of State Councils, the anti-prohibition arm of the organization, also without opposition.

The referendum also selected a General Executive Board of 10 members—one each from the eight districts in the U. S. and two from Canada—reelecting all but three of the incumbents.

The five International officers and the ten board members take office January 1, 1949.

ORGANIZATIONALLY SPEAKING

By Allan S. Haywood

CIO Rep. Harold Ash reports that in a run-off election of northern California and Nevada Accounting Dept. of the Bell Telephone System, the employes voted UBTW 615 to 444 CWA. UBTW is an affiliate of the CIO Telephone Workers' Organizing Committee.

Regional Dir. Loren Houser reports that in an election conducted in the Bemis Brothers Bag Co. Cotton Mill, Cannelton, Ind., the workers voted 253 in favor of TWUA-CIO to 34 in favor of UTW-AFL.

Regional Dir. Frank Bonacci reports that in an NLRB election held in the Kaiser-Frazier plant at Ironton, Utah, the employes voted 241 to 25 in favor of retention of USA-CIO.

Paul E. Miley, Director of Region 2A, UAW-CIO, announces that in an NLRB election conducted at the K & A Aluminum Foundry, Inc., in Springfield, Ohio, 70% of the employes voted in favor of UAW-CIO. No other union was on the ballot. Intl. Rep. Austin L. Patton of the UAW was in charge of the organizational work.

Thomas J. Gallagher, Director of Organization, IUMSWA, reports that in an NLRB election held for the Union Depot Railroad in Columbus, Ohio, the workers voted 148 to 134 in favor of CIO. There were 4 void.

Martin Gerber, Director Region No. 9, UAW-CIO, reports the following results of NLRB election conducted in Region 9, UAW, Walter Kidde Co., Inc., Belleville, N. J., UAW-CIO 411, no union 113; Federated Metals Division of A. S. & R. (Laboratory Unit), Newark, N. J., UAW-CIO 7, no union 0.

Reg. Dir. Joseph M. Walsh reports that employes of Stoehr and Fister Furniture Store, Scranton, Pa., a division of Spiegel and Co., voted for union shop for Local 437, RWDSEU-CIO, 39 to 19.

Regional Dir. Ewald Sandner reports that in elections held in the Bloomfield Molding Co., Bloomfield, N. J., the workers voted 26 to 2 in favor of URWA. The campaign was conducted by John Baldante under the direction of O. H. Bosley, District Director. In an election in the Garfield Mfg. Co., the workers voted 16 to 4 in favor of URWA. This local was assisted by Feld Rep. Joseph Ugrovitch.

As this paper is going to press, Christmas is dawning over the world. It is my fervent hope and wish that this day will bring the blessings of peace and prosperity to all of us.

A most emphatic Merry Christmas and a full Happy New Year to everyone.

Join The Gold Rush Of PAC $1s

Grasso Says:

Labor To Have Greater Voice In UNESCO Work

LABOR unions will play a larger role in the work of UNESCO (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization) hereafter as a result of suggestions made by the CIO's representative, serving as an adviser to the U. S. delegation at UNESCO's general conference in Beirut, Lebanon.

Appointed by CIO Pres. Philip Murray, Frank Grasso, CIO Paperworkers secretary - treasurer, returned to this country with the report that all of his suggestions regarding labor had been adopted by the full conference.

One of Grasso's proposals will result in formation of a labor liaison section, whose task will be to stimulate the participation of labor groups in UNESCO at all levels.

Grasso told the CIO News he considered the present base of UNESCO "all too academic," composed mainly of educators, scientists and scholars.

"I argued before the U. S. delegation," he said, "that these professionals cannot singlehandedly produce peace. UNESCO must become a mass movement, and any mass movement must necessarily include labor."

ALSO adopted by the full conference were the following Grasso proposals:

- That UNESCO programs for the exchange of persons between countries, in order to further international understanding, be made to include non-academic persons. Thus, workers and farmers, as well as students, could participate in the exchange.
- That UNESCO's present program for reconstruction of schools and libraries be expanded to apply as well to workers' educational facilities and demolished trade union hall libraries.
- That UNESCO's contemplated "History of Mankind," a project to be headed by British scientist and former UNESCO Director General Julian Huxley, include a volume on the history of labor's contributions to the advancement of civilization.
- That UNESCO promote in schools throughout the world the study of organized labor's contributions to civilization.
- That UNESCO make a study and report on techniques and devices used to bring about fascism in Italy and Germany before the second World War.

This last contribution Grasso described as his most important. "The purpose of this study is to provide a base for early recognition of such movements and possibly prevent the promotion of a future fascist state."

Admittedly, Grasso explained, such a study may tramp on the toes of some UNESCO member states, in which fascist symptoms are even now evident.

"For instance," he continued, "in the very country in which we were convening—Lebanon—there is very little democracy. Even the publications we received from the United States — Time magazine, for instance—were censored. Material in conflict with Lebanese policy was cut out. There is no freedom of speech or of assembly."

THE three weeks' conference, which began Nov. 17, was boycotted by the Soviet satellites. The Soviet has never joined UNESCO. Hungary, Poland and Czechoslovakia, all member states, failed to send delegates.

Elected to succeed Huxley as UNESCO director general was a Mexican, Dr. James Torre Bodet, who has been both minister of education and foreign minister of his country. In the first capacity he distinguished himself for his campaign against illiteracy, organizing rural schools and founding circulating libraries.

The American delegation was headed by Assistant Secy. of State George V. Allen. Other U. S. representatives were Milton S. Eisenhower, president of Kansas State College of Agriculture; Luther H. Evans, Librarian of Congress; Waldo G. Leland, director emeritus, American Council of Learned Societies and Mrs. Anne O'Hare McCormick, New York Times columnist.

Grasso expressed the hope that American workers will take increasing interest in UNESCO.

"UNESCO's program for peace, democracy, education, rehabilitation of lands and the removing of social tensions" he said, "can only be accomplished when all the common people, of which the scholars are a part, rally together and march on a common road for a common goal."

BACK STUDY OF FASCISM: **Members of the U. S. delegation to the UNESCO conference at Beirut, Lebanon, backed the proposal made by Frank Grasso, (l.) labor adviser to the delegation that a study be made of growing fascist tendencies. The conference adopted the proposal. Those who backed the proposal included (l. to r.), Richard P. McKeon, Univ. of Chicago; Mrs. Edel Saunte, Social Democratic member of the Danish Parliament; Dr. Frederick Sherwood Dunn, Yale University.**

Official Says U. S.:

'Prepared To Tolerate Every Idea Except Intolerance'

The United States has been accused in some quarters of attempting to foist a capitalistic economy on European nations under the guise of furthering democracy.

Either these critics are wrong or one top State Dept. official hasn't been informed of that policy.

Here is how Assistant Secy. of State George V. Allen, addressing the UNESCO conference in Beirut, Lebanon, defined democracy:

"I do not refer, in speaking of democracy, to differing concepts or experiments in the production of wealth. I am not concerned, for example, with the decision of any people that their coal should be mined under government rather than private ownership, or with any other economic experiments which a free people may wish to undertake. . . .

"What does concern the United States delegation is that human beings everywhere be given full freedom either to approve or to criticize the economic system in force or the administration in power. . . . We are prepared, under democracy, to tolerate every idea except intolerance."

That Ain't Xmas Spirit In Loan Shark's Eyes!

By HOLLACE RANSDELL

ONE day not long after the Christmas - gift hunting season opened, I received a nice letter which riled me.

It had a picture of a big jolly Santa Claus in one corner and a Christmas tree in the other. Enclosed was a small white card with my name neatly typed on a dotted line.

Addressing me as "Dear Friend," the letter informed me that I had been given a "cash credit card" certifying me as entitled "to obtain a signature loan" at any one of the four offices of a certain finance company.

All I had to do was fill out a pink card (also enclosed), telling where I lived, where I worked, how much I earned and if I was married, my spouse's place of work and wages.

It was very flattering to read on the back of the card that "according to company records, the registered holder hereof is engaged in such employment as entitles said holder to the privileges and services of the Company as set hereon."

Reading on with interest, I learned that all I had to do was simply telephone a company office or stop by with my card, before I started my Christmas shopping, and I could get any extra money I desired without delay and "at the lowest cost."

WHAT riled me about the letter was that it was smearing the Christmas spirit of giving with the ugly business of money lending. People in comfortable circumstances don't have to borrow money to buy their Christmas presents. It's the low income group, particularly those with children they can't bear to disappoint who would be most likely to fall for such a letter.

Thinking about how the price of so many things suitable for Christmas gifts had already been jacked up ridiculously high, I began to wonder how much more it would cost if one had to borrow the money to buy them.

I took down my telephone and called the company, not to give them my sour opinion of their clever snare they had laid for hard-up Christmas shoppers, but to find out how much a small loan from a reputable finance firm here in the nation's capital would cost.

I talked to a pleasant man who explained frankly, at my request, the financial arrangement for borrowing $200. He said the interest was 2½% a month on the unpaid balance, and that I could have 15 months to pay it off at the rate of $6.15 a month. Only additional charge, he said, would be $2.50 for insurance.

I thanked the man, hung up the receiver and did a little figuring. If the loan was paid off at $6.15 a month for 15 months, it would mean that the company would receive $242.25 plus $2.50 insurance charge, or $244.75. The cost of a $200 loan, apparently, was $44.75.

Any Christmas presents bought with this borrowed money would come pretty high!

A LADY CANDIDATE for Congress, even after she had been defeated, finds cause for a grin when she builds a credit union that has more than $56,000 a year allotted to it. Members of the CIO Textile Workers Local 351 at the Lane Cotton Mills, New Orleans, have negotiated a plan with the mill management to have the money checked off for the credit union. This makes Lucille Savoie, extreme right, the defeated candidate, head of the largest credit union in Louisiana. With her, left to right, are Henrietta Hecker and Warren Rilleaux, charter signers, and Lydia Kable, Miss Savoie's assistant.

Bender Wins Maryland CIO Presidency

OVER the objections of seven dissidents, delegates to the Maryland-District of Columbia CIO Council voted to continue their support of the CIO-PAC and to reject a third party at this time.

Some 200 delegates attended the convention, which was distinguished from a number of other recent CIO conventions in that the struggle for Council leadership lay between two right-wing groups, instead of between the right and left.

Winning the top posts by a majority of about 50 votes were CIO Reg. Dir. Frank Bender, named president, and Steelworkers Reg. Dir. John Klauzenberg, incumbent secretary-treasurer. Defeated for the presidency was Ernest J. Moran, Auto Workers regional director. Luke Helm, Brewery Workers, lost his bid for the secretary-treasurer's job.

CIO members in the Maryland-D. C. area were praised for their part in the Nov. 2 election by Baltimore Mayor Thomas D'Alesandro, liberal Democrat. Political action was again emphasized when CIO-PAC Dir. Jack Kroll urged the group to use the period between elections to build effective ward and precinct organizations.

JIM BARRY

FOLLOWING THE TRAIL OF THE KIDNAPPERS TO A FREIGHTSHIP NOW LAID UP... JIM AND HIS COMPANIONS ARE CAUGHT AND IMPRISONED BY THE THUGS.....

HOW JIM BARRY AND HIS MOB GOT ON THE SHIP AIN'T SOMETHING I CAN FIGURE OUT, BOSS. ALL I KNOW IS I GOT THEM ON MY HANDS NOW! YEH... THEY'RE ALL LOCKED IN A CABIN...

USA

YOU DID A GOOD JOB, STAN! NOW LISTEN CAREFULLY... GET BACK TO THE SHIP AND SIT TIGHT. I'M PICKING UP OUR PAYOFF AND WILL MEET YOU AT THE SHIP. I'VE GOT A PLAN ON GETTING RID OF JIM BARRY AND THE REST OF THEM.

REMEMBER.. WAIT FOR ME ON THE SHIP... IT MAY TAKE ME SOME TIME TO FIX OUR GETAWAY... SO DON'T GO POKING YOUR NOSE OUT!

RIGHT, BOSS!

BIG JIM SOUNDS KINDA SMOOTH AND SLICK... LIKE HE WAS LAUGHING UP HIS SLEEVE.. AN'HE DIDN'T CALL ME A BIG DOPE THIS TIME... SOMETHING'S UP...

I TIE UP THE WATCHMAN AND GAG HIM.. THEN I GOTTA FIGURE THIS THING OUT... I SMELL A DOUBLE-CROSS BY BIG JIM FYKSOR.. AN THAT AIN'T NOTHING UNUSUAL FOR THAT LUG TO PULL...

IF BIG JIM FIGURES ON DOUBLE-CROSSING ME... I GOTTA BEAT HIM TO THE PUNCH..

U.S.A.

MEANWHILE, JUST BELOW, IN THE MOTOR BOAT ON WHICH JIM BARRY, ARRIVED LIES A VERY SICK YOUNG MAN...

WHY DO I HAVE TO BE A HERO... (GROAN) IF THIS BOAT WOULD ONLY STOP ROCKING... (GROAN)... I, WOODY WILLIAMS, AM A DOPE ...I'LL NEVER LEARN TO KEEP MY FEET ON DRY, SOLID, BEAUTIFUL SIDEWALKS ...(GROAN)

I'LL NEVER GO ON A SHIP AGAIN..(GROAN) NEVER! (GROAN) NEVER!

I DON'T LIKE THE WAY STAN SOUNDED, JEWEL... I THINK HE'S GETTING WISE... IT'S A CINCH HE WON'T SIT AROUND WAITING FOR ME ON BOARD THAT FREIGHTER WITH FOUR KIDNAPPED PERSONS ON HIS HANDS... BUT HE WILL WAIT A COUPLE OF HOURS!

THAT'S ALL YOU NEED JIM.

AT BIG JIM FYKSOR'S HOME...

DON'T WAIT FOR MR. BARBELL OF THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE OF MANUFACTURERS TO CALL YOU... BARGE IN ON HIM AND GET YOUR MONEY... YOU EARNED IT EVEN IF YOU COULDN'T STOP TRADE UNIONS FROM TAKING A HAND IN THE ELECTIONS!

YOU'VE GOT SOME THING THERE, JEWEL! I'M GOING TO SEE HIM RIGHT NOW!

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UAW Representative Says:

Expansion Is Financed By High Prices

By GLORIA CAPLAN

"SENATOR, what I'm talking about is what Mark Twain called 'tainted profits'—'Tain't yours and 'tain't mine."

The scene was a public hearing on profits conducted by a Congressional sub-committee of the Joint Committee on the Economic Report.

The speaker was CIO Auto Workers' Washington Representative Don Montgomery. He was addressing Vermont Sen. Ralph Flanders (R.), the sub-committee chairman.

The Senators had heard industry's spokesmen declare profits were too low. Actually, they cried, their net take was being overstated. The public and the U. S. Treasury just don't know the troubles they've seen.

And the Senators had heard labor representatives describe profits as dangerously high.

THIS little drama was being enacted against a background of declining retail sales just before Christmas. Reflecting those declines were production cuts and lay-offs in many industries. In other industries, plants were being temporarily shut down for lack of raw materials or power.

It was this committee's aim to diagnose the nation's economic ailments and prescribe remedial legislation to cope with them.

One of the things ailing the country, Montgomery told the Senators, is that Big Business has been forcing consumers to pay for its expansion instead of paying for the capital itself through stock issues. This is maneuvered, the witness said, by raising prices so as to create a surplus capable of financing expansion — money which in past years has been supplied by investors.

Clarence Francis, chairman of General Foods, had termed these earnings "costless capital." But, noted Montgomery, "consumers who have been paying the prices for General Foods products which include these capital contributions may not share with Francis the view that it has been costless."

The remedy, he continued: an undistributed profits tax, which would force corporations to pay out the greater part of their earnings as dividends.

Have profits been overstated, as Prof. Sumner Slichter of Harvard University had told the committee?

"We believe present profits are far too high," Montgomery said. In fact, he continued, financial journals have referred to profits as "embarrassingly large."

"There is hardly a device developed by accounting ingenuity to minimize profits" which is not being used by corporations in their financial reports. Most common are special inventory reserves and deductions for "additional depreciation" and "extraordinary obsolescence," the witness pointed out.

GOING still further in his case against the corporations, Montgomery charged them with refusing to expand sufficiently to meet the nation's needs, thus creating shortages of basic materials on which other industries are dependent. Reason for this tendency to "sit tight," he continued, is that the big industrialists are anticipating a depression. "Planning for the worst, they will inevitably bring it about, if they have their way," he warned.

A few days later General Electric Pres. Charles E. Wilson took the stand and, complained to the committee that profits are lower than they should be to "cushion" the company against a market drop.

A General Motors spokesman urged Congress to leave everything to big business.

"The last time that was done," heatedly countered Democratic Sen. Joseph C. O'Mahoney, "there was a depression."

The following day O'Mahoney sought proposals for stemming a depression from U. S. Steel's Ben Fairless.

The answer was a business man's version of "Come up and see me sometime."

"Keep in touch with us," replied Fairless.

I Confess!

A lot of "Nov. 3 liberals" have been confessing and repenting of their sins lately.

Newest recruit was Vermont's Sen. Ralph A. Flanders — a not-as-bad-as-Taft-not-as-good-as-Morse Republican.

Seeking suggestions from the UAW's Don Montgomery on possible sources of increased federal taxes, Flanders was reminded that the Republicans recently did the government out of $4½ billion with their tax-cut bill.

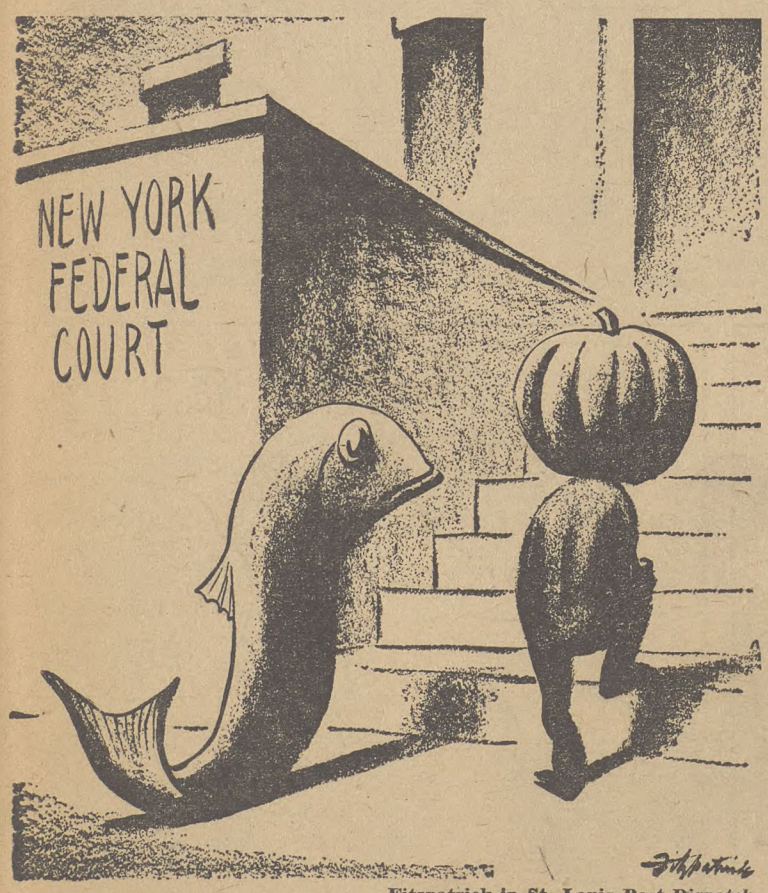
Yes, said Flanders, he had made a mistake in voting for that bill. It was only a matter of party regularity that made him do it. If he had it to do over again . . .

Next confession?

How Profits Are Hidden

HERE are examples of accounting devices corporations used to conceal the extent of their 1947 profits, as reported by UAW's Washington Representative Don Montgomery:

Company	Amount Deducted From Income	Acount Credited With Deduction	Reported Profit After Taxes	Concealed Profit as Percent of Reported Profit
American Can	$ 2,500,000	Contingency reserve	$ 19,336,624	13%
Armour	$ 8,000,000	Inventory reserve	$ 22,950,269	35%
Bethlehem Steel	$10,000,000	Inventory	$ 51,088,375	20%
Dupont	$20,900,000	Provision for excessive construction cost	$120,009,760	17%
Timken Roller	$ 1,250,000	Contingency reserve	$ 11,124,252	11%
U. S. Steel	$26,300,000	Depreciation reserve	$127,098,148	21%
Westinghouse	$12,009,179	Inventory reserve	$ 48,806,417	25%



Fitzpatrick in St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

RED HERRING OR PUNK PUNKIN?

Rhode Island Survey Shows

'Half Fired In July Still Jobless'

A SURVEY of former workers at the closed Esmond (R. I.) Blanket Mills showed that textile workers are not readily employed by other industries when their mills shut down.

Victor Canzano, manager of the Providence Joint Board of the CIO Textile Workers, which made the survey, said it is "a direct answer to those who say dismissed textile workers will be absorbed by other industry and that there is nothing to worry about."

"On the contrary," Canzano said, "there is plenty to worry about. Our survey shows that half the workers who were fired when Esmond closed last July are still out of work and most of those who have found jobs are making less money."

The survey, which was made for use in arbitrating severance pay cases of 1100 former workers, showed that employes over 50 years of age have been hardest hit.

When the mill closed there were about 430 past the half century mark. So far, 340 of them are still out of work, 90 are employed, but 60 of them at lower wages. Ninety per cent of those past 65 years are yet jobless.

Youth, however, has not been an open sesame to new jobs. Forty-two per cent of those under 20 have yet to find the magic word which will open mill gates to them and approximately half of the workers from 20 to 50, the mill worker's prime of life, have been unable to land other employment.

The average unemployment was 16 weeks when survey figures were first collected in November. Today, more than 20% of the Esmond workers have used up their Rhode Island unemployment compensation of 25 weeks. The North Providence Unemployment Compensation office said 39% of its total active compensable claims as of Nov. 26 were ex-Esmond workers.

When the earnings of those who found jobs were checked, again the older worker was found to have fared the worst. Sixty-six per cent of all the workers got less money in their new jobs, 5% got the same, and 22% received more.

(The comparison was made on the basis of straight-time hourly earnings.)

Only 15¼% of those answering the survey said they did not have to draw on their savings to support themselves and 6% reported that they had "no savings" to begin with.

Of those who did have to draw on their savings, 43% have had at least one job, generally at a lower rate; almost all have drawn unemployment compensation and 3% have received old age pensions.

The maximum unemployment compensation benefit is $25 a week, old age pension maximum is $25 a month. The average straight time hourly earnings for workers at Esmond for the first three months of this year were $46.40 a week.

In 1949, More Than Ever, You Need to Know the Facts . . .

Back in November, American labor, with the help of others, won a tremendous victory at the polls.

Next year numerous efforts will be made to block the program for which a majority of the people voted. Labor will play an important role in battling for enactment of that program.

During 1949, CIO unions will make new demands on the economic front—demands that will affect you and your pocketbook.

There's an easy way for you to keep well informed about the events in which labor is interested—and that is by reading the CIO News.

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